

ARCHAEOLOGY ON STATE HIGHWAY 16

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THE CRYSTAL RIVERS SITE / Report No. 6

NO-NAME CREEK SITE: *A Terrace Site of the Middle and Late Archaic Period in Gillespie County, Texas / Report No. 7*

State Department of Highways and Public Transportation
Publications in Archaeology
Highway Design Division
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John Esten Keller

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Joe T. Denton

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No-Name Creek Site

*A Terrace Site of the Middle
and Late Archaic Period in
Gillespie County, Texas*

by
Joe T. Denton

**Series Editor:
Frank A. Weir**

**State Department of Highways and Public Transportation
Publications in Archaeology
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Report No. 7**

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ABSTRACT

No-Name Creek is a multicomponent site in a nonstratified context north of the town of Fredericksburg in Gillespie County, Texas. This site, where excavated, is purely Archaic and is of primary importance due to the unique artifact assemblage. The point types extant at this site suggest an evolution of one type to another.

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INTRODUCTION

During the month of July, 1973, representatives of the archaeological staff of the then named Texas Highway Department conducted a routine survey of the proposed widening of State Highway 16 north of Fredericksburg, Texas. Their reconnaissance located the site on the south side of a small stream one mile north of the town.

It was upon their recommendations that testing and subsequent excavation were conducted under State Antiquities Permit No. 44. The excavation began October 18, 1973, and continued until November 6, 1973. This report is in accordance with Point Three of the Memorandum of Understanding, dated January 5, 1972, between the Texas Highway Department and the State Antiquities Committee and the Antiquities Code of Texas.

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The No-Name Creek Site derives its name rather obviously from the fact that the creek was never referred to by a proper name, simply designated by the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation as draw 11. No-Name Creek Site (41 GL 17) is located on the southern terrace that extends along that draw (Figure 1).

The site extends approximately 300 feet from the creek up the slope onto the terrace. Closest to the stream, the right-of-way had already been graded prior to the investigation. There were numerous flakes and lithic debris on the surface. The exact length of the site is not known, but the site extends upstream approximately 300 to 400 feet. About 400 feet downstream from the excavation area, a buried soil A-horizon was found in the stream bank which contained numerous flakes and may indicate an extension of 41 GL 17.

The portion of the site on the upstream end, on the western side of S.H. 16, was largely surface scatter with evidence of extensive quarry activity. Numerous flakes and an occasional biface were found. The stream and streambanks, as well as nearby limestone bluffs, produced flint cobbles as a lithic source material (Figure 2).

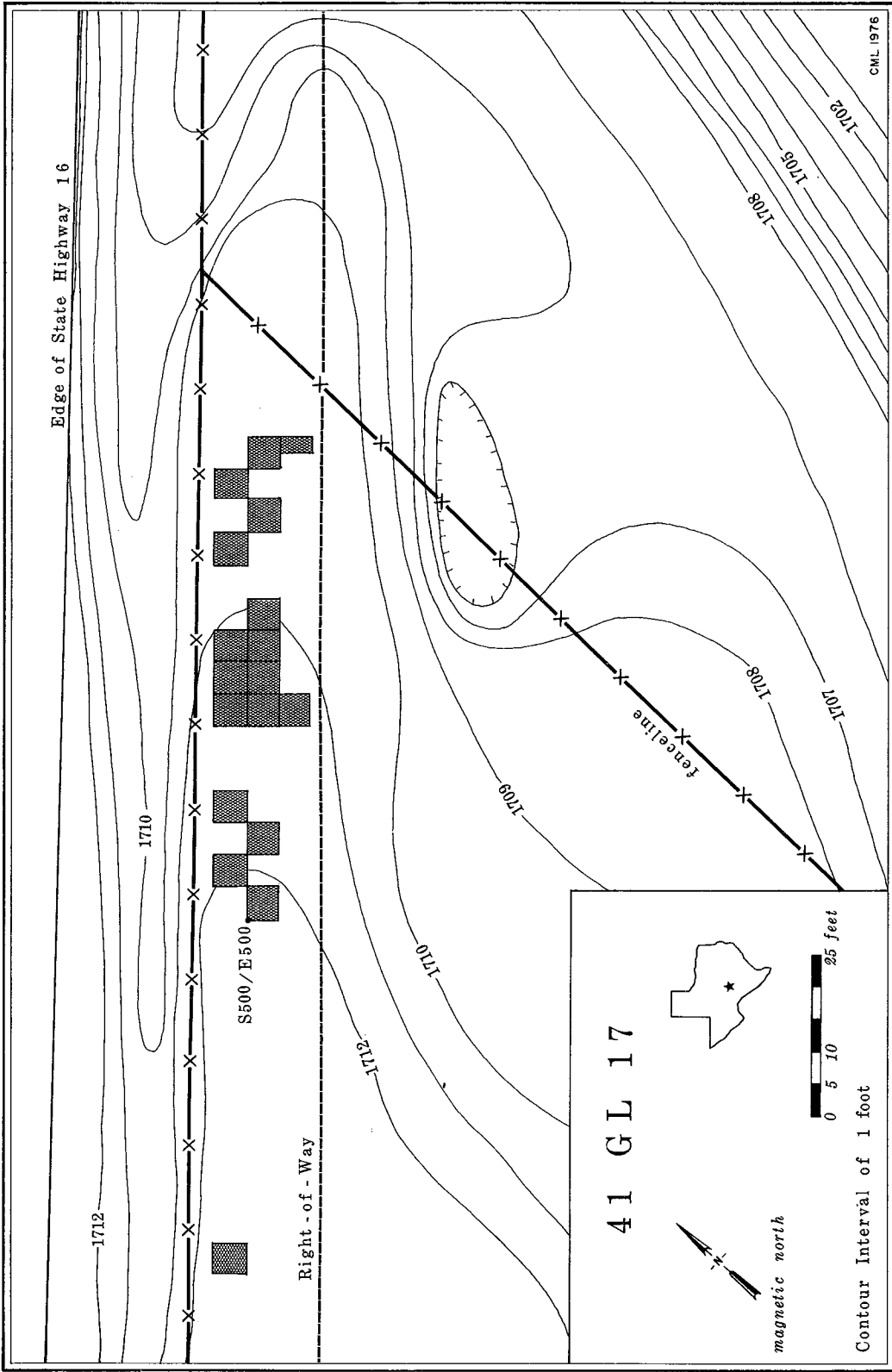


Figure 1. Map of site, showing contours and excavation units.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

At present, there has been only one other site excavated in Gillespie County. This site, the Lehman Rockshelter, was investigated in 1936 by the Department of Anthropology at The University of Texas under A. M. Woolsey and was reported by J. Charles Kelley. This site is located above the confluence of Onion Creek and Threadgill Creek. There they recovered a total of 261 artifacts of which ninety-three were projectile points (Kelley, 1947a). This site was instrumental in setting up the Toyah, Uvalde and Round Rock Foci, the initial divisions of the Central Texas Archaic.

The Central Texas Archaic has since been reviewed and revised by several individuals (Kelley, 1947; Suhm, Krieger and Jelks, 1954; Suhm, 1960; Johnson, Suhm and Tunnell, 1962; and Sorrow, Shafer and Ross, 1967) and will only be briefly discussed here. Emphasis in this report focuses mainly on the Middle and Late Archaic periods.

Under the Midwestern Taxonomic System, Kelley (1947) defined the Edwards Plateau Aspect as comprised of three foci: Round Rock, Clear Fork and Uvalde. Each was characterized by a discrete group of artifacts. The Round Rock and Clear Fork being coeval and the Uvalde somewhat later in time. Suhm, et al. (1954) recognized the problem of the Central Texas Archaic and also the fact that no distinction could be made between the foci timewise or geographically. This was again restated in 1960 (Suhm, p. 84). In 1962, as the result of excavation in the Canyon Reservoir, the Central Texas Archaic was divided into Early, Middle, Late and Transitional Archaic periods. These divisions were the basis for further refinements and cultural sequences (Sorrow, et al., 1967). Frank Weir (1975) again redefined the Central Texas Archaic with the substitution of new names for the time periods and the cultures extant in those time periods, in order to clarify the implications of certain widely used terminologies.

The periods of occupation for the No-Name Creek Site fall in the Middle and Late Archaic (Johnson, et al., 1962). The earliest occupation at the site, characterized by the Pedernales projectile points, can be assigned to the Middle Archaic which has been assayed to be 4000 - 2500 B.P. The later occupation, associated with the Late Archaic, exhibits Marshall, Marshall-like and Montell points dating from 2500 B.P. to 1750 B.P. (Prewitt, 1974).



Figure 2. View of flint cobbles in stream, the probable source materials for site.

ENVIRONMENT

The area in which 41 GL 17 lies is located within the Balconian Biotic Province as described by Blair (1960) and is currently an area of open pasture with scatterings of oak, pecan and walnut trees (Figure 3). Geographically, the area is between the eastern edge of the Edwards Plateau and the Central Mineral District of Central Texas. This is an area in which the marked geographic features result from varied degrees of erosion (Fenneman, 1931).

The soils are part of the Luchenback - Bach, Pedernales, Jung Association which comprises fourteen percent of Gillespie County around the Pedernales River. This series is generally characterized by soils forming an A-horizon of fine sandy loam or loamy fine sand, a B-horizon of sandy clay or clay that is slightly acidic to mildly alkaline and a C-horizon of sandy clay loam or red sandy clay. This series was formed during the lower Cretaceous and contains soft limestone and siliceous pebbles (U.S.D.A., ms.).

The climate in Gillespie County is subhumid with a precipitation of twenty-six to thirty inches.

The stream that runs by the site is part of the Pedernales drainage system and flows into Barons Creek. Maps show the stream to be an intermittent one. Residents of the area, however, state that the stream is spring-fed, and they do not recall it ever being completely dry.

EXCAVATION PROCEDURES

Due to the nature of the limited right-of-way, a stretch of land approximately 30 feet wide and 600 feet long, a grid was set up that paralleled the existing highway. This provided a series of accurate points and allowed the recording of exact elevations from highway survey stations.

Excavation units were five-foot squares that were removed in half-foot levels down to the sterile basal clay. However, whenever possible, artifact proveniences were recorded in situ.

Local residents had reported that the field had been plowed at one time. This was confirmed by John Wallis and Dr. Kurt Sorensen, soils experts from The University of Texas Geography Department (personal communication). They visited the site and conducted a brief study of its soil deposits, determining that the soils varied from alluvial to colluvial in deposition.

Aside from the normal screening, several units were also water-screened. This produced numerous smaller flakes, bits of snail shell and occasional charcoal. Only a few bits of bone were recovered. None were complete enough for identification due to corrosive soil conditions and mechanical damage.



Figure 3. Upstream view across from excavation site. Area to left is surface site.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The total sample of artifacts, exclusive of flakes and recent cultural material, numbered 306. The recent cultural material included .22 cartridge shells, nails, glass fragments and an 1882 nickel.

The artifacts were divided into categories according to morphology as well as possible functional usage. Close attention was paid to artifacts recognized as projectile points. They were categorized according to types described by Suhm, et al. (1954).

The categories established include thinned bifaces, nonthinned bifaces, unifaces, altered flakes, pebble tools, cores, manos and flakes. Most of the categories were divided into smaller groups to achieve greater clarity of description. Whenever possible, dimensions of the artifacts were determined and are shown according to total length (TL), maximum width (MW), maximum thickness (MT), stem width (SW), stem length (SL), and stem thickness (ST). All measurements will be in centimeters.

In this paper, the artifacts under major consideration are the projectile points as they are the most obvious indicators of culture change in central Texas.

THINNED BIFACES

Thinned bifaces include both projectile points and nonstemmed bifaces. They are blade-like and very thin in relation to their over-all size and exhibit a great deal of workmanship.

PROJECTILE POINTS

Bulverde

Number of Specimens: 1 incomplete (Figure 4, A)

This specimen has a triangular blade with straight edges and slight barbs. The stem expands and has a base that is slightly convex.

| TL | MW | MT | SL | SW | ST |
|----|----|-----|------|------|-----|
| - | - | 8.0 | 16.8 | 20.6 | 6.1 |

Kinney

Number of Specimens: 1 incomplete (Figure 4, B)

This specimen is triangular in shape with symmetrical straight edges and a concave base. The artifact is also incomplete with only the proximal end present.

| TL | MW | MT | SW | SL | ST |
|----|------|-----|----|----|----|
| - | 24.0 | 5.7 | - | - | - |

Marshall

Number of Specimens: 6 (Figure 4, C-H)

Only one complete Marshall point was recovered (Figure 4, C) and it was found on the surface at the time of the initial survey. All other Marshall points were incomplete. One complete awl was recovered that was reworked from a Marshall point. Marshall points have straight to slightly convex edge blades with slight to strong barbs some of which approach the basal length. The stems expand with straight to slightly concave bases. The awl that was recovered (Figure 4, H) has slight barbs with a thinned expanding stem and concave base.

| TL | MW | MT | SW | SL | ST |
|-------------|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| 58.5 | 39.0 | 7.5 | 18.5 | 11.4 | 5.0 |
| - | 40.0 | 6.7 | 18.6 | 12.4 | 4.5 |
| - | 42.0 | 6.9 | 19.6 | 14.0 | 4.0 |
| - | 35.0 | 5.9 | 18.6 | 10.0 | 4.5 |
| - | - | 6.9 | 16.9 | 13.9 | 4.6 |
| Altered Awl | | | | | |
| 73.5 | 38.7 | 6.8 | 16.9 | 13.5 | 5.5 |

Marshall-like

Number of Specimens: 12 (Figure 5, A-F)

Distinction was made between the Marshall and Marshall-like because of differences in basal formation. The Marshall-like bases were very similar to some Pedernales and will be discussed later in this report. The Marshall-like points have triangular blades and straight to slightly concave edges. Most possess long barbs, expanding stems and concave bases. The blades, in contrast to Marshall, are shorter, more triangular and slightly thicker. Likewise, their stems were also thicker.

| TL | MW | MT | SW | SL | ST |
|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| 45.3 | 37.0 | 5.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 4.5 |
| 58.9 | 41.2 | 7.9 | 19.3 | 14.9 | 5.4 |
| 49.5 | 38.3 | 5.6 | 15.0 | 13.1 | 5.0 |
| 47.9 | 32.0 | 6.4 | 18.7 | 11.4 | 4.9 |
| - | 35.0 | 7.3 | 18.6 | 12.7 | 5.0 |
| - | - | 5.7 | 20.7 | 11.7 | 5.9 |
| - | 43.9 | 6.7 | 12.6 | 20.0 | 5.9 |
| - | - | - | 12.5 | - | - |
| - | - | 8.0 | 12.8 | - | - |
| - | 34.0 | 6.6 | - | 16.0 | - |
| - | - | - | 18.6 | - | - |
| - | - | - | 20.0 | - | - |

Montell

Number of Specimens: 1 (Figure 5, G)

One badly fragmented specimen was recovered which exhibits part of one basal barb. From the curves and angles, it is possible to predict that the point had a slightly expanding stem with a basal notch and square corners.

| TL | MW | MT | SL | SW | ST |
|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| - | - | - | - | 8.0 | 3.0 |

Nolan

Number of Specimens: 2 (Figure 5, H and I)

At No-Name Creek there were two Nolan points. Both had triangular blades but differed in that one had slightly convex edges and the other was slightly concave. They also differed in that one had been beveled on only one side of the blade rather than being alternately beveled. They were shouldered and had slightly expanding stems with straight or slightly expanding bases.

| TL | MW | MT | SL | SW | ST |
|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| 65.5 | 32.2 | 9.0 | 16.0 | 21.6 | 5.3 |
| 54.7 | 32.0 | 6.5 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 5.5 |

Pedernales

Number of Specimens: 25 (Figure 6, A-I; Figure 7, A-I; Figure 8, A and B)

Although there was a great deal of variation between the Pedernales found at 41 GL 17, they can be generally described as triangular blades with straight to slightly concave to convex edges. They varied from shouldered to barbed with stems that ranged from parallel to slightly narrowing or occasionally expanding. Their basal notches were generally deep and often very steep. The basal barbs varied from round to pointed.

Some of the Pedernales in the sample seemed to be narrower than is common. Other sites such as Johnson's Wunderlich (1962) and Sorrow's Evoe Terrace (1967) also were noted to have similar Pedernales. The other Pedernales recovered had relatively wide stems.

The variant Pedernales (Figure 8, A and B) were triangular to leaf-shaped with convex edges. They, like the rest of the Pedernales, varied from barbed to shouldered and possessed straight to narrowing stems with deep basal notching. Their blades were thick and large. The degree of completion was not the same as the majority of Pedernales and could represent other tool types, i.e. knives, awls, or possibly unfinished Pedernales.

| TL | MW | MT | SW | SL | ST |
|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| 67.0 | 39.1 | 6.0 | 16.0 | 21.0 | 6.0 |
| 69.0 | 37.0 | 7.0 | 16.0 | 20.0 | 6.6 |
| 55.5 | 33.7 | 6.0 | 20.9 | 17.3 | 5.4 |

| TL | MW | MT | SW | SL | ST |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| - | 45.0 | 7.9 | 19.0 | 17.5 | 6.3 |
| - | 44.9 | 7.6 | 19.0 | 22.3 | 5.5 |
| - | 28.0 | 7.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 6.5 |
| 69 (app.) | - | 6.4 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 6.0 |
| - | - | 7.4 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 5.0 |
| - | 36.4 | 6.0 | 23.3 | 19.7 | 5.5 |
| - | 41.0 | 18.3 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 5.9 |
| - | - | - | 20.5 | 22.8 | 6.4 |
| - | - | 6.0 | 18.5 | - | 5.8 |
| - | 36.4 | 6.0 | 15.8 | 13.7 | 4.9 |
| - | 35.0 | 7.0 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 5.0 |
| - | - | - | 15.6 | 14.0 | 4.5 |
| - | - | - | 22.8 | 19.2 | 5.0 |
| - | - | - | 21.8 | - | 4.0 |
| - | - | - | 17.8 | 17.7 | 5.7 |
| 58.5 | 31.0 | 8.0 | 22.3 | 19.8 | 6.8 |
| 76.5 | 40.7 | 10.0 | 18.5 | 14.9 | 4.7 |
| 54.3 | 29.3 | 5.0 | 16.0 | 12.5 | 3.9 |
| Variants | | | | | |
| 79.2 | 43.5 | 10.0 | 20.3 | 13.7 | 5.7 |
| 65.0 | 45.0 | 11.4 | 18.4 | 10.4 | 4.5 |
| 71.9 | 47.6 | 11.7 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 5.6 |
| - | 37.7 | 9.0 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 6.5 |

Williams

Number of Specimens: 1 (Figure 8, C)

No-Name Creek produced one point fragment that could be considered a Williams point. This specimen exhibited a thin blade with greatly expanding stem and a concave, bulbous base.

| TH | MW | MT | SL | SW | ST |
|----|----|-----|------|------|-----|
| - | - | 4.9 | 22.8 | 14.0 | 4.9 |

Unidentified Points

Number of Specimens: 5 (Figure 8, D-H)

Aside from the identifiable projectile points, the site produced five points that could not be ascribed to any particular type. All were fragmented and varied. Basically, they were triangular blades with straight to convex edges. They varied from shouldered to barbed with straight to expanding stems and possessed straight or convex bases.

Fragments

Number of Specimens: 14 (Figure 9, A-H)

Biface fragments included ten barbs from stemmed dart points and four unidentifiable pieces of thinned biface blades.

NONSTEMMED THINNED BIFACES

Number of Specimens: 70 (Figure 9, I-J)

All of the nonstemmed bifaces were relatively thin, pointed blades with curved edges. The basal fragments were rounded. All together, there were thirty-five distal, thirty medial and four basal fragments and one complete specimen.

LARGE, NONTHINNED BIFACES

Aside from the thinned bifaces, there were forty large, thick bifaces that were percussion flakes and had no lateral retouch.

TEARDROP OR LEAF-SHAPED BIFACES

Number of Specimens: 6 (Figure 10, A)

Six bifaces were found that are teardrop shaped. All but one were fragmented. The complete specimen was sharply pointed with convex sides and a round base. Thinning flakes had been removed. It was 95.7 cm. long, 51.3 cm. wide and 23.0 cm. thick. All of the bifaces have fairly continuous and nonsinusuous, symmetrical edges. The three distal and medial fragments did not exhibit sharp points, and the two basal fragments were rounded.

ROUND PLANAR BIFACES

Number of Specimens: 1 (Figure 10, B)

This round, flat biface is thick and exhibits cortex on both sides, resembling many of the flint cobbles present in the stream bed. Platforms had been established for flake removal and several crushed platforms were displayed. The platforms and hard hammer flake scars left an edge that is sinuous on one side and straight on the other.

| TL | MW | MT | RATIO MW/MT |
|------|------|------|-------------|
| 95.0 | 83.9 | 21.9 | 3.831 |

SUBRECTANGULAR BIFACES

Number of Specimens: 10 (Figure C and D)

Seven specimens were recovered that were subrectangular in shape. Five others were basal fragments. They had rounded corners and one end was usually narrower than the other. While fragmentary, these specimens exhibited continuous edges that were generally nonsinuous (only four of the twelve specimens had sinuous edges). A hard hammer technique is indicated. The dimensions of the subrectangular bifaces range from 81.8 to 47.9 cm. in length, 59.0 to 39.0 cm. in width and 15.2 to 9.0 cm. in thickness. The average ratio of width to thickness is 3.7776.

CURVED BIFACES

Number of Specimens: 3 (Figure 11)

Three crescent or curved bifaces were found. They had one extremely concave side and one extremely convex side and tapered to rounded ends. In cross section, they were almost half as thick as they were wide. The dimensions of the curved bifaces ranged from 117.8 to 116.4 cm. in length, 62.2 to 44.0 cm. in width and 22.0 to 15.5 cm. in thickness. The average ratio of width to thickness is 2.849.

MISCELLANEOUS BIFACE FRAGMENTS

Number of Specimens: 16

These biface fragments could not be classified as any established morphological type.

PEBBLE TOOLS

One small pebble was recovered that had been bifacially worked around three-quarters of the circumference and retained cortex on both planar sides and one end. Whether or not this was a specific tool or an unfinished tool has not been ascertained.

| TL | MW | MT |
|------|------|------|
| 10.9 | 48.9 | 22.5 |

UNIFACES

A total of twenty-one unifacial tools were present in the excavated area. Most were formed from large, hard hammer flakes and had cortex over part of the artifact surface. All were basically knives or scrapers in various shapes. The categories used here include recurved, notched, straight edge, curved edge and subrectangular as well as a miscellaneous category.

RECURVED UNIFACES

Number of Specimens: 6 (Figure 12)

These specimens were formed from blades with alteration over all or part of the dorsal surface. They are characterized by an S-shaped or recurved edge to approximately the middle portion of the flake. One was blunted to a square edge by two flake removals opposite the platform of the blade and retouched to a scraper edge. Only one of the artifacts was worked over the entire dorsal surface. One was of extremely coarse limestone; the rest were of flint.

NOTCHED UNIFACES

Number of Specimens: 2 (Figure 13, A and B)

Two artifacts were recovered consisting of a notch in the side of a flake for use as a possible spokeshave. These were on primary flakes and the flaking for the notches was steep. In both cases, the notches were approximately 10 cm. in breadth, and 7 cm. in depth.

STRAIGHT EDGE UNIFACES

Number of Specimens: 2 (Figure 13, C and D)

These unifaces exhibited alteration along one fairly straight edge with only a few flakes removed from the other lateral edge of the flake. Both were crudely flaked with flaking primarily on the dorsal surface.

CURVED EDGE UNIFACES

Number of Specimens: 1 (Figure 13, E)

This artifact was fashioned from a teardrop-shaped primary flake and altered along one edge and platform to yield a curved edge. The dorsal side retained almost all of its cortex.

SUBRECTANGULAR UNIFACES

Number of Specimens: 4 (Figure 14, A-D)

These four uniface exhibited steeper flake angles over part of their surface than most of the other uniface found. They varied as to size from 2.5 to 7.5 cm. The smallest did not exhibit any cortex. It was primarily an end scraper with possible graver beak. The others were end and side scrapers with cortex.

MISCELLANEOUS UNIFACES

There were also six specimens that did not fit into any specific category. This was mainly due to the fact that their alteration was either slight or indistinct as to purpose.

CORES

Number of Specimens: 37 (Figure 15, A and B)

The cores varied from river cobbles or nodules with only one flake removed to very angular cores with multiple flake scars.

HAMMERSTONES

Number of Specimens: 7 (Figure 16, A and B)

All of the hammerstones found were exhausted cores. These flint hammerstones showed definite battered edges. One of the hammerstones was the edge fragment that had been broken away from the rest of the core.

