TABLE 74

Summary Catalog - Carey Farm Site, North Area

ARTIFACT TYPE	PLOW ZONE AND SURFACE	FEATURES	TOTAL
Flakes	2437 (901)	3963 (1576)	6400 (2477)
Utilized flakes	131 (56)	134 (62)	265 (118)
Flake tools	93 (58)	22 (21)	115 (79)
Projectile points	19 (0)	24 (7)	43 (7)
Early stage biface rejects	8 (6)	15 (11)	23 (17)
Late stage biface rejects	4 (2)	1 (0)	5 (2)
Biface fragments	43 (8)	22 (4)	65 (12)
Miscellaneous stone tools	13 (12)	13 (12)	26 (24)
Cores	26 (24)	33 (31)	59 (55)
Ground stone tools	0	4	4
Hammerstones	2	4	6
Ceramic sherds	71	614	685
Fire-cracked rock count	186	417	603
Fire-cracked rock weight (g)	8947	19,045	27,992
Total Artifact Count *	3033	5266	8299

* Does not include fire-cracked rock weight
( ) Artifacts with cortex present

NORTH AREA EXCAVATION RESULTS

This section of the report describes the specific results of excavations in the North Area of the Carey Farm Site (Figure 36, Attachment I). Table 74 shows the summary catalog of artifacts from this area. A total of 260 features were excavated in this area including 235 Type 1 features, four Type 2 features, 12 Type 3 features, six Type 4 features, one Type 5 feature, and two features that did not fit within any specific categories. Figure 90 shows a map of the features from the North Area. Interpretation of these data are presented below.

Chronology

Chronological interpretations for the North Area of the Carey Farm Site can be drawn from diagnostic projectile points and ceramics. No radiocarbon dates are available for this section of the site. The distribution of features with diagnostic artifacts across the North Area is also discussed with reference to the history of its occupation.

Plow Zone Diagnostic Artifacts. Plates 31 and 32 show samples of projectile points found in plow zone soils in various areas of the Carey Farm and Island Farm sites. Diagnostic projectile points from the plow zone of the North Area include a Kirk/Palmer point (Plate 31B) and a triangle (Plate 31T). Stemmed points from the plow zone of the North Area illustrated in Plate 32 include two Type

FIGURE 90

Feature Locations - Carey Farm Site, North Area

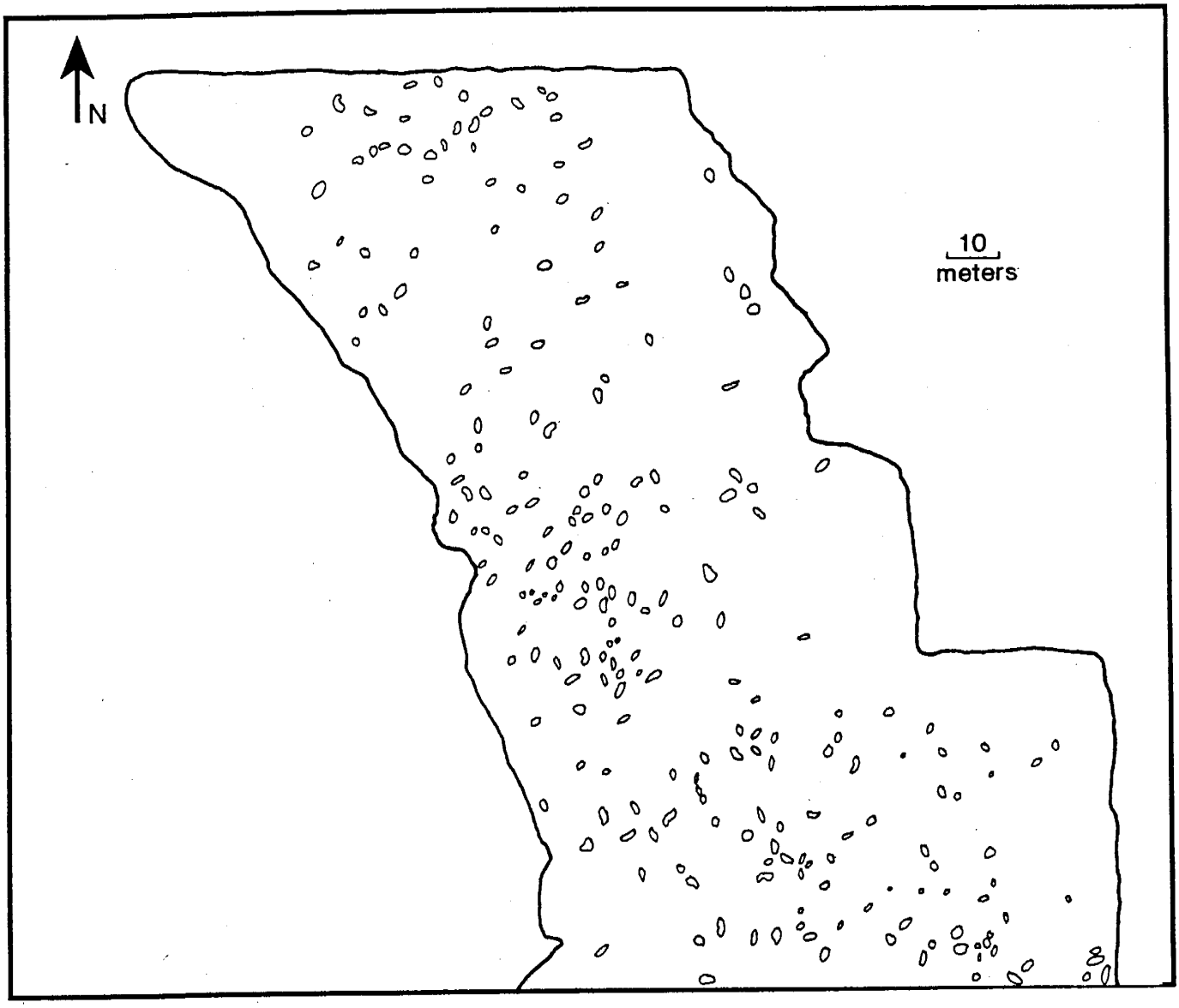


TABLE 75
Diagnostic Projectile Points from Plow Zone Soils - Carey Farm Site, North Area

POINT TYPE	NUMBER OF POINTS
Kirk/Palmer	1
Type D Stem	2
Generalized Side-Notched	1
Triangle	2

