

TABLE 32
 Summary Catalog - Carey Farm Site,
 South Central Area

ARTIFACT TYPE	PLOW ZONE AND SURFACE	FEATURES	TOTAL
Flakes	3322 (1258)	3958 (1957)	7280 (3215)
Utilized flakes	179 (86)	121 (60)	300 (146)
Flake tools	38 (22)	13 (6)	51 (28)
Projectile points	22 (0)	45 (4)	67 (4)
Early stage biface rejects	19 (12)	73 (15)	92 (27)
Late stage biface rejects	3 (1)	8 (4)	11 (5)
Biface fragments	41 (11)	32 (6)	73 (17)
Miscellaneous stone tools	19 (9)	16 (13)	35 (22)
Cores	31 (27)	49 (38)	80 (65)
Ground stone tools	0	0	0
Hammerstones	0	6	6
Ceramic sherds	250	2291	2541
Fire-cracked rock count	257	859	1116
Fire-cracked rock weight (g)	12,513	37,391	49,904
Total Artifact Count *	4181	7471	11,652

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

SOUTH CENTRAL AREA EXCAVATION RESULTS

This section of the report describes the specific results of excavations in the South Central Area of the Carey Farm Site (Figure 36, Attachment D). Table 32 shows the summary catalog of artifacts from this area. A total of 192 features were excavated in this area including 127 Type 1 features, 13 Type 2 features, 27 Type 3 features, 10 Type 4 features, nine Type 5 features, and six features that did not fit within any specific categories. Figure 64 shows a map of the features from the South Central Area. Interpretation of these data are presented below.

Chronology

Chronological interpretations for the South Central Area of Carey Farm can be drawn from diagnostic projectile points, ceramics, and radiocarbon dates. The distribution of features with diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates across the South 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 South Central Area illustrated in Plate 31 include three generalized side-notched points (Plate 31E-G), a Perkiomen Broadspear (Plate 31M), and a fishtail point (Plate 31N). Stemmed points from the plow zone illustrated in Plate 32 include three Type D stemmed points (Plate

TABLE 33
 Diagnostic Projectile Points from
 Plow Zone Soils - Carey Farm Site,
 South Central Area

POINT TYPE	NUMBER OF POINTS
Generalized Side-Notched	5
Type D Stem	6
Type B Stem	4
Perkiomen Broadspear	1
Fishtail	1
Triangle	1

TABLE 34
 Diagnostic Ceramics from
 Plow Zone Soils - Carey Farm Site,
 South Central Area

CERAMIC TYPE	NUMBER OF UNITS
Marcey Creek Plain	1
Wolfe Neck Cord-Marked	3
Accokeek Cord-Marked	1
Coulbourn Cord-Marked	1
Wilgus Cord-Marked	1
Mockley Cord-Marked	13
Mockley Net-Marked	2
Hell Island Cord-Marked	1

32F, G, and K) and three Type B stemmed points (Plate 32O, P, and R). Table 33 lists the numbers of diagnostic points found in the South Area and Table 10 lists the dates associated with all diagnostic projectile point types found at the Carey Farm and Island Farm sites based on recent reviews of the archaeological chronology of the central Middle Atlantic region (Custer 1989; 1995).

Diagnostic ceramics were also found in the plow zone soils of the South Area and the varied types are listed in Table 34. As was the case for the South Area, the counts for the South Central Area shown in Table 34 represent the number of plow zone units that contained ceramics of the various types listed. Unit counts are used to convey a sense of relative abundance of ceramics rather than sherd counts, because sherd counts can provide skewed data (Rice 1987). In most cases, there were only a few sherds of any ceramic type in any of the plow zone excavation units in the South Central Area, and in the other excavation areas as well. Table 12 lists the dates associated with all ceramic types found at the Carey Farm and Island Farm sites based on the same reviews noted above.

Feature Diagnostic Artifacts. Individual diagnostic artifacts and assemblages of diagnostic artifacts were found in the features excavated in the South Central Area. Plates 45 - 56 show some of these diagnostic artifact assemblages and Table 35 lists all of the assemblages. In some cases, large numbers of ceramic sherds were found in features and it was possible to identify individual ceramic vessels, which are listed in Table 35. As was the case for the South Area, the feature assemblages of the South Central Area yielded interesting information on the types of projectile points associated with various types of Early and Middle Woodland ceramics. Middle Woodland Mockley ceramics are most common in the feature assemblages and are found with a variety of projectile point types including Fox Creek stemmed (Feature 427 - Plate 45), Snyder's Corner-Notched (Feature 465 - Plate 47), teardrop (Feature 428 - Plate 53), ovate-shaped (Feature 607 - Plate 55C), generalized side-notched (Feature 440 - Plate 46, Feature 608 - Plate 48D-E, Feature 357 - Plate 54A, Feature 614 - Plate 55B, Feature 604 - Plate 55E, and Feature 510 - Plate 55K-L), Type B stem (Feature 608 - Plate 48C, Feature 1487 - Plate 54G, Feature 509 - Plate 55G), Type D stem (Feature 608 - Plate 48B, Feature 371 - Plate 52A, Feature 614 - Plate 55A, Feature 607 - Plate 55D, Feature 509 - Plate 55H, Feature 682 - Plate 55I), Type E stem (Feature 371 - Plate 52B, Feature 611 - Plate 55J), Type I stem (Feature 608 - Plate 48A), and a large argillite biface (Feature 509 - Plate 55F).

The variety of point types found with Mockley ceramics in the South Central Area is of interest because in many parts of the Middle Atlantic region the most common projectile point type associated with Mockley ceramics is the Fox Creek type. This generalization is especially true of the Chesapeake Bay region (Gardner 1982). In contrast, only one clear example of a Fox Creek point was found associated with Mockley ceramics in a feature at both the Carey Farm and Island Farm sites (Feature 427 - Plate 45A). The most common point types found in features in the South Central Area of the Carey Farm Site are generalized side-notched, and Type D stem points. Further discussion of the point varieties found with Mockley ceramics, and regional variability in Middle Woodland diagnostic artifact assemblages, is provided in the final section of this report. One feature (Feature 1460 - Plate 54A) included a Type D stem with Hell Island cord-marked ceramics, and similar associations are noted from the South Area.

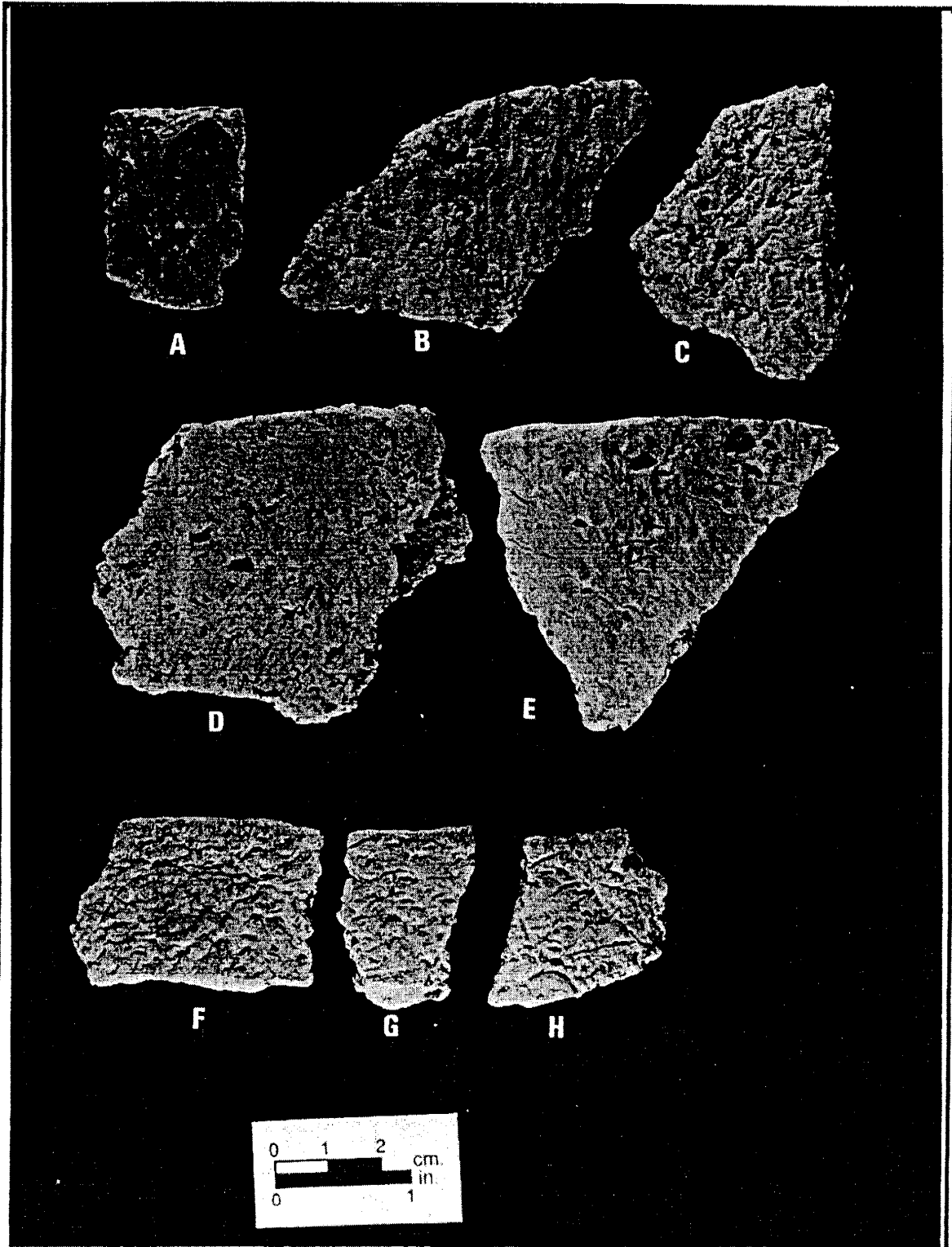
Numerous features contained more than one projectile point, but did not contain diagnostic ceramics including Feature 394 (Type D stem and triangle - Plate 56A-B), Feature 802 (2 generalized side-notched points - Plate 56C-D), Feature 700 (Type D stem and generalized corner-notched point - Plate 56E-F), Feature 361 (Type B stem and generalized corner-notched - Plate 56G-H), and Feature 544 (3 Type B stem - Plate 54K-M). Because these projectile point associations resemble those found with Mockley ceramics, these features all probably date to the Middle Woodland Period as well.

Interesting associations of ceramic types were found in Features 427 and 358, where Mockley and Coulbourn ceramics were found. In both features, there were enough sherds present to identify individual vessels. The large number of sherds from each of the vessels makes it unlikely that the association is accidental, or based on some kind of post-depositional disturbance of the features. Therefore, these two features indicate that Mockley and Coulbourn ceramics were used at the same time. The time ranges of these two ceramic types are close (Custer 1989:173-175) and a radiocarbon date from Feature 427 of 1680 ± 60 B.P. (Beta-76838), which has a calibrated range of A.D. 535 - 635 with an intercept value of A.D. 590, falls within the overlapping time range of these two ceramic types.

Three features from the South Central Area contained Early Archaic Kirk/Palmer points (Feature 993 - Plate 56K, Feature 1007 - Plate 56L, Feature 809 - Plate 56M), as did features from the South Area. In one case (Feature 993), the Early Archaic point was found with a triangle and a Type D stem point (Plate 56I-K), and the association is probably accidental. In the other two cases (Features 809 and 1007), no younger diagnostic artifacts were found, and the occurrence of the Early Archaic points in the features could possibly be genuine.

