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Summer 2012

Review of *Clovis Lithic Technology: Investigation of a Stratified Workshop at the Gault Site, Texas*. By Michael R. Waters, Charlotte D. Pevny, David L. Carlson, et al. Foreword by Michael B. Collins.

Heather M. Rockwell

University of Wyoming, hrockwel@uwyo.edu

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Rockwell, Heather M., "Review of *Clovis Lithic Technology: Investigation of a Stratified Workshop at the Gault Site, Texas*. By Michael R. Waters, Charlotte D. Pevny, David L. Carlson, et al. Foreword by Michael B. Collins." (2012). *Great Plains Research: A Journal of Natural and Social Sciences*. 1254.

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Clovis Lithic Technology: Investigation of a Stratified Workshop at the Gault Site, Texas. By Michael R. Waters, Charlotte D. Pevny, David L. Carlson, et al. Foreword by Michael B. Collins. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2011. xxii + 226 pp. Illustration, maps, photographs, tables, references, index. \$45.00 cloth.

This volume is a valuable contribution to the growing knowledge of Early Paleoindian behavior in the Southern Plains. It offers a thorough description of excavations and analyses conducted on collections from the Excavation Area 8 of the Gault Site in central Texas. The book is organized into ten chapters detailing the site setting, formation processes, Clovis tool manufacture patterns, microwear analyses, faunal analyses, and interpretations of the site's organization and purpose.

Chapter 1 provides a brief description of the site's setting, a history of research conducted at the site, and a summary table of all Clovis-period artifacts found there. The excavation techniques detailed vouch for the high-quality data presented in tables throughout the book, tables that in themselves represent a significant contribution to the archaeological literature.

Detailed information on the site formation processes, chronology, and stratigraphy is provided in chapter 2, which establishes the limited soil disturbance within the excavated loci. A large-scale refit study undertaken where refits were looked for not only within levels but also between levels suggests that the Clovis levels are contained within a distinct geologic unit. While water-level changes have affected the preservation of perishable artifacts, dip and strike measurements taken from *in situ* artifacts suggest that this has not significantly affected the orientation of the lithic artifacts. These studies assure that later interpretations of site activities are based on reliable data.

Chapters 3 through 6 discuss the organization of Clovis lithic technology, including morphology and reduction strategies evidenced at the Gault Site. Blades, bifaces, endscrapers, and edge-modified tools are all discussed in detail. The Gault Site offers the opportunity to examine nearly the entire reduction trajectory for each of these tool types, providing unequalled information about Clovis lithic reduction sequences as well as tool stone use in the Great Plains.

Chapter 7 conveys the results of several microwear studies of blades, bifaces, endscrapers, and edge-modified flakes. I was particularly pleased with the breadth of this study, which provides highly valuable information about site activities based upon more than morphological characteristics. Microwear analysis is often underutilized, and its inclusion here is refreshing.

Detailed results of a vertebrate faunal analysis, offering tantalizing hints at the potential diet breadth of Paleoindians in the Plains, are the focus of chapter 8. While large mammals were present, many small and medium-sized mammals as well as birds and reptiles are also identified. These data suggest that at least at Gault, and potentially other Clovis-period sites, a wide variety of animal species were exploited.

Chapter 9 investigates the spatial organization evident at the site. The inclusion of multiple maps and figures illustrating the distribution of the materials is particularly helpful. These, paired with quantitative techniques to identify drop-toss zones and potential spatial ranges of activity areas, give added weight to later interpretations of site activities.

In their concluding chapter, the authors provide their final interpretations of the main activities of Area 8 at the Gault Site, suggesting that—at least in the Great Plains—Clovis people used a wide variety of plant and animal resources and had much more intricate landscape knowledge than previously believed.

Clovis Lithic Technology is a valuable contribution to researchers interested in the archaeology of the Great Plains, Paleoindian research, lithic analysis, and New World colonization research.

HEATHER M. ROCKWELL
Department of Anthropology
University of Wyoming