TABLE 76
Diagnostic Ceramics from Plow Zone Soils - Carey Farm Site, North Area

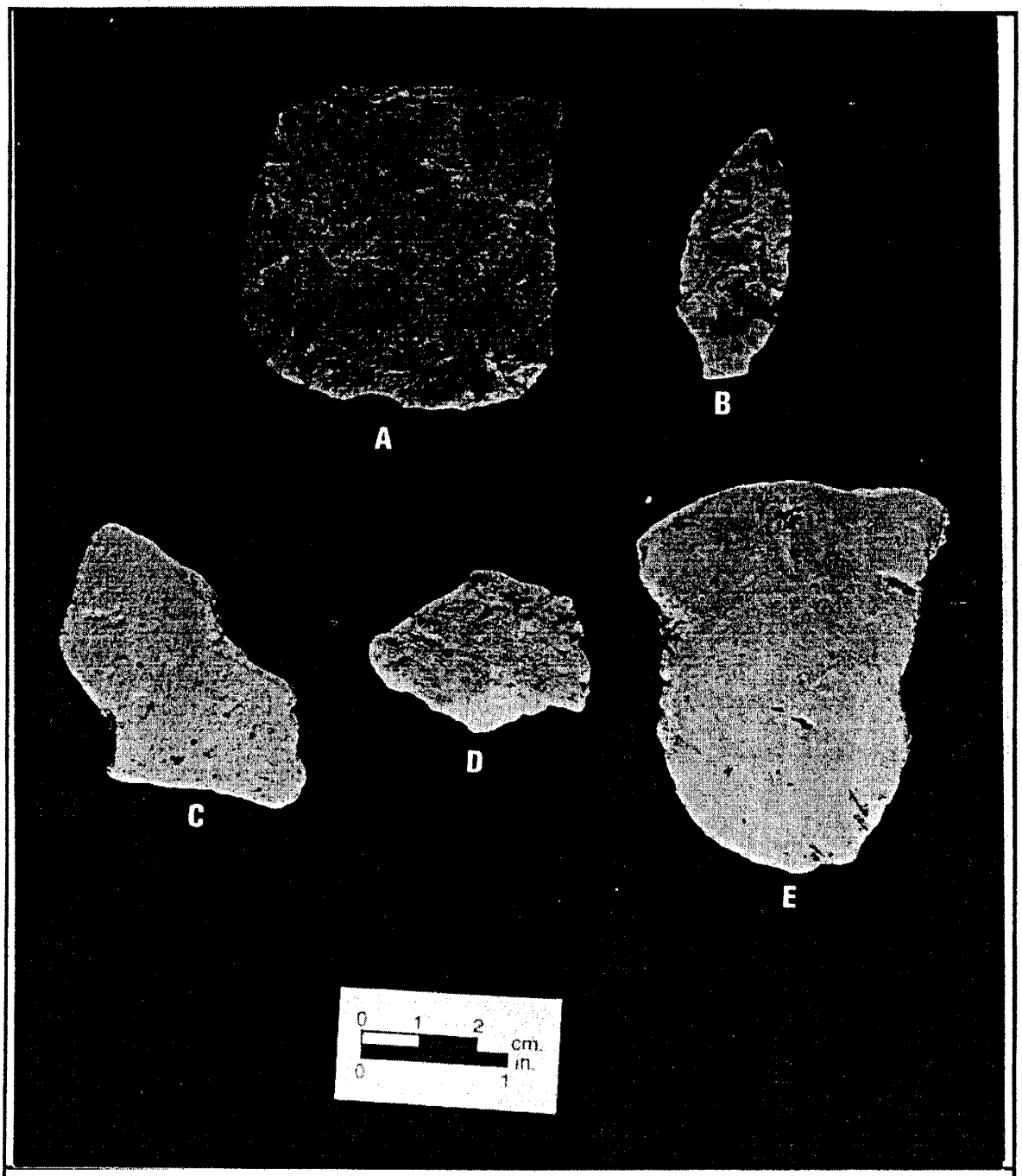
CERAMIC TYPE	NUMBER OF UNITS
Mockley Cord-Marked	2
Mockley Net-Marked	1
Hell Island Cord-Marked	2
Townsend Cord-Marked	5
Townsend Fabric-Impressed	2
Killens Cord-Marked	1
Minguannan Smoothed	1

D stem points (Plate 32H, M). Table 75 lists the numbers of diagnostic points found in the North Area and Table 10 lists the dates associated with those point types. Diagnostic ceramics were also found in the plow zone soils of the North Area. Table 76 lists the number of excavation units that contained varied diagnostic ceramic types. Table 12 lists the dates associated with these ceramic types.

Feature Diagnostic Artifacts. Individual diagnostic artifacts and assemblages of diagnostic artifacts were found in the features of the North Area. Plate 75 shows a large argillite biface and a Type B stemmed point found associated in Feature 921 and a series of sherds of Accokeek smoothed ceramics from Feature 1899. Four features contained pre-Late Archaic projectile points (Feature 870 - Kirk/Palmer - Plate 76A; Feature 1766A - bifurcate - Plate 76B; Feature 1798 - Stanly - Plate 76C; Feature 1639 - MacCorkle - Plate 76D). As was noted earlier, these older points may have been accidentally mixed into the fill of later prehistoric features; or, they may actually represent Early and Middle Woodland features. Unfortunately, there are no data presently available to resolve this question. Other point types found in features include generalized side-notched (Feature 1856 - Plate 76E), Type I stem (Features 1818, 1743 - Plate 76F-G), Type B stem (Features 1916, 1921, 1886 - Plates 76H-J), Type D stem (Feature 1663 - Plate 76K), Jack's Reef Pentagonal (Feature 1626 - Plate 76L), and triangles (Features 1778, 1845 - Plate 76M-N).

PLATE 75

Artifact Assemblages from Features 921 and 1899 - Carey Farm Site, North Area



A - Quartzite biface - Feature 921
B - Chert Type D Stem - Feature 921
C - E - Mockley Smoothed Ceramic Sherds - Feature 1899

PLATE 76

Diagnostic Projectile Points from Features - Carey Farm Site, North Area

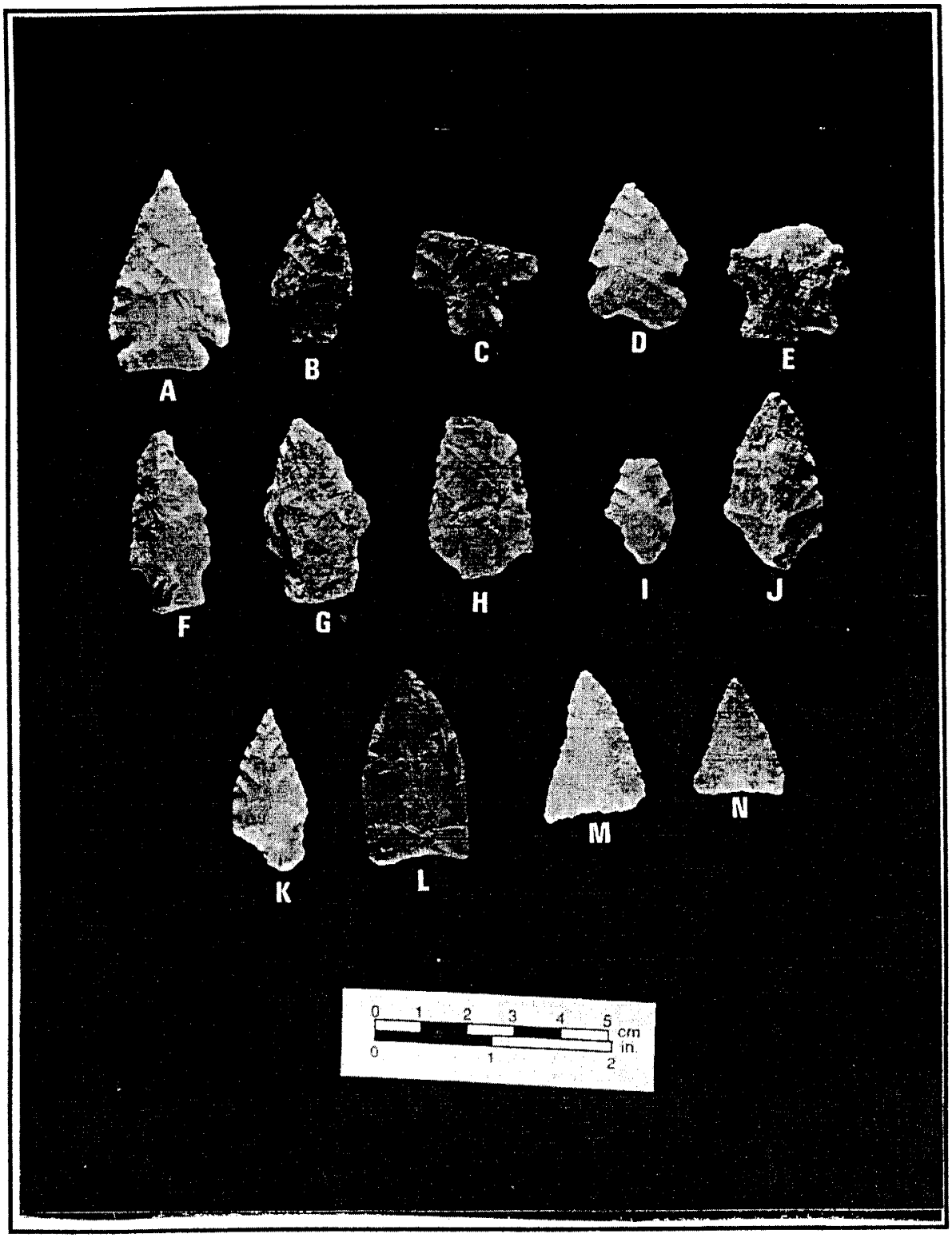


TABLE 77
Diagnostic Projectile Points from Features - Carey Farm Site, North Area

POINT TYPE	NUMBER OF POINTS	NUMBER OF FEATURES
Kirk/Palmer	1	1
MacCorkle	1	1
Stanly	1	1
Bifurcate	1	1
Type I Stem	2	2
Type D Stem	4	4
Type E Stem	2	2
Type B Stem	5	5
Generalized Side-Notched	2	2
Jack's Reef Pentagonal	1	1
Triangle	1	1

TABLE 78
Diagnostic Ceramics from Features - Carey Farm Site, North Area

CERAMIC TYPE	NUMBER OF FEATURES
Marcey Creek Plain	1
Dames Quarter	2
Wolfe Neck Cord-Marked	3
Accokeek Smoothed	2
Nassawango Net-Marked	1
Coulbourn Cord-Marked	5
Coulbourn Net-Marked	1
Coulbourn Smoothed	1
Mockley Cord-Marked	8
Mockley Net-Marked	3
Mockley Smoothed	5
Hell Island Cord-Marked	1
Hell Island Net-Marked	2
Hell Island Smoothed	2
Townsend Cord-Marked	2
Killens Smoothed	1
Minguannan Smoothed	1

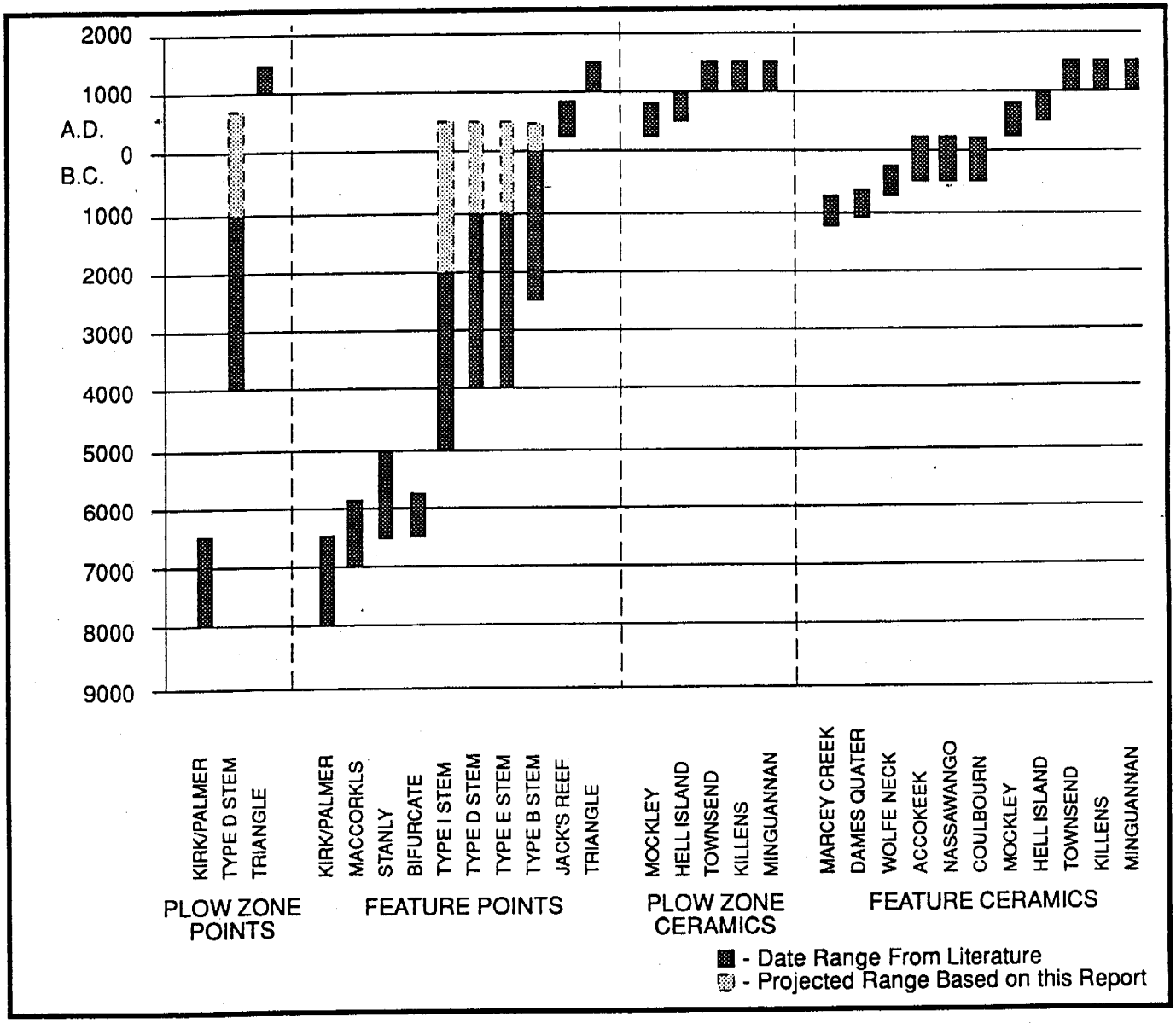
Key to Plate 76

A - Jasper Kirk/Palmer - Feature 870
B - Jasper Bifurcate - Feature 1766A
C - Jasper Stanly/Neville - Feature 1798
D - Jasper MacCorkle - Feature 1639
E - Jasper Side-Notched - Feature 1856
F - Jasper Type I Stem - Feature 1818
G - Chert Type I Stem - Feature 1743
H - Jasper Type B Stem - Feature 1916
I - Jasper Type B Stem - Feature 1921
J - Jasper Type B Stem - Feature 1886
K - Jasper Type D Stem - Feature 1663
L - Jasper Jack's Reef Pentagonal - Feature 1626
M - Jasper Triangle - Feature 1778
N - Jasper Triangle - Feature 1845

Table 77 lists the various types of projectile points found in features in the North Area. Early and Middle Woodland types are the most common point types in this assemblage. Table 78 shows the same data for diagnostic ceramics in features. Middle Woodland Mockley and Hell Island ceramics dominate the assemblage. Figure 91 summarizes the date ranges represented by the diagnostic artifacts from both the plow zone and the features of the North Area. This portion of the Carey Farm Site was clearly occupied on numerous occasions from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland periods. However, the greatest number of occupations took place during the Middle Woodland time period.

FIGURE 91

Date Ranges - Carey Farm Site, North Area



Distribution of Dated Features. Figure 92 shows the distribution of dated features in the North Area. The small number of dated features in this site area precludes the identification of any feature clusters. In general, the mix of features of unknown age, and the absence of any clear-cut patterning in the spatial distribution of features indicate that this section of the Carey Farm Site was periodically reused as a base camp. There is no evidence to suggest that there was a single large "village" occupation in the North Area.

FIGURE 92

Distribution of Dated Features - Carey Farm Site, North Area

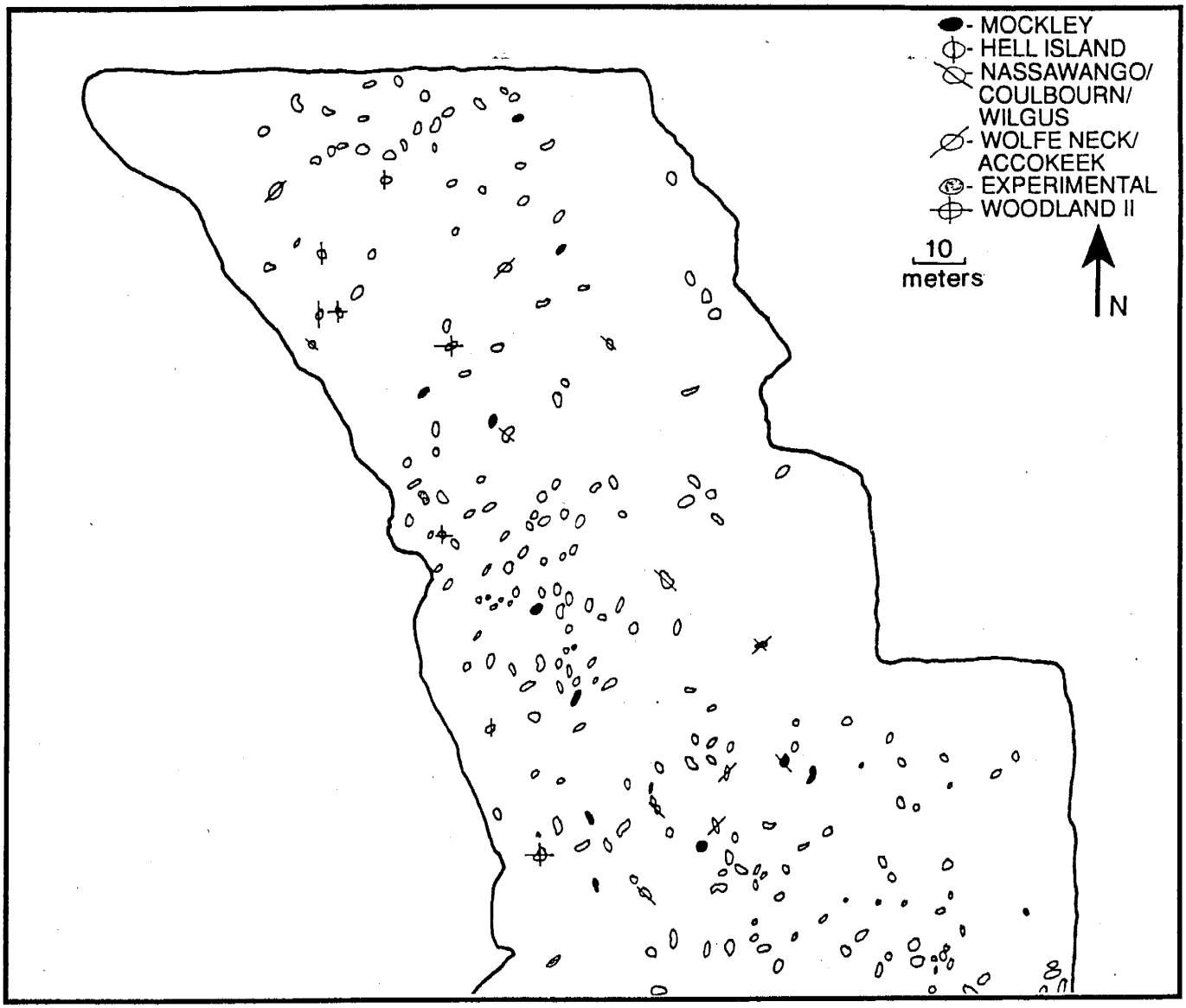


FIGURE 93
Distribution of All Artifacts in Plow Zone Soils - Carey Farm Site, North Area

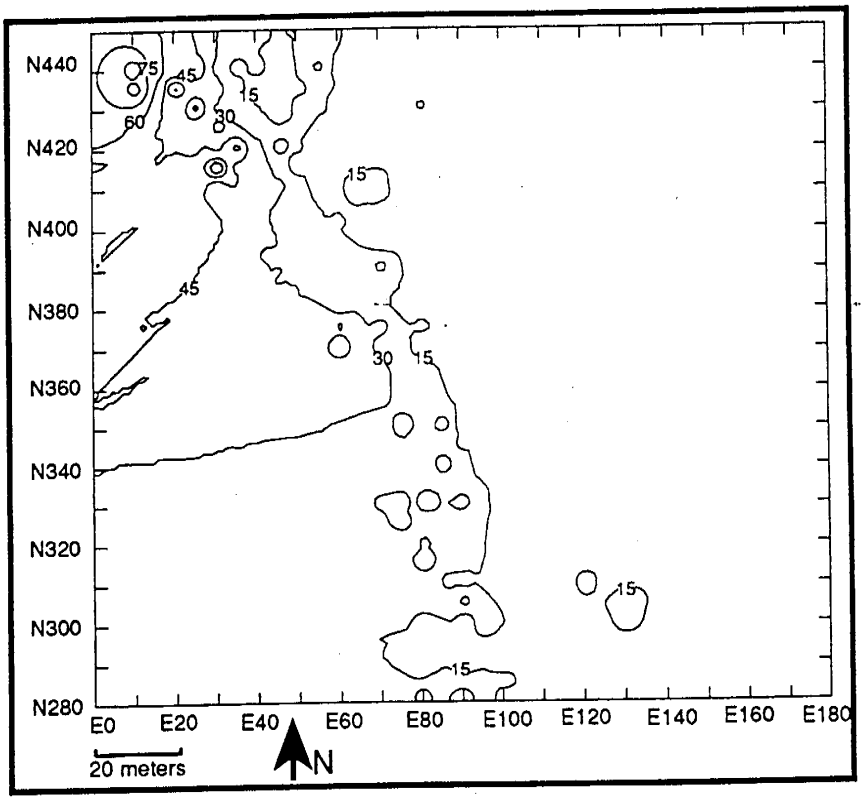


FIGURE 94
Distribution of Debitage Without Cortex in Plow Zone Soils - Carey Farm Site, North Area

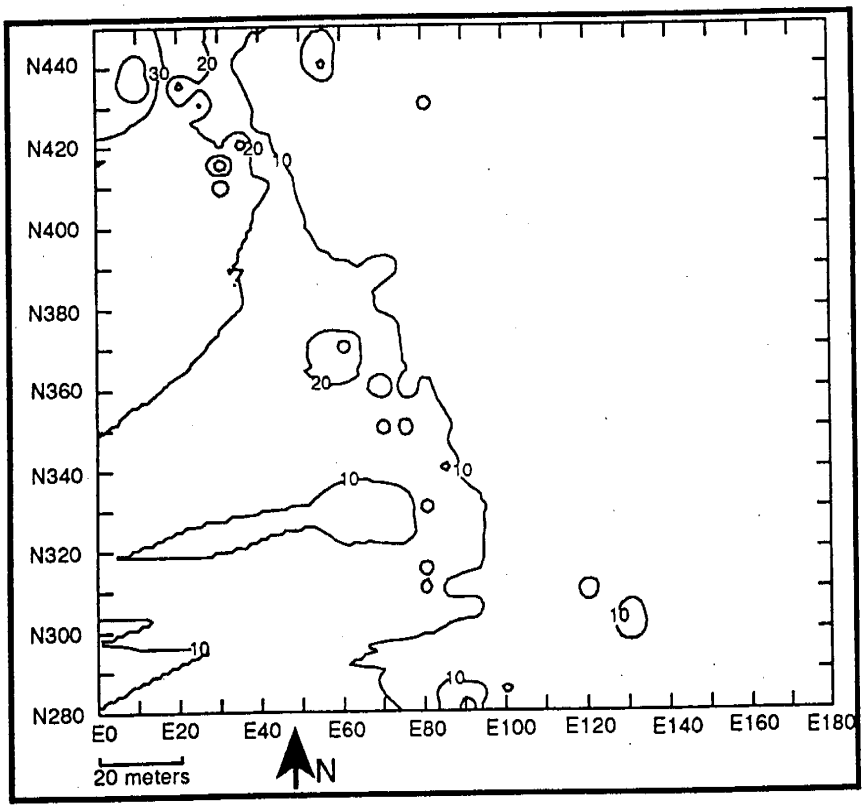
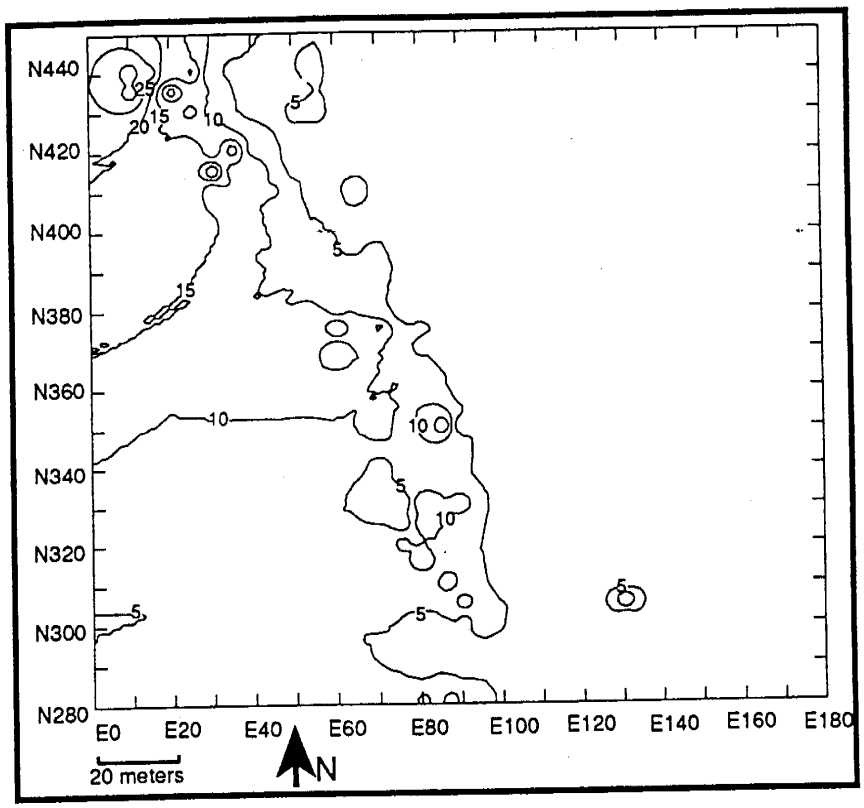


FIGURE 95
Distribution of Debitage With Cortex in Plow Zone Soils - Carey Farm Site, North Area



Plow Zone Artifact Distributions

Plow zone artifact distributions were mapped for the North Area. Figure 93 shows the distribution of all artifacts and they are most numerous along the western edge of the North Area near the tree line located along the St. Jones River. Sub-surface pit features are not concentrated in this area (Figure 90) and the plow zone artifact distribution is not correlated with the distribution of the sub-surface features in the North Area. Figures 94 and 95 show the distribution of debitage with and without cortex. Debitage comprises the vast majority of the plow zone artifacts and, consequently, it is not surprising that these distributions are similar to the total artifact distribution. There are no real differences between the distributions of debitage with and without cortex indicating that there was no spatial differentiation in the reduction of tools from primary and secondary materials, or various stages of stone tool production. No ceramic concentrations were present.

Feature Distributions

As was previously noted, a total of 260 features were excavated in this area including 235 Type 1 features, four Type 2 features, 12 Type 3 features, six Type 4 features, one Type 5 feature, and two features that did not fit within any specific categories. Thus, of the 260 features, 92 percent are house-related features. As was noted previously, there were insufficient dated features to identify any feature clusters. In general, the features are spread across the North Area. There is no evidence of any kind of a planned community such as those seen at other sites in the Middle Atlantic region (Kinsey and Graybill 1971; Custer, Hoseth, Guttman, and Iplenski 1993).

TABLE 79

Lithic Artifact Assemblage and Raw Materials from Plow Zone Soils, North Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	TOTAL
Flakes	48 (12)	426 (128)	612 (189)	1326 (566)	4	6	1	14 (6)	2437 (901)
Utilized flakes	1 (1)	9 (2)	40 (17)	81 (36)	0	0	0	0	131 (56)
Flake tools	3 (2)	21 (11)	27 (16)	41 (29)	0	0	0	1 (0)	93 (58)
Points	2 (0)	0	5 (0)	11 (0)	0	1	0	0	19 (0)
Early stage biface rejects	0	1 (1)	2 (1)	4 (3)	0	0	0	1 (0)	8 (6)
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	1 (1)	3 (1)	0	0	0	0	4 (2)
Other bifaces and fragments	0	14 (1)	12 (4)	16 (3)	1	0	0	0	43 (8)
Miscellaneous stone tools	1 (1)	5 (4)	1 (1)	6 (6)	0	0	0	0	13 (12)
Cores	1 (1)	6 (6)	6 (5)	13 (12)	0	0	0	0	26 (24)
TOTAL	56 (17)	482 (153)	706 (234)	1501 656	5	7	1	16 (6)	2774 (1067)

( ) - Artifacts with cortex

TABLE 80

Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Cortex Percentage from Plow Zone Soils, North Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	TOTAL
Flakes	25	30	31	43	0	0	0	43	37
Utilized flakes	100	22	42	44	--	--	--	--	43
Flake tools	67	52	59	71	--	--	--	0	62
Points	0	--	0	0	--	0	--	--	0
Early stage biface rejects	--	100	50	75	--	--	--	0	75
Late stage biface rejects	--	--	100	33	--	--	--	--	50
Other bifaces and fragments	0	7	33	18	0	--	--	--	19
Miscellaneous stone tools	100	80	100	100	--	--	--	--	92
Cores	100	100	83	92	--	--	--	--	92
TOTAL	30	31	33	44	0	0	0	37	38

Analysis of Lithic Technology

The following section describes the lithic technologies of the North Area of the Carey Farm Site. Additional analyses of topics in lithic technologies pertaining to all site areas are presented later in this report along with a summary discussion of ceramic technologies. Tables 79 - 81 summarize the lithic utilization data for artifacts from plow zone soils of the North Area using the same conventions applied to the other areas of the site, and Tables 82 - 84 summarize the same data for lithic artifacts from features. Comparison of Tables 80 and 83 shows that the incidence of secondary lithic utilization is similar in both the plow zone and feature assemblages.

TABLE 81

Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Raw Material Percentage by Tool Types from Plow Zone Soils, North Area

	RAW MATERIALS							
TOOL TYPE	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other
Flakes	2	17	25	54	<1	<1	<1	<1
Utilized flakes	<1	7	30	61	0	0	0	0
Flake tools	3	22	29	44	0	0	0	1
Points	10	0	26	58	0	<1	0	0
Early stage biface rejects	0	12	25	50	0	0	0	12
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	25	75	0	0	0	0
Other bifaces and fragments	0	32	28	37	2	0	0	0
Miscellaneous stone tools	7	38	7	46	0	0	0	0
Cores	4	23	23	50	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	17	25	54	<1	<1	<1	<1

TABLE 82

Lithic Artifact Assemblage and Raw Materials from Features, North Area

	RAW MATERIALS								
TOOL TYPE	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	TOTAL
Flakes	158 (59)	650 (209)	855 (275)	2257 (1033)	7	22	13	1 (0)	3963 (1576)
Utilized flakes	3 (2)	11 (8)	22 (12)	98 (40)	0	0	0	0	134 (62)
Flake tools	0	3 (3)	2 (2)	17 (16)	0	0	0	0	22 (21)
Points	0	1 (0)	2 (1)	19 (6)	0	2	0	0	24 (7)
Early stage biface rejects	3 (3)	2 (1)	3 (1)	6 (6)	0	1	0	0	15 (11)
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	0	1 (0)	0	0	0	0	1 (0)
Other bifaces and fragments	0	6 (0)	3 (0)	12 (4)	1	0	0	0	22 (4)
Miscellaneous stone tools	1 (1)	3 (3)	1 (1)	8 (7)	0	0	0	0	13 (12)
Cores	3 (3)	8 (7)	12 (12)	10 (9)	0	0	0	0	33 (31)
TOTAL	168 (68)	684 (231)	900 (304)	2428 (1121)	8	25	13	1 (0)	4227 (1724)

( ) - Artifacts with cortex

Like the assemblages for other areas discussed previously, the North Area cortex percentages for the major lithic materials range between 30 - 50 percent, showing relatively extensive use of secondary materials. In the North Area assemblages, presence of cortex is also higher among the individual tool categories of utilized flakes, flake tools, early stage bifaces, miscellaneous tools, and cores, as was also the case for other assemblages from other areas. Utilized flakes have cortex percentages closer to the values noted for flakes. As was noted for the other previously discussed areas, the differences in cortex percentages between flakes and simple utilized flakes on one hand, and more carefully prepared tool forms such as formalized flake tools, bifaces and cores may reflect the fact that prehistoric inhabitants of the Carey Farm Site were undertaking two basic types of lithic reduction techniques. On the other

TABLE 83

Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Cortex Percentage from Features, North Area

	RAW MATERIALS								
TOOL TYPE	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	TOTAL
Flakes	37	32	32	46	0	0	0	0	40
Utilized flakes	67	72	55	41	--	--	--	--	46
Flake tools	--	100	100	94	--	--	--	--	95
Points	--	0	50	32	--	0	--	--	29
Early stage biface rejects	100	50	33	100	--	0	--	--	73
Late stage biface rejects	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	0
Other bifaces and fragments	--	0	0	33	0	--	--	--	18
Miscellaneous stone tools	100	100	100	88	--	--	--	--	92
Cores	100	88	100	90	--	--	--	--	94
TOTAL	40	33	34	46	0	0	0	0	40

TABLE 84

Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Raw Material Percentage by Tool Types from Features, North Area

	RAW MATERIALS							
TOOL TYPE	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other
Flakes	4	16	21	57	<1	<1	<1	<1
Utilized flakes	2	8	16	73	0	0	0	0
Flake tools	0	14	9	77	0	0	0	0
Points	0	4	8	79	0	8	0	0
Early stage biface rejects	20	13	20	40	0	6	0	0
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Other bifaces and fragments	0	27	14	55	4	0	0	0
Miscellaneous stone tools	7	23	7	62	0	0	0	0
Cores	9	24	36	30	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	16	21	57	<1	<1	<1	<1

hand, they were using bipolar reduction of cobbles to produce a series of flakes that were used in unmodified, or only slightly modified, forms. Because many of these flakes could have come from the interior of the cobble, the percentage of artifacts with cortex would have been lower. This reduction activity produced the flakes and utilized flakes. The second reduction activity involved more careful reduction of cores, using both bipolar and bifacial reduction techniques, and produced tools that were more likely to still retain their cobble cortex.

Tables 81 and 84 show the varied use of lithic raw materials among the different artifact types from the North Area. Jasper is clearly the most commonly used stone with chert and quartz used somewhat less frequently. The remaining raw materials constitute only a very small portion of the

TABLE 85
Tool Types - North Area

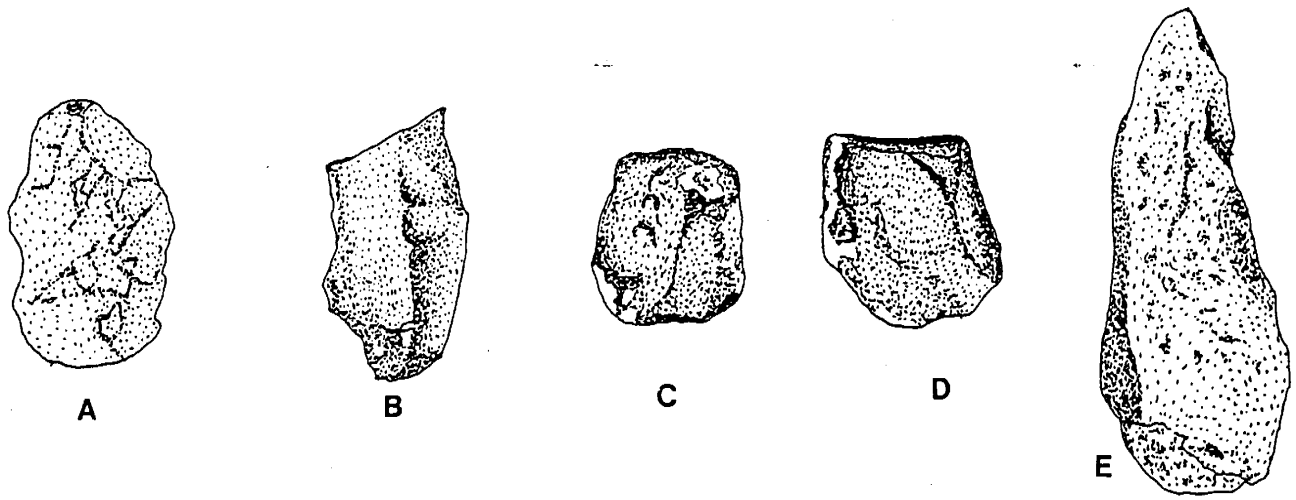
	PLOW ZONE	FEATURES	TOTAL
Points/Knives	19	24	43
Late Stage Bifaces	4	1	5
Early Stage Bifaces	8	15	23
Drills	0	0	0
Concave/Biconcave Scrapers	2	1	3
Bifacial Side Scrapers	2	1	3
Unifacial Side Scrapers	1	8	9
Trianguloid End Scrapers	1	2	3
Slug-Shaped Unifaces	0	0	0
Wedges	0	1	1
Primary Cores	2	2	4
Secondary Cores	24	31	55
Denticulates	0	2	2
Gravers	0	1	1
Regular Utilized Flakes	121	119	240
Blade-Like Utilized Flakes	10	15	25
TOTAL	194	223	417

assemblage. As was the case for other areas, rhyolite and argillite are not common even though they are frequently important parts of Middle Woodland lithic assemblages in nearby areas. The assemblage from the North Area is also similar to other areas in that the high cortex percentages in the major lithic types, jasper, chert, and quartz, probably indicate that they were derived from local cobble and pebble deposits along the St. Jones River.

Table 85 lists the varied tool types found in the North Area. Figure 96 shows a sample of flake tools from the features in the North Area including two unifacial side scrapers (Figure 96A-B), an end scraper (Figure 96C), a wedge (Figure 96D), and a backed blade (Figure 96E). Nearly 7000 lithic artifacts were found in the features and plow zone soils of the North Area, but only 417 tools were present and account for only six percent of the assemblage. Of the 417 tools in the North Area assemblage, 265 (63%) are generalized utilized flake tools. Thus, formalized tools account for only two percent of the total assemblage. As was the case for the other site areas discussed previously, generalized flake tools derived from cobble and pebble reduction were more commonly used in the North Area than formal flake tools designed to fit specific functions.

FIGURE 96

Flake Tools from North Area Features



A - Quartz Unifacial Side Scraper, Feature 1814
B - Jasper Unifacial Side Scraper, Feature 1814
C - Jasper End Scraper, Feature1500
D - Jasper Wedge, Feature 1814
E - Quartzite Backed Blade, Feature 1629

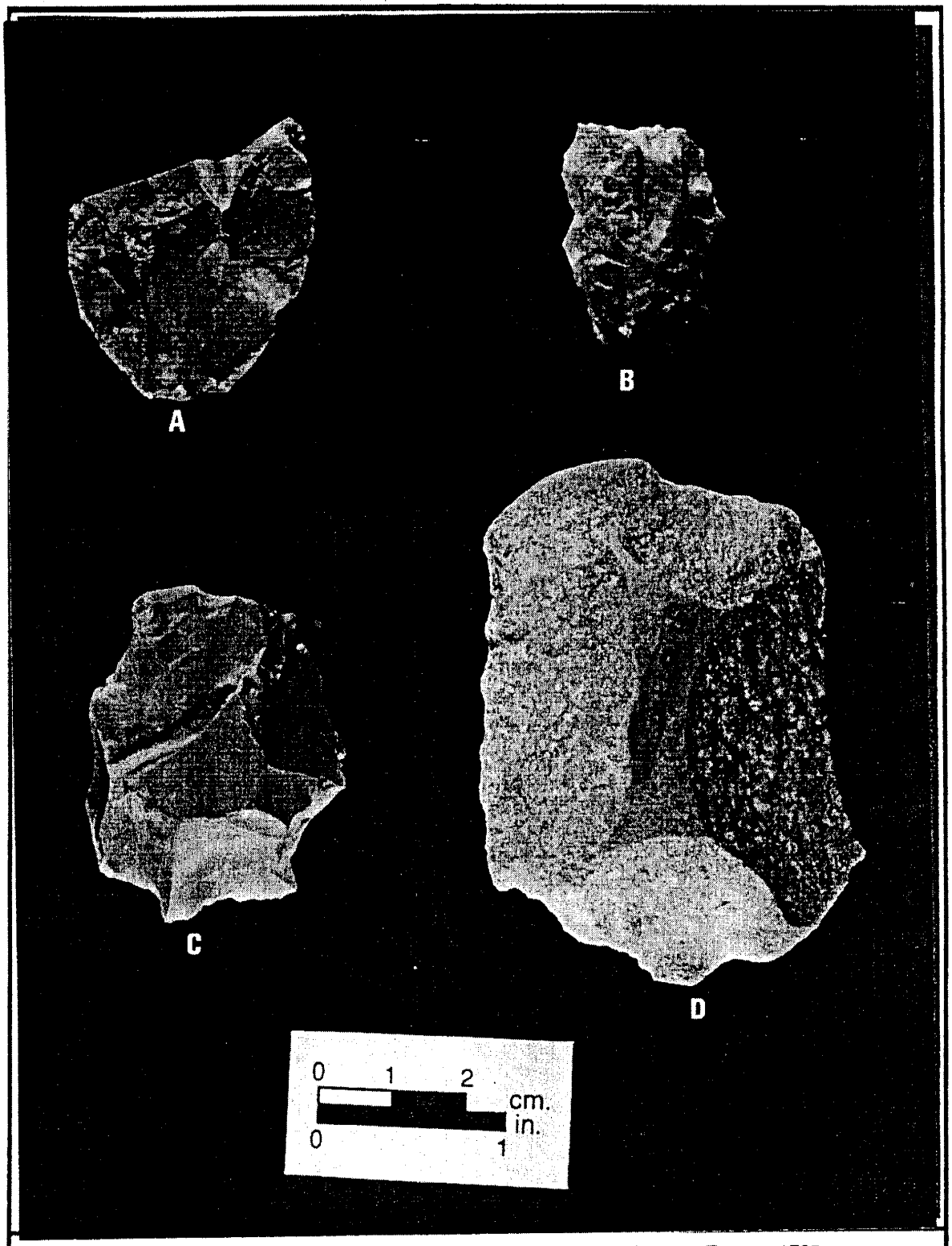
Bifaces were present in the assemblage from the North Area, and examples are illustrated in Plates 40F, 40H-K, 42E-F, and 77. These examples show the presence of cortex and a variety of reduction stages are represented. As such, the biface assemblage shows that secondary materials were being fully reduced to manufacture bifaces that could then be made into projectile points.