MANOS

Number of Specimens: 5 (Figure 16, C-E)

Manos represented the only ground stone artifacts present. Of the five specimens found, only two were complete. One was small (63.7 cm. in length) and the other hand-sized (118.3 cm.). All were of sandstone except for one quartz fragment.

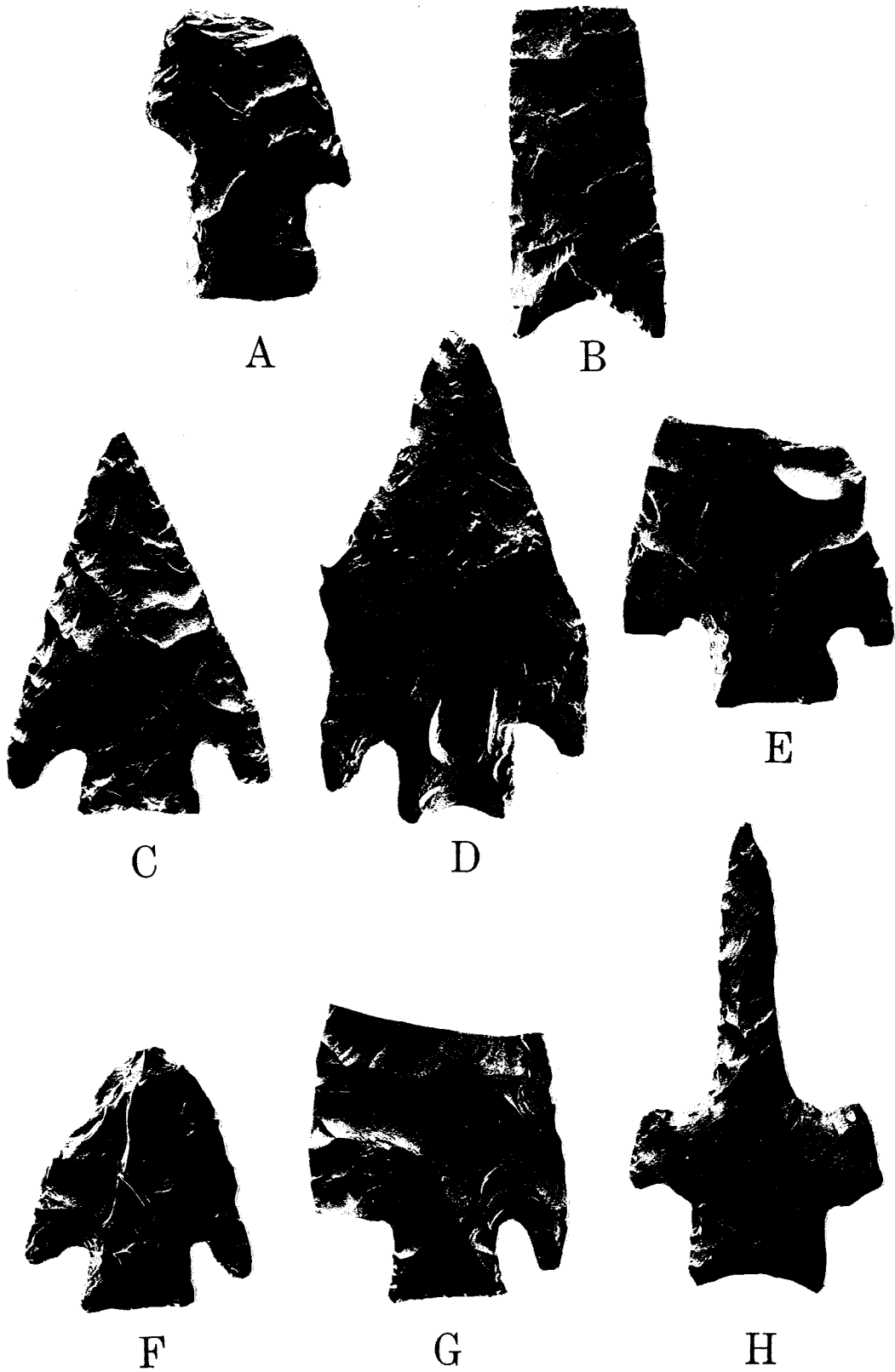


Figure 4. Projectile Points, 41 GL 17. A, Bulverde; B, Kinney; C-G, Marshall; and H, Marshall Awl. All artifacts shown actual size.

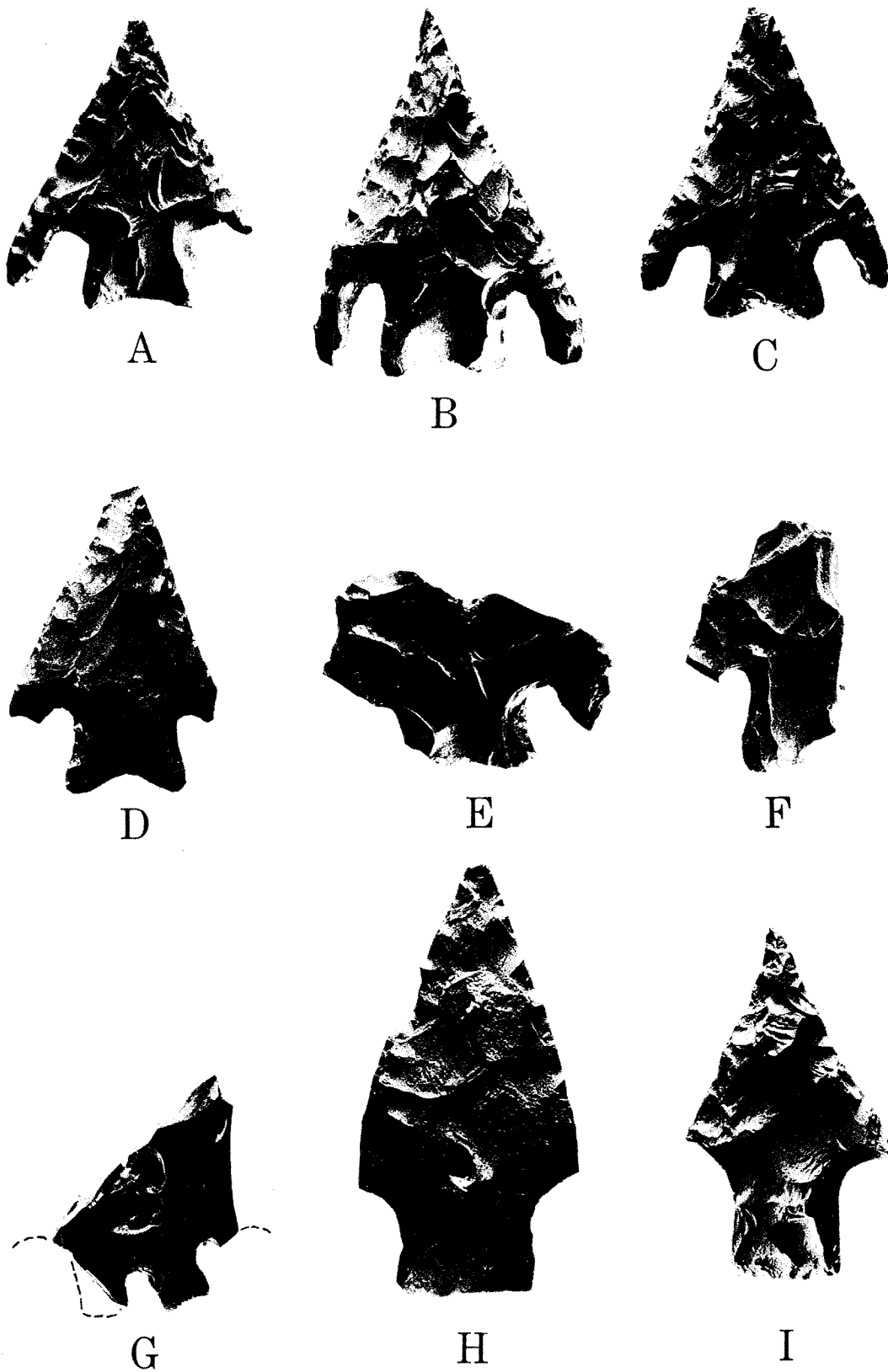


Figure 5. Projectile Points, 41 GL 17. A-F, Marshall-like; G, Montell; and H-I, Nolan. All artifacts shown actual size.

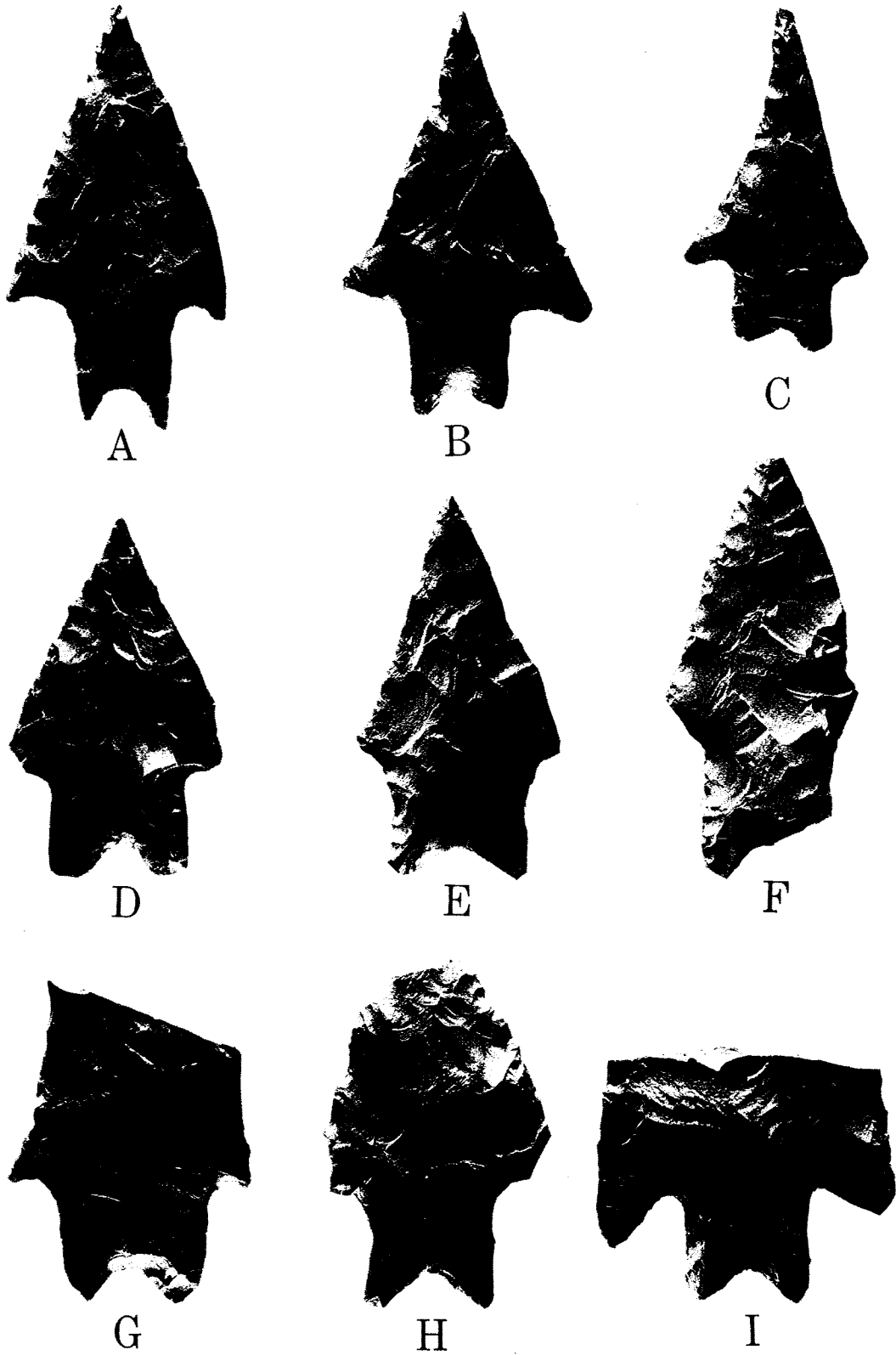


Figure 6. Pedernales Projectile Points, 41 GL 17. Actual size.

