

Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians

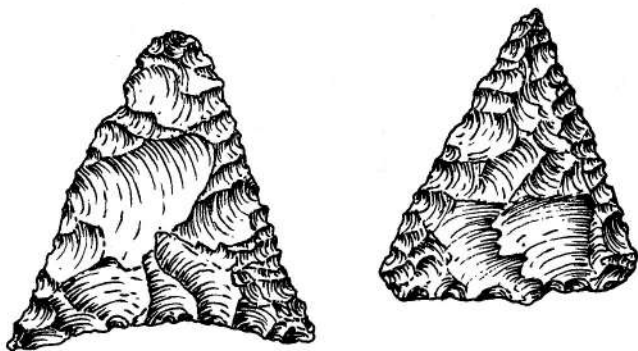
EARLY TRIANGULAR

These are triangular points usually characterized by careful parallel-oblique flaking, straight to slightly concave bases, and alternately-beveled lateral edges (which may also be slightly serrated).

Because there has been considerable confusion in the typology of triangular points, we have used this descriptive name for those triangular forms that occur in the Early Archaic. They are chronologically earlier than *Tortugas* points in southern Texas. In central Texas, such specimens have been called (by Kelley 1947) *Baird Beveled Blade* and *Taylor Thinned Base* (or *Taylor* and *Baird*; Sorrow 1969). However, no specific attributes for clearly separating these two groups have yet been published. Indeed, Black and McGraw (1984) postulate that these specimens are knives, with the shapes changing through use and subsequent beveling (resharpening) of the lateral edges.



Distribution: North and south central, south and southwest Texas. / **Period:** Early Archaic, ca. 3700 B.C.-3600 B.C. / **Sites:** Panther Springs Creek; Landslide; La Jita; Dan Baker; Wounded Eye; 41BN107





References: Black and McGraw 1985; Sorrow, Shafer and Ross 1967; Hester 1971; S. Van der Veer (personal communication); Luke 1980; Suhm and Jelks 1962; Medlar 1991; Peter 1982a

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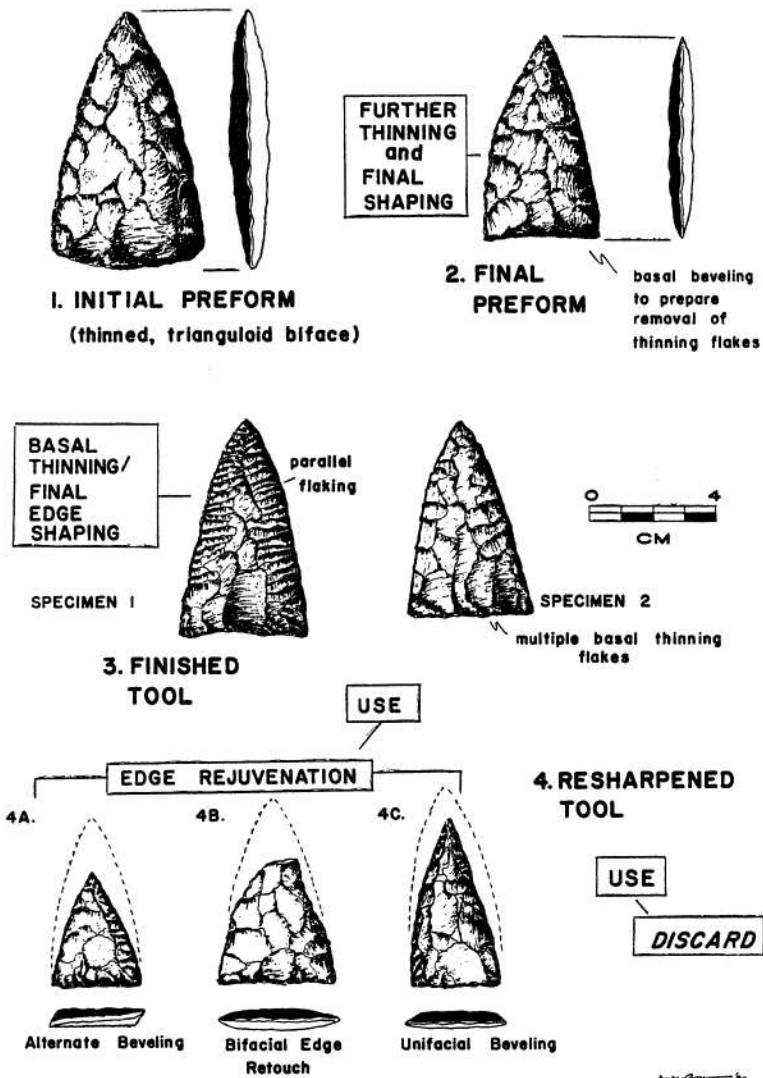


Figure 4-5. "Thinned-Based Early Triangular" Manufacturing and Resharpening Sequence Model. From Black and McGraw (1985: fig. 24). By permission of the Center for Archaeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio.