

# Clues to the Past!

## Clovis Points Hunting / Gathering Technology

4.7A Science, 4.8B Social Studies

*Yuma Pass to Mexico 270 miles -  
Tampico to Mexico 300 miles -  
The height of land on which the city of Mexico is situated is 8500 feet above the waters of the Gulf.*





# Clues to the Past!

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The first Americans were known to be of **preliterate** societies. This means that this culture or society has not yet developed the use of writing. However, there is evidence that they spoke Amerind (Algonquian) language.

- [Video of Algonquian language spoken around the world](#)



A short recording of a compilation of different indigenous languages spoken around North America extracted from YouTube; Algonquian Language Family.

*Una Cruz to Mexico 270 miles = Tampico to Mexico 300 miles - The height of land on which the city of Mexico is situated is 8500 feet above the waters of the Gulf.*







# Clues to the Past!

This is where the tribes were located over 200 years ago.



*From New to Mexico 270  
miles =  
Tampico to  
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The height  
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MEXICO.

Scale. 0 100 200 300 400 500 miles.

Ancient Landscapes

Images obtained from Google.

Longitude West 105 from Greenwich

Young Children's



# Clues to the Past!

Native Americans in South Texas were hunters and gatherers. One of the tribes were the Lipan Apache.

- The migrated into Texas in the 1600's as one tribe.
- Once arrived in Texas, they divided into two tribes
  - Forest Lipans- Northeast Texas towards Brazos River
  - Plains Lipans- Upper Colorado and Concho Rivers westward Pecos River



THE OFFICIAL WEBSITE OF THE  
**LIPAN APACHE TRIBE**  
*Also known as The Lipan Apache Tribe of Texas*

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**Timeline of the Lipan Apache of Texas and Northern Mexico  
ca. 1600-1903**

ca. 1600	Lipan Apaches enter Texas from Great Plains; claim area around San Antonio as homeland and call it "Many Houses;" Lipans develop a tribal identity-Lipan means "Light Gray People."
ca. 1650	Lipans develop a trade route to the Pecos Pueblo by following Rio Grande upriver to the Pecos. Lipans call Pecos Pueblo "White House."
ca. 1670	In response to severe drought, Lipan tribe splits into 2 divisions: Plains Lipans (who move into upper Colorado River region) & Forest Lipans (who return to San Antonio area). Plains Lipans acquire horses from Jumanos and pueblos of New Mexico. Forest Lipans acquire horses from pueblo of La Junta (Presidio, TX).
1674	Mission San Ildefonso de la Paz founded on Rio Escondido of Coahuila near later site of villa of Zaragoza. San Ildefonso soon abandoned.

## Ancient Landscapes

Timeline and Lipan history obtained from Lipanapache.org website (click on illustration for official website)



# Clues to the Past!

Lipans were at war with the Comanches in the 1700's and caused the Lipan to divide into smaller tribes/ bands known or composed of rancherías (extended family groups). Each ranchería leader had allegiance to the Chief who in turn dictated migration routes, declared war, or negotiated peace. Below is a list of the Lipan "bands" after 1700's:

- **The Sun Otter** - San Antonio to Laredo
- **Green Mountain** -South Texas; Refugio to Nueces
- **High-Beaked Moccasin-**
- **Red Hair** - band united Sun otters or Green Mountain in 1739
- **Fire or Camp Circle** -San Saba to Nueces River
- **Little Breech- clout**-Lower Pecos Region
- **Pulverizing** -Upper Colorado/South of Mx
- **Uplanders**-Upper Rio Grande to South NM
- **Prairie Men**-Upper Colorado to Pecos River
- **Wild Goose**-Upper Colorado
- **Painted Wood**-Along Brazos River
- **Big Water**- Northern Coahuila, Mx
- **Heads of Wolves, Bodies of Man** - N of Colorado River
- **The North** - Kinship claim with Kiowa Apaches





# Clues to the Past!

## Lipan Homeland of “Many Houses” *Ki-aah-hii*

- Lipans were in search of a homeland filled with Bison, Buffalo and Deer
- Plant food such as corn and squash
- Fertile river banks

## Jumanos

- Lived along the upper Colorado and Concho River had herds of horses

## Tejas Indians

- Lived along Upper Brazos and had many horses

After the war with the Comanches, Lipan looked south of Texas for safety. By 1730, Lipans inhabited areas of Texas - Upper Brazos-Pecos River, and at San Antonio de Béxar. In this area, they found:

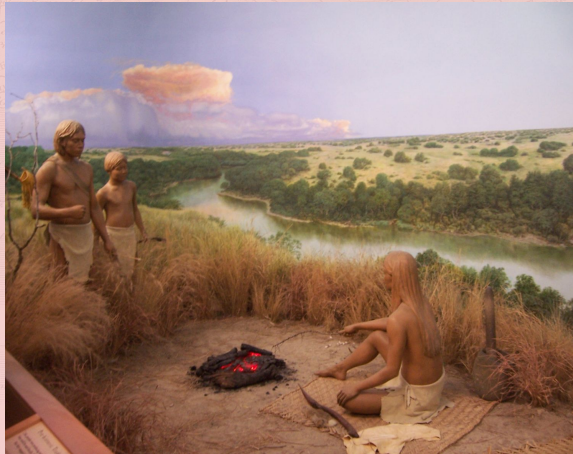
- Buffalo, deer
- Cactus (tunas), agave
- Wild plums



# Clues to the Past!

By 1951, they expanded further South to Laredo and even to Coahuila which then called their homeland Circular House ***Naa-ci-ká***. Lipans have lived and are still living in these “Homelands” today.

- Their region had 100,000 in population in 1700
- Adapted to the Savanna
  - Used grasslands and riparian zones
  - Nomadic, followed seasonal (hunting, gathering, and farming cycle)



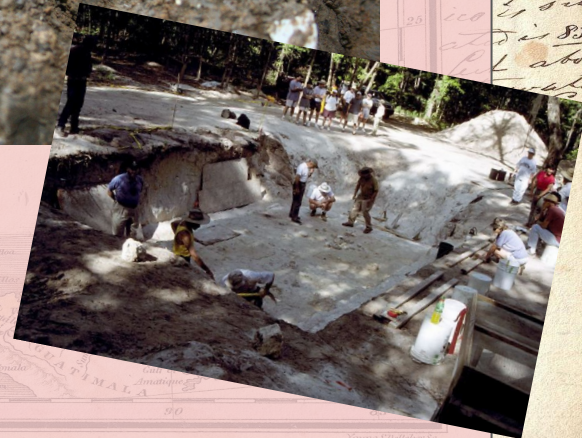
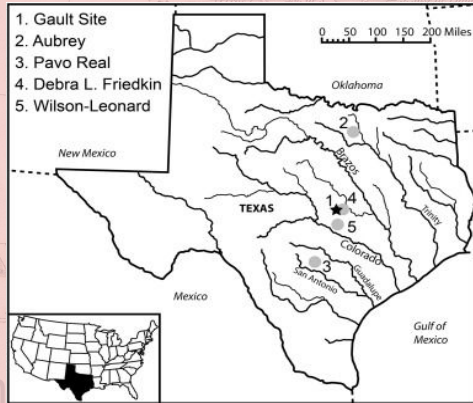
Google images obtained from google sites



# Clues to the Past!

Arrowhead found in

- Buttermilk Creek Complex currently known as Salado, TX
- Debra L. Friedkin Site - Bell County, TX
- 13,200-15,500 BP (before present)



Images obtained from Google.

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# Clues to the Past!

In Gault, Texas (another archaeological site) they found evidence of the first americans.

- Located between Georgetown and Ft. Hood (central Texas)
- James E. Pearce- archaeologist found and started excavating in 1929.
- By 1998, a new group dug deep into the soil and found “Clovis projectile” also known as the first type of arrowheads.



TEXAS BEYOND HISTORY

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## The Gault Site

[Gault Main](#) [Clovis Reconsidered](#) [TAS Photo Gallery](#) [Credits & Sources](#)



Undergraduate students from Texas A&M University at work at the Gault site.



Ancient Landscapes

Images and historical facts obtained from Texas beyond history website. Click on Illustration above for their full website.



# Clues to the Past!

In Gault, Texas (another archaeological site) they found evidence of the first Americans.

**Pre-Clovis 16.7-21.7 BP**

**Clovis layer 11.9-13.2 BP**



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# Clues to the Past!

In our region, the oldest evidence dates about 12,000 years ago.

**Plainview**      **Folsom**      **Angostura**      **Wilson**      **Golondrina**



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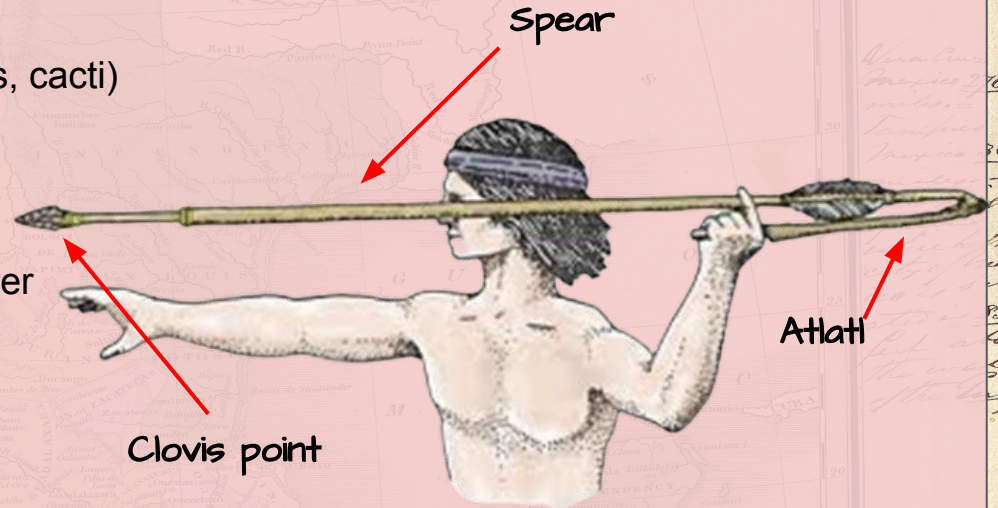
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# Clues to the Past!

But how did Native Americans use the Clovis or Pre-Clovis points (arrowheads)?

- They were nomadic (roamed from place to place)
- Fishermen
- Gatherers (sotol, mesquite, agave, pecans, cacti)
- Hunters (rabbits, deer, peccary, birds)
- Owned dogs
- Spear and dart throwers
  - Atlatl is a tool used as a spear thrower



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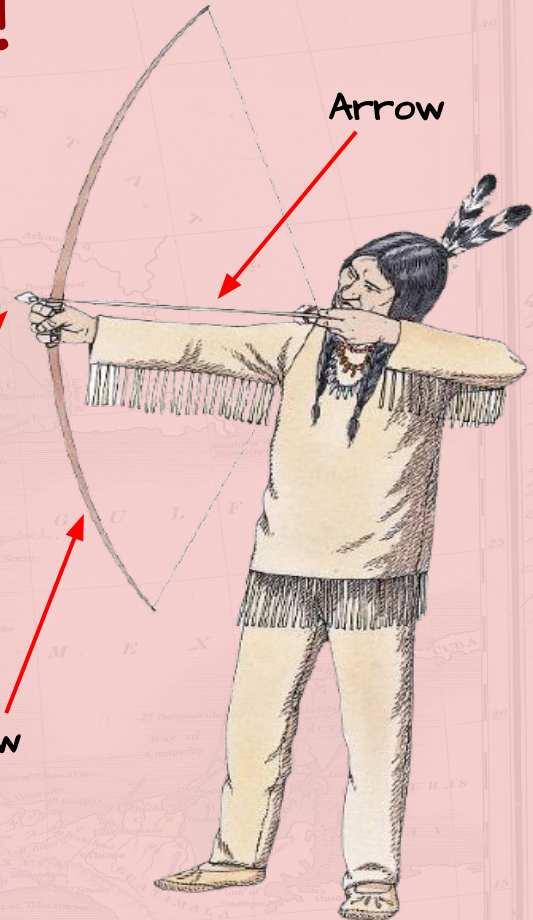
At about 13,000 a new technology.

- “Clovis Points” or Arrowheads became smaller



- Designs of the arrowheads are different
- They used a new tool
  - Bow and Arrow is a tool used throw an arrow from a distance.

Clovis point



Arrow

Bow



# Clues to the Past!

But where are the Lipan Apache today?

Lipan Apache tribe has over 4,000 registered Tribal members today and host Pow Wows for the public to come and be a part of their traditions.

Eagle Feather Case: City of McAllen Proclamation 2018:

Lipan Apache Tribe Victory Day for winning the lawsuit against Dept of Interior allowing them religious rights to own, use and order eagle feathers and sacred objects as American Indians with this right.



Ancient Landscapes

Timeline and Lipan history obtained from Lipanapache.org website, Robert Soto's website, and YouTube video of McAllen Proclamation of 2018



# Clues to the Past!



OLDEST FOOTAGE OF  
**NATIVE  
AMERICANS**

Images obtained from Google but adapted with Edpuzzle by Florestela Gomez.

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