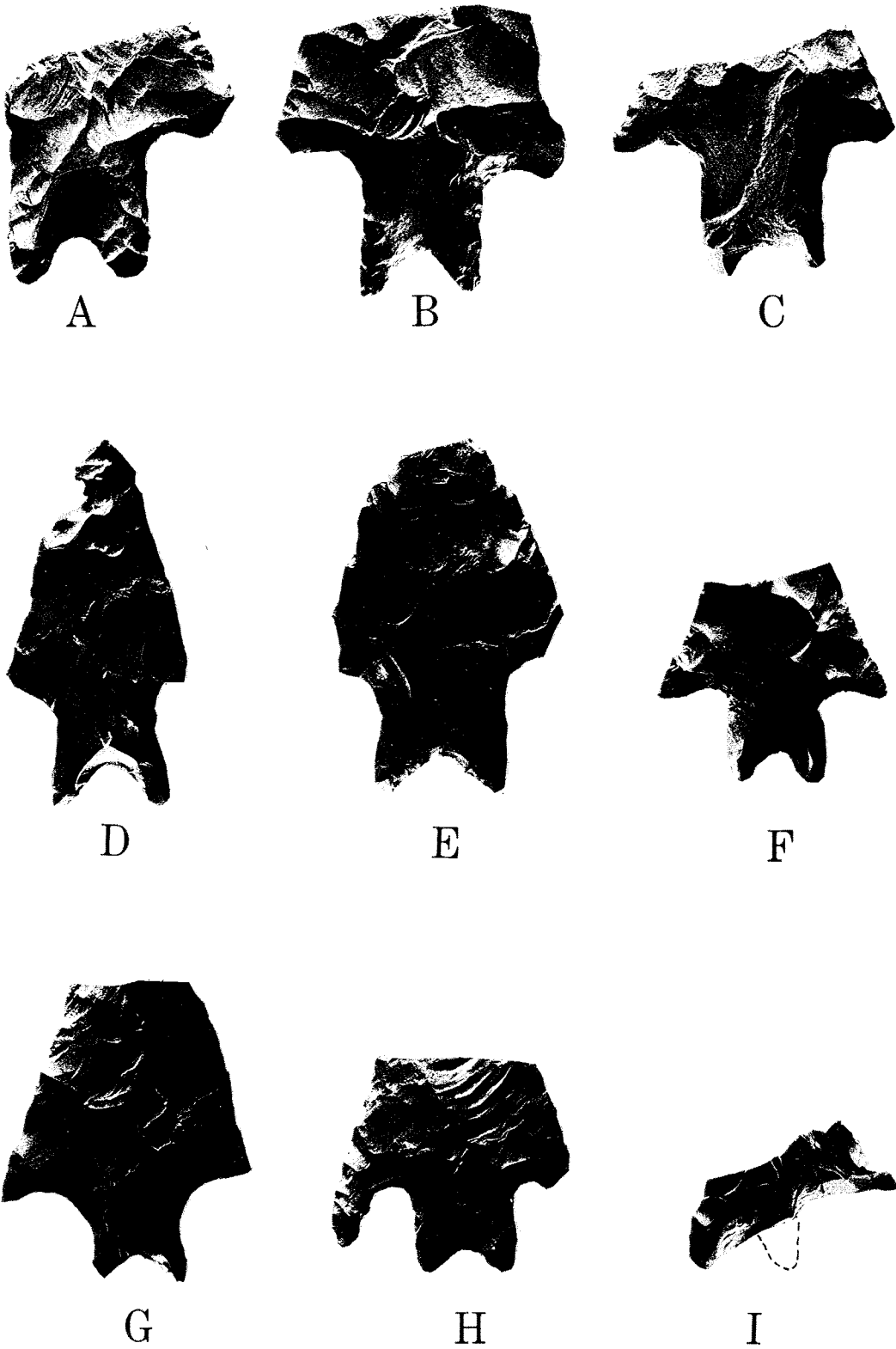


Figure 7. Pedernales Projectile Points, 41 GL 17. Actual size.

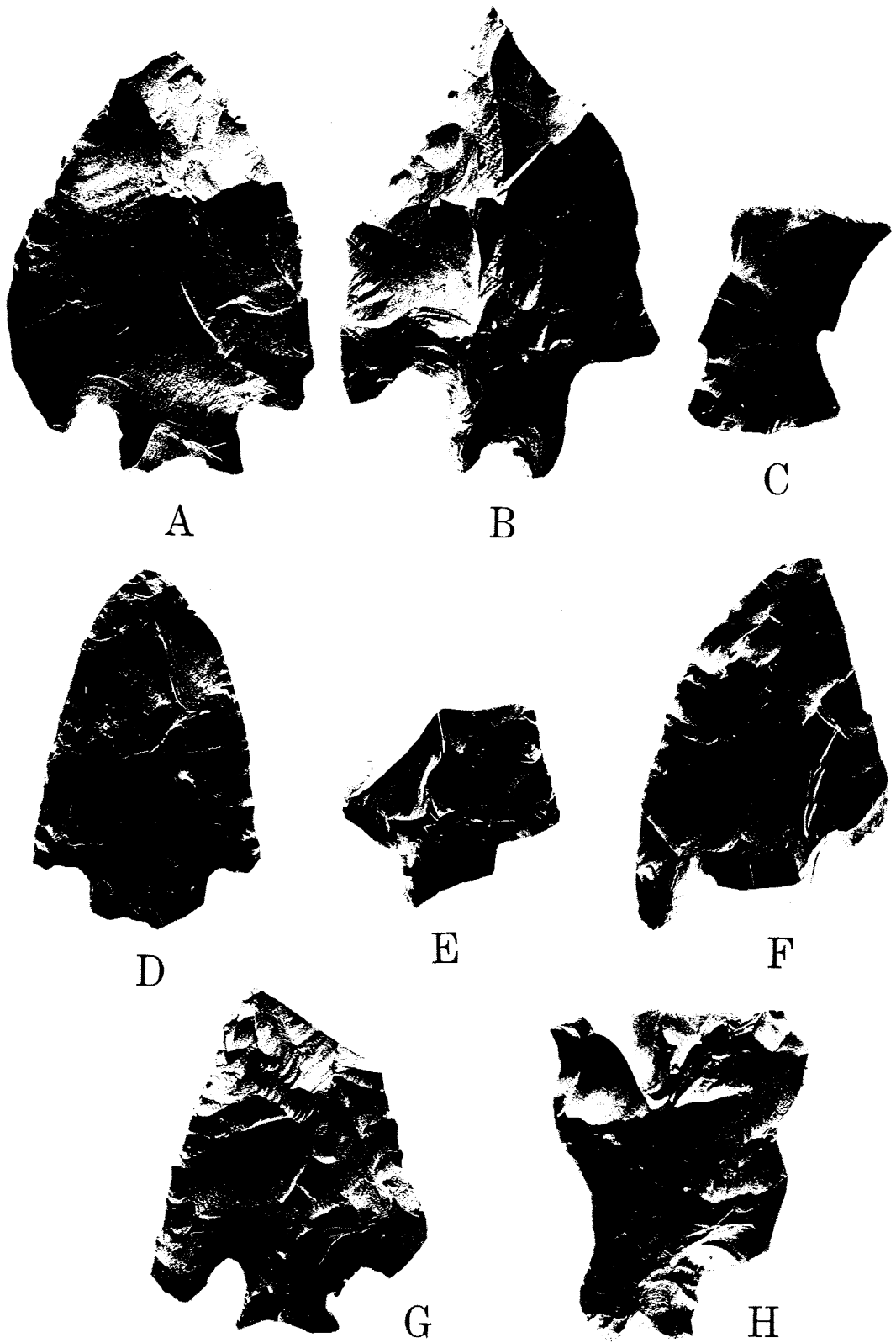


Figure 8. Projectile Points, 41 GL 17. A-B, Pedernales; C, Williams; and D-H, Miscellaneous. Actual size.

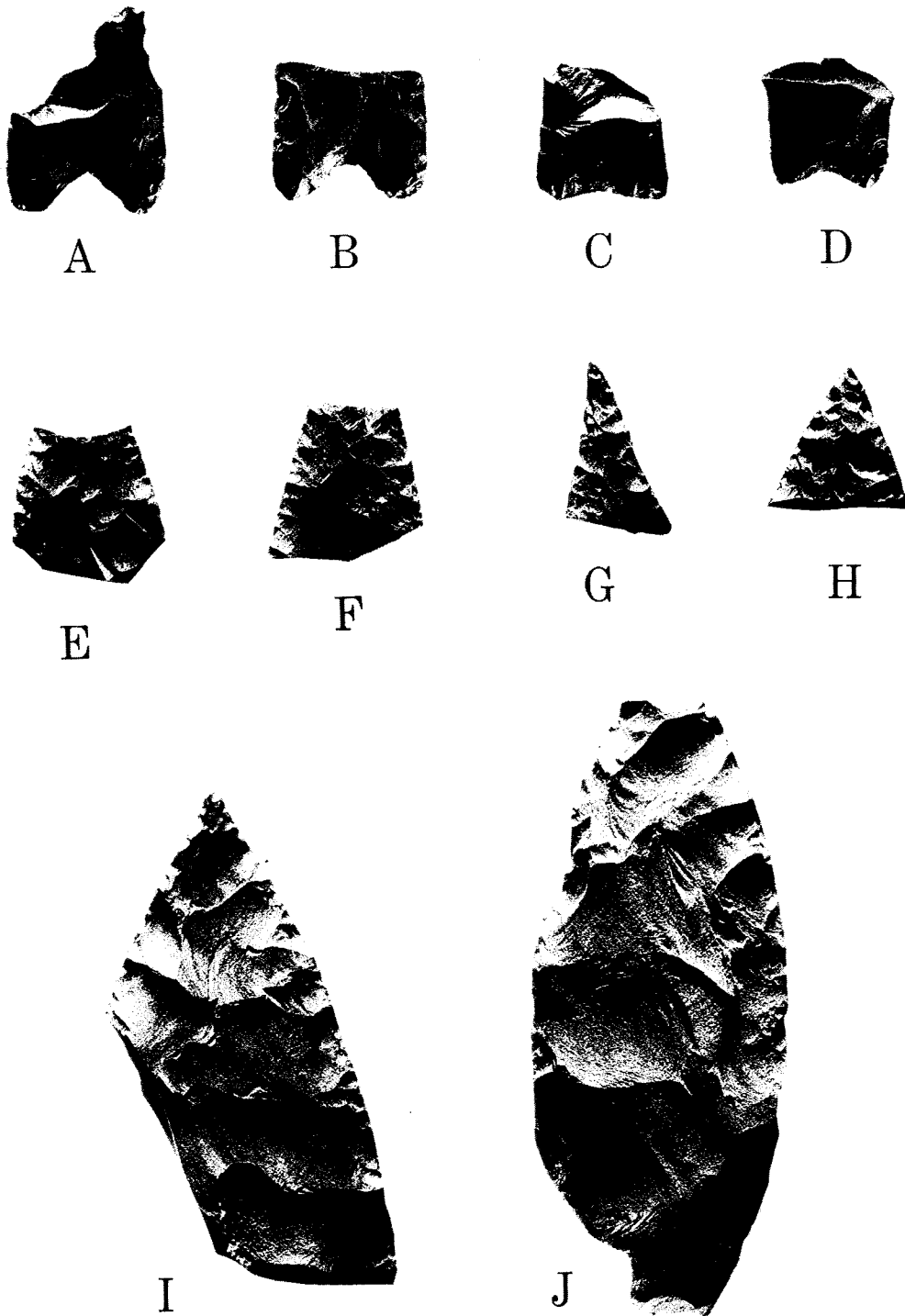


Figure 9. Bifaces, 41 GL 17. A-D, Bases; E-F, Mid-sections; G-H, Distal sections; and I-J, Thinned Bifaces. Actual size.



A



B



C



D

Figure 10. Bifaces, 41 GL 17. A, Teardrop Biface; B, Round Planar Biface; and C-D, Subrectangular Bifaces. Actual size.



A



B



C

Figure 11. Curved Bifaces, 41 GL 17. Actual size.



A



B



C



D

Figure 12. Recurved Unifaces, 41 GL 17. Actual size.

