Folsom Paleoindian Presence in Texas: Preliminary Results of the Inaugural Texas Folsom Fluted Point Survey

Alan M. Slade

Abstract

Previous studies had documented 345 Folsom points from 63 counties in Texas. Since the publication of Largent's 1995 study no significant work has been carried out until now on the distribution of Folsom points in Texas. The Texas Folsom Fluted Point Survey can report that there are currently 485 Folsom points from 97 counties.

Introduction

On the back of the largely successful update of the Texas Clovis Fluted Point Survey (TCFPS) last year (Slade and Meltzer 2023; Slade 2023) it was decided that there should be a Texas Folsom Fluted Point Survey (TFFPS) that would follow closely the Clovis survey format, now known as the Texas Clovis and Folsom Fluted Point Survey (TCFFPS).

The most recent study by Largent (1995) reported 345 Folsom points from 63 counties in Texas. After revisiting the previous publications and making a few alterations, 140 Folsom points from 34 new counties have been added, bringing the current count for Folsom points in Texas to 485 from 97 counties (Table 1). What follows is a review of the previous studies, and then a regional breakdown of the additional Folsom records since 1995.

Discussion and Comments on Previous Regional Studies of Folsom Points in Texas

The first Folsom point study and geographical distribution of Folsom points was carried out in the late 1930s by Hans Fischel (1939; but see Ray 1939). He documented 22 points that were termed Folsom and "Folsom-like" from five counties. Of the 22 points that Fischel reported, 15 were said to come from around Abilene in Taylor County, one from Dallam County, one from Mitchell County 35 miles southwest of Colorado City, another single find from Uvalde, and two from Henrietta in Clay County. In 1939 Folsom had yet to be fully defined and it would be another decade or so before Clovis had been defined as a type with many scholars still having issues with defining Clovis today. It was suggested (Hester 1967) that the term Folsom had been applied unsystematically by many private collectors and the frequent reports of a Folsom often turned out to be incorrect.

In the 1960s, Tom Hester compiled a study on Paleoindian point types in Texas (Hester 1967). In this study, Hester recorded over 70 Folsom points from 15 counties. Hester provided an expanded geographical distribution of Folsom point occurrences in Texas and incorporated seven regions based on the model previously presented by Suhm and Krieger (1954). Hester also suggested that the Panhandle Plains region held the most important data of Folsom points in Texas at the time, and that when considering the statement regarding Folsom records from private collections, there are undoubtedly numerous collections in this region containing hundreds of specimens. Several well-known Folsom archeological sites were reported by Hester in this study: the Lubbock Lake Landmark (41LU1) in Lubbock County; Lipscomb (41LP1) in Lipscomb County; and the Scharbauer site (41MD1) in Midland County. Elsewhere, at least six Folsom points were recorded from Andrews County. Hester noted that several points that resembled Folsom had been reported from Bailey and Lamb counties (Pearce 1936) but could

Table 1. Folsom Point Occurrences in Texas by County and Current and Previous Survey Tallies.

County	Abbr.	Region	1991 1993	1995	2001	2024
Anderson	AN	East	0	1	2	1
Andrews	AD	Panhandle/Plains	7	7	7	7
Armstrong	AM	Panhandle/Plains	2	2	2	2
Atascosa	AT	Southwest	4	5	7	7
Austin	AU	Central	0	0	0	1
Bastrop	BP	Central	0	0	0	1
Bell	BL	Central	0	0	0	15
Bexar	BX	Central	9	10	10	13
Blanco	BC	Blanco	2	2	2	2
Bosque	BQ	Central	2	3	3	3
Brewster	BS	Trans-Pecos	0	0	0	1
Briscoe	BI	Panhandle/Plains	13	13	23	14
Brown	BR	Central	2	2	2	2
Camp	CP	East	0	1	1	1
Carson	CZ	Panhandle/Plains	0	0	0	1
Cherokee	CE	East	1	1	1	1
Childress	CI	Panhandle/Plains	0	0	0	1
Clay	CY	North Central	2	2	2	2
Coke	CK	Central	2	2	2	2
Comanche	CJ	Central	2	2	2	4
Cooke	CO	North Central	2	2	2	2
Crane	CR	Panhandle/Plains	0	0	4	20
Crosby	CB	Panhandle/Plains	0	0	17	0
Culberson	CU	Trans-Pecos	100	100	100	106
Dallam	DA	Panhandle/Plains	2	2	2	3
Dallas	DL	North Central	0	1	1	2
Deaf Smith	DF	Panhandle/Plains	0	0	0	1
Delta	DT	East	0	1	1	1
Dimmit	DM	Southwest	10*	9	10	9
Duval	DV	Southwest	0	0	0	1
El Paso	EP	Trans-Pecos	1	1	1	2
Fisher	FS	Panhandle/Plains	25	25	26	25
Fort Bend	FB	Coastal	0	0	0	1
Freestone	FT	Central	0	0	0	2
Frio	FR	Southwest	1	2	2	2
Gaines	GA	Panhandle/Plains	0	0	43	6
Gillespie	GL	Central	0	0	0	1
Goliad	GD	Coastal	0	0	0	1
Gonzales	GZ	Central	3	3	3	3
Gregg	GG	East	0	0	1	0
Hale	HA	Panhandle/Plains	0	0	0	1
Harris	HR	Coastal	1	1	1	5
Hartley	HT	Panhandle/Plains	9	9	9	11

Table 1. Folsom Point Occurrences in Texas by County and Current and Previous Survey Tallies, cont.