Plate 78 shows a series of small hammerstones that were found in the North Area. These hammerstones are rather small and light, but they still show extensive battering wear on their working edges. Because of their light weight they may have replaced billets and batons in later stages of tool production. Similar small hammerstones were also present in other parts of the site.

Plate 79 shows two large stone tools that were found in features in the North Area. Both of these tools have plano-convex cross sections and show extensive grinding wear on their planar surfaces. Scratches and striations on the flat surfaces are circular and are especially heavy on the tools' margins. The wear seems to indicate a circular grinding motion and these tools were probably used to crush and grind plant foods such as nut meats and seeds (see discussion in Deisher 1935). The scratches probably resulted from contact with some kind of stone platform, or anvil, but no such stones were found.

PLATE 77

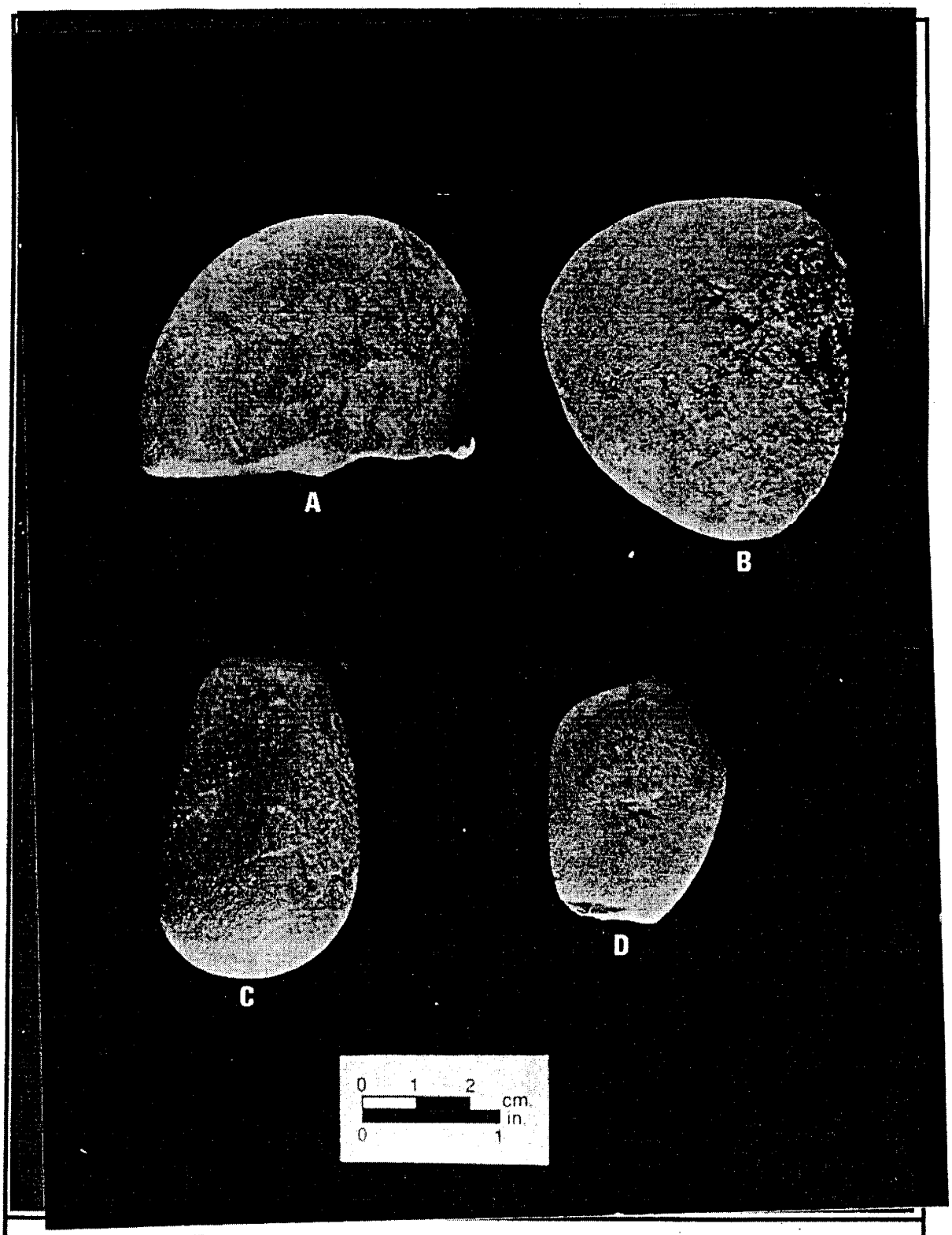
Bifaces from Features - Carey Farm Site, North Area



A - Chert - Feature 1801
B - Jasper - Feature 121
C - Jasper - Feature 1765
D - Quartzite - Feature 1821

PLATE 78

Hammerstones from North Area



A - Feature 95
B - Feature 1886
C - N420 E75 (Plow Zone)
D - N180 E95 (Plow Zone)

PLATE 79

Grinding Stones from North Area