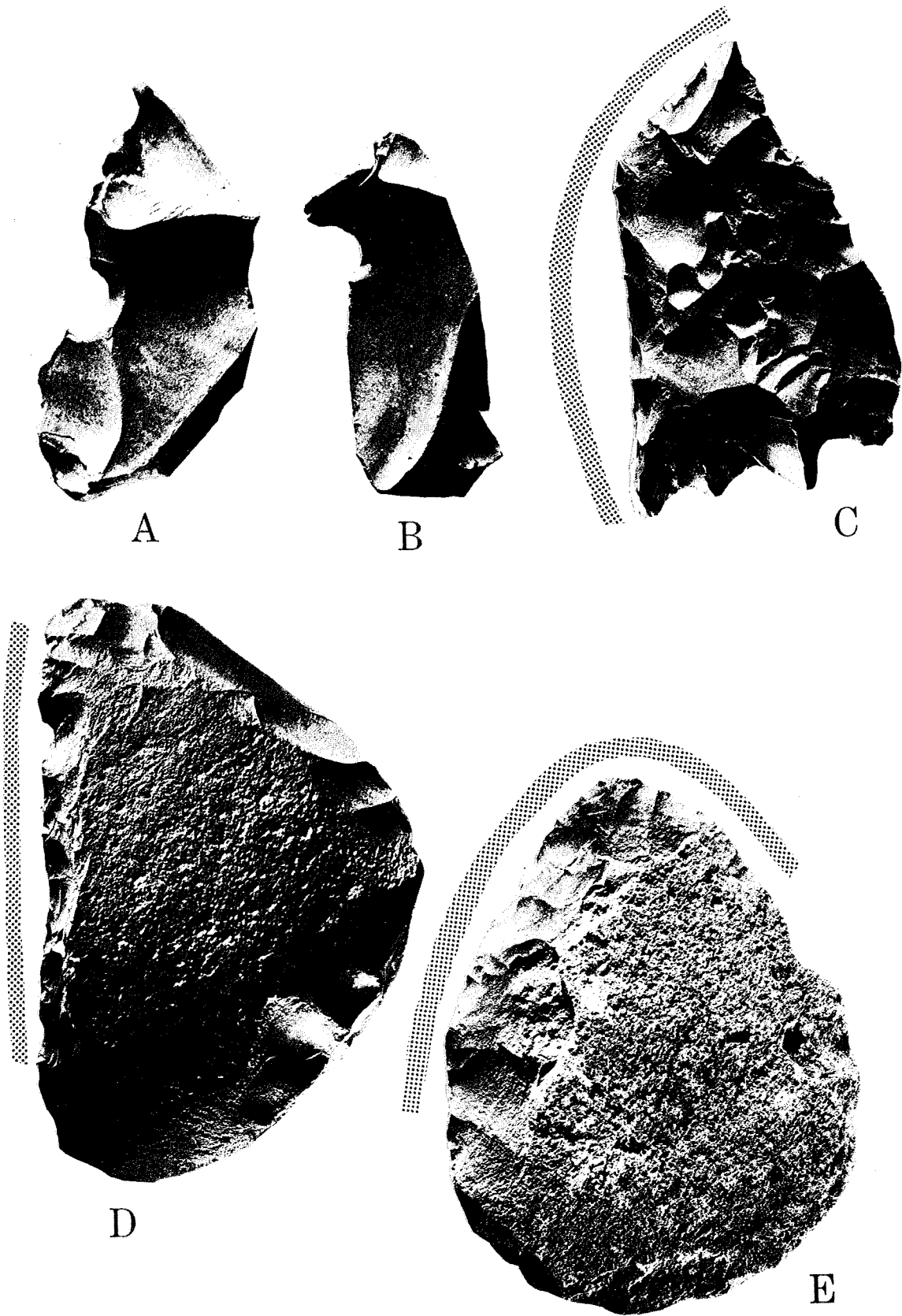


Figure 13. Unifaces, 41 GL 17. A-B, Notched Unifaces; C-D, Straight Edge Unifaces; and E, Curved Edge Uniface. Actual size. Shading shows areas of use.

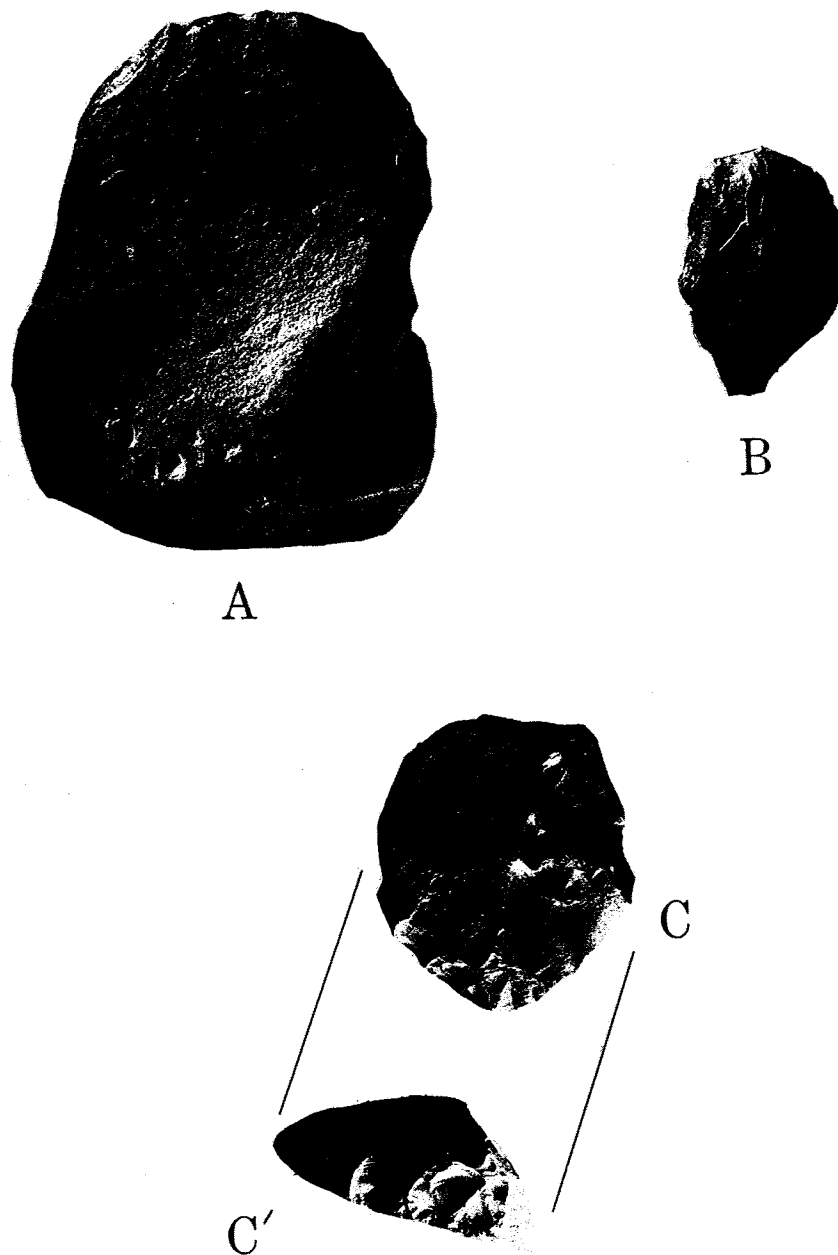


Figure 14. Unifaces, 41 GL 17. A-B, Subrectangular Unifaces; C, Dorsal view of a Subrectangular Uniface; and C', Bit End view of same Subrectangular Uniface. Actual size.



A



B

Figure 15. Core (A) and Core Biface (B), 41 GL 17. Actual size.

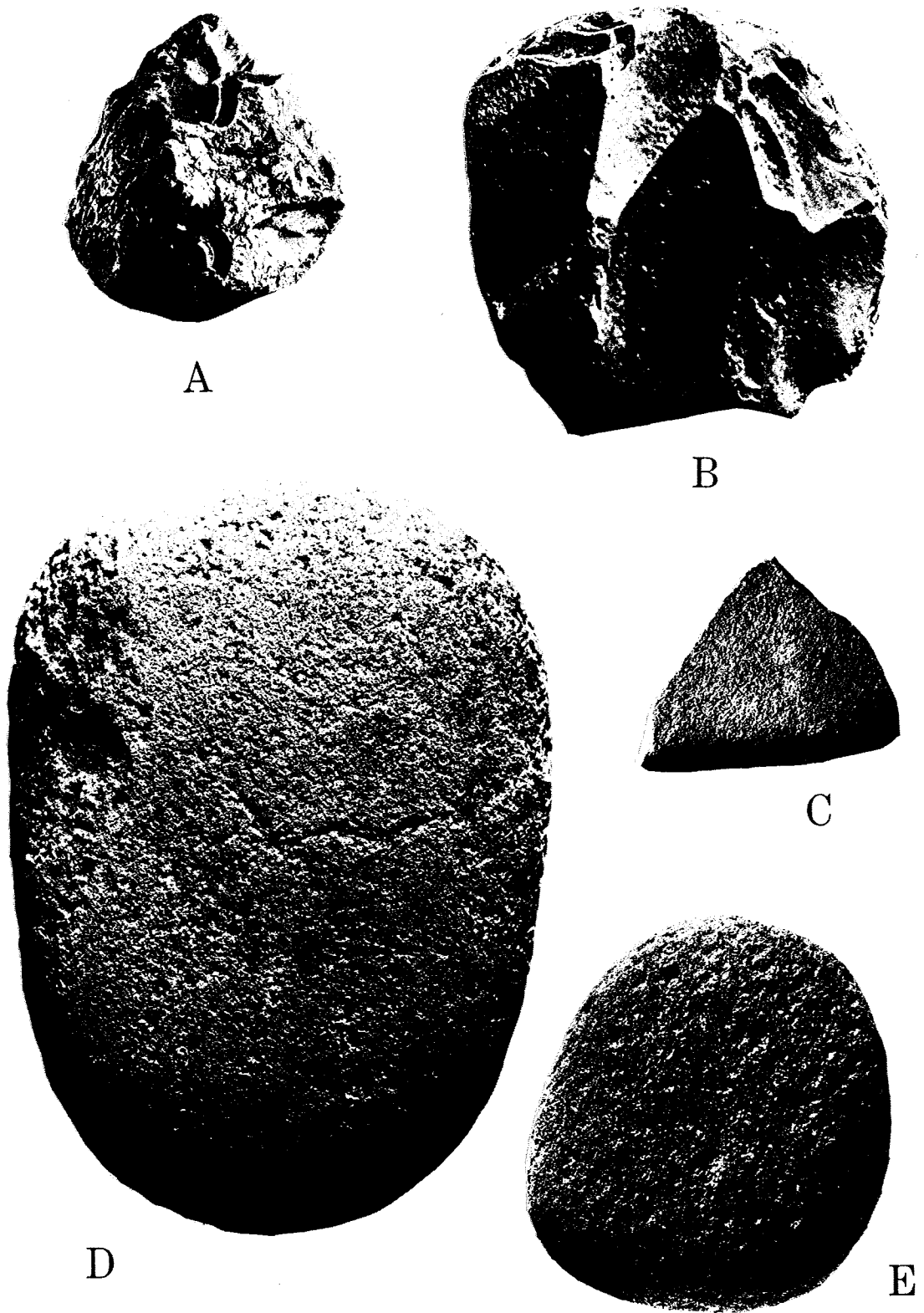


Figure 16. Hammerstones (A-B) and Manos (C-E), 41 GL 17. Actual size.

