

TABLE 62  
Summary Catalog - Carey Farm Site,  
North Central Area

ARTIFACT TYPE	PLOW ZONE AND SURFACE	FEATURES	TOTAL
* Flakes	9482 (4425)	3561 (1499)	13,043 (5924)
Utilized flakes	328 (177)	70 (41)	398 (218)
Flake tools	44 (22)	10 (7)	54 (29)
Projectile points	39 (0)	15 (2)	54 (2)
Early stage biface rejects	28 (16)	4 (4)	32 (20)
Late stage biface rejects	9 (1)	0	9 (1)
Biface fragments	75 (11)	13 (3)	88 (14)
Miscellaneous stone tools	44 (32)	9 (7)	53 (39)
Cores	38 (36)	17 (15)	55 (51)
Ground stone tools	1	1	2
Hammerstones	2	1	3
Ceramic sherds	238	679	917
Fire-cracked rock count	413	466	879
Fire-cracked rock weight (g)	7556	19,358	26,914
Total Artifact Count *	10,741	4846	15,587

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

### NORTH CENTRAL AREA EXCAVATION RESULTS

This section of the report describes the specific results of excavations in the North Central Area of the Carey Farm Site (Figure 36, Attachment I). Table 62 shows the summary catalog of artifacts from this area. A total of 131 features were excavated in this area including 114 Type 1 features, two Type 2 features, seven Type 3 features, three Type 4 features, four Type 5 features, and one feature that did not fit within any specific categories. Figure 82 shows a map of the features from the North Central Area. Interpretation of these data are presented below.

#### Chronology

Chronological interpretations for the North Central Area of Carey Farm 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 Central 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 Central Area illustrated in Plate 31 include one Kirk Stemmed (Plate

FIGURE 82  
Feature Locations - Carey Farm Site,  
North Central Area

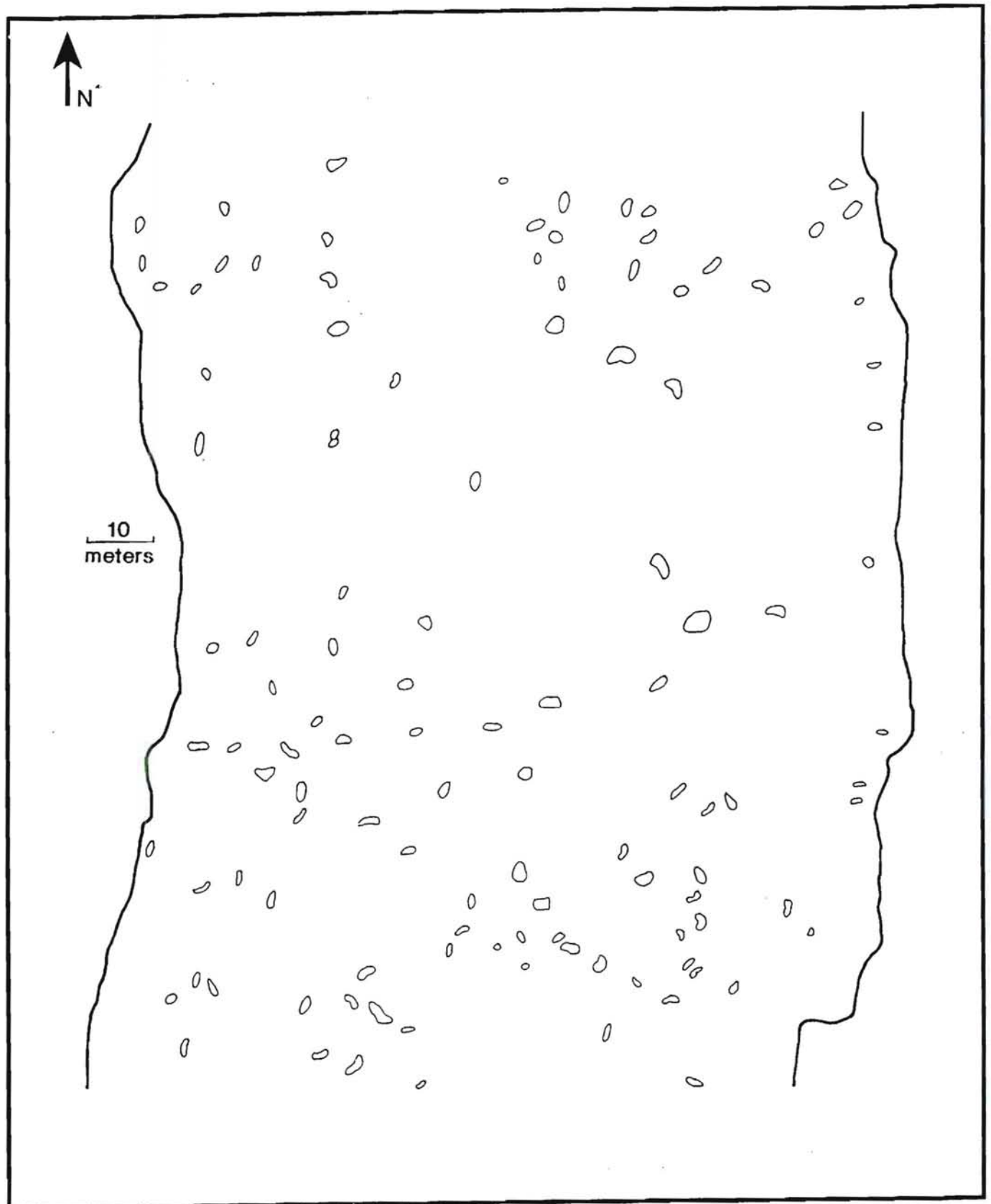


TABLE 63  
Diagnostic Projectile Points from  
Plow Zone Soils - Carey Farm Site,  
North Central Area

POINT TYPE	NUMBER OF POINTS
Kirk Stem	1
Type I Stem	2
Type D Stem	3
Type E Stem	2
Type B Stem	3
Generalized Side-Notched	4
Fishtail	1
Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	1
Triangle	8

TABLE 64  
Diagnostic Ceramics from  
Plow Zone Soils - Carey Farm Site,  
North Central Area

CERAMIC TYPE	NUMBER OF UNITS
Wolfe Neck Cord-Marked	1
Wolfe Neck Net-Marked	1
Coulbourn Cord-Marked	1
Coulbourn Net-Marked	2
Mockley Cord-Marked	16
Mockley Net-Marked	2
Mockley Smoothed	1
Hell Island Cord-Marked	6
Townsend Fabric-Marked	5
Townsend Smoothed	4
Townsend Cord-Marked	1
Minguannan Cord-Marked	1
Killens Cord-Marked	3
Killens Smoothed	4

31D), and five triangles (Plate 31O-S). Stemmed points from the plow zone of the North Central Area illustrated in Plate 32 include a Type I stem point (Plate 32D). Table 63 lists the numbers of diagnostic points found in the North Central 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 Central Area. Table 64 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 Central Area. Plate 73 shows the one example of an association of Wolfe Neck net-marked ceramics and a Type D stem point from Feature 1676 (Plate 73M-P). This association is similar to those seen in features in other previously discussed areas of the Carey Farm Site. Two anomalous associations of projectile points were also noted in the North Central Area. Feature 1256 contained a Kirk/Palmer point and a teardrop point (Plate 73A,J), and Feature 1255 contained a Lehigh/Koens-Crispin Broadspear and a triangle (Plate 73H,L). In both cases the associations probably represent the mixing of older projectile points in the fill of a younger

#### Key to Plate 73

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| A   | - Jasper Kirk/Plamer Point - Feature 1256               |
| B   | - Quartzite Type I Stem - Feature 881                   |
| C   | - Jasper Type I Stem - Feature 880                      |
| D   | - Chert Type E Stem - Feature 1122                      |
| E   | - Quartzite Type E Stem - Feature 1176                  |
| F   | - Jasper Type B Stem - Feature 1318                     |
| G   | - Rhyolite Susquehanna Broadspear -<br>Feature 1103     |
| H   | - Argillite Lehigh/Koens-Crispin -<br>Feature 1255      |
| I   | - Chert Side-Notched Point - Feature 1290               |
| J   | - Jasper Teardrop - Feature 1256                        |
| K   | - Jasper Jack's Reef Pentagonal Point -<br>Feature 1256 |
| L   | - Jasper Triangle Point - Feature 1255                  |
| M   | - Jasper Type D Stem - Feature 1676                     |
| O-P | - Coulbourn Net-Marked Ceramic<br>Sherds - Feature 1676 |