County	Abbr.	Region	1991 1993	1995	2001	2024
Henderson	HE	East	1*	3	3	3
Hidalgo	HG	Southwest	0	1	1	1
Hill	HI	Central	0	0	0	2
Hockley	HQ	Panhandle/Plains	1	1	1	1
Hood	HD	Central	0	0	0	1
Howard	HW	Panhandle/Plains	6	6	3	8
Hudspeth	HZ	Trans-Pecos	0	0	0	5
Hunt	HU	North Central	0	1	1	1
Jeff Davis	JD	Trans-Pecos	0	0	0	4
Jefferson	JF	Coastal	0	0	1	0
Jones	JS	Central	0	0	2	0
Karnes	KA	Coastal	1	1	1	1
Kaufman	KF	North Central	1	1	1	3
Lamar	LR	East	1	1	1	1
Lampasas	LM	Central	1	1	1	1
Lee	LE	Central	0	0	0	1
Limestone	LT	Central	1	0	2	3
Lipscomb	LP	Panhandle/Plains	18	18	30	18
Live Oak	LK	Southwest	2	3	3	3
Llano	LL	Central	0	0	0	1
Lubbock	LU	Panhandle/Plains	10	10	9	10
Lynn	LY	Panhandle/Plains	0	0	0	1
Martin	MT	Panhandle/Plains	1	1	1	9
Maverick	MV	Southwest	1	2	2	3
McMullen	MC	Southwest	3	4	4	4
Midland	MD	Panhandle/Plains	7	7	9	10
Mills	MI	Central	3	0	0	0
Mitchell	MH	Plains/Panhandle	1	1	1	1
Montague	MU	North Central	4	4	4	4
Montgomery	MQ	East	0	0	0	2
Navarro	NV	Central	1	1	1	2
Nueces	NU	Coastal	3	3	3	4
Parker	PR	North Central	0	0	0	1
Pecos	PC	Trans-Pecos	0	0	0	1
Presidio	PS	Trans-Pecos	0	0	0	2
Rains	RA	East	0	0	0	1
Randall	RD	Plains/Panhandle	0	0	1	0
Refugio	RF	Coastal	0	0	0	1
Roberts	RB	Plains/Panhandle	0	0	1	0
Runnells	RN	Central	0	0	4	3
Rusk	RK	East	1	1	1	1
Sabine	SB	East	0	0	0	1

Table 1. Folsom Point Occurrences in Texas by County and Current and Previous Survey Tallies, cont.

County	Abbr.	Region	1991 1993	1995	2001	2024
San Patricio	SP	Coastal	1	1	1	2
Starr	SR	Southwest	6	6	6	6
Sutton	SU	Central	0	0	0	1
Tarrant	TR	North Central	0	0	0	1
Taylor	TA	Central	16	16	16	16
Terry	TY	Panhandle/Plains	1	1	1	1
Titus	TT	East	1	1	1	1
Travis	TV	Central	0	0	0	2
Uvalde	UV	Central	6	6	6	6
Val Verde	VV	Trans-Pecos	2	2	2	1
Ward	WR	Panhandle/Plains	1	1	3	1
Webb	WB	Southwest	1	1	1	4
Wharton	WH	Coastal	1	1	1	1
Williamson	WM	Central	1	1	1	1
Wilson	WN	Central	0	1	1	6
Winkler	WK	Panhandle/Plains	20	21	31	22
Yoakum	YK	Panhandle/Plains	0	0	12	0
Young	YN	North Central	0	0	0	1
Zapata	ZP	Southwest	1	4	4	4
Zavala	ZV	Southwest	1	1	1	1
Unknown	UK		0	0	0	2
Totals			329	345	469	485

The asterixis (*) in the columns indicate anomalies that were spotted in the original survey publication and were either corrected in later surveys or in this survey.

not be verified. Hester also recorded Folsom points from the Texas borderlands of Oklahoma and New Mexico. At the time of his study, Hester was unable to record any evidence of the Folsom type from the North Central region, noting that although archeological publications dealing with this area failed to mention Folsom points, some would probably have been present in artifact collections.

In East Texas Hester reported that two Folsom points had been discovered, one from a site near Pirtle in Rusk County, and another from the Wild Bull site in Henderson County. A third specimen from the Grace Creek site in Gregg County was described as "Folsom-like" and was not included. Only one Folsom point was reported by Hester from the Coastal region. The point was discovered in San Patricio County near Portland. Other points reported as being of the Folsom type found around the Corpus Christi area could not have their authenticity verified and were not included. Dimmit County produced the most Folsom points (n=7) from the Southwest region in Hester's study, with another specimen found close to the Dimmit County line in Maverick County; although six points from a site near Rio Grande City in Starr County were reported to Hester, they were not verified at the time. Evidence for Folsom point occurrences in the Trans-Pecos region was minimal, with a single point from a bison jump near Langtry. However, Hester did mention that a large Folsom site had been discovered near the town of Van Horn,

later to become the Chispa Creek site in Culberson County. Hester noted that the only site in the Central region that produced any number of Folsom points was the Kincaid rock shelter in Uvalde County. Looters who were collecting from the site discarded five Folsom points, only to have them be found later by two local collectors. Further excavations at the site in the 1940s and 1950s by the University of Texas at Ausin did not identify evidence for a Folsom occupation.