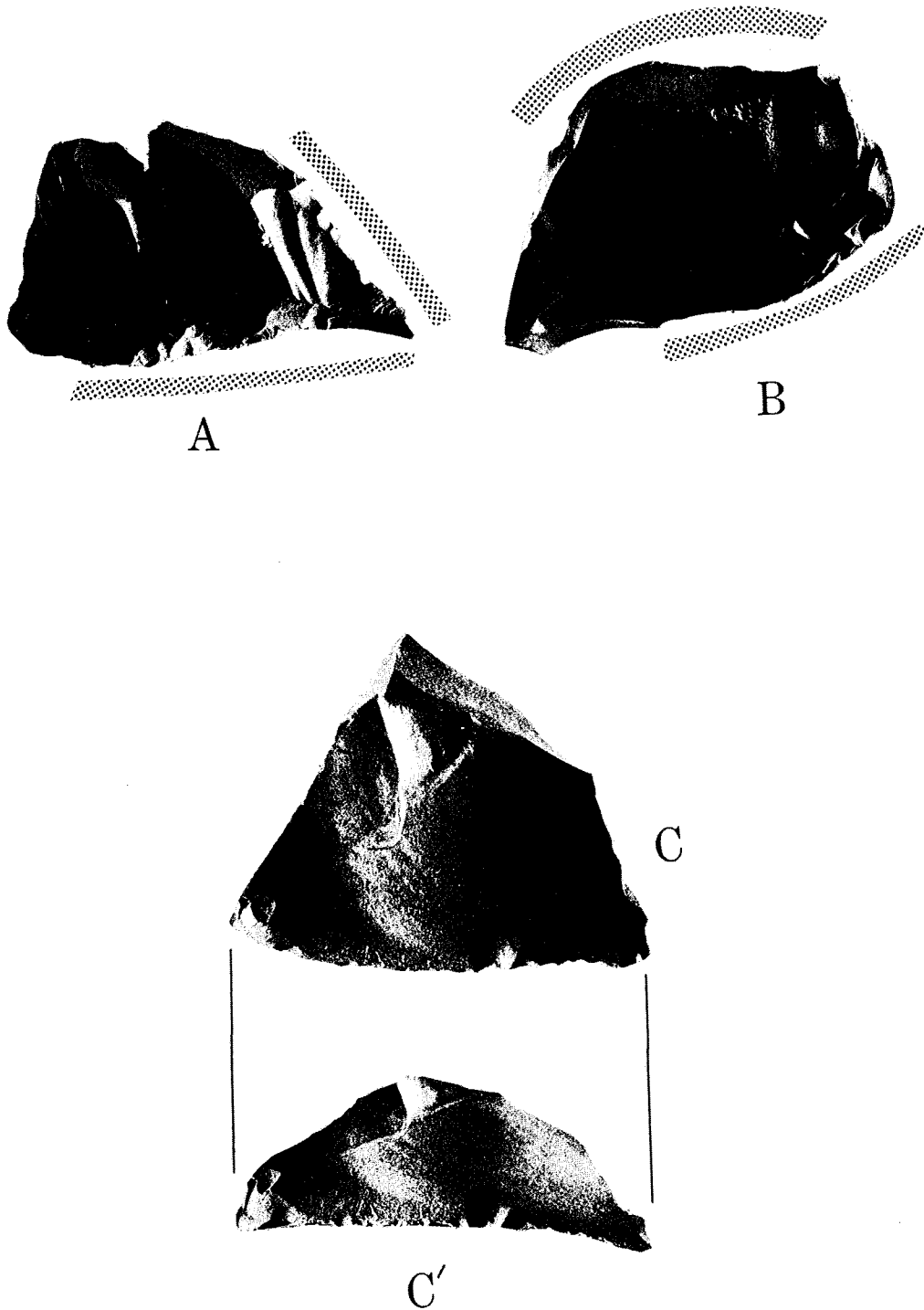


Figure 17. Altered Flakes, 41 GL 17. A-B, Shading shows areas of use; C, Dorsal view of Altered Flake; and C', Frontal view of worked edge. Actual size.

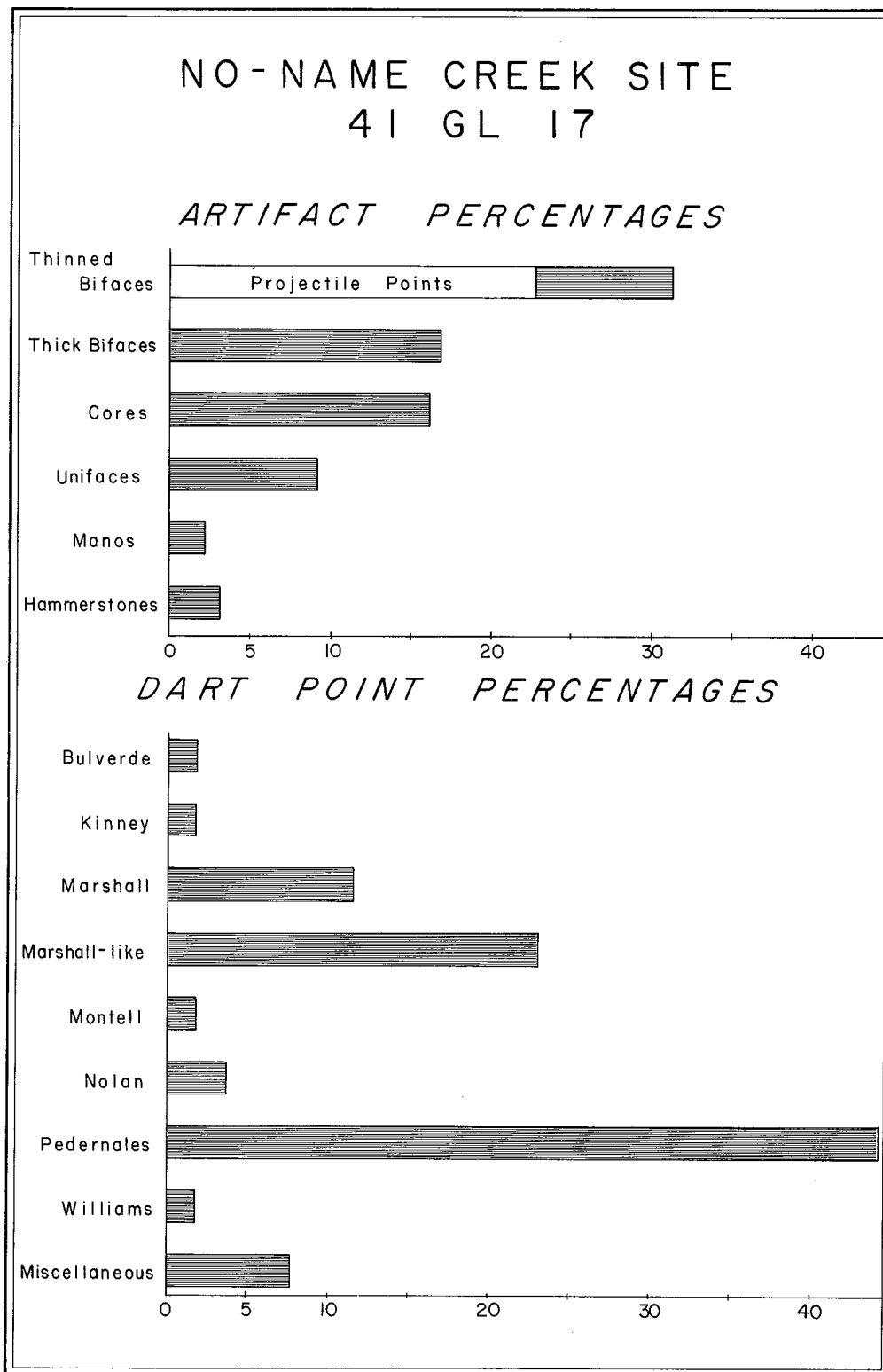


Figure 18. Artifact and Dart Point Percentages, 41 GL 17.

FLAKES

The debitage from 41 GL 17 was divided into four categories: hard hammer, soft hammer, pressure flakes and flake fragments. Hard hammer flakes are primarily large flakes that exhibit large bulbs of percussion with large platforms that may or may not be prepared. Their dorsal surface may have cortex or have scars from prior flaking. Soft hammer flakes are defined as flakes that are lenticular, thin with varied platforms and little or no bulbs of percussion. Their platforms almost always exhibit some preparation. Pressure flakes were the most difficult to distinguish and are represented in this report primarily as notch or sequence flakes. The category, *flake fragment*, was set up as a catchall for flakes that could not be classified due to the lack of platform or bulb of percussion. Most of the flake categorization follows Shafer (1969) for ease of handling and simplicity.

There were a total of 3449 hard hammer flakes, 5015 soft hammer flakes, and 351 pressure flakes found in the excavation. Alteration of flake material was also noted (Figure 17). Such alteration varied from mechanical damage to the deliberate retouch of some flakes.

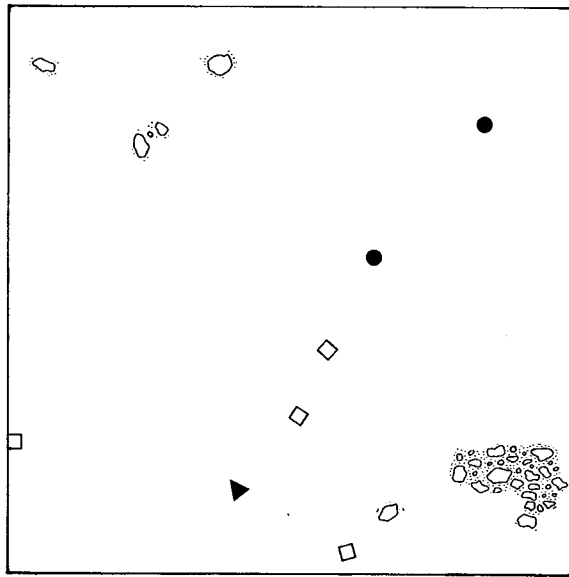
Mechanical damage may or may not have been the result of recovery. Of the hard hammer flakes, seven were appreciably altered, four specimens exhibited alterations on only one edge, while two showed work on both lateral edges. Of the soft hammer flakes, fourteen were altered on one edge and nine on two edges. One hard hammer and four soft hammer flakes had been altered, but determination of the degree of deliberation was not possible. Two of the soft hammer flakes had been alternately beveled.

ARTIFACT SUMMARY

The artifacts recovered point to a major occupation during the Middle to Late Archaic periods with slight occupations earlier. Pedernales points were predominant with Marshall-like and Marshall the next most frequent. All other types were minor at this site (Figure 18).

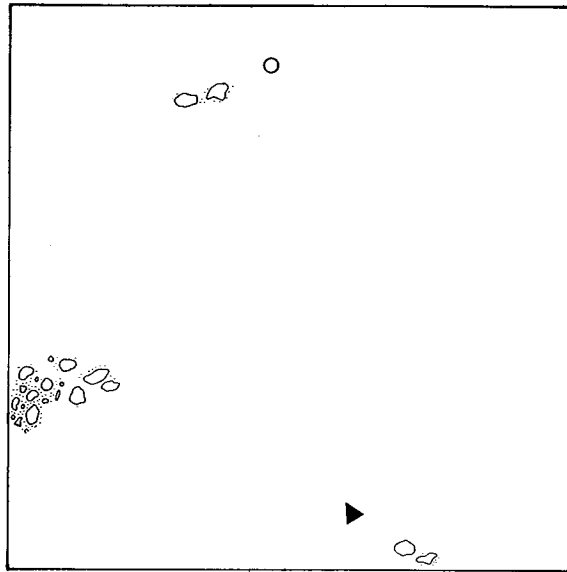
The artifact assemblage over-all was not unlike the types of artifacts recovered at most other Archaic campsites in central Texas. Thinned bifaces including projectile points represented the single largest category of artifacts. The higher incidence of cores over unifaces and manos, as well as close proximity to the source of material in the creek and the recognized quarry or factory area, points to one of the prime interests at the site.

Of the flakes present excluding flake fragments, thirty-nine percent were hard hammer, fifty-six percent soft hammer and three percent sequence notched flakes.



Level 1

S440 / E505



Level 1

S460 / E500

DISTURBED FEATURES

41 GL 17






- | | | |
|--|--|---|
|  burned limestone |  projectile point |  scraper |
|  biface |  core | |

Figure 19. Disturbed Features, 41 GL 17.

FEATURES

Noted during the excavations were two concentrations of burned rock that could have been remnants of hearths. Both were scattered with no real distinct association. Burned rock was sparse in the area excavated.

One of the concentrations was located in Unit S460/E500 (Figure 19) in Level 1. Level 2 of the same unit contained no burned rock. Associated in the same level as the scattering were a Marshall and a Pedernales point along with a scraper and biface. The Marshall point was found in place. No charcoal concentration was noticed. Artifacts found in place in the northeast corner of the second level of the unit included a Pedernales point, four bifaces and a core. They were all from .6 to .8 feet in depth. This was only slightly below the level of the concentrations of burned rock.

The other concentration was located in Unit S440/E505 (Figure 19) and consisted of burnt limestone and sandstone in the southwest corner of the unit. This unit contained two Pedernales, two biface fragments and four cores. Charcoal flakes were scattered throughout the soil. Level 2 of this unit revealed only scattered burned limestone in the northeast corner and one biface fragment was found in place. This possible feature was profiled, but nothing further was noted.

SOIL PROFILES

The soil profiles in the immediate area of the excavation were, by and large, rather indistinct (Figures 20 and 21). The upper .5 to .8 feet consisted of a sandy loam plow zone. The next zone was a tan sandy clay followed by a red clay. The tan sandy clay was not always present and was only a few inches thick. The red clay zone was sterile of cultural material.

The soil profile exhibited by the roadcut due west of the site (Figure 20) consisted mainly of a very thin root zone above a red-tan clay loam above a red clay.