PLATE 73

Diagnostic Artifacts from Features -  
Carey Farm Site, North Central Area

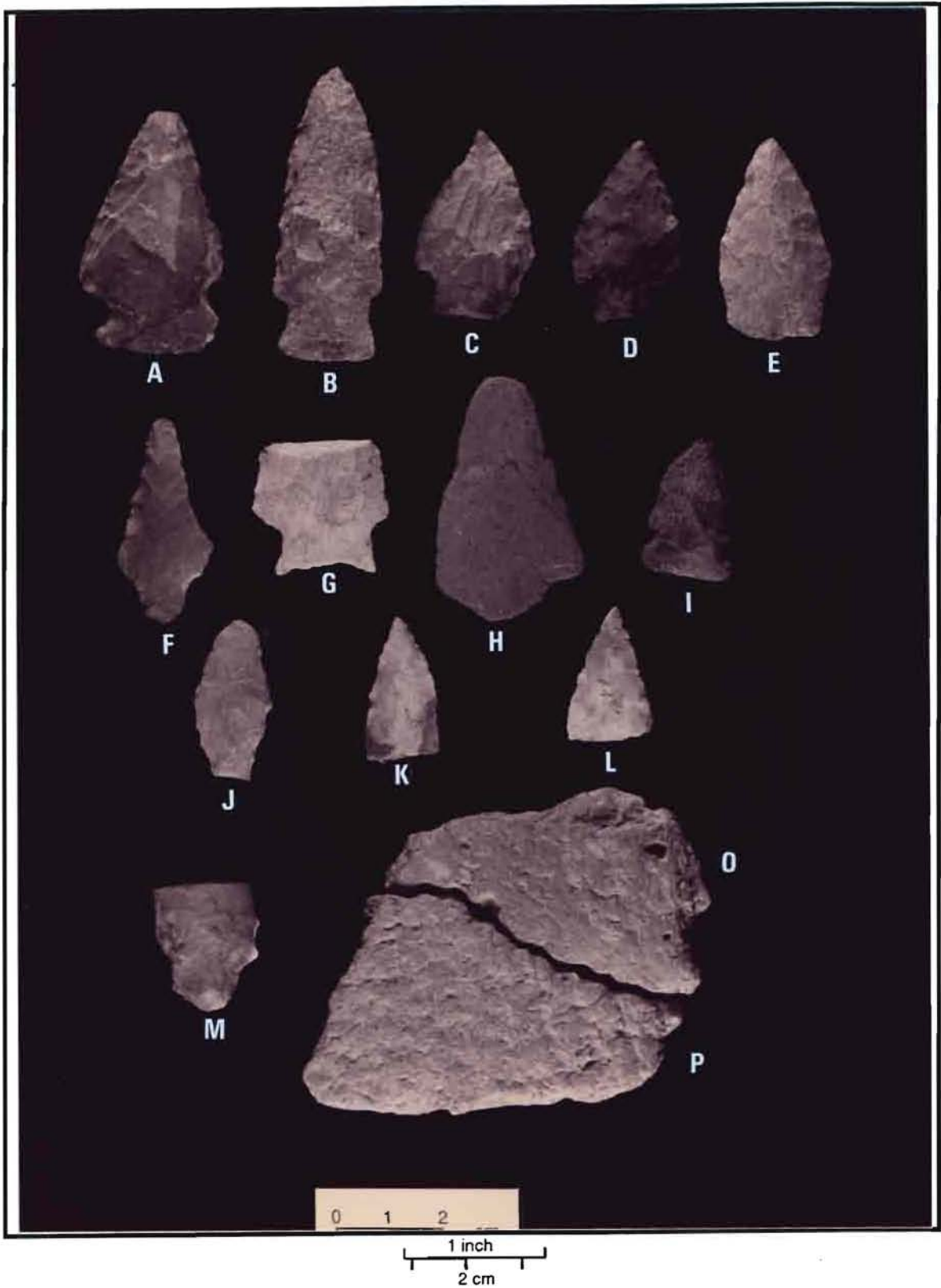


TABLE 65  
Diagnostic Projectile Points  
from Features - Carey Farm Site,  
North Central Area

feature. Table 65 lists the various types of diagnostic projectile points found in features in the North Central Area and examples of some of these points are depicted in Plate 73. The frequency distribution of diagnostic projectile points in the North Central Area differs from those of previously discussed areas in that it does not show a preponderance of types from any individual time period. Table 66 provides the same data for diagnostic ceramics from features. Middle Woodland Mockley and Hell Island ceramics dominate the assemblage. Figure 83 summarizes the date ranges represented by the diagnostic artifacts from both the plow zone and the features of the North Central 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.

POINT TYPE	NUMBER OF POINTS	NUMBER OF FEATURES
Kirk/Palmer	1	1
Type I Stem	2	2
Type E Stem	2	2
Type B Stem	2	2
Generalized Side-Notched	2	2
Susquehanna Broadspear	1	1
Lehigh/Koens-Crispin Broadspear	1	1
Teardrop	1	1
Jack's Reef Pentagonal	1	1
Triangle	1	1

TABLE 66  
Diagnostic Ceramics from Features -  
Carey Farm Site, North Central Area

Distribution of Dated Features. Figure 84 shows the distribution of dated features in the North Central Area. The small number of related 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 the 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 Central Area.

CERAMIC TYPE	NUMBER OF FEATURES
Wolfe Neck Cord-Marked	1
Wolfe Neck Net-Marked	1
Accokeek Smoothed	1
Coulbourn Cord-Marked	1
Mockley Cord-Marked	7
Hell Island Cord-Marked	3
Hell Island Smoothed	1

#### Plow Zone Artifact Distributions

Plow zone artifact distributions were mapped for the North Central Area. Figure 85 shows the distribution of all artifacts and they are most numerous along the western edge of the North Central Area near the tree line located along the St. Jones River. Sub-surface pit features are not concentrated in this area (Figure 82) and the plow zone artifact distribution is not correlated with the distribution of the sub-surface features in the North Central Area. Figures 86 and 87 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. Figure 88 shows the distribution of ceramics. The single ceramic concentration in the central section of the North Central Area is located near a number of features.

FIGURE 83  
Date Ranges - Carey Farm Site, North Central Area

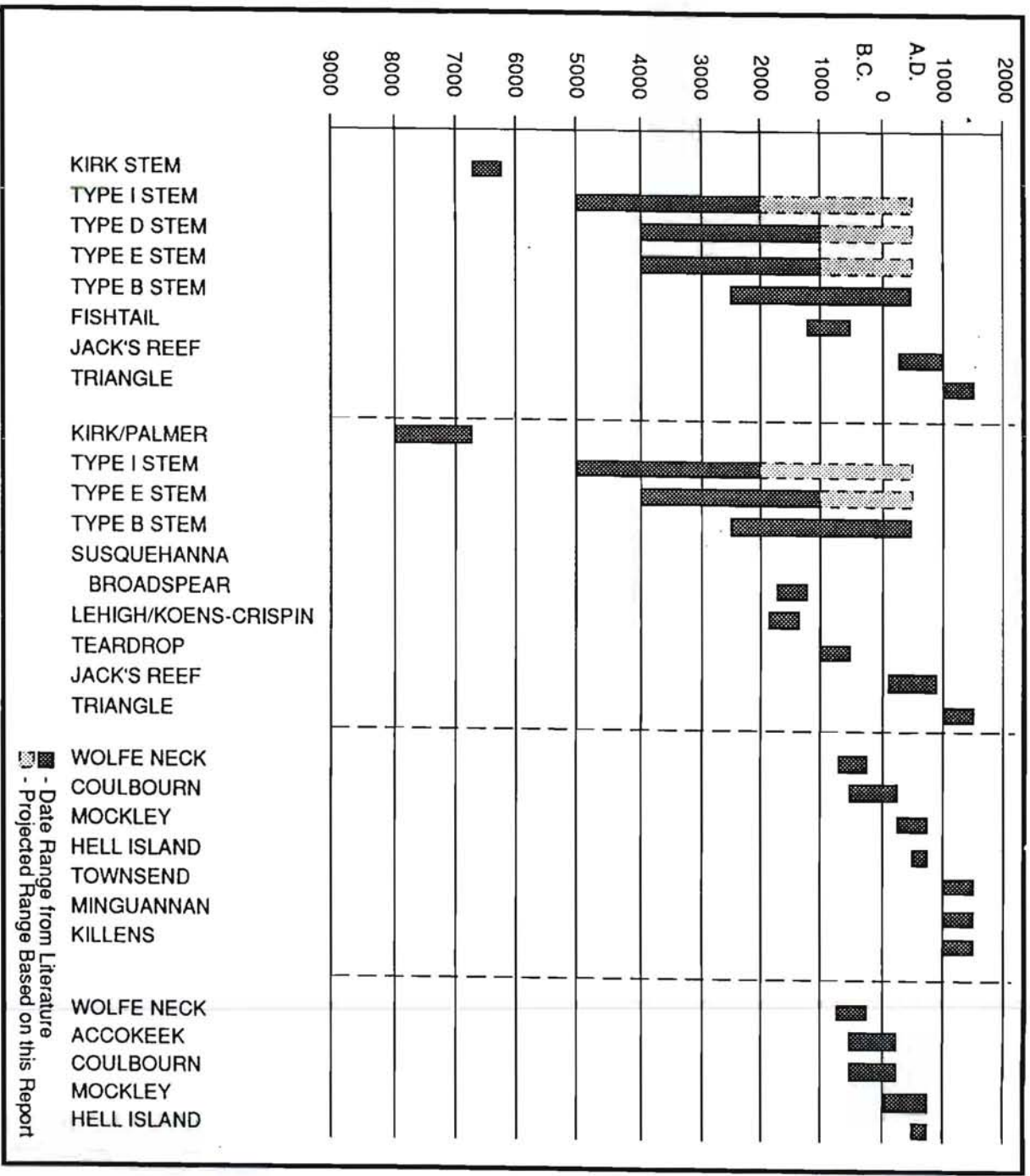




FIGURE 84  
Distribution of Dated Features - Carey Farm Site,  
North Central Area

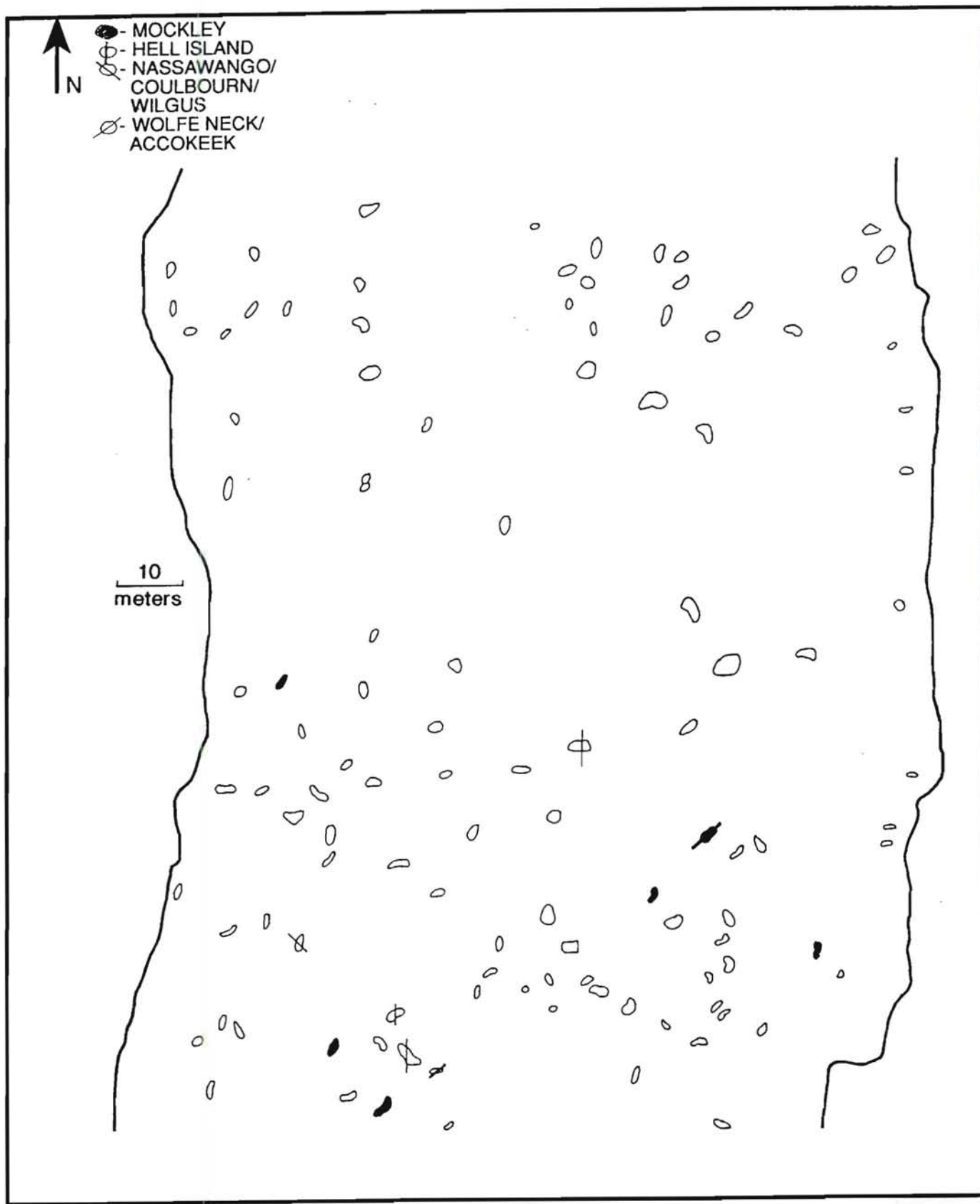


FIGURE 85  
Distribution of All Artifacts  
in Plow Zone Soils - Carey  
Farm Site, North Central Area

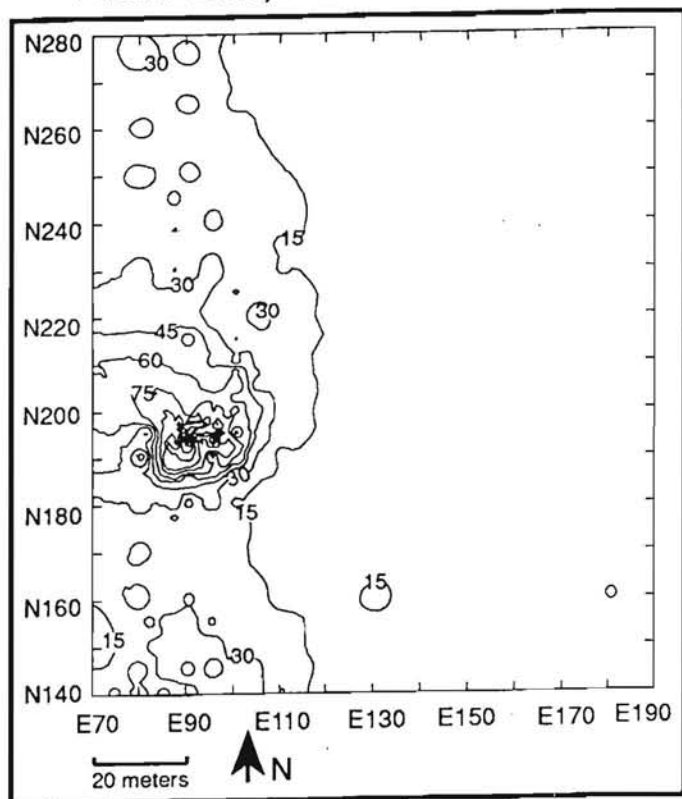


FIGURE 86  
Distribution of Debitage Without  
Cortex in Plow Zone Soils - Carey  
Farm Site, North Central Area

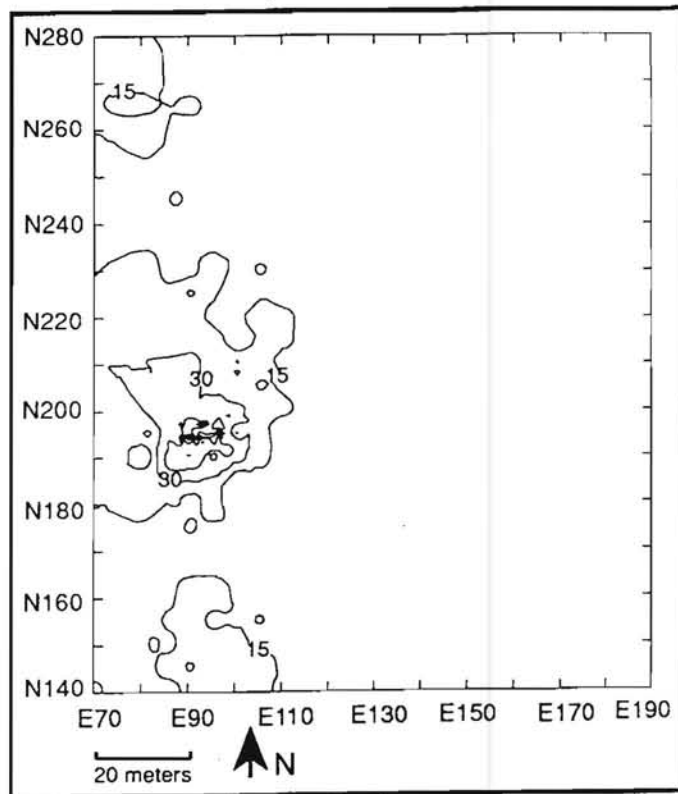


FIGURE 87  
Distribution of Debitage With  
Cortex in Plow Zone Soils - Carey  
Farm Site, North Central Area