The most significant study of Folsom point occurrences was carried out by Floyd Largent and others nearly 25 years after Hester (Largent et al. 1991). That study reported 329 Folsom points from 57 counties (see Table 1), reviewed previous literature, and inquired with Texas archeologists, archeological societies, avocationals, and private collectors. Once again, this study was compiled within the geographical regions defined previously (Suhm and Krieger 1954). In the Panhandle/Plains region they documented 124 points from 16 counties. They separated the region into the High Plains and Lower Plains. Largent and his colleagues documented 18 points from the Lipscomb bison kill site (41LP1) in Lipscomb County (Hofman et al. 1989), 13 points from the Lake Theo kill site in Briscoe County, 10 points from the Lubbock Lake Landmark (41LU1) in Lubbock County (Johnson and Holliday 1980), seven points from the Scharbauer site (41MD1) in Midland County (Sellards 1955), and 19 points from the Shifting Sands site in Winkler County; nine points were reported from the Dalhart area of Hartley County (Largent et al. 1991). Fewer points were reported from the Lower Plains. In Fisher County, 25 points came from the Adair-Steadman site, at least six points were reported from sites in Howard County, and there was a single point from Mitchell County previously reported by Hester (1967), now believed to be the Lone Wolf Site near Colorado City (see Figgins 1927).

As Hester had previously noted, the record for the North Central region was non-existent. Largent et al. (1991) reported nine points from four counties: Clay County (n=2); Montague County (n=4); Cooke County (n=2); and Limestone County (n=1). In the East region six points were now known, the two that Hester reported from Rusk County and two from Henderson County, although Largent et al. (1991: Figure 2 and Table 1) showed only one point in the table, but two sites were reported. Single points were also reported as coming from Titus, Lamar, and Cherokee counties.

A total of six Folsom points was reported on or close to the Texas Coast. Five were surface finds, with the one exception being a fragmentary point from Wharton County. Along with the San Patricio County point that Hester (1967) reported, three additional surface finds were reported from Nueces County near Corpus Christi, and a single point was from Cypress Creek in Harris County.

In the Southwest region, the total number of Folsom points was 29, the vast majority from scattered surface localities. This tally included nine points from Dimmit County, four from Atascosa County, three from McMullen County, and two from Live Oak County. There are five single point reports from Frio, Maverick, Webb, Zavala, and Zapata counties, plus the six points from the Starr County site in Rio Grande City that Hester (1967) reported but did not include.

In the Trans-Pecos region, the Chispa Creek site yielded over 100 Folsom points and fragments (see Seebach 2004). Other sites in the region included a single point from El Paso, and two points from Bonfire Shelter and Hinds Cave, both in Val Verde County.

Finally, 52 points were reported from the Central region. Most of the localities produced only a few points, the one exception being the Pavo Real site in Bexar County that produced seven points; there were two other Folsom points from separate sites in Bexar County, making nine in total. Sixteen points are now reported for Taylor County, one more than previously noted above in the Hans Fischel study, and these points are now believed to come from several sites across the county (see Ray 1929, 1930, 1934, 1937; Fischel 1939).

Tim Perttula (1993) documented an additional seven Folsom point occurrences in eastern Texas: single Folsom points from Anderson, Camp, Delta, and Henderson counties in the East; an additional Folsom point from the Horn Shelter site in Bosque County in the Central region; and another two from Hunt County and Dallas County in the North Central region (see Table 1). According to Perttula, Largent and his colleagues failed to consider several other Folsom points from this region in their 1991 study (see Story 1990:Table 44 and Figure 26). Perttula

also addressed the Henderson County issue (Perttula 1993:200) where there should be two points from two sites, and an additional Folsom, making three in total (see Table 1).

In 1995 Largent incorporated the previous data (Largent et al. 1991; Perttula 1993). This included the addition of one Folsom point to the Shifting Sands collection, bringing the total number of Folsom points from the site to 21 (Hofman et al. 1990) and the total number of Folsom points from the Panhandle/Plains region to 125. Largent reported no changes to the North Central, East, and Coastal regions. The Southwest region saw the inclusion of additional Folsom points from five counties, Atascosa, Frio, Hidalgo, Maverick, and McMullen counties, all reported by C. K. Chandler. A Folsom-like point (House 1974) was dropped from the Live Oak County tally, but two more were added, totaling three from that county (see Table 1). Finally, Chandler reported three Folsom points from Zapata County. The totals for the Trans-Pecos region remains unchanged. In the Central region Chandler reported a single Folsom point from both Bexar and Wilson counties. Largent concluded his 1995 study with 345 Folsom points from 63 counties (Tables 1 and 2).

Current Distribution of Folsom Occurrences in Texas by Region

As with the previous studies of Folsom and Clovis projectile points, the regional breakdown and representation will be based on the geographic regions defined by Suhm and Krieger (1954).

Table 2. Distribution of Folsom Points by Geographic Region.

Region	Total No. of Points	Total No. of Counties
Panhandle/Plains	174	23
North Central	17	9
East	14	11
Coastal	15	7
Southwest	45	12
Trans-Pecos	122	8
Central	96	27
Unknown	2	n/a
Total	485	97

In the southern High Plains of West Texas at least 20 Folsom points have been reported from the Hot Tubb Ranch Site (41CR10), a probable Folsom/Midland bison kill and butchery location (Meltzer et al. 2006; Smyers et al. 2006) in Crane County. In the aeolian sandhills of the Northern Plains two Folsom points were reported from a series of sites in Hartley County close to the Dallam County line. One is a small, reworked point, and the second a basal fragment (Wright 2025) bringing the total number of Folsom points found in Hartley County to 11. In Dallam and Briscoe counties single points from the private collection of Winston Ellison increase the totals to three and 14, respectively. Single points are also reported from four other northern plains counties, three of which are from the Ellison collection: Carson, Childress, and Deaf Smith counties. The fourth is from James Shipman's 1953 collection in Hale County.

In the Southern Plains seven Folsom points were reported from a large multi-component Paleoindian site, the Carley-Archer site (41MT6) along Mustang Draw in Martin County (Carley 1987); a further single point was found on private farmland in the 1980's, bringing the total from Martin County to nine. In Gaines County, the first six Folsom points have been confirmed (see Blackmar 1998, 2001) from different locations, but mainly sandpit blowouts. It has been suggested that other Folsom, as well as early and late Paleoindian points, found their way into private collections (see Polyak and Williams 1986). Three surface-finds were discovered from the Sand Hills in the Midland area (Chandler 1997a) bringing the total Folsom points found in Midland County to 10. Two surface finds from Howard County, and one each from Lynn and Winkler counties (the latter point not being related to the previous 21 already reported from the county). This brings the total number of Folsom points from this study to 49 and from seven new counties. The total for the Panhandle/Plains region now stands at 174 points from 23 counties (see Table 2). However, Blackmar (2001) reported at least 125 Folsom points from 5 counties (see Table 1) from the region, but were not supported by references. In her dissertation (Blackmar 1998) there are references to these points as coming from private collections in the appendices.

In the North Central region six new Folsom points have been reported from five counties. A distal fragment from the South Fork of the Trinity River (Perttula 2020) in Parker County, represents the first Folsom on record from that county. A surface find near Loving, in the northeast part of Young County (Moore 1992) represents the first Folsom from that county. The remaining four points from this region were reported by William L. Young who recorded point discoveries from the Trinity River basin (Young 2011). Two separate points were discovered in Kaufman County. The first was found in Kings Creek (41KF11) by Fred Wendorf; the site was later reassigned the trinomial 41KF55 by R. King Harris. The second point was found on the East Fork of the Trinity River near Crandall, bringing the total number of points from the county to three. Both Folsom points are now in the collections at the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. (Young 2011). The medial section of a Folsom point was reported from the Broken Leg site (41DL313) near the confluence of Parsons Slough and Hickory Creek in Dallas County (Young 2011). The last point to be documented from the region is a Folsom basal section, found by Young (2011) at the Birds Fort site (41TR128), close to the West Fork of the Trinity River in Tarrant County. The total number of Folsom points from the North Central region now stands at 17 from nine counties (see Table 2 and Figure 1).

Only four new points from three new counties are reported in the East region. There are two from Montgomery County, one of which was discovered near the West Fork of the San Jacinto River and resides in the Bill German collection. The second point is from Rains County. The final point from the East region was found near the Texas-Louisiana border in Bayou Toro, Sabine County. It is part of the Dana Harper collection (Slade 2025). The total for the East region is now 14 points from 11 counties.

There are nine new Folsom points from the Coastal region, representing three new counties. From Harris County, there are four more Folsom points, making five in total. Two Harris County points are in the Dana Harper collection, a complete point from Buffalo Bayou in the San Jacinto River basin, and another from Cypress Creek. The third point was also found in Cypress Creek and is from the M. W. Wheless III collection and is currently on display at the Houston Museum of Natural Science in Houston. One final point from Harris County offers no further details. A single complete specimen is reported as coming from the Copano Bay area of Nueces County and is part of Winston Ellison's collection. A single point was reported from the Orchard site (41FB249) in Fort Bend County (Patterson 1997) and is in M. Meitzen's private collection. In Refugio County, a single Folsom point was discovered on the beach near Austwell, in the northeast part of the county near Hopper's Landing. Another point was reported and recorded by the Museum of the Coastal Bend in Victoria, that was brought in by the finder who discovered the point along Perdido Creek from Goliad County, on the Goliad and Victoria County line. One additional point from San Patricio County was found along Papalote Creek near Sinton. This brings the total number of Folsom points from the Coastal region to 15 from seven counties (see Table 2).

In the Southwest, there are seven new Folsom points from one new county. In Webb County at the Killam Ranch localities, two Folsom points were found along Sombrerellito Creek by two Border Patrol Officers (Hester 1967; Bettis 1997), and the Killam Ranch (41WB5) had at least one Folsom from the surface on the west bank of Retan Creek (Kenmotsu and Nightingale 1980), increasing the number of Folsom points from the Killam Ranch to four. In Atascosa County near Porteet, two Folsom points were recovered from the Jenkins site (41AT287) also known as the Atascosa Sand Pits by local collectors (Calame and Perttula 2023). There is a Folsom point from Maverick County that increases the tally to three. One final Folsom was recovered from a rock quarry (41DV134) in Goliad Sands near Bruni in Duval County about 1.5 miles from the Webb County line (Chandler and Lopez 1992). That brings the Folsom point record to 45 from 12 counties in the Southwest region (see Table 2 and Figure 1).

The Trans-Pecos region has the second highest Folsom point record in Texas, primarily due to 100 points from a single location, Chispa Creek in Culberson County (Seebach 2004). This study adds six additional points to Culberson County, none associated with that site. There are two Folsom points in a private collection that were found near Orla. The other four Folsom points are reported by Robert W. Gray in his examination of artifact collections in the eastern Trans-Pecos region (Gray 2013). Robert Gray

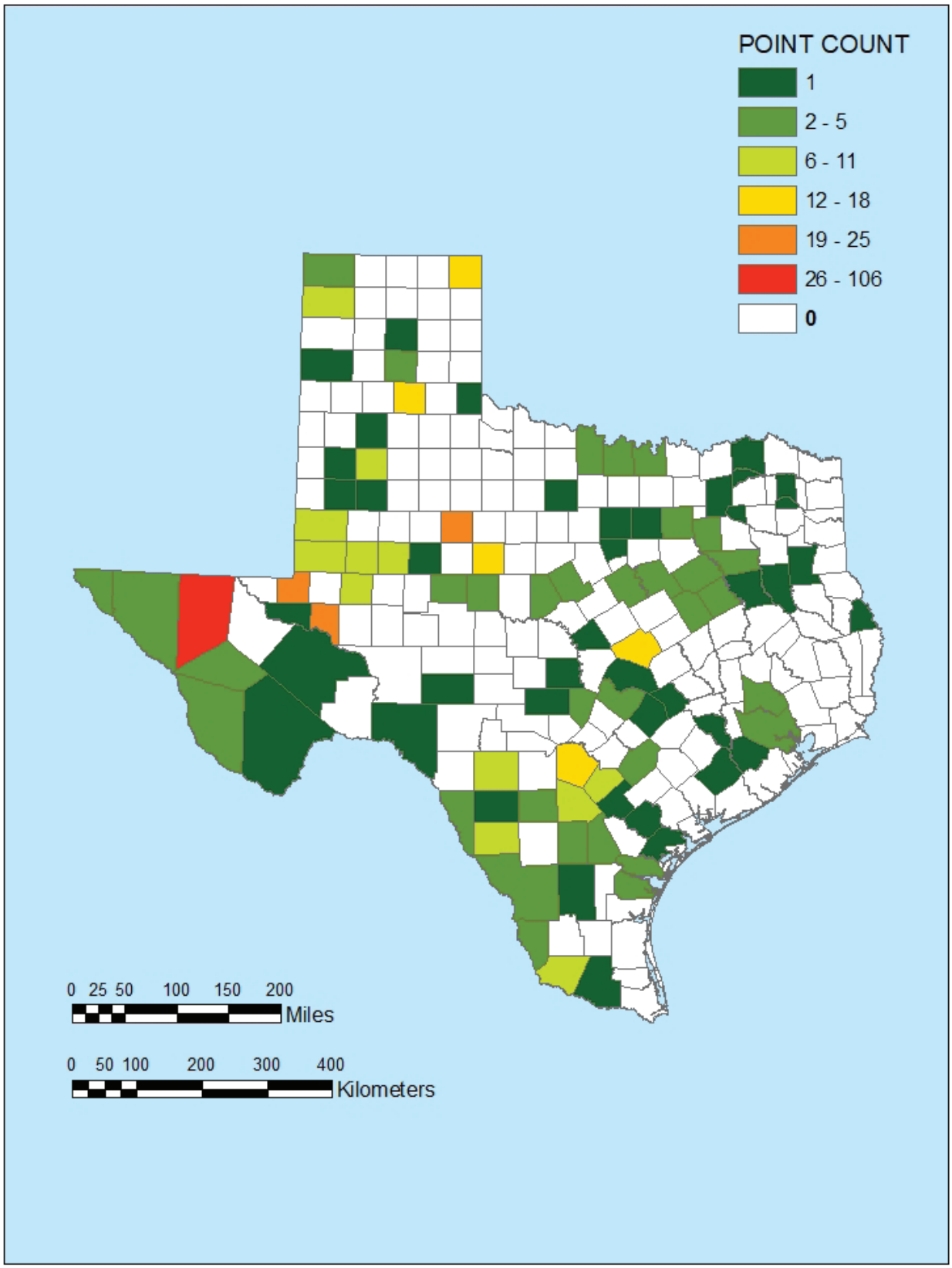

Figure 1. Map of Texas showing the current distribution of Folsom points per county.