PLATE 45

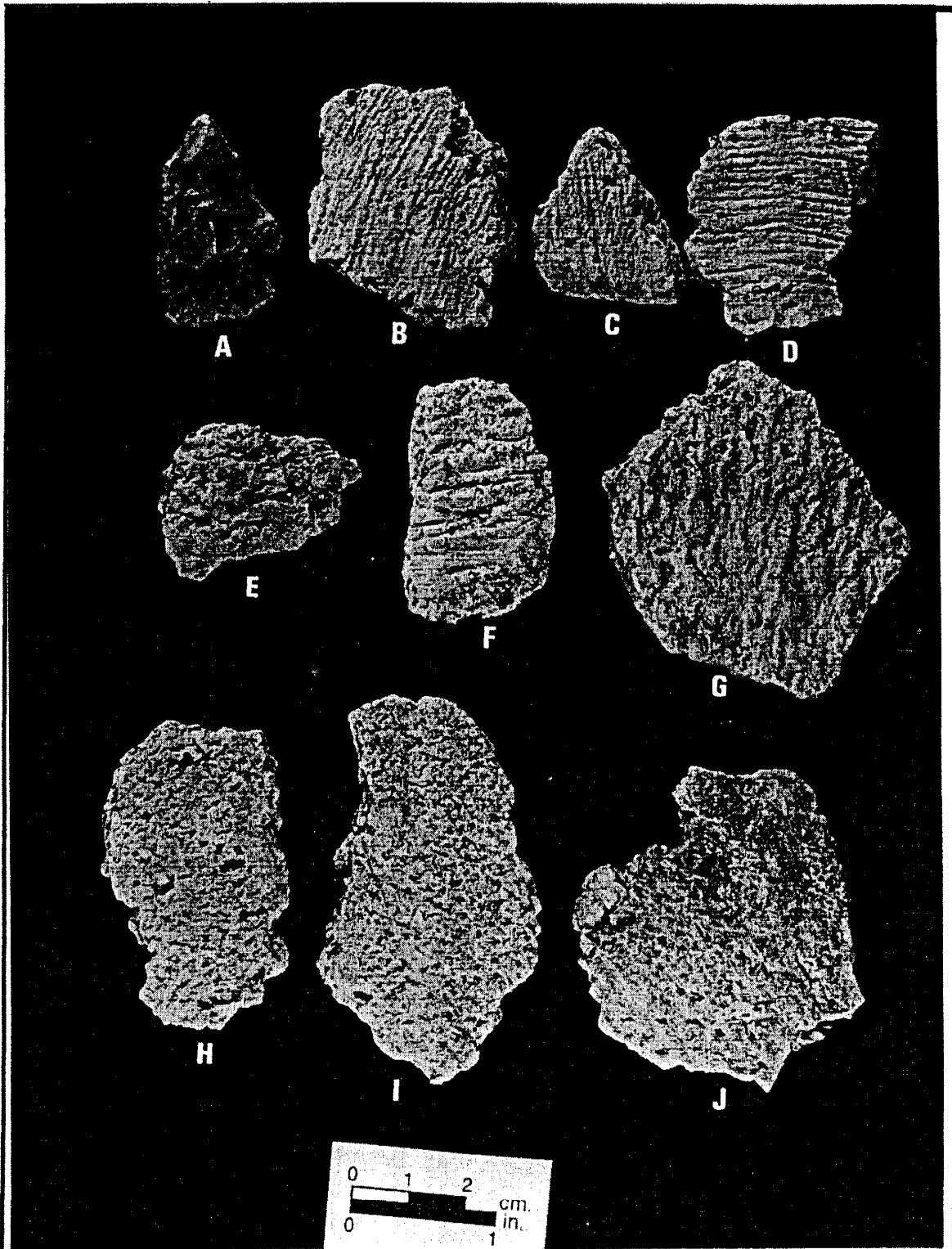
Artifact Assemblage - Feature 427,
Carey Farm Site, South Central Area



A - Chert Fox Creek Point
B-E - Mockley Net-Marked Ceramic Sherds
F-H - Coulbourn Cord-Marked Ceramic Sherds

PLATE 46

Artifact Assemblage - Feature 440,
Carey Farm Site, South Central Area



A - Chert Side-Notched Point
B-J - Mockley Cord-Marked Ceramics

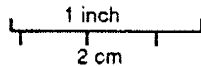


PLATE 47

Artifact Assemblage - Feature 465,
Carey Farm Site, South Central Area

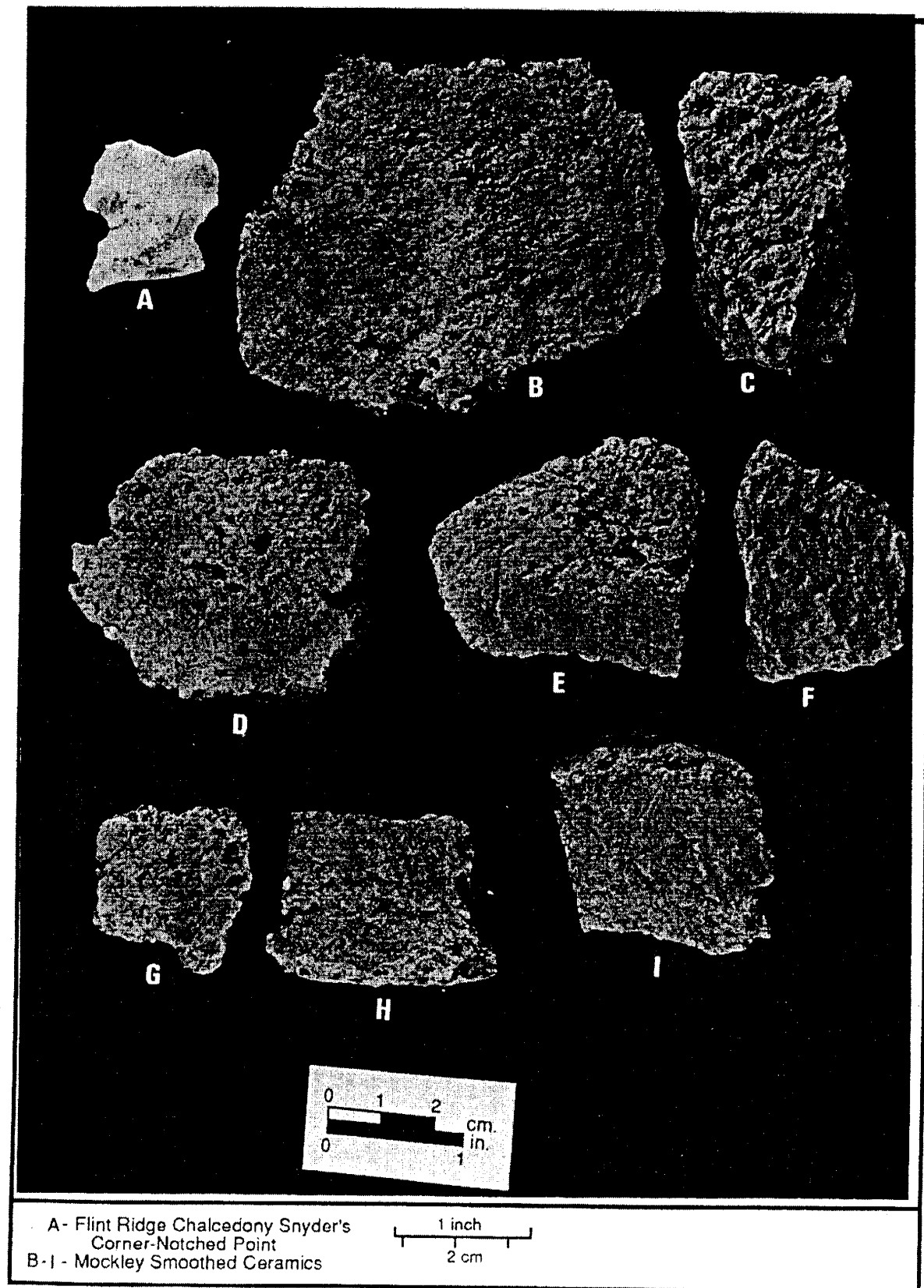
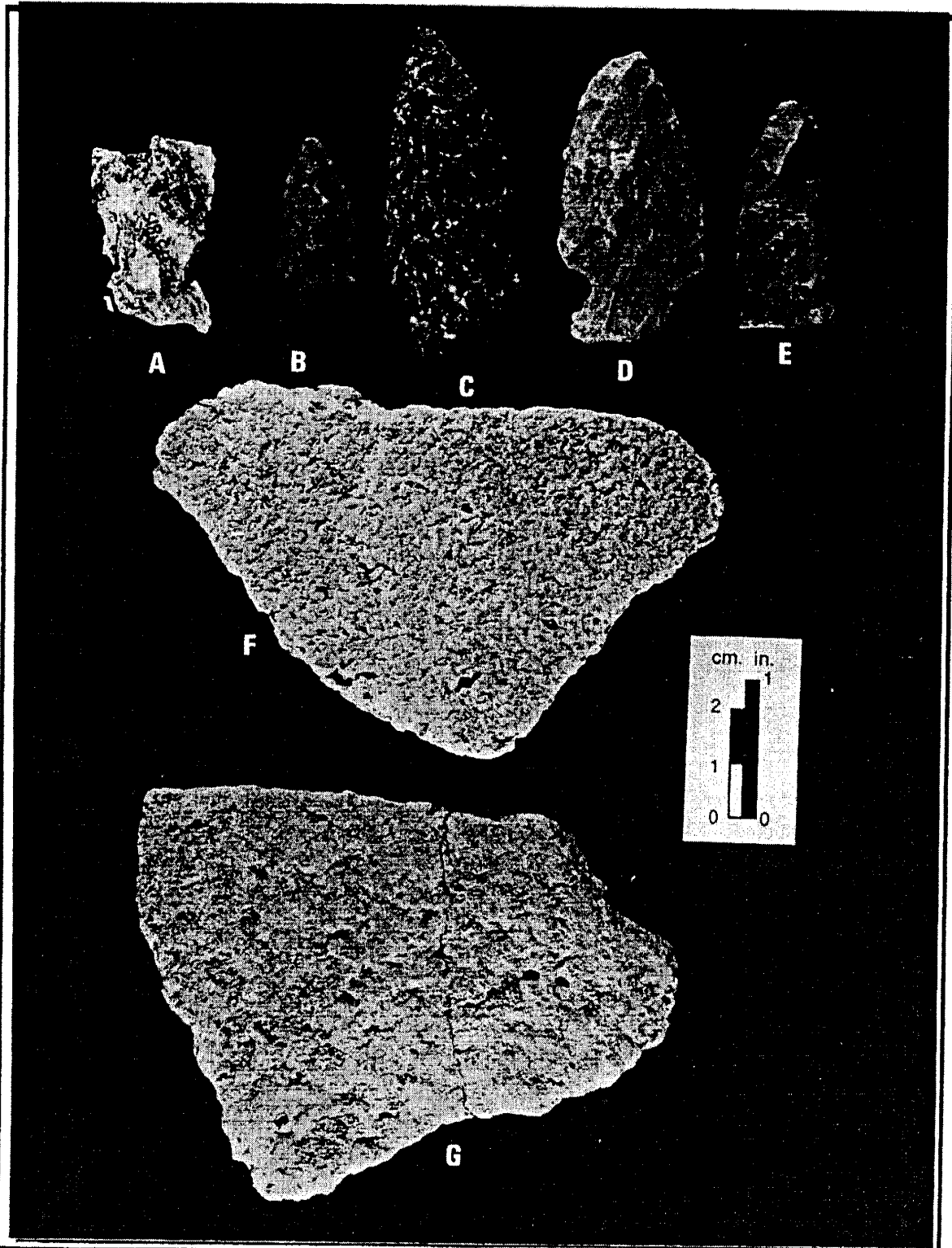


PLATE 48

Artifact Assemblage - Feature 608,
Carey Farm Site, South Central Area



A - Jasper Type I Stem
B - Jasper Type D Stem
C - Chert Type B Stem

D - Jasper Side-Notched Point
E - Jasper Side-Notched Point
F-G - Mockley Cord-Marked Ceramic Sherds

PLATE 49

Coulbourn Net-Marked Ceramic Sherds - Feature 686,
Carey Farm Site, South Central Area

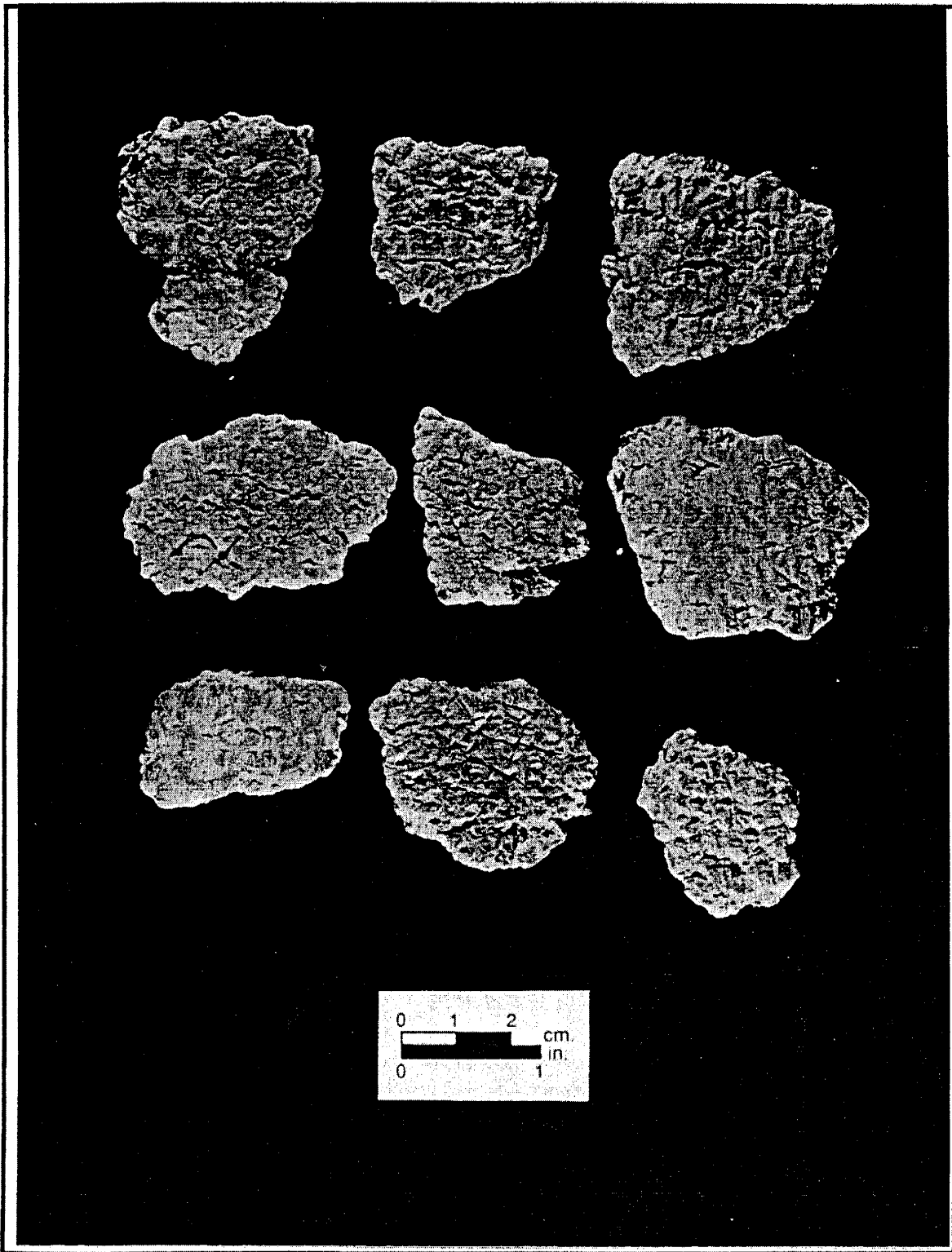
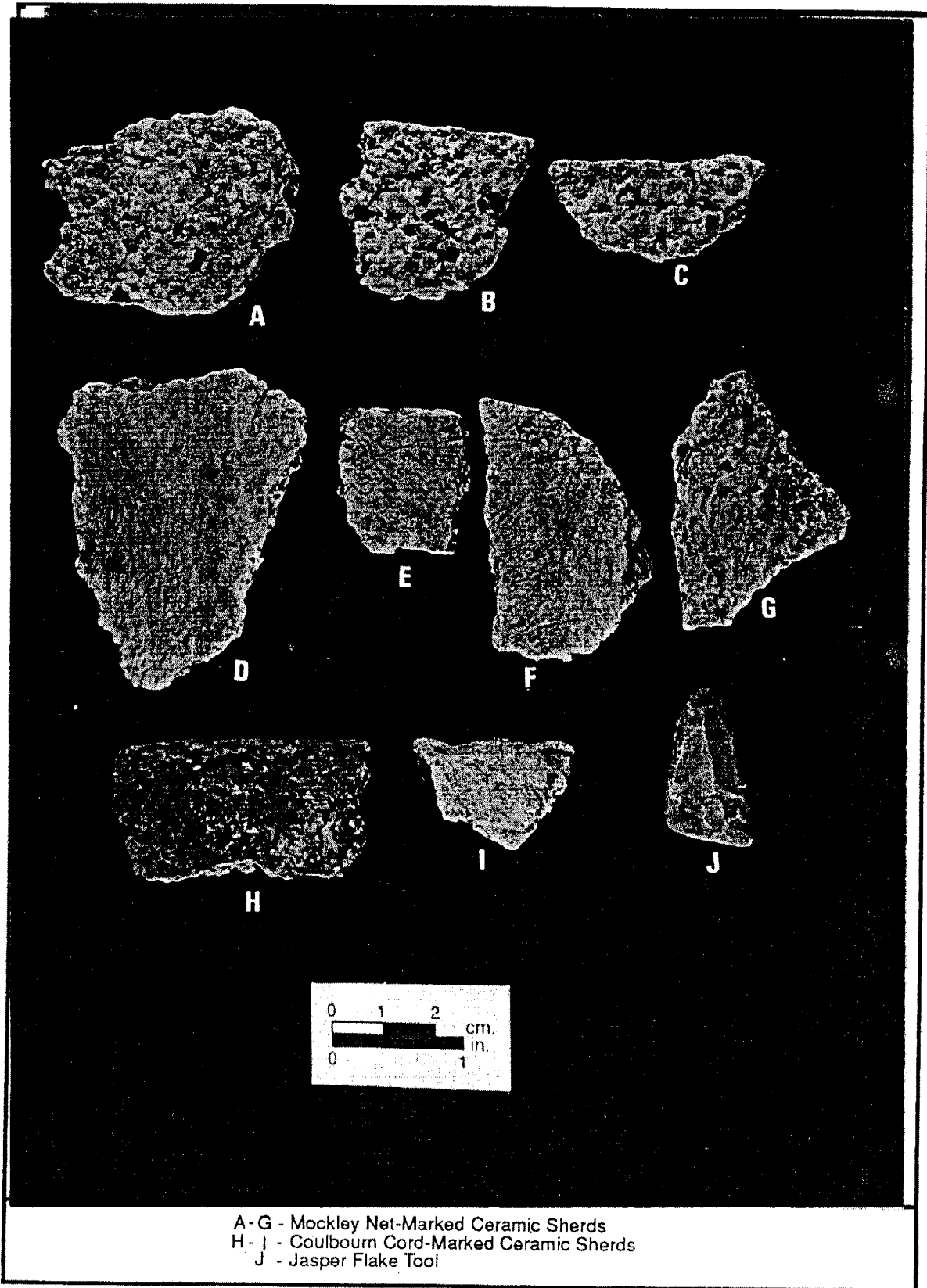


PLATE 50

Artifact Assemblage - Feature 358,
Carey Farm Site, South Central Area



A-G - Mockley Net-Marked Ceramic Sherds
H-J - Coulbourn Cord-Marked Ceramic Sherds
J - Jasper Flake Tool

PLATE 51

Mockley Cord-Marked Ceramic Sherds - Feature 623,
Carey Farm Site, South Central Area

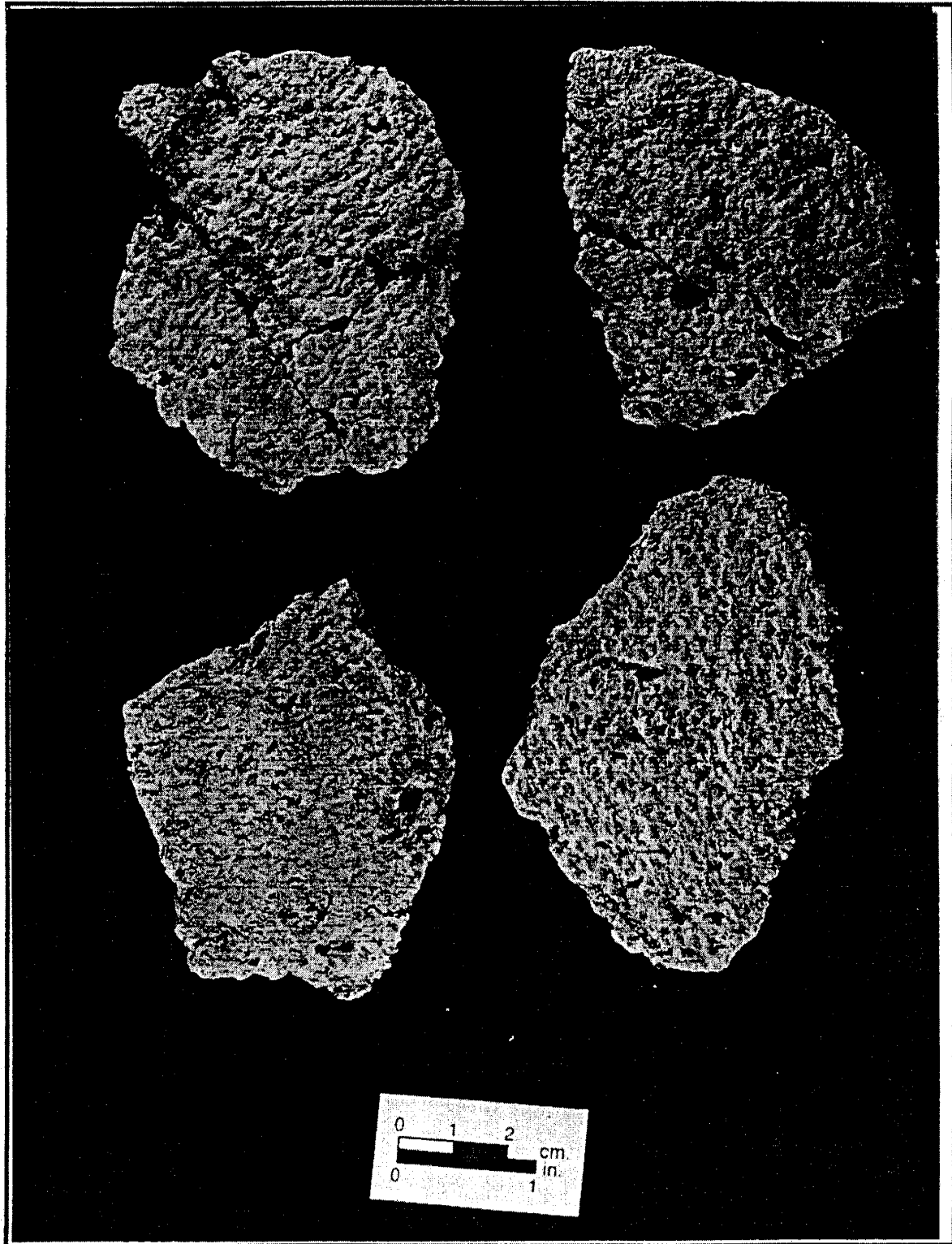
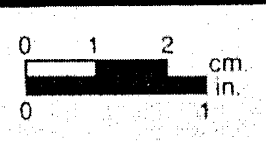
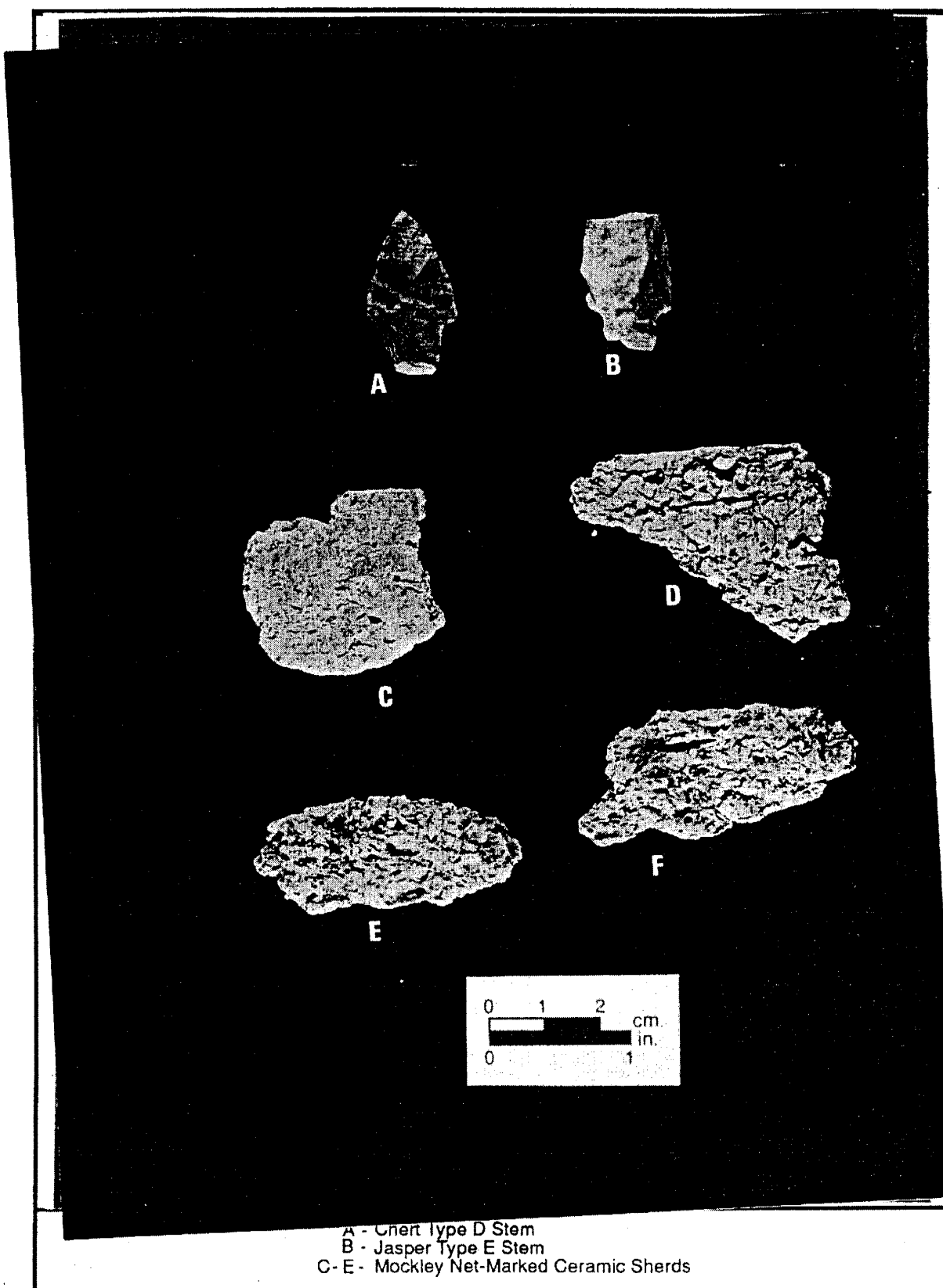