In a downstream profile (Figure 21), about 300 feet from the excavation, the soils changed and became banded clays and sandy clays. Inclusive bands of limestone and flint cobbles were probable flint sources for the site. Also included in this profile was a short zone of about sixty feet in which several flakes were present. No other artifacts were seen from this layer. The zone was about three feet below the surface and probably indicates another site.

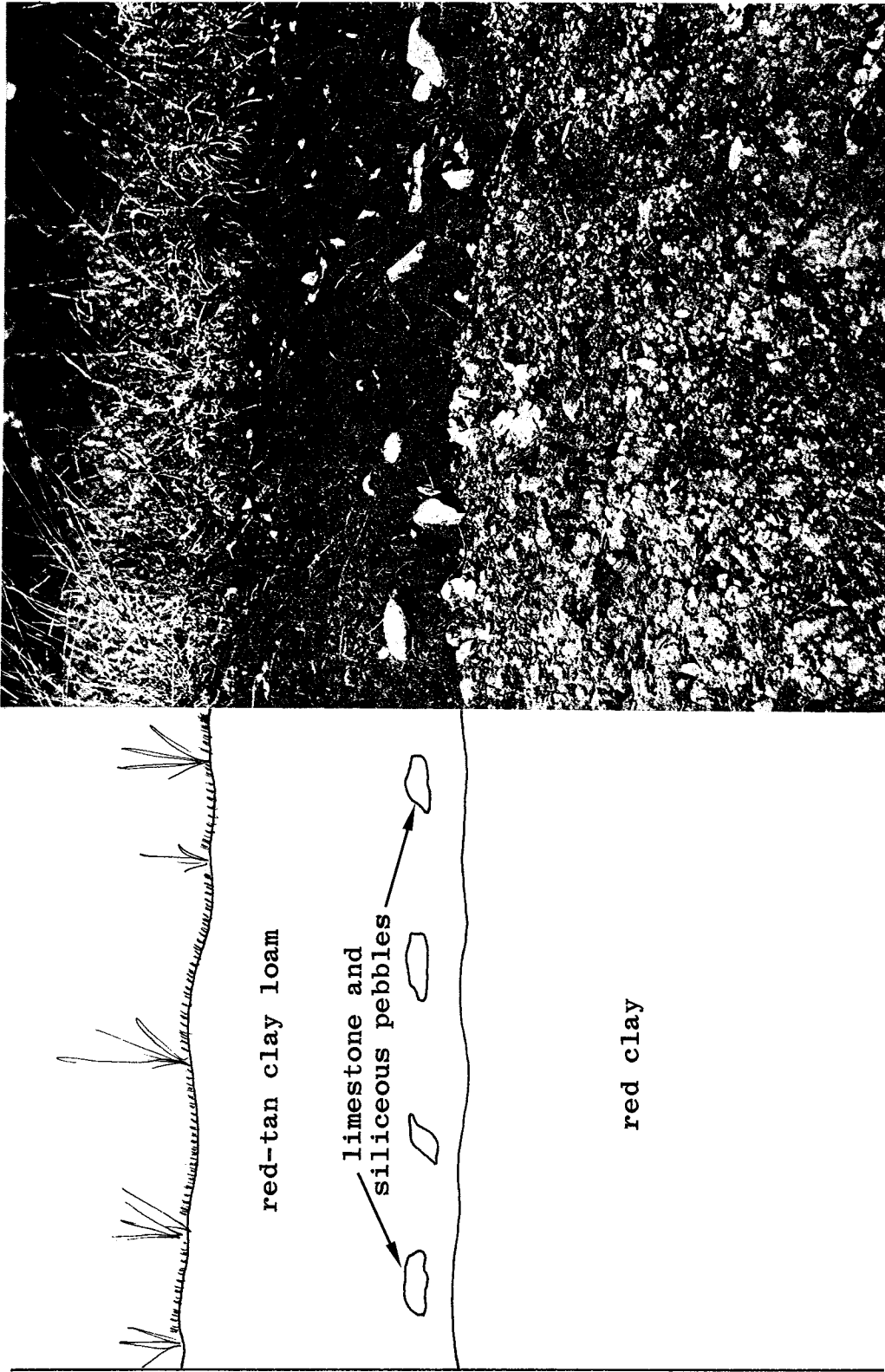


Figure 20. Profile of Roadcut at No-Name Creek Site.

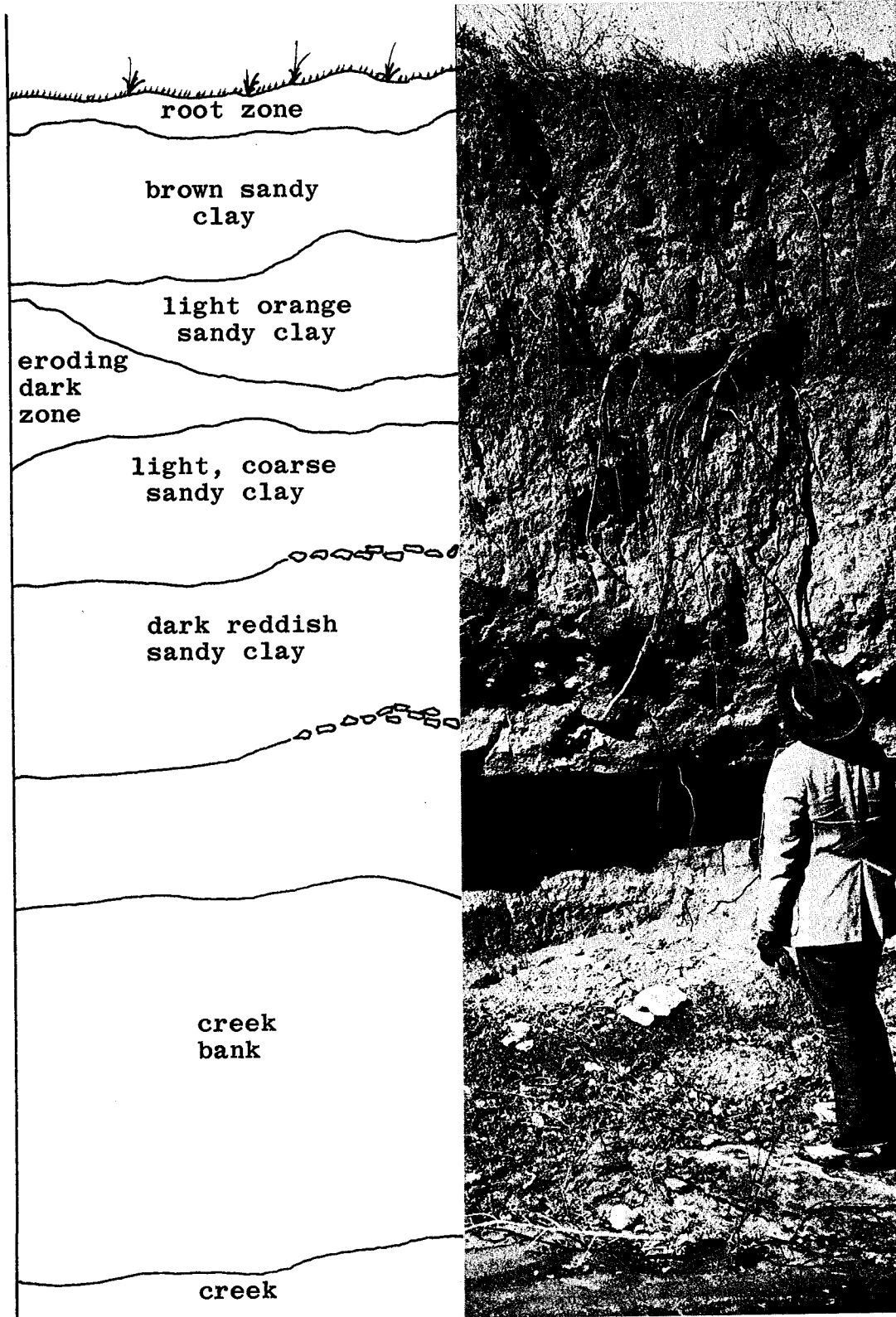


Figure 21. Profile Downstream at No-Name Creek.

DISCUSSION

Similarities between certain Marshall and Pedernales points were noted by Suhm and Jelks (1962: 211) and in the Handbook (Suhm, et al., 1954: 444). They noted that certain Marshall points with shallow basal concavities were similar to some shallow notched Pedernales. In the 1954 Handbook, it is stated that these Marshall points may indeed be Pedernales. Similarities can readily be seen in Plate 115 (Suhm, et al., 1954), in example A, Plate 118 (Suhm and Jelks, 1962) and also the Marshall points shown in Plate 106 (Suhm and Jelks, 1962).

The noted similarities and dissimilarities between the Marshall and Pedernales points from No-Name Creek resulted in the classification of Marshall-likes. Marshall-like points have more morphological similarities with Marshall points, yet display techniques recognized in the production of Pedernales points. Basic descriptions of the artifacts were given previously in the artifact analysis of this report. The primary similarities between the points involve the stems, the bases and to a lesser degree, the barbs as they are the result of the notching angles. Over-all shape and workmanship of the blades were minor considerations. This has been collaborated by Gunn and Prewitt (1975: 143, Table 1). They found that the haft angle (the angle formed by the converging lines of the bisected notches formed between the stem and shoulders), base depth (the degree of indentation), neck width, haft length (stem length) and neck angle (outside angle between the base and lateral stem edge) are the major considerations of defining point types. Their points of measurements are in order of importance.

Using a similar form as provided by Gunn and Prewitt (1975), the projectile points were measured and some similarities were noted. Haft angles were the most critical and are as follows: Marshall, 41.5 degrees, average range 53 - 34 degrees; and Marshall-like, 37.8 degrees, average range 47 - 28 degrees. Haft angles seem to be related to the manner and degree that a point was notched. Points that were basally notched have greatly acute haft angles and corner-notched points have acute to obtuse angles. However measured, the point types all show variations in haft angles as illustrated in the following diagram (Figure 22). On the basis of haft angles, Marshall-like points appear to be more closely related to Marshall points.

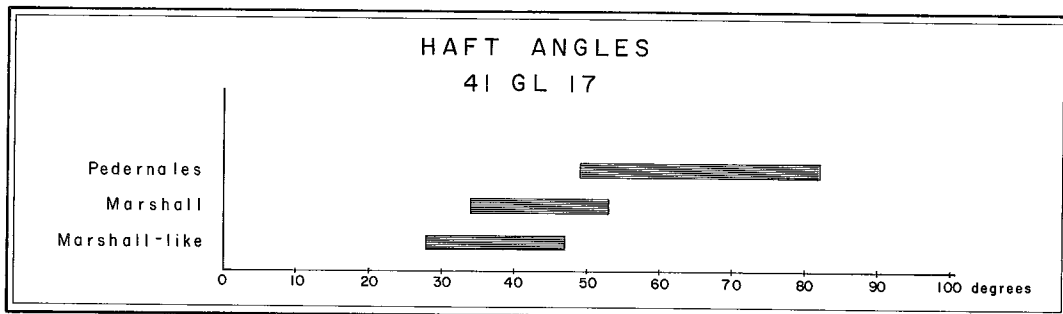


Figure 22. Haft Angle Graph, 41 GL 17.



A



B



C

Figure 23. Point Base Comparison, 41 GL 17. A, Pedernales; B, Marshall-like; and C, Marshall.

In comparing the bases of the Pedernales, Marshall and Marshall-like from No-Name Creek (Figure 23), it was noted that there were distinct similarities between the Pedernales and Marshall-like points. The Pedernales point bases were formed by first indenting the base slightly and then the removal of one or more large flakes from the stem to produce the major indentation and thinning. This then was retouched for evenness. Retouch is usually on opposite side of stem from large flakes. The resultant concave base averaged 4.5 mm. in depth, ranging from 2.7 to 5.7 mm. The Marshall-like bases were produced in similar manner (Figure 24). The bases were first indented slightly and then a large flake removed to produce the major concavity and thinning. As with the Pedernales, retouch followed. The resultant concavity averaged 2.36 mm., ranging from 1.7 to 2.9 mm. The flakes removed from the Marshall-like points tended to be slightly longer and only very slightly wider than those removed from the Pedernales. It should also be noted here that not all Pedernales bases were formed in such a manner whereas all Marshall-like bases were.