reported a Folsom from both the Wylie Mountains (41CU335) and Michigan Draw (41CU373) open-air sites near Van Horn. Another Folsom point recorded by Gray came from the Van Horn Mountains, possibly from a red felsite quarry VHAS 96 (Gray 2013), and the final point comes from an area around Van Horn. The total now for the Trans-Pecos region is 122 Folsom points from eight counties (see Table 2).

There are 44 new Folsom point records from 12 new counties in the Central region. Bell County, one of the new counties to be listed, has yielded at least 15 Folsom points (Lassen 2015) from the multi-component habitation and tool stone procurement site at Gault (41BL323) along Buttermilk Creek. Wilson County, lying in the southern part of the Central region, close to both the Southwest and Coastal regions, has five Folsom points, the first from the county. A single Folsom point, distal and medial section only, was reported by T. C. Kelly (1990) found by a farmer on his property (41WN78) along Cibolo Creek near La Vernia. Another point from Cibolo Creek was reported to the Clovis survey and remained on file with the Texas Clovis Fluted Point Survey. Two further finds were recorded from La Vernia, the first, a complete point from a plowed field (Chandler 1997b), and the second, a slightly damaged point from the Ellison collection. The final point from Wilson County, also in the Ellison collection, comes from Sutherland Springs along Cibolo Creek. In Bexar County, the multi-component site of Pavo Real (41BX52) in northwest San Antonio was revisited (Collins et al. 2003) and a further two Folsom points were recovered, making that nine from the site (Henderson and Goode 1991). Another Folsom was reported from Bexar County at the confluence of Calaveras and Chupadera creeks (Chandler 1990). In Runnels County, Patrick Mueller reported the first three Folsom points to be recorded in the county. Two distally damaged points are from Valley Creek near Ballinger; the third, a basal fragment, is from Stacy Reservoir. All three are in the Patrick Mueller collection. The first two Folsom points to be recorded in Travis County come from a site in Lakeway (41TV1569) between Hurst Creek and Lohman's Crossing; both are in S. Brosowske's collection.

In Young's (2011) Trinity River basin publication, he reported two points from Freestone and Hill counties; both are the respective county's first Folsom. In Freestone County, a Folsom was reported in 1977 whilst preparation was being made for a lignite mine, the site (41FT17) overlooks the Trinity River. Young (2011:291) was informed that a second Folsom was found in the area being surveyed by Southern Methodist University for the Richland-Chambers Reservoir. One of the Hill County Folsom points was found at the confluence of Aquilla Creek and Cobb Creek (41HI57) near Aquilla, and the second was found by a farmer in Peoria (Young 2011). Two Folsom points are reported from private collections in Comanche County, bringing that county's tally to four, and a single point from the Redden (41NV658) site located 6.5 miles southwest of Corsicana (Young 2011) doubles the point tally in Navarro County. There are two Folsom points from Limestone County, both from private collections; this makes a total of three from the county.

Seven single Folsom point records are from counties that have had their first Folsom point recorded. They include: Austin County, from the San Bernardino River; Bastrop County, from the Elgin quarry and brickworks (41BP995) where the Clovis Hogeye Cache was found (Jennings 2013); Gillespie County, a single surface find; in Hood County along Stroud Creek; in Lee County, the Gold Sand site (41LE359) yielded a single surface find from a peanut field in 1999, but supposedly many more Folsom points are in the Keith Brown Collection (Keith Brown, personal communication, 1999); Llano County, from Buchanan Lake (Chandler 1997b); and Sutton County, from Sonora, in the Col. Thomas C. Kelly collection. I re-discovered this point in the late 1990s whilst working in the British Museum, London. The British Museum acquired the collection from Kelly in the early 1960's. There are now 96 Folsom points from 27 counties in the Central region (see Table 1). There were a further two Folsom points from the Harper collection that were recorded as having no further provenance associated with the points.

Summary and Conclusions

After an extensive review of the published literature together with corresponding with Texas professional and avocational archeologists, liaising with collectors, and reaching out to both regional and local archeological societies and museums, a current total of 485 Folsom points have been documented from 97 counties. There were 141 previously unrecorded

points from 32 counties documented from all the regions in Texas. The metric characteristics of the Folsom points are similar throughout the regions in Texas and fall within the defined ranges of recognized Folsom forms and compare favorably to those from the other Texas borderland states (Hofman 1993; Blackmar 2001; Amick 2002). Texas Folsom points were commonly produced from high quality fine-grained cherts such as varieties of Edwards chert from Central Texas and agatized dolomite or Alibates from the Panhandle/Plains region.