PLATE 52

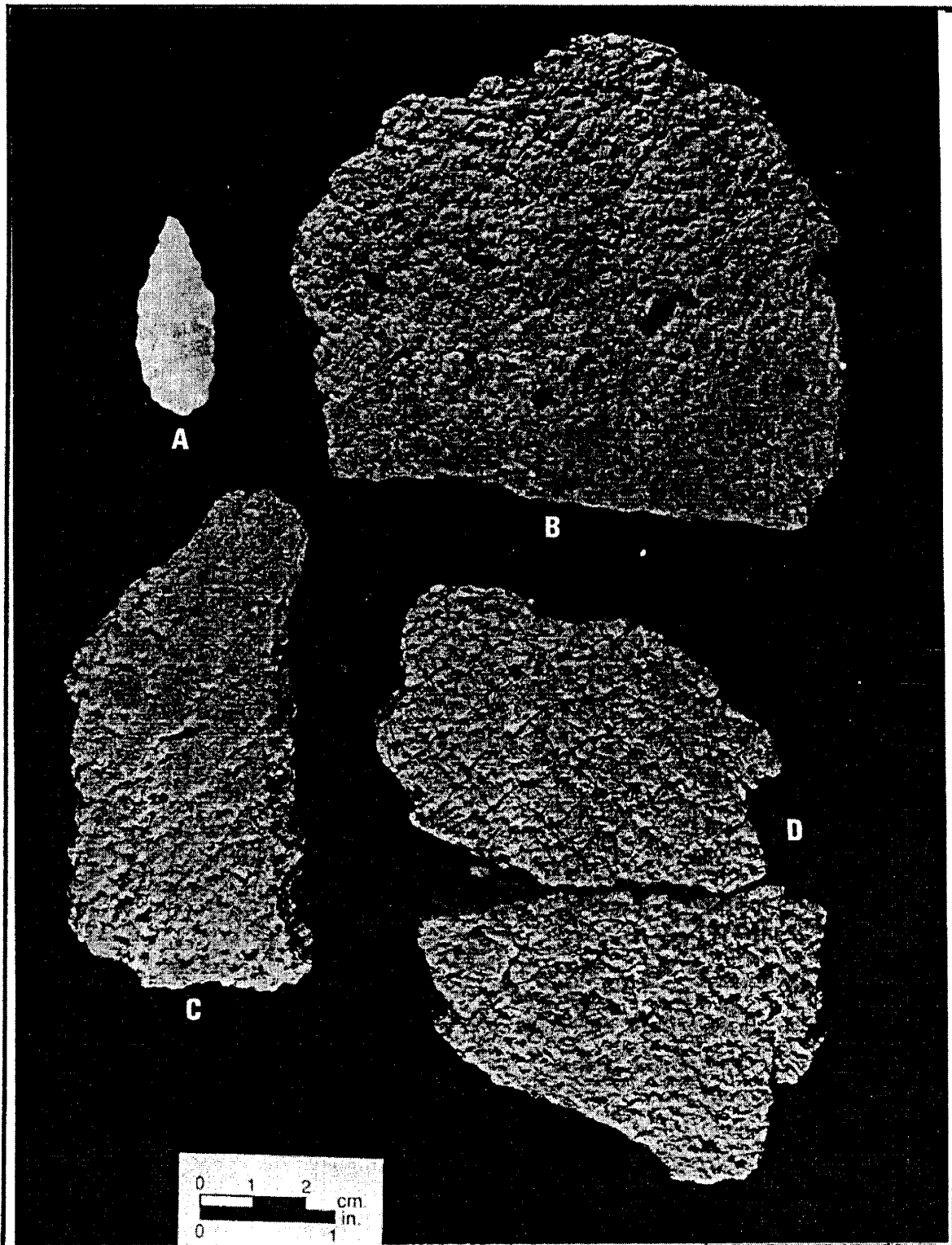
Artifact Assemblage - Feature 371,
Carey Farm Site, South Central Area



A - Chert Type D Stem
B - Jasper Type E Stem
C - E - Mockley Net-Marked Ceramic Sherds

PLATE 53

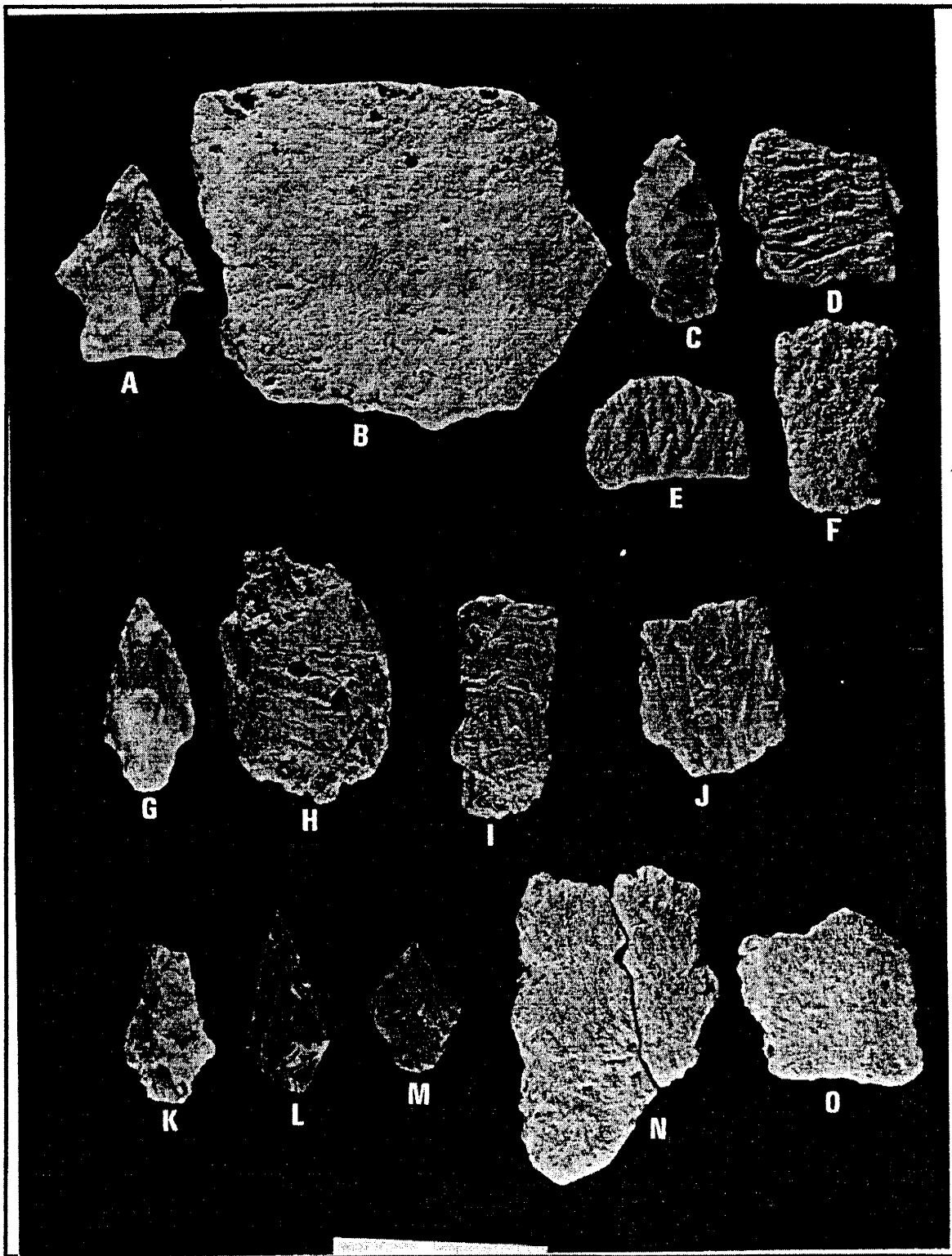
Artifact Assemblage - Feature 428,
Carey Farm Site, South Central Area



A - Quartz Teardrop Point
B - D - Mockley Cord-Marked Ceramic Sherds

PLATE 54

Artifact Assemblage from Miscellaneous Features,
Carey Farm Site, South Central Area



1 inch
2 cm

PLATE 55

Miscellaneous Projectile Points Associated with
Mockley Ceramics, Carey Farm Site, South Central Area

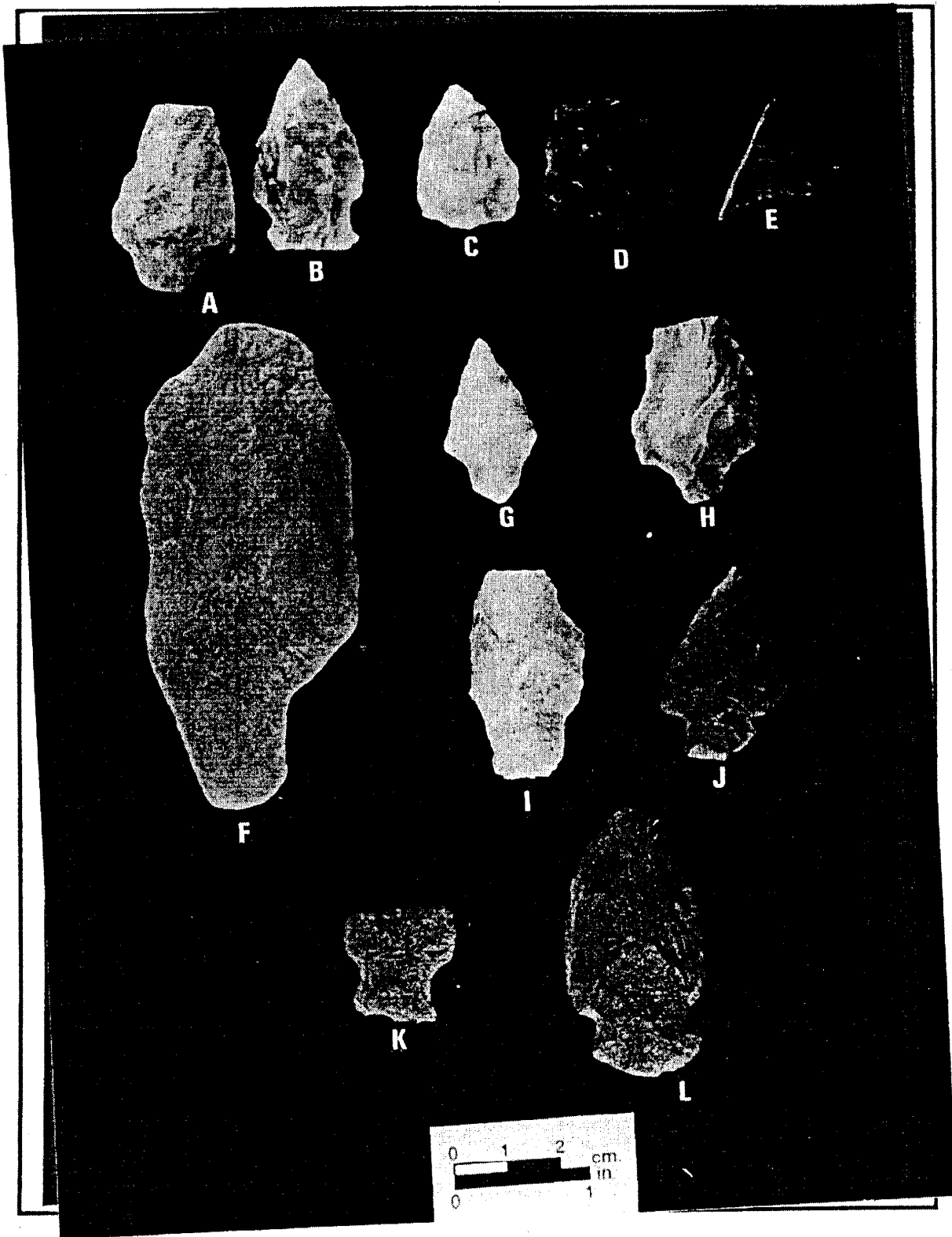


PLATE 56

Miscellaneous Projectile Points from Features,
Carey Farm Site, South Central Area

