

TABLE 40
 Summary Catalog of Feature Artifacts -
 Cluster II, South Central Area

FEATURE	DEBITAGE	TOOLS	CERAMICS	FCR (CT.)	FCR (WT.) g	TOTAL
480 [Type 3]	4 (2)	0	3	0	0	7
607 [Type 2]	19 (11)	3 (1)	7	4	294	33
608 [Type 5]	69 (45)	9 (5)	45	20	1688	143
609 [Type 4]	9 (4)	0	10	1	198	20
610 [Type 2]	5 (3)	0	0	1	108	6
611 [Type 2]	8 (7)	2 (0)	3	1	97	13
612 [Type 2]	2 (2)	0	1	9	177	12
613 [Type 6]	4 (2)	0	8	0	0	12
614 [Type 1]	38 (15)	5 (4)	1	6	95	50
623 [Type 2]	8 (5)	0	89	1	72	98
710 [Type 3]	2 (2)	0	6	0	0	8
711 [Type 5]	3 (3)	0	2	2	63	7
712 [Type 4]	2 (1)	0	0	2	3112	4
713 [Type 1]	2 (1)	0	1	0	0	3
715 [Type 1]	6 (4)	5 (2)	2	0	0	13
717 [Type 4]	1 (1)	1 (1)	2	2	19	6
718 [Type 1]	15 (5)	2 (0)	0	3	73	20
719 [Type 1]	8 (3)	0	0	0	0	8
TOTAL	205 (116)	27 (13)	180	49	5996	461

() - Artifacts with cortex

Many of the features in Cluster II overlap (Figure 72) and it is impossible to say more than that this cluster represents numerous occupations during Middle Woodland times. The overlapping nature of the feature distributions also makes it impossible to identify any household clusters. Feature 623 (Plate 26) was of interest because it contained the remains of a crushed Mockley ceramic vessel (Plate 62). Like the nearly complete vessel found in Feature 428 in Cluster I, the vessel in Feature 623 was discarded in what was once a storage feature within a house, and may have been left there when the house was abandoned. The discussion of possible storage use noted above also applies to this vessel in Feature 623.

The summary catalogs in Table 40 show that most of the features in this cluster contained fewer artifacts than the features in other clusters. Some features, such as Features 608 and 623 do contain large numbers of artifacts, but many contain 20 or fewer artifacts. The lower numbers of artifacts may be related to variable settlement intensity, and further discussion of this issue is presented later in this report. For the most part, however, this cluster's feature artifact assemblages seem to represent the normal mix of domestic debris seen in features from other areas of the site.

FIGURE 72
Feature Cluster II, South Central Area