A future comparative study of the Folsom and Clovis point occurrences within Texas and the Texas borderlands will look at site types, point clusters, and locations relating to environment and landscape, and lithic tool stone patterns. It is anticipated that the future study will also have significant increases in the number of points from both Clovis and Folsom and reduce the counties and areas within Texas that are lacking data at present.

Acknowledgements

The initial survey of the Texas Folsom Fluted Point Survey was largely carried out by the author, but it could not have been possible without the previous Folsom point reviews by Thomas R. Hester, Timothy K. Perttula, Floyd Largent, and others. The final product here reflects all their efforts. Thanks go to colleagues Lauren Bussiere, Jean Hughes, Rosario Casarez, and Jordan Lorenz and staff at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory at The University of Texas at Austin for access to the collections, library, and archives. Matt Boulanger of Southern Methodist University helped with database and spreadsheet management and thanks to Jonathan Jarvis for his help in producing the survey map.

I would particularly also like to thank the following: colleagues, students, and volunteers from the Prehistory Research Project and the Gault School of Archaeological Research, for help in printing, scanning, and sorting through previous records. Thanks also to colleagues Dr. Sergio Ayala, and Dr. Christopher Ringstaff for discussions on lithic raw materials, and to Dr. Robert Lassen for discussions and advice on Folsom lithic technology. Special thanks to acknowledge the support of Michael B. Collins, without which this project would not have been possible. Finally, to Rebecca V. Campbell, who supported my research and encouraged this survey through some very trying times.

Below are some colleagues, avocational archeologists, and collectors who contributed to this survey, with apologies for any that I may have inadvertently overlooked: Scott Brosowske, Bill Birmingham, David L. Calame, Winston Ellison, O. C. Garza, Dana Harper, Ring Huggins, Jason LaBelle, Robert Mallouf, Patrick Mueller, Heather Para, Richard Rose, Gene Talbot, and Mike Waters.

References Cited

Amick, D. S.
2002 Manufacturing Variations in Folsom Points and Fluted Preforms. In *Folsom Technology and Lifeways*, edited by J. E. Clark and M. B. Collins, pp. 159-187. Special Publication 4. Department of Anthropology, University of Tulsa.

Bettis, A. C. Jr.
1997 Chipped Stone Artifacts from the Killam Ranch, Webb County, Texas. *TARL Research Notes* 5(2):3-23.

Blackmar, J. M.
1998 Regional Patterning in Paleoindian Evidence from Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

2001 Regional Variability in Clovis, Folsom, and Cody Land Use. *Plains Anthropologist* 46(175):65-94.

Calame, D. L., and T. K. Perttula
2023 Clovis and Other Paleoindian Projectile Points from the Jenkins Site (41AT287), Atascosa County, Texas. *La Tierra* 45:1-7.

Carley, D.
1987 A Preliminary Evaluation of the Potential Significance of the Carley-Archer Site, 41MT6, Mustang Draw, Martin County, Texas. Report submitted to the Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

Chandler, C. K.
1990 A Folsom Point from Bexar County, Texas. *La Tierra* 17(2):12-13.

1997a Folsom Points from Llano and Midland Counties, Texas. *La Tierra* 24(1):42-44.

1997b A Complete Folsom Point from Wilson County, South Texas. *La Tierra* 24(1):45-46.

Chandler, C. K., and L. Lopez
1992 A Quarry Site in Western Duval County. *La Tierra* 19(2):12-13.

Collins, M. B., D. B. Hudler, and S. L. Black
2003 *Pavo Real (41BX52): A Paleoindian and Archaic Camp and Workshop on the Balcones Escarpment, South-Central Texas*. Studies in Archeology 41, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, and Archeological Studies Program, Report 50. Environmental Affairs Division, Texas Department of Transportation, Austin.

Figgins, J. D.
1927 The Antiquity of Man in America. *Journal of the American Museum of Natural History* 27:229-239.

Fischel, H.
1939 Folsom and Yuma Culture Finds. *American Antiquity* 4(3):232-264.

Gray, R. W.
2013 Diagnostic Artifacts of Paleoindian and Early Archaic Cultures in the Eastern Trans-Pecos Region of Texas. In *Archaeological Explorations of the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend: Collected Papers, Volume 1*, edited by P. Dasch and R. J. Mallouf, pp. 1-59. Trans-Pecos Archaeological Program Publications, Center for Big Bend Studies, Alpine.

Henderson, J., and G. Goode
1991 Pavo Real: An Early Paleoindian Site in South-Central Texas. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 8:26-28.

Hester, T. R.
1967 A Distributional Study of Paleo-Indian Projectile Point Types in Texas. Manuscript in possession of the author.

Hofman, J. L.
1993 An Initial Survey of the Folsom Complex in Oklahoma. *Bulletin of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society* 41:71-105.

Hofman, J. L., D. S. Amick, and R. O. Rose
1990 Shifting Sands: A Folsom-Midland Assemblage from a Campsite in Western Texas. *Plains Anthropologist* 35(129):221-254.

Hofman, J. L., L. C. Todd, B. C. Schultz, and W. Hendry
1989 The Lipscomb Bison Quarry: Continuing Investigation at a Folsom Kill-Butchery Site on the Southern Plains. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 60:149-189.