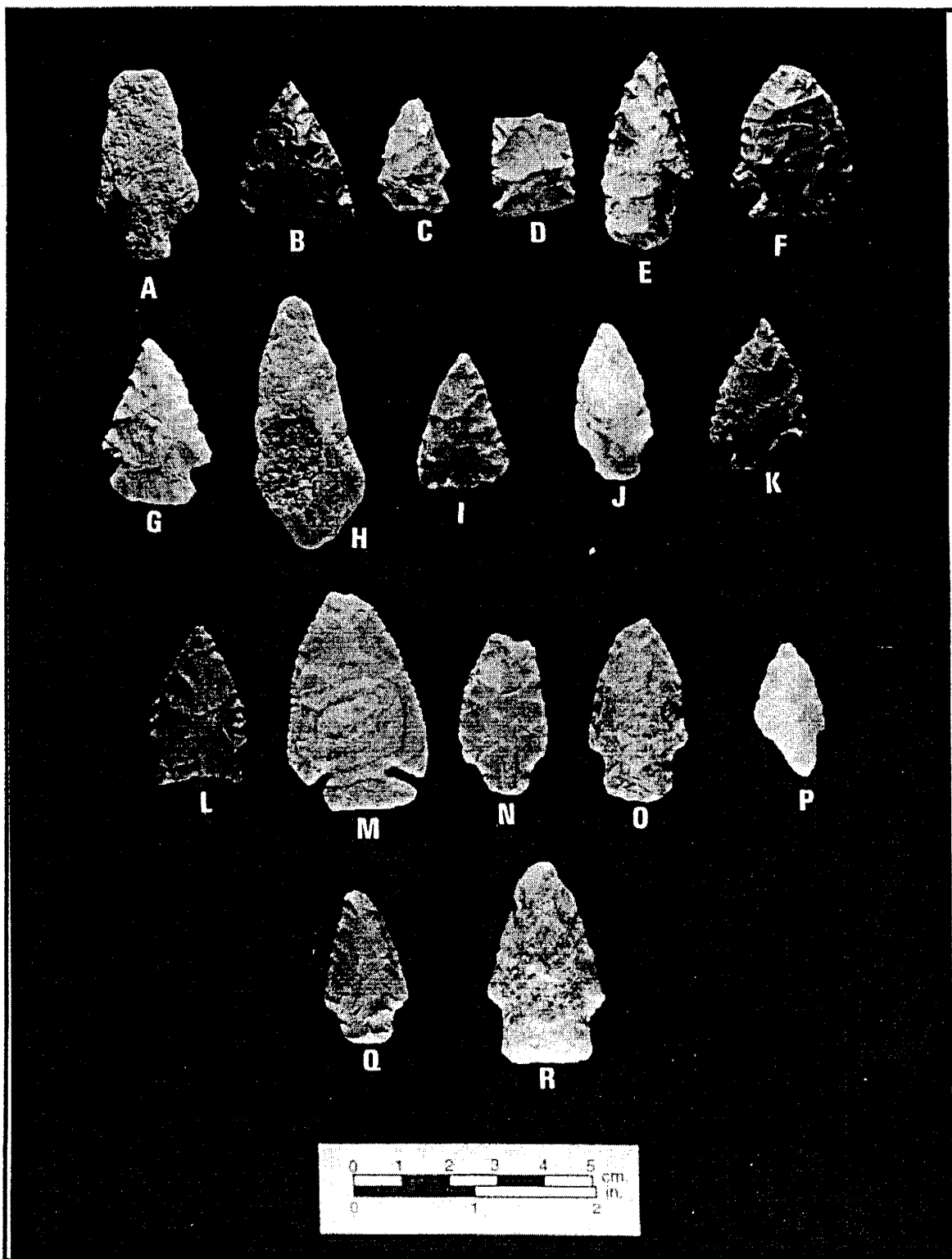
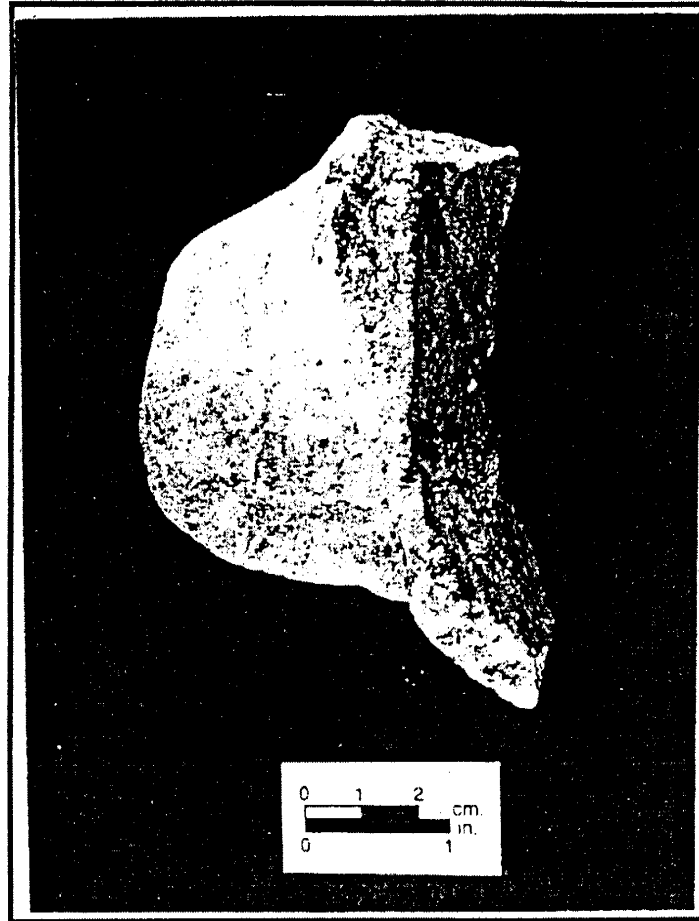


TABLE 35
 Diagnostic Artifact Assemblages -
 Carey Farm Site, South Central Area

FEATURE NUMBER	ASSOCIATION
427	1 Fox Creek Stemmed Point, 1 Mockley Net-Marked Vessel and 1 Coulbourn Cord-Marked Vessel, (Plate 45), Radiocarbon Date of 1680 +/- 60 B. P. (Beta-76838)
440	1 Generalized Side-Notched Point, 3 Mockley Cord-Marked Vessels (Plate 46), Radiocarbon Date of 1720 +/- 60 B. P. (Beta-76839)
465	1 Snyder's Corner-Notched Point, 1 Mockley Smoothed Vessel (Plate 47), Radiocarbon Date of 1300 +/- 60 B. P. (Beta-76840)
608	1 Type I Stem, 1 Type D Stem, 1 Type B Stem, 2 Generalized Side-Notched Points, 1 Mockley Cord-Marked Vessel (Plate 48), Radiocarbon Date of 1660 +/- 50 B. P. (Beta-76841)
686	1 Coulbourn Net-Marked Vessel (Plate 49), Radiocarbon Date of 1260 +/- 70 B. P. (Beta-76842)
358	2 Mockley Net-Marked Vessels, 1 Coulbourn Cord-Marked Vessel (Plate 50), Radiocarbon Date of 1560 B. P. +/- 50 (Beta-76644)
623	1 Mockley Cord-Marked Vessel (Plate 51), Radiocarbon Date of 1640 +/- 70 B. P. (Beta-76645)
371	1 Type D Stem, 1 Type E Stem, 1 Mockley Net-Marked Vessel (Plate 52), Radiocarbon Date of 1240 +/- 60 B. P. (Beta-76837)
428	1 Teardrop Point, 1 Mockley Cord-Marked Vessel (Plate 53)
357	1 Generalized Side-Notched Point and 1 Mockley Smoothed Vessel (Plate 54A-B)
1460	1 Type D Stem, 1 Hell Island Cord-Marked Vessel (Plate 54C-F)
1487	1 Type B Stem, 1 Mockley Cord-Marked Vessel (Plate 54G-J)
544	3 Type B Stem (Plate 54K-M)
614	1 Type D Stem, 1 Generalized Side-Notched Point (Plate 55A-B), Mockley Ceramic Sherds
607	1 Ovate Point, 1 Type D Stem (Plate 55C-D), Mockley Ceramic Sherds
604	1 Generalized Side-Notched Point (Plate 55E), Mockley Ceramic Sherds
509	1 Large Argillite Biface, 1 Type B Stem, 1 Type D Stem (Plate 55F-H), Mockley Ceramic Sherds
682	1 Type D Stem (Plate 55I), Mockley Ceramic Sherds
611	1 Type E Stem (Plate 55J), Mockley Ceramic Sherds
510	2 Generalized Side-Notched Points (Plate 55K-L), Mockley Ceramic Sherds
394	1 Type D Stem, 1 Triangle, (Plate 56A-B)
802	2 Generalized Side-Notched Points (Plate 56C-D)
700	1 Type D Stem, 1 Generalized Corner-Notched Point (Plate 56E-F)
361	1 Generalized Corner-Notched, 1 Type B Stem (Plate 56G-H)
993	1 Triangle, 1 Type D Stem, 1 Kirk/Palmer (Plate 56I-K)

PLATE 57

Steatite Bowl Sherd - Feature 192,
Carey Farm Site, South Central Area



A final diagnostic artifact found in features in the South Central Area is a steatite bowl sherd with a lug handle (Plate 57).

Table 36 provides a summary of the diagnostic projectile points in features in the South Central Area of the Carey Farm Site. Both the number of points and the number of features with each point type are listed in order to provide a sense of the relative frequency of the varied point types. Early and Middle Woodland point types, particularly Middle Woodland point types, clearly dominate the

TABLE 36
 Diagnostic Projectile Points
 from Features - Carey Farm Site,
 South Central Area

POINT TYPE	NUMBER OF POINTS	NUMBER OF FEATURES
Kirk/Palmer	3	3
Generalized Side-Notched	10	6
Generalized Corner-Notched	2	2
Type I Stem	2	2
Type D Stem	14	14
Type E Stem	5	5
Type B Stem	8	6
Teardrop	2	2
Snyder's Corner-Notched	1	1
Triangle	2	2

TABLE 37
 Diagnostic Ceramics from Features -
 Carey Farm Site, South Central Area

CERAMIC TYPE	NUMBER OF FEATURES
Marcey Creek Plain	2
Wolfe Neck Cord-Marked	2
Coulbourn Cord-Marked	5
Coulbourn Net-Marked	2
Mockley Cord-Marked	42
Mockley Net-Marked	15
Mockley Smoothed	4
Hell Island Cord-Marked	2

assemblage. Table 37 provides the same data for diagnostic ceramics from features. The overwhelming majority of the ceramics from features are Middle Woodland Mockley varieties. Only a few other examples of other Early and Middle Woodland varieties are present, and no examples of Late Woodland varieties were found in features. Figure 65 summarizes the date ranges represented by the diagnostic artifacts from both the plow zone and the features of the South Central Area. This portion of the Carey Farm Site was clearly occupied on numerous occasions from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland time periods. However, the greatest number of occupations took place during the Middle Woodland time period.

FIGURE 65
Date Ranges - Carey Farm Site, South Central Area

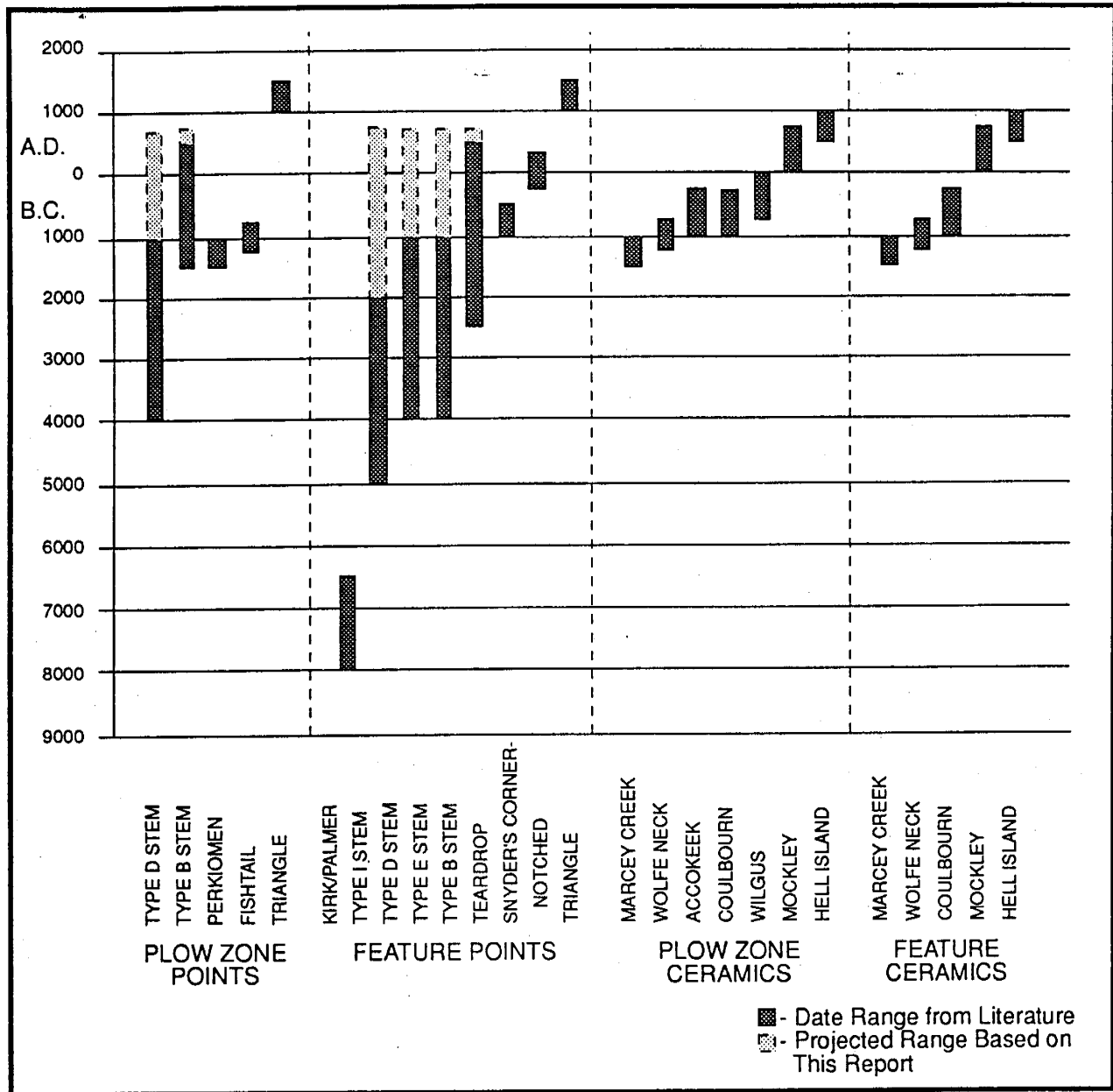


TABLE 38
Radiocarbon Dates -
Carey Farm Site, South Central Area

LAB NUMBER	DATE (B. P.)	CALIBRATED DATE	FEATURE NUMBER
BETA-76644	1560 +/- 50	A.D. 435 - (535) - 575	358
BETA-76645	1640 +/- 70	A.D. 370 - (420) - 530	623
BETA-76646	860 +/- 50	A.D. 1165 - (1205) - 1245	1059
BETA-76837	1240 +/- 60	A.D. 695 - (785) - 880	371
BETA-76838	1680 +/- 60	A.D. 535 - (590) - 635	427
BETA-76839	1720 +/- 60	A.D. 245 - (350) - 410	440
BETA-76840	1300 +/- 60	A.D. 665 - (695) - 785	465
BETA-76841	1660 +/- 50	A.D. 370 - (410) - 435	608
BETA-76842	1260 +/- 70	A.D. 680 - (775) - 875	686

Radiocarbon Dates. Table 38 lists the nine radiocarbon dates obtained from charcoal samples from features in the South Central Area, and the diagnostic artifact assemblages associated with the dates are listed in Table 35. One date (Beta-76842) is associated with the remains of a Coulbourn net-marked vessel (Plate 49) in Feature 686. The calibrated intercept value for this date is A.D. 775, which is somewhat late for Coulbourn ceramics. However, the associations of Coulbourn and Mockley ceramics in two other features (Features 427 and 358), suggests that Coulbourn ceramics may have been used for a longer time interval than previously thought and the date from Feature 686 may be accurate.

The date from Feature 1059, Beta-76646, is associated with a large cache of argillite bifaces (Plates 58 and 59). This date has a calibrated intercept value of A.D. 1205. Caches of argillite bifaces, such as the one associated with this date in Feature 1059, were originally thought to date primarily from the Late Archaic Period (Custer 1989:160-165). When this cache was originally discovered, it was thought that it might date to the Middle Woodland time period based on the fact that numerous features with Mockley ceramics were found nearby. Furthermore, an argillite biface had been found in association with Mockley ceramics in Feature 509. In other words, we were willing to stretch the date for argillite bifaces into the Middle Woodland time period, because it would still be within the Woodland I cultural period when caches and special use of non-local lithic raw materials was prevalent (Custer 1989:296-297). However, the radiocarbon date falls well within the Late Woodland Period when use of non-local raw materials and caching is not common. Therefore, we feel that this date does not represent an accurate date for the feature and its associated cache. The charcoal sample may have been contaminated, or may be a later intrusion of some kind into the feature, although no signs of such an intrusion were observed when the feature was being excavated.

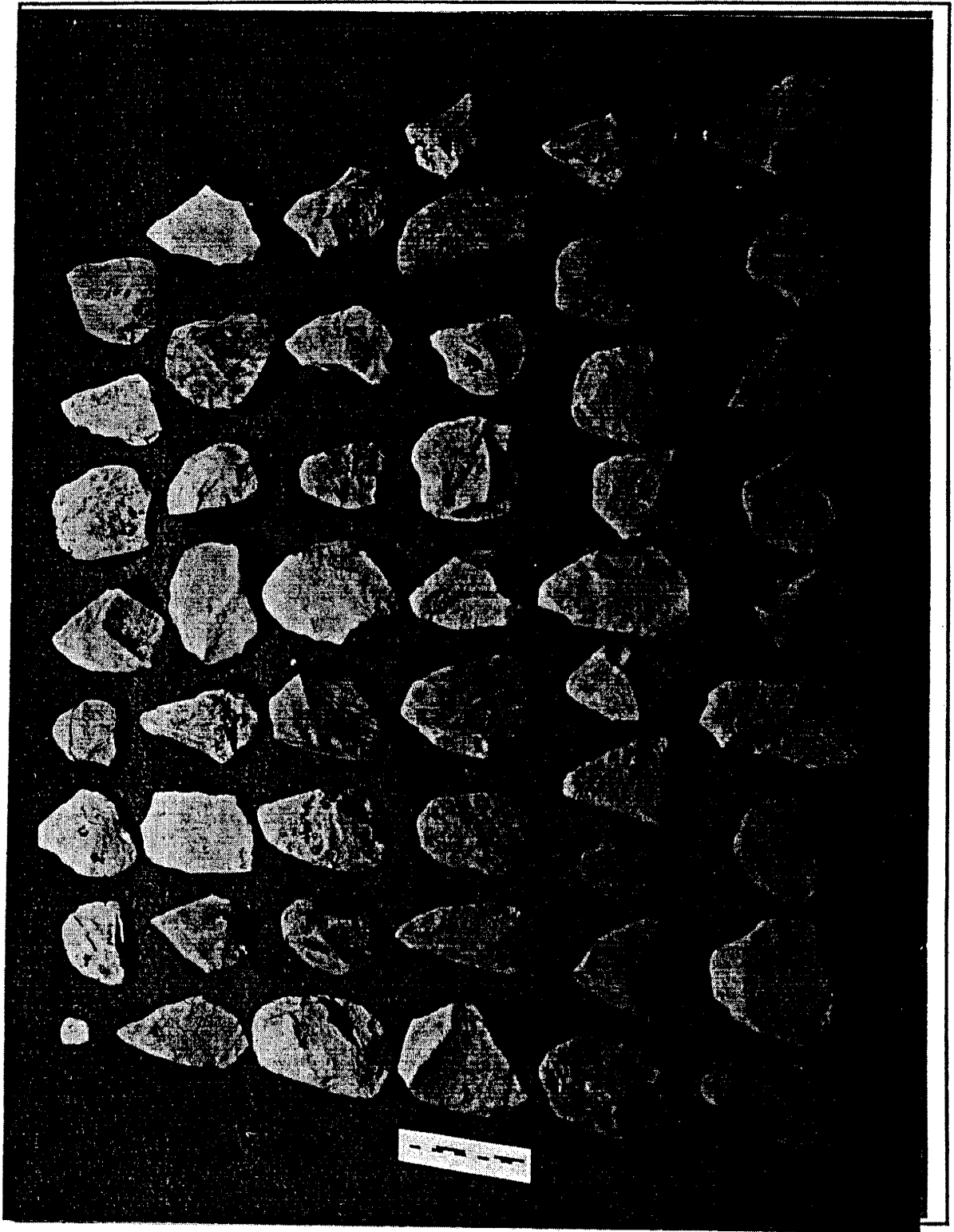
The remaining radiocarbon dates from the South Central Area (Beta-7644, 7645, 76837 - 76841) were all associated with Mockley ceramics, and all of the dates fall within the known time range for these Middle Woodland ceramics (Custer 1989:171-175). Therefore, the dates are believed to be accurate estimates of the ages of the features containing them. Further discussion of all radiocarbon dates from the site and their implications for understanding local and regional Middle Woodland chronologies are presented later in this report.

PLATE 58

Biface Cache In Situ - Feature 1059,
Carey Farm Site, South Central Area



PLATE 59
Bifaces from Cache - Feature 1059, Carey Farm Site, South Central Area



Distribution of Dated Features. Figure 66 shows the distribution of dated features in the South Central Area. Three circular clusters of features with Mockley ceramics dating to the Middle Woodland time period are present in the southwest corner of this area. Cluster I contains 17 features and Clusters II and III each contain 18 features. These clusters are defined based on their spatial proximity and the presence of Mockley ceramics within them. Clusters I and III include features that contained Coulbourn ceramics and Cluster III includes a feature with Hell Island ceramics. However, these ceramic types are close in age to Mockley ceramics, and their presence does not necessarily contradict the interpretation of these possibly being contemporaneously utilized. As was the case for identified feature clusters in the South Area, it is suggested here that one interpretation of these features is that they could have been utilized contemporaneously and may be the remains of a community composed of several households. It is also possible that the features were not used contemporaneously, and that we cannot identify any multi-household communities at the site. More detailed descriptions of the feature clusters are presented later in this section of the report.

The small number of dated features in the remaining portions of the South Central Area of the Carey Farm Site precludes the identification of any feature clusters, and it is impossible to discern potential individual occupations. In general, the small size and configuration of the feature clusters that could be identified in the southwestern section of the South Central Area, and the mix of features of unknown age in the remainder of the South Central Area 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 of this part of the Carey Farm Site.

Plow Zone Artifact Distributions

Plow zone artifact distributions were mapped for the South Central Area. Figure 67 shows the distribution of all artifacts, and they are most numerous along the northern edge of the South Central Area and on its western border in the southwest corner near the tree line located along the St. Jones River. Sub-surface pit features are not concentrated in these areas (Figure 64), and the plow zone artifact distribution is not correlated with the distribution of the sub-surface features in the South Central Area. Figures 68 and 69 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 70 shows the distribution of ceramics. The single ceramic concentration in the southwest corner is located slightly north of one of the feature clusters (Cluster I - Figure 66). Mockley ceramics are the most common type in this concentration and it may be associated with Cluster I; however, the association is far from certain. If the ceramic concentration is associated with Cluster I, then it may be a work area separate from the residential area.

Feature Distributions

As was previously noted, a total of 192 features were excavated in this area including 127 Type 1 features, 13 Type 2 features, 27 Type 3 features, 10 Type 4 features, nine Type 5 features, and six features that did not fit within any specific categories. Thus, of the 192 features, 73 percent are house-related features. Fifty-three of these features were included in the three feature clusters identified in this area (Figure 66). The remaining features are spread across the South Central Area. Some of the

FIGURE 66

Distribution of Dated Features - Carey Farm Site,
South Central Area

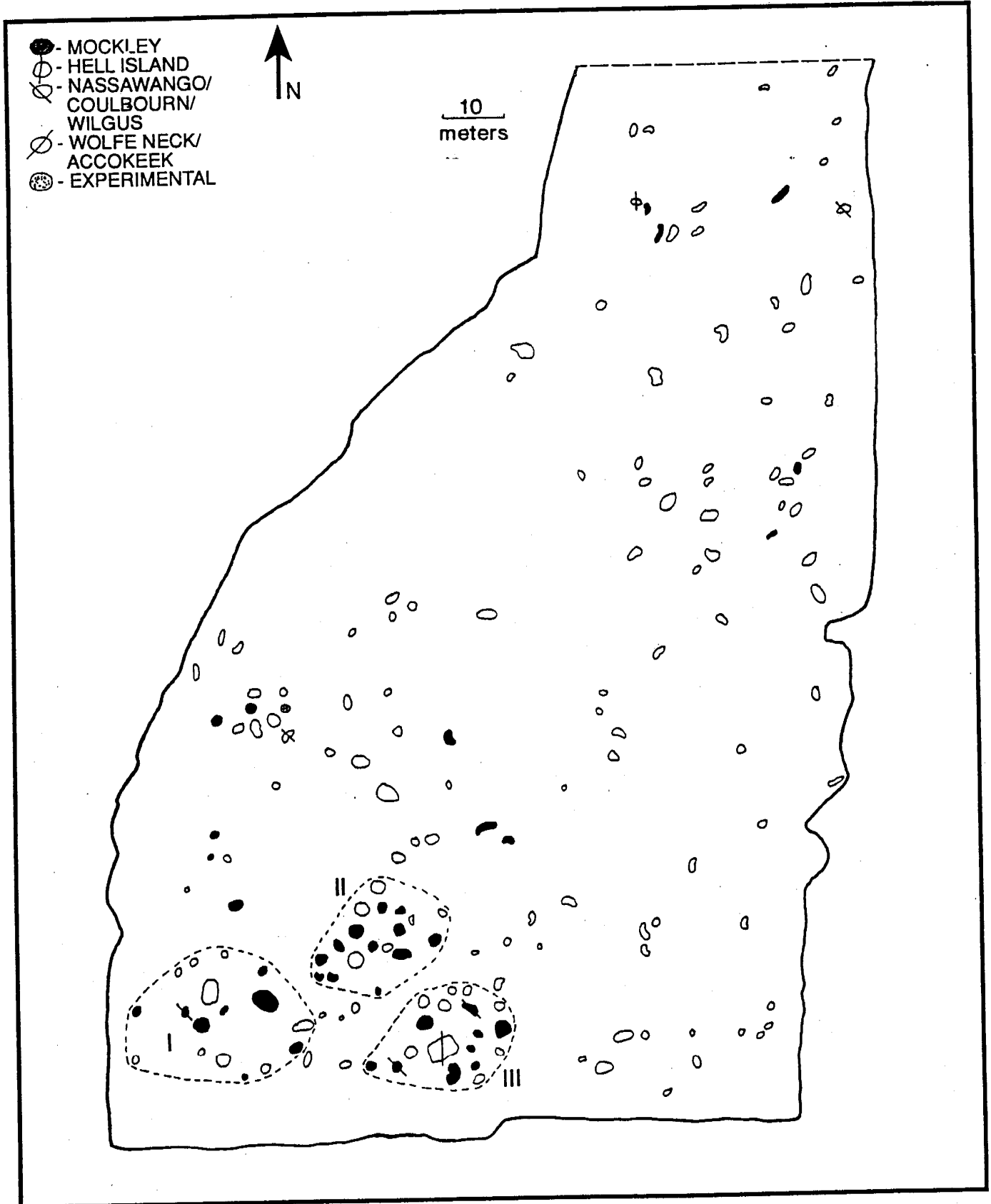


FIGURE 67
Distribution of All Artifacts in
Plow Zone Soils - Carey Farm
Site, South Central Area

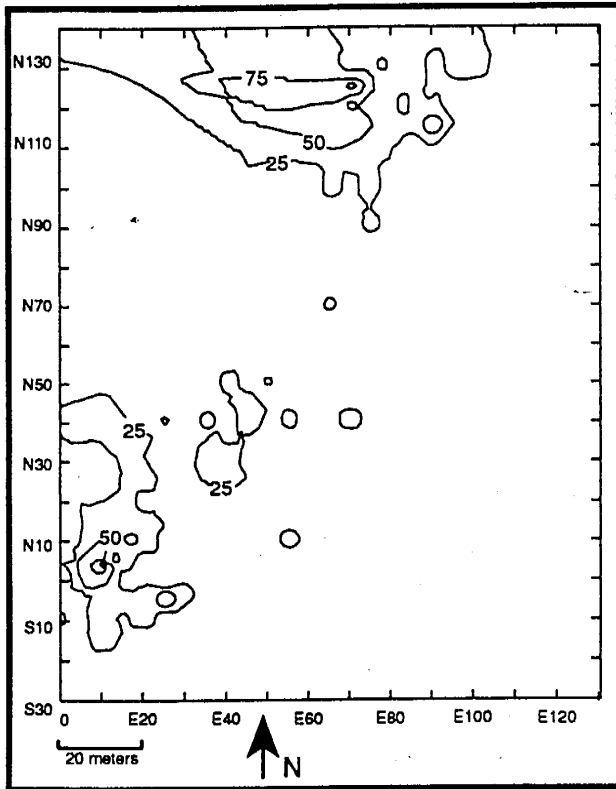


FIGURE 68
Distribution of Debitage Without
Cortex in Plow Zone Soils - Carey
Farm Site, South Central Area

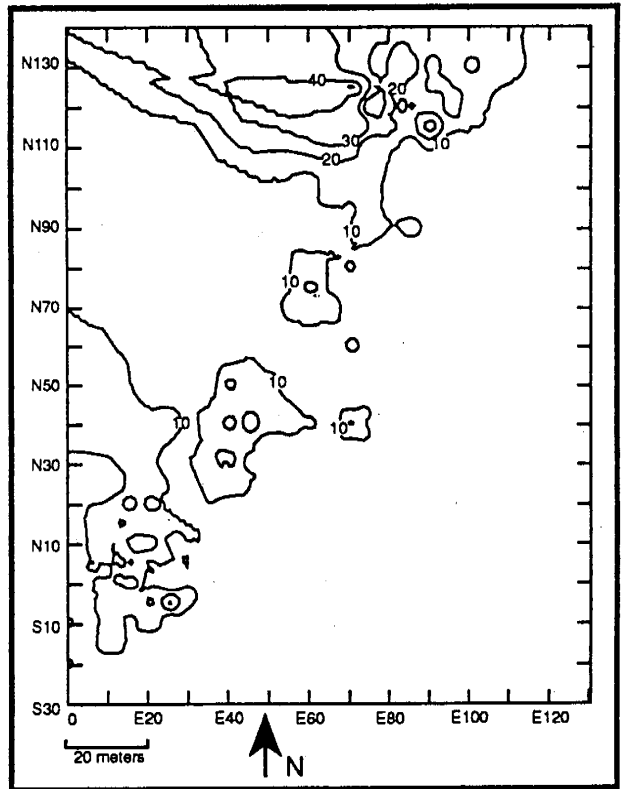


FIGURE 69
Distribution of Debitage With
Cortex in Plow Zone Soils - Carey
Farm Site, South Central Area

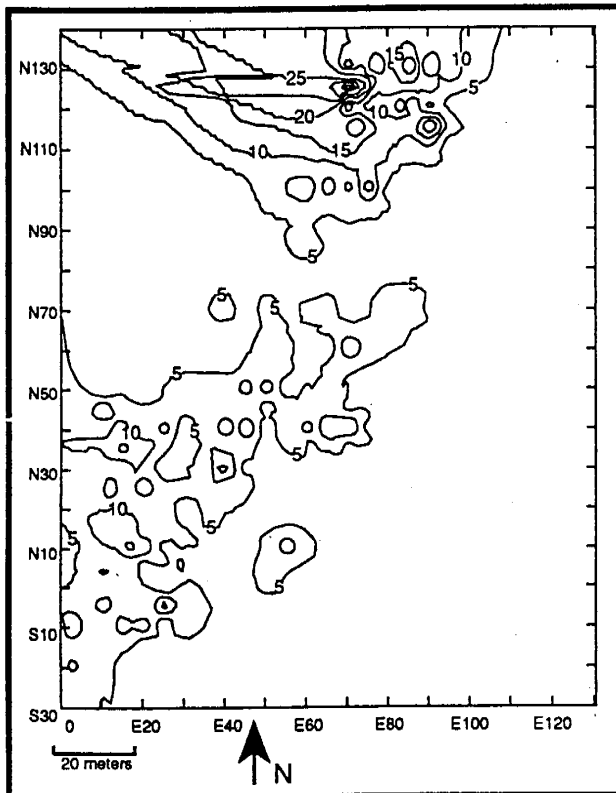


FIGURE 70
Distribution of Ceramics in Plow
Zone Soils - Carey Farm Site,
South Central Area

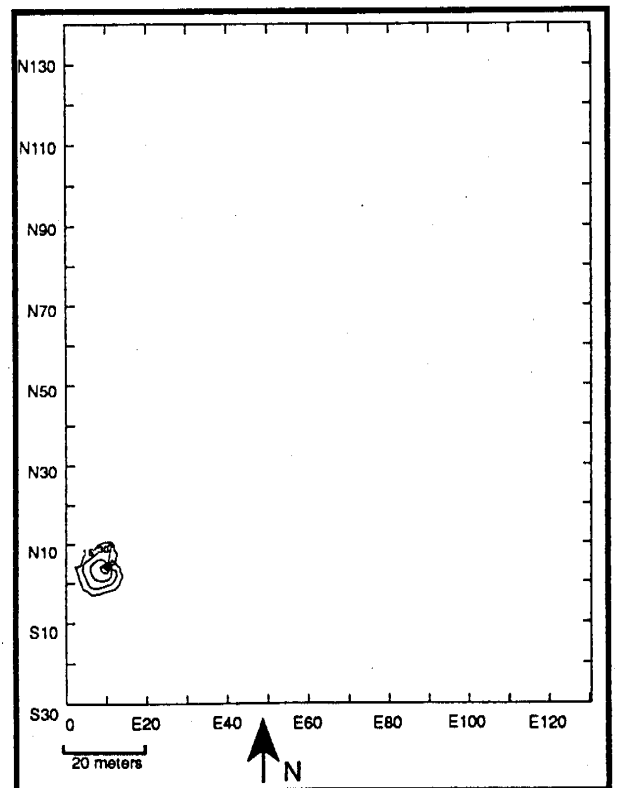


TABLE 39
 Summary Catalog of Feature Artifacts -
 Cluster I, South Central Area

FEATURE	DEBITAGE	TOOLS	CERAMICS	FCR (CT.)	FCR (WT.) g	TOTAL
1 [Type 1]	36 (9)	2 (1)	37	8	207	86
340* [Type 1]	0	0	0	1	45	1
343 [Type 1]	5 (3)	0	1	0	0	6
344 [Type 1]	4 (1)	1 (1)	0	4	21	9
345 [Type 3]	6 (3)	0	11	2	277	19
348 [Type 4]	5 (2)	1 (1)	7	5	309	18
425 [Type 5]	50 (22)	2 (2)	58	24	435	134
427 [Type 2]	85 (53)	6 (2)	73	31	1694	195
428 [Type 2]	108 (61)	8 (7)	312	59	1829	487
429 [Type 1]	73 (55)	1 (0)	275	23	1090	372
440 [Type 1]	236 (143)	14 (10)	96	69	5263	415
446 [Type 1]	20 (11)	1 (1)	14	4	817	39
585 [Type 4]	14 (8)	1	1	0	0	16
586 [Type 1]	1 (1)	2 (2)	0	1	1	5
601 [Type 6]	30 (24)	3 (2)	21	37	3359	91
603 [Type 3]	11 (5)	0	0	3	274	14
604 [Type 1]	31 (15)	5 (2)	26	7	166	69
TOTAL	715 (416)	47 (31)	932	278	15,787	1972

() - Artifacts with cortex

house-related features are fairly closely spaced, such as the group in the west central section (Figure 66). The houses reconstructed over these features would have certainly overlapped and show that there were numerous occupations of this section of the Carey Farm Site. Except for the three clusters in the southwestern corner of this site 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).

Feature Clusters

Features dating from different time periods and features of unknown ages are mixed together across the various sections of the Carey Farm and Island Farm sites. This distribution of evidence of varied occupations makes it difficult to assess the internal settlement patterns at the sites. However, the feature clusters in the South Central Area of the Carey Farm Site, which are noted in Figure 66, provide one way to evaluate either individual occupations, or multiple related occupations from limited time periods. Each of the feature clusters shown in Figure 66 will be discussed below.