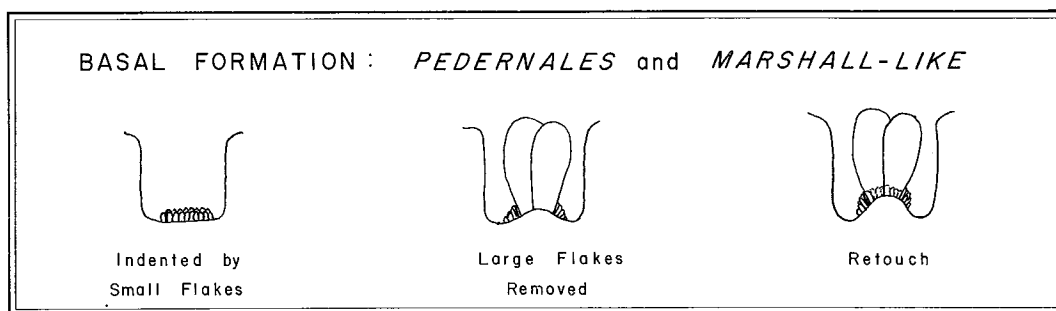


Figure 24. Steps in formation of Pedernales and Marshall-like bases.

Marshall point bases were formed by a series of billet flakes to thin the base to a wedge shape and then retouched to achieve a near straight base.

The basal treatment of Pedernales points has been described by Johnson, et al. (1962: 25) and Hester (1971: 79). At Wunderlich, the basal notching of Pedernales by the removal of large flakes was in the minority as compared to other means. At La Jita, Hester notes that basal thinning on Pedernales was accomplished by the removal of a large *channel* flake. Another similar report by Sorrow (1969: 17) notes that the thinning of Pedernales bases at the John Isly Site was done by the removal of one or more broad, shallow flakes.

The similarities between the Marshall-like and Marshall points seem to center on the method of notching to produce the stem and barbs. Both are oblique basally or corner-notched but probably more basally in most cases to retain the long barbs. This results in long barbs and straight to slightly expanding stems. The sides of the stem show some retouch in almost all cases. The barbs on the Marshall points were broader and flatter than those on the Marshall-likes. The barbs also stopped near the mid-length of the stem on the Marshall while on Marshall-like points the barbs approached an evenness with the base.

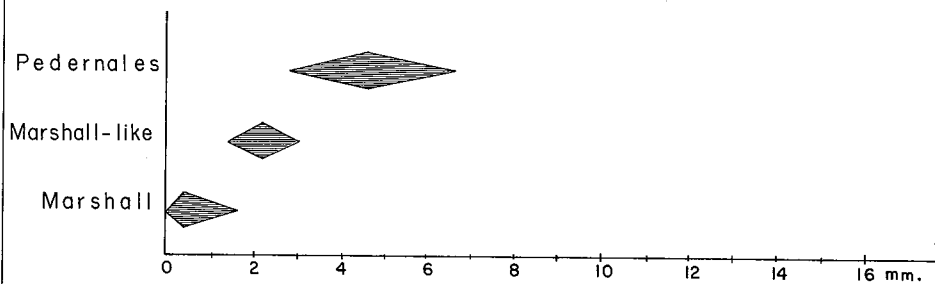
Twelve of the near complete Pedernales points possessed some type of barb, usually slight but occasionally pronounced. One in particular is noteworthy. This point (Figure 7, H) was probably obliquely, basally notched or possibly corner-notched to produce a long barb that exceeded the mid-point in the stem. The stem was characteristically Pedernales, being straight-sided with a concave base. Suhm reported a similar point from Footbridge (Johnson, et al., 1962: 63, Figure 23-C). She classified this particular point as *Shumla?*. The questionmark was applied because the identification was questionable. The point from No-Name Creek was identified as a Pedernales on the basis of the stem and base.

The flaking as exhibited by the points from No-Name Creek showed some distinctions between each of the three types. Pedernales points as a rule were percussion flaked randomly over the surface. In almost all cases, the thickest portion of the blade was near the neck of the stem. In only four instances was the point uniform in thickness or the thickest point was on the blade at the central axis. The Marshall-like points were percussion flaked randomly over the surface of the blade. The thickness of the points was relatively uniform over the entire length of the blade. The blades on the Marshall points showed the widest variation when compared to the Pedernales and Marshall-likes. Two points exhibited only hard hammer flakes whereas three exhibited only billet flakes. Marshall blades were broader and thinner than either the Pedernales or Marshall-likes. The thickness of the blades was relatively uniform over the entire length.

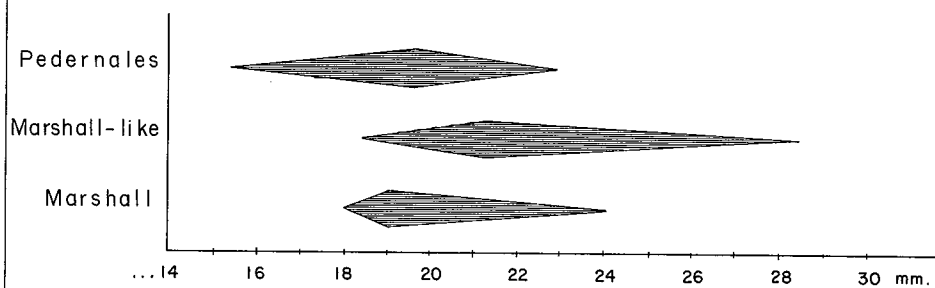
Comparisons of base depths, maximum stem width, and neck widths (Figure 25) show that the Marshall-like points on an average are between and overlapping the ranges of Pedernales and Marshall. Base depth comparisons show that Marshall-likes pick up where Marshall points end and Pedernales begin.

COMPARISONS OF ATTRIBUTES 41 GL 17

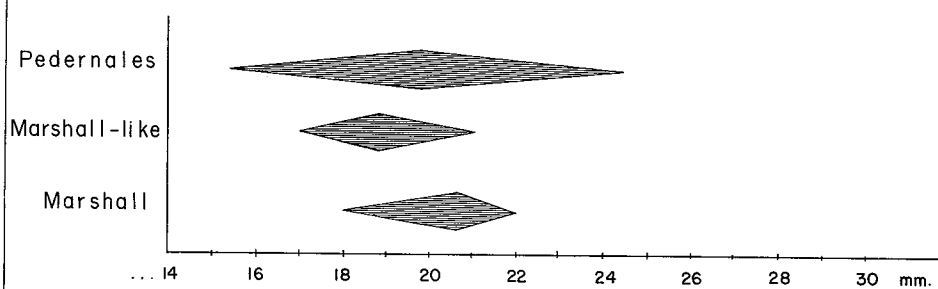
BASE DEPTH



MAXIMUM STEM WIDTH



NECK WIDTH



CML 1976

Figure 25. Graphs showing comparisons of Base Depth, Maximum Stem Width and Neck Width.

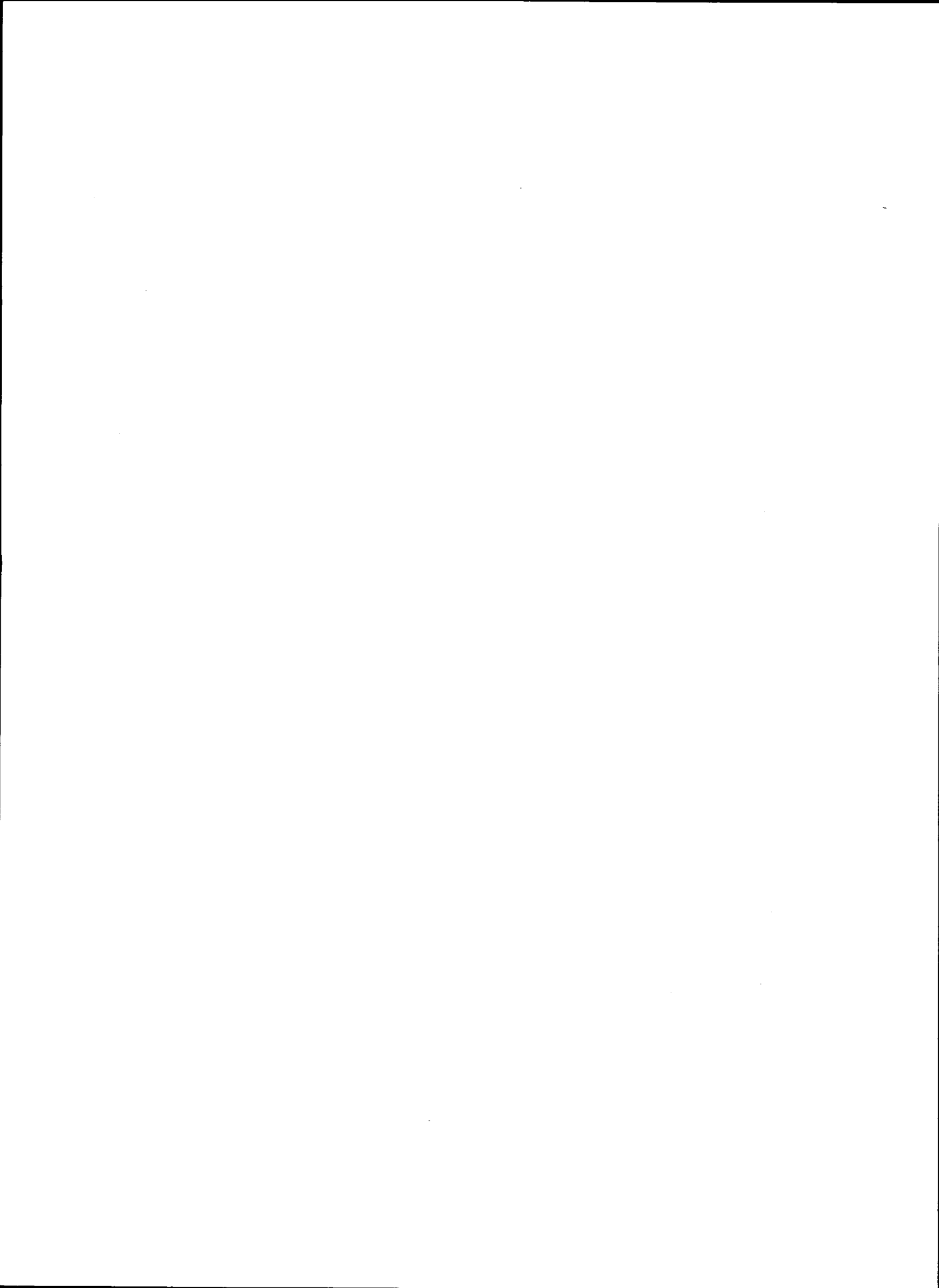
CONCLUSIONS

No-Name Creek Site is a nonstratified, multicomponent site that was occupied primarily in the Middle to Late Archaic Periods. Artifacts from earlier periods were only minor types in the area excavated. If Prewitt's sequence (1970: 11) is followed, then the occupation was primarily Middle to early Late Archaic.

Although Marshall points are usually associated with the Late Archaic expanding stem varieties (Dibble, 1968), it is not uncommon to find Marshall points in stratigraphic context with Pedernales in many central Texas sites. This occurrence has been found at Oblate (Tunnel, 1962), Evoe Terrace (Sorrow, 1967) and Youngsport (Shafer, 1963). Although this list is not inclusive of all such sites, it is certainly representative. The nature of many sites, however, has been such that the deposits have been mixed, thus confusing the interpretation of such associations.

Prior interpretation of the stratigraphic overlap of dart points like Marshall and Pedernales has been attributed to the overlap or mixing of separate and distinct cultures. The attributes exhibited by these dart point types has also confused the placement of many specimens into one type or another. The overlap or variation from one type to another can be attributed to various factors. The variation may be related to the individual knapper's abilities and resources, to his culture and the traditions involved with point fabrication, and the influences of outside factors either cultural or environmental. Variations can also represent a gradual evolution from one long-lasting tradition to a new tradition. This latter case is perhaps exemplified by the change from a stemmed or corner-notched, straight stemmed and deeply concave based point to a basally notched, expanding stemmed and straight based dart point. The step between the two point types seems to be represented at No-Name Creek by the Marshall-like points with their oblique basal notching, expanding stems and concave bases.

The archaeological significance of the No-Name Creek Site is limited to attempts at speculation about a lithic transition between the Middle and Late Archaic Periods. The transition of Pedernales to Marshall points proposed here as an evolutionary trend is not substantiated by stratigraphic controls at this site. More research under better conditions with more sites would be necessary to test a hypothesis of this nature, although the sharing of attributes found in the dart points from No-Name Creek does hint that such an hypothesis is certainly feasible.



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