House, K. D.
1974 A Paleo-Indian Fluted Point from Live Oak County, Texas. *Texas Archeology* 18(1): 17-19.

Jennings, T. A.
2013 The Hogeye Clovis Cache, Texas: Quantifying Lithic Reduction Sequences. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 40:649-658.

Johnson, E., and V. T. Holliday
1980 A Plainview Kill/Butchering Locale on the Llano Estacado – The Lubbock Lake Site. *Plains Anthropologist* 25(88):89-111.

Kelly, T. C.
1990 The La Vernia Folsom Point, Wilson County, Texas. *La Tierra* 17(2):14-24.

Kenmotsu, R. D., and B. A. Nightingale
1980 *An Archeological Survey and Assessment of the West Cole Uranium In Situ Project, Webb County, Texas*. Technical Bulletin No. 45. Texas Archeological Survey, The University of Texas at Austin.

Largent, F. B.
1995 Some New Additions to the Texas Folsom Point Database. *Plains Anthropologist* 40(151):69-71.

Largent, F. B., M. R. Waters, and D. L. Carlson
1991 The Spatiotemporal Distribution and Characteristics of Folsom Projectile Points in Texas. *Plains Anthropologist* 36(137):323-341.

Lassen, R. D.
2015 The Folsom-Midland Component of the Gault Site, Central Texas: Context, Technology, and Typology. *Plains Anthropologist* 60(234):150-171.

Meltzer, D. J., J. D. Seebach, and R. M. Byerly
2006 The Hot Tubb Folsom-Midland Site (41CR10), Texas. *Plains Anthropologist* 51(198):157-184.

Moore, W. E.
1992 *An Archaeological Survey of the Olney Water Line Project in Archer County, Texas*. Contract Report No. 21. Brazos Valley Research Associates, Bryan.

Patterson, L. W.
1997 *The Meitzen Collection, 41FB249, Fort Bend County, Texas*. Report No. 6. Fort Bend Archeological Society, Richmond.

Pearce, W. M.
1936 A Survey of the Sand-Hill Camp Sites of Lamb and Bailey Counties. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society* 8:90-91.

Perttula, T. K.
1993 New Folsom Point Finds from Eastern Texas. *Plains Anthropologist* 38(143):199-202.
2020 *Archeological Investigations in the Upper Trinity River Basin in Parker County, Texas*. Special Publications No. 1. North Texas Archeological Society, Fort Worth.

Polyak, V., and M. Williams
1986 Gaines County Paleo-Indian Projectile Point Inventory and Analyses. *Transactions of the 21st Regional Archeological Symposium for Southeastern New Mexico and Western Texas,* pp. 25-96. Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies, Midland.

Ray, C. R.
1929 A Differentiation of the Prehistoric Cultures of the Abilene Section. *Bulletin of the Archeological and Paleontological Society* 1:7-23.
1930 Report on Some Recent Archaeological Researches in the Abilene Section. *Bulletin of the Archeological and Paleontological Society* 2:45-58.
1934 Flint Cultures of Ancient Man in Texas. *Bulletin of the Archeological and Paleontological Society* 6:107-111.
1937 Probable Uses of Flint End Scrapers. *American Antiquity* 2(4):303-306.
1939 Inaccuracies in Fischel's Folsom Article. *American Antiquity* 5(1):58-64.

Seebach, J. D.
2004 Past and Present at the Chispa Creek Folsom Site, Culberson County, Texas. *The Journal of Big Bend Studies* 16:1-30.

Sellards, E.H.
1955 Further Investigations at the Scharbauer Site. In *The Midland Discovery, by* F. Wendorf, A. D. Krieger, C. C. Albriton, Jr., and T. D. Stewart, pp. 126-132. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Slade, A. M.
2023 Texas Clovis Fluted Point Survey, 4th Update: Additional Results Processed After Submission of Main Draft. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 94:223-233.
2025 The Dana Harper Clovis Collection: A Remarkable Private Collection of Clovis Points from Texas and Bordering Parishes in Louisiana. Manuscript in preparation.

Slade, A. M., and D. J. Meltzer
2023 Texas Clovis Fluted Point Survey, 4th Update: Further Insights into the Early Paleoindian Occupation of Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 94:1-23.

Smyers, C., D. Calame, and D. L. Calame
2006 Folsom Points from Crane County, Texas: Site 41CR10 (The Hot Tubb Site). *La Tierra* 33(1&2):113-118.

Story, D. A.
1990 Cultural History of the Native Americans. In *The Archeology and Bioarcheology of the Gulf Coastal Plain,* by D. A. Story, J. A. Guy, B. A. Burnett, M. D. Freeman, J. C. Rose, D. G. Steele, B. W. Olive, and K. J. Reinhard, pp. 163-366. Research Series No. 38. 2 Vols. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Suhm, D. A., and A. D. Krieger
1954 An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archaeology. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 25:1-562.

Young, W. L.
2011 Clovis, Folsom, and Midland Artifacts Between Dallas and The Navasota River. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 82:281-297.

Wright, D.
2025 Surface Collecting in Dallam and Hartley Counties, Texas. Manuscript in preparation.