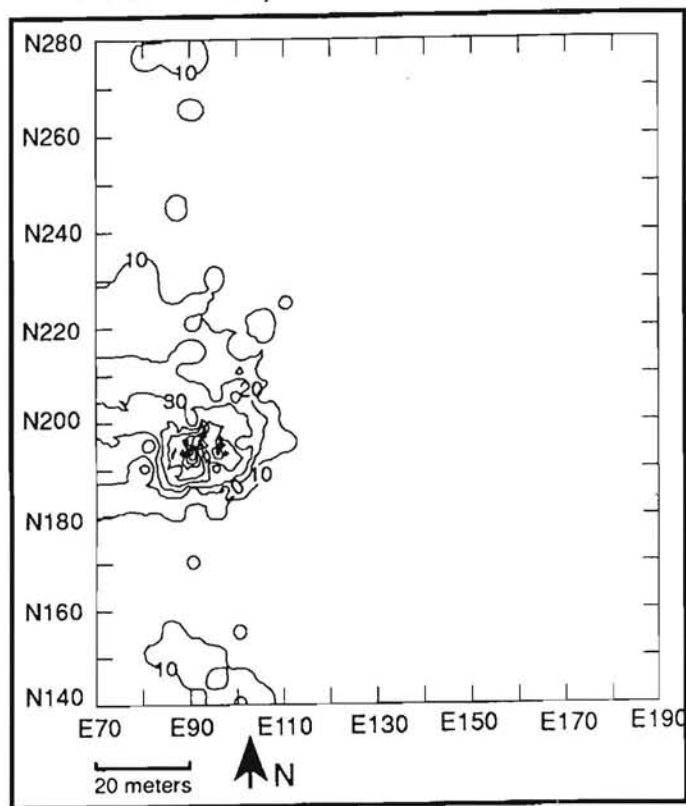


FIGURE 88  
Distribution of Ceramics  
in Plow Zone Soils - Carey  
Farm Site, North Central Area

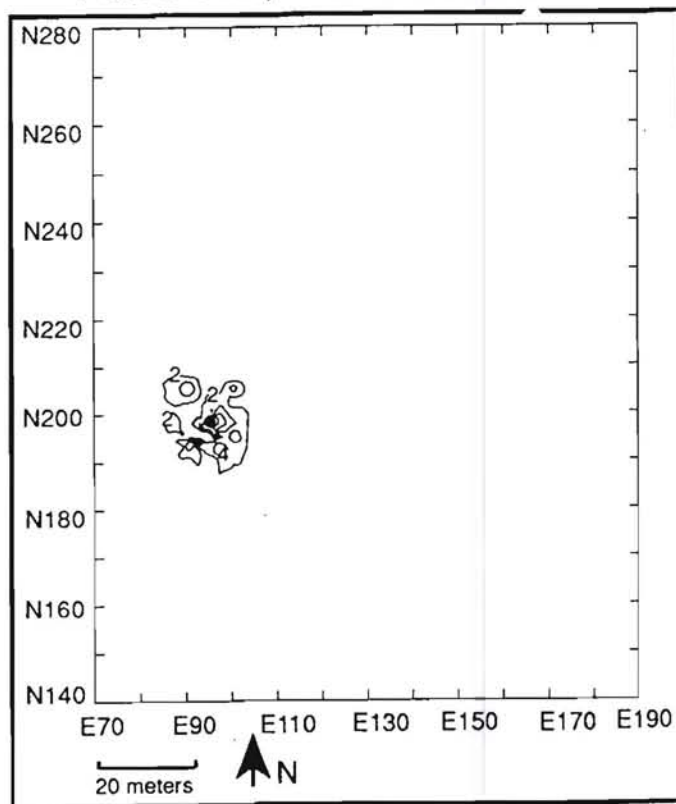




PLATE 74  
Feature 841



### Feature Distributions

As was previously noted, a total of 131 features were excavated in this area including 114 Type 1 features, two Type 2 features, seven Type 3 features, three Type 4 features, four Type 5 features, and one feature that did not fit within any specific categories. Thus, of the 131 features, 88 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 Central 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, Hoeseth, Guttman, and Iplenski 1993).

### Feature 841

Feature 841 is a Type 1 house feature (Plate 74) that contained more than 1200 artifacts. Mockley ceramics were present in the feature and indicate that it dates to the Middle Woodland Carey Farm Complex. The vast majority of the artifacts are flakes, and jasper is the most common lithic type among the flakes. The debitage seems to represent a number of lithic reduction activities. Because the feature is a storage pit within a house, the artifacts were probably purposefully discarded in the pit after it was no longer being used as a storage pit. Deposition of the debitage in the pit may indicate that the lithic reduction activities took place inside the house, thereby suggesting that there was a cold-weather occupation of the house.

TABLE 67  
Lithic Artifact Assemblage and Raw Materials  
from Plow Zone Soils, North Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	TOTAL
Flakes	250 (56)	1218 (477)	2173 (869)	5799 (3004)	16	21	4	31 (12)	9482 (4425)
Utilized flakes *	2 (1)	11 (5)	94 (49)	218 (121)	0	1	0	2 (1)	328 (177)
Flake tools	2 (1)	8 (3)	17 (10)	17 (8)	0	0	0	0	44 (22)
Points	3 (0)	3 (0)	8 (0)	24 (0)	0	0	1	0	39 (0)
Early stage biface rejects	1 (0)	6 (2)	6 (4)	14 (10)	0	0	0	1 (0)	28 (16)
Late stage biface rejects	0	3 (0)	3 (0)	3 (1)	0	0	0	0	9 (1)
Other bifaces and fragments	1 (0)	10 (2)	21 (4)	39 (5)	0	3	0	1 (0)	75 (11)
Miscellaneous stone tools	0	12 (7)	11 (6)	21 (19)	0	0	0	0	44 (32)
Cores	0	3 (3)	9 (9)	26 (24)	0	0	0	0	38 (36)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>259 (58)</b>	<b>1274 (499)</b>	<b>2342 (951)</b>	<b>6161 (3192)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35 (13)</b>	<b>10,087 (4720)</b>