Cluster I. Cluster I is located in the southwestern corner of the South Central Area (Figure 66) and dates to the later portion of the Carey Complex of Middle Woodland times (ca. A.D. 600 - 1000). Table 39 lists the individual features and their types, and a summary catalog of the artifacts found in each feature in Cluster I. Table 17 provides a summary catalog of the entire feature cluster along with those of other feature clusters identified at the site. Figure 71 shows the distribution of features within Cluster I. The possible house outlines associated with the Type 1 and Type 2 features are noted in

FIGURE 71
Feature Cluster I, South Central Area

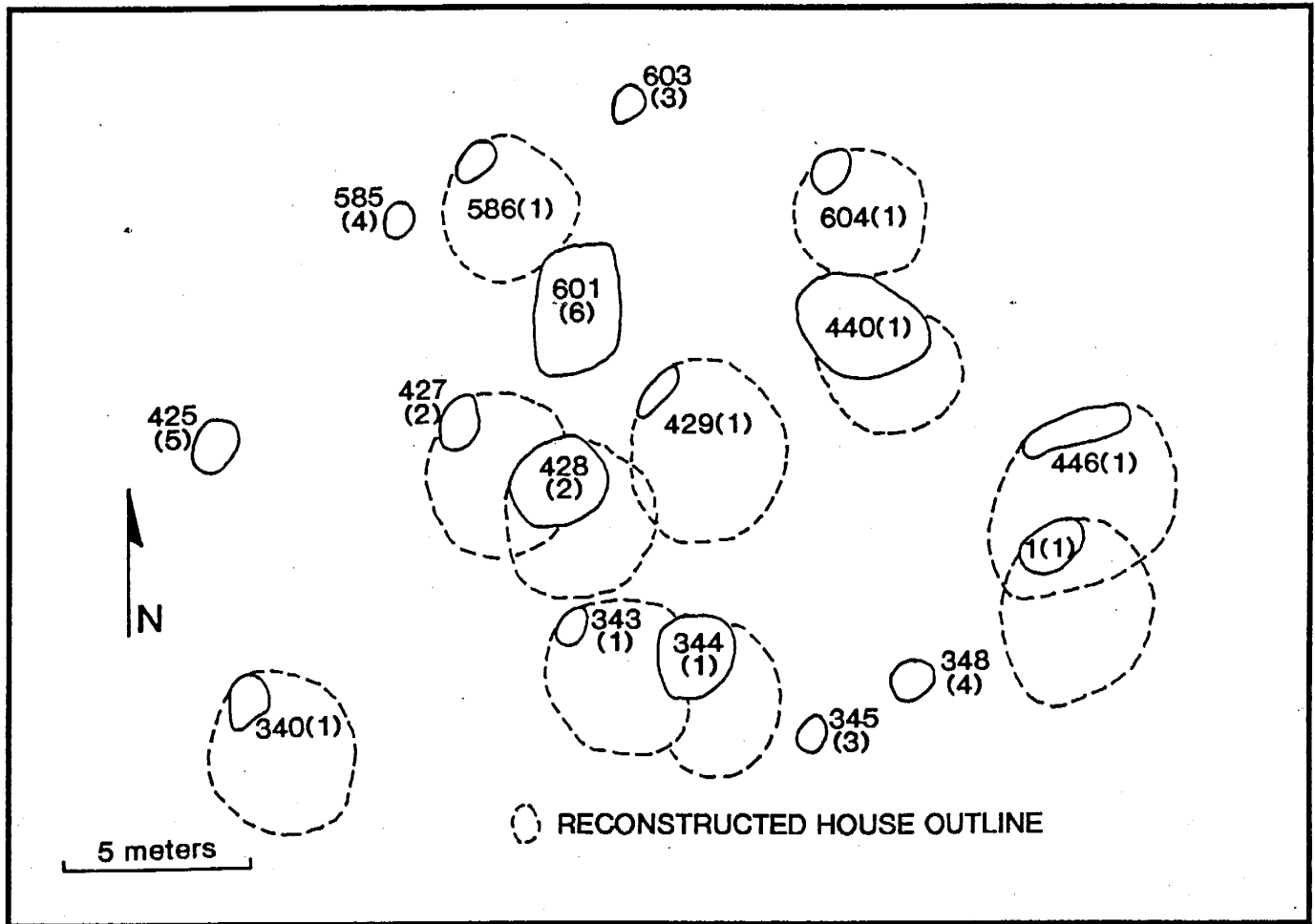


Figure 71. These reconstructions are based on the size of the prehistoric house (Feature 153) identified at the Snapp Site (Custer and Silber 1994), the orientation of features within the house, and the relationship of the house size to the pit feature size.

Several of the reconstructed houses in Figure 71 (Features 427 - 429; Features 343 and 344; and Features 1 and 446) clearly overlap and must be related to different occupations of the cluster. The remaining houses do not overlap. If one of each of the overlapping houses is added to the number of non-overlapping features, it is possible that Cluster I represents the remains of a small community of six families. The feature cluster could also have been occupied on six different occasions by individual families. We can never know the smallest number of households occupying Cluster I, but we can say that the largest community that can be associated with this cluster of similarly dated features is six families.

Some of the features in Cluster I are worthy of special mention. Feature 425 (Figure 71, Plate 60) is actually the original pit feature excavated by archaeologists from the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation nearly 20 years ago. As the feature was re-excavated during the present excavations, its prior excavation became clear when modern artifacts were found mixed within the undifferentiated and very soft feature fill. The artifact counts for this feature noted in Table

PLATE 60
Excavated Profile of Feature 425,
Carey Farm Site (Type 5)

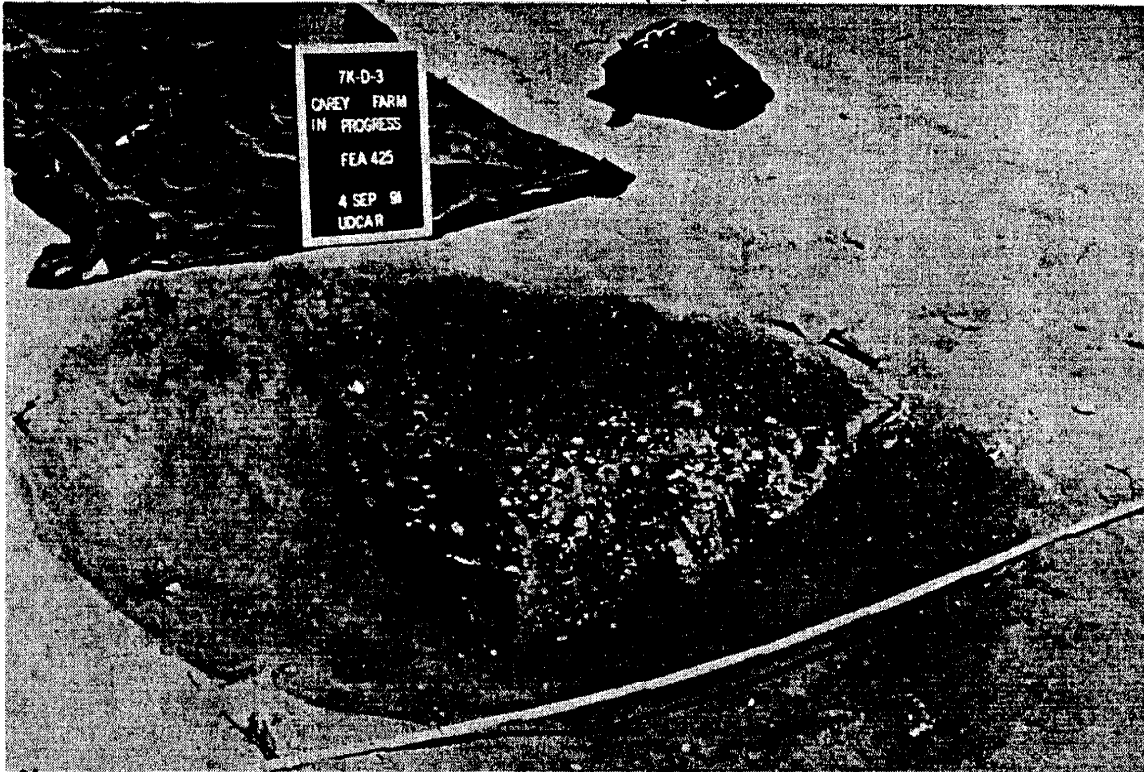
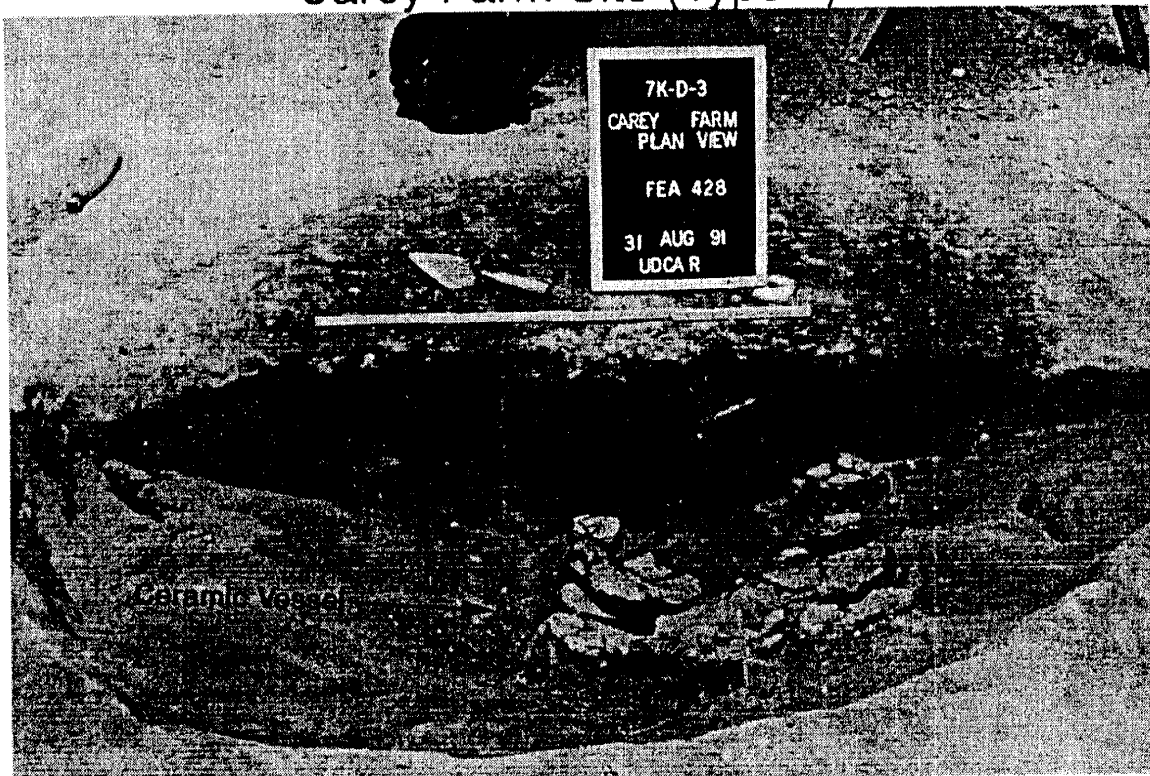


PLATE 61
Excavated Profile of Feature 428,
Carey Farm Site (Type 2)



39 are based on the original excavations and the few small additional fragments that were recovered during the newer excavations. One bonus gained from re-excavating the feature was to gather a larger sample of oyster shells that could be analyzed using newly developed techniques that were not available when the feature was originally excavated. The results of the analysis of the shells is included later in this report.

Feature 428 (Figure 71, Plate 61) is a Type 2 house feature in Cluster I that contained a large number of Mockley ceramic sherds from a single vessel (Plate 53). The vessel was discarded in what was once a storage feature within a house, and may have been left there when the house was abandoned. The presence of the vessel in the storage pit may suggest that the ceramic vessel was used for food resource storage. Further discussion of the analysis of ceramics from the South Central area is provided later in this report.

Feature 440 (Figure 71, Plate 24) and Feature 427 (Figure 71) are both house-related features and both have interior hearth features. The presence of interior hearths suggest that these houses may have been occupied during the winter months (Gilman 1987; Cordell 1984) and all of Cluster I may have been occupied during the cold-weather months. The juxtaposition of the hearths within and above the storage pits suggests that the hearths were used after the storage pit's contents were used and it was at least partly filled. This spatial and stratigraphic relationship of the features suggests that the house's inhabitants consumed most of the stored food contents of the pits prior to the onset of very cold weather, or at least prior to the establishment of hearths inside the houses. In this scenario, it is unlikely that there were sufficient stored foods to last all the way through the cold-weather months.

Six non-house features (Features 345, 348, 425, 585, 601, 603) are present in the cluster. The overlap of house features makes it difficult to associate the non-house features with any specific house features. However, Features 585 and 603 are probably associated with Feature 586, a Type 1 house feature, and they may represent a household cluster, as discussed earlier.

The summary Catalogs in Table 39 show that most of the features in this cluster had fairly large amounts of artifacts. As was noted earlier, the mean number of artifacts per cultural feature for a random sample of features from the Carey Farm Site, excluding features with more than 50 artifacts, was 14 artifacts. All but four of the features in this cluster exceed this amount by more than small amounts. A mix of debitage and tools is present in all features and secondary raw materials with cortex were utilized. Ceramics are present in all but four of the features, and fire-cracked rock was present in all but two of them. In general, the features in this cluster contain the normal mix of domestic debris seen in features from other areas of the site.

Cluster II. This cluster is located to the west of Cluster I (Figure 66) and also dates to the Carey Complex of the Middle Woodland time period. Table 40 lists the individual features and their types and a summary catalog of the artifacts found in each feature in Cluster II. Table 17 provides a summary catalog of the entire feature cluster along with those of other feature clusters identified at the site. Figure 72 shows the distribution of features within Cluster I. The possible house outlines associated with the Type 1 and Type 2 features are noted in Figure 72. These reconstructions were developed using the methods applied to those in other clusters.