( ) - Artifacts with cortex

TABLE 68  
Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Cortex Percentage  
from Plow Zone Soils, North Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	TOTAL
Flakes	22	39	40	52	0	0	0	39	47
Utilized flakes	50	45	52	56	--	0	--	50	54
Flake tools	50	37	59	47	--	--	--	--	50
Points	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	0
Early stage biface rejects	0	33	67	71	--	--	--	0	57
Late stage biface rejects	--	0	0	33	--	--	--	--	11
Other bifaces and fragments	0	20	19	13	--	0	--	0	15
Miscellaneous stone tools	0	58	55	90	--	--	--	--	73
Cores	0	100	100	92	--	--	--	--	95
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>47</b>

### Analysis of Lithic Technology

The following section describes the lithic technologies of the North Central 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 67 - 69 summarize the lithic utilization data for artifacts from plow zone soils of the North Central Area using the same conventions applied to the other areas of the site, and Tables 70 - 72 summarize the same data for lithic artifacts from features. Comparison of Tables 68 and 71 shows that the incidence of secondary lithic utilization is similar in both the plow zone and feature assemblages.



TABLE 69

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

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS							
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other
Flakes	3	13	23	61	<1	<1	<1	<1
Utilized flakes	<1	3	29	66	0	<1	0	<1
Flake tools	4	18	39	39	0	0	0	0
Points	7	7	20	62	0	0	2	0
Early stage biface rejects	3	21	21	50	0	0	0	3
Late stage biface rejects	0	33	33	33	0	0	0	0
Other bifaces and fragments	1	13	28	52	0	4	0	1
Miscellaneous stone tools	0	27	25	48	0	0	0	0
Cores	0	8	23	68	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	13	23	61	<1	<1	<1	<1

TABLE 70

### Lithic Artifact Assemblage and Raw Materials from Features, North Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS									TOTAL
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other		
Flakes	90 (33)	507 (187)	589 (224)	2342 (1050)	12	8	3	10 (5)	3561 (1499)	
Utilized flakes	1 (1)	7 (2)	21 (10)	41 (28)	0	0	0	0	70 (41)	
Flake tools	0	1 (1)	4 (2)	5 (4)	0	0	0	0	10 (7)	
Points	1 (0)	0	5 (0)	9 (2)	0	1	0	0	15 (2)	
Early stage biface rejects	1 (1)	0	1 (1)	2 (2)	0	0	0	0	4 (4)	
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other bifaces and fragments	0	0	3 (2)	8 (1)	0	2	0	0	13 (3)	
Miscellaneous stone tools	0	0	4 (4)	5 (3)	0	0	0	0	9 (7)	
Cores	5 (5)	3 (2)	2 (1)	7 (7)	0	0	0	0	17 (15)	
TOTAL	98 (40)	518 (192)	629 (244)	2419 (1097)	12	9	3	10 (5)	3699 (1578)	

( ) - Artifacts with cortex

Like the assemblages for other areas discussed previously, the North Central Area cortex percentages for the major lithic materials range between 30 - 50 percent, showing relatively extensive use of secondary materials. In the North Central 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 South Central Area, 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 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



TABLE 71  
Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Cortex Percentage  
from Features, North Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								TOTAL
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	
Flakes	37	37	38	45	0	0	0	50	42
Utilized flakes *	100	28	48	68	--	--	--	--	58
Flake tools	--	100	50	80	--	--	--	--	70
Points	0	--	0	22	--	0	--	--	13
Early stage biface rejects	100	--	100	100	--	--	--	--	100
Late stage biface rejects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other bifaces and fragments	--	--	67	12	--	0	--	--	23
Miscellaneous stone tools	--	--	100	60	--	--	--	--	78
Cores	100	67	50	100	--	--	--	--	88
TOTAL	41	37	39	45	0	0	0	50	43

TABLE 72  
Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Raw Material Percentage  
by Tool Types from Features, North Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS							
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other
Flakes	3	14	16	66	<1	<1	<1	<1
Utilized flakes	1	10	30	59	0	0	0	0
Flake tools	0	10	40	50	0	0	0	0
Points	<1	0	33	60	0	<1	0	0
Early stage biface rejects	25	0	25	50	0	0	0	0
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other bifaces and fragments	0	0	23	61	0	15	0	0
Miscellaneous stone tools	0	0	44	56	0	0	0	0
Cores	29	18	12	41	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	14	17	65	<1	<1	<1	<1

reduction 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 69 and 72 show the varied use of lithic raw materials among the different artifact types from the North Central 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 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 Central 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 73  
Tool Types - North Central Area

	PLOW ZONE	FEATURES	TOTAL
Points/Knives	39	15	54
Late Stage Bifaces	9	0	9
Early Stage Bifaces	28	4	32
Drills	0	0	0
Concave/Biconcave Scrapers	2	1	3
Bifacial Side Scrapers	5	2	7
Unifacial Side Scrapers	6	2	8
Trianguloid End Scrapers	7	1	8
Slug-Shaped Unifaces	0	0	0
Wedges	3	0	3
Primary Cores	2	2	4
Secondary Cores	36	15	51
Denticulates	2	2	4
Gravers	1	0	1
Regular Utilized Flakes	158	54	212
Blade-Like Utilized Flakes	19	16	35
TOTAL	317	114	431

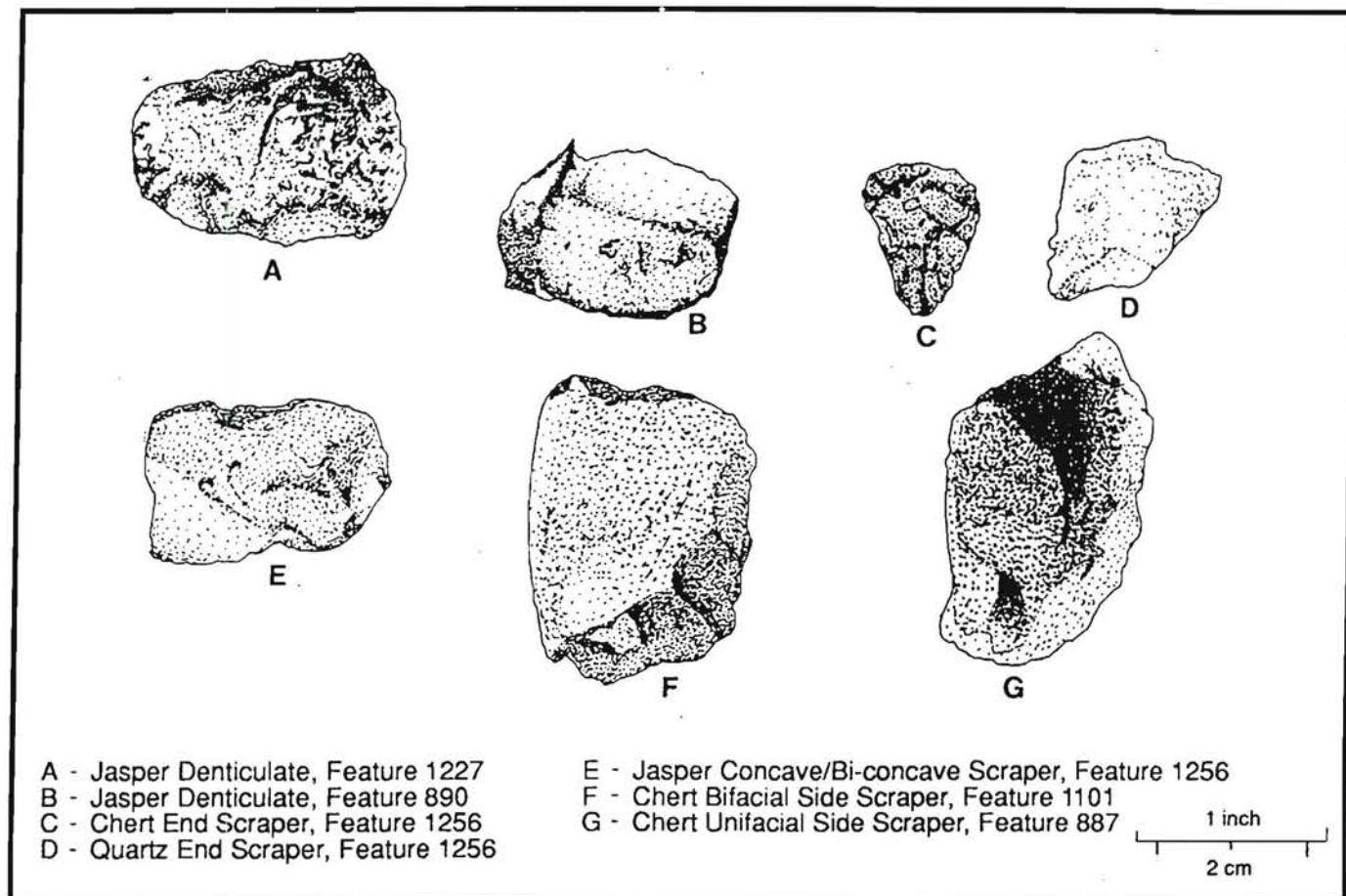
Table 73 lists the varied tool types found in the North Central Area. Examples of some of the flake tools from the plow zone are illustrated in Plate 39 and include a bifacial side scraper (Plate 39E), a unifacial side scraper (Plate 39I), a denticulate (Plate 39J), end scrapers (Plate 39L-M), a wedge (Plate 39N), a graver (Plate 39O), and a blade-like flake (Plate 39S). Figure 89 shows a sample of flake tools from the features in the North Central Area including denticulates (Figure 89A-B), end scrapers (Figure 89C-D), a concave/biconcave scraper (Figure 89E), a bifacial side scraper (Figure 89F), and a unifacial side scraper (Figure 89G).

Nearly 14,000 lithic artifacts were found in the features and plow zone soils of the North Central Area, but only 431 tools are present and account for only three percent of the assemblage. This percentage is even lower than that seen for the South and South Central Areas. Of the 431 tools in the North Central Area assemblage, 247 (57%) are generalized utilized flake tools. Thus, formalized tools account for only one percent of the of the total assemblage. These percentages are lower than those seen in the site areas discussed previously. And, as was also the case for the South and South Central areas, generalized flake tools derived from cobble and pebble reduction were more commonly used in the North Central Area than formal flake tools designed to fit specific functions.

Bifaces were present in the assemblage from the North Central Area, and examples are illustrated in Plates 40D and 42G. 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.



FIGURE 89  
Flake Tools from North Central Area Features



### Analysis of Ecofacts

Faunal and floral remains were not well-preserved in most of the features excavated at the Carey Farm and Island Farm sites. Flotation analysis did recover some seeds and other small artifacts. The discussion of the flotation materials for all areas of the site will be presented in the final section of the report. The only ecofacts found in the North Central Area, other than materials in the flotation samples, are some small unidentifiable fragments of bone found in Feature 1121. As was noted in the discussion of ecofacts from the South Central Area, fragments may be evidence of rendering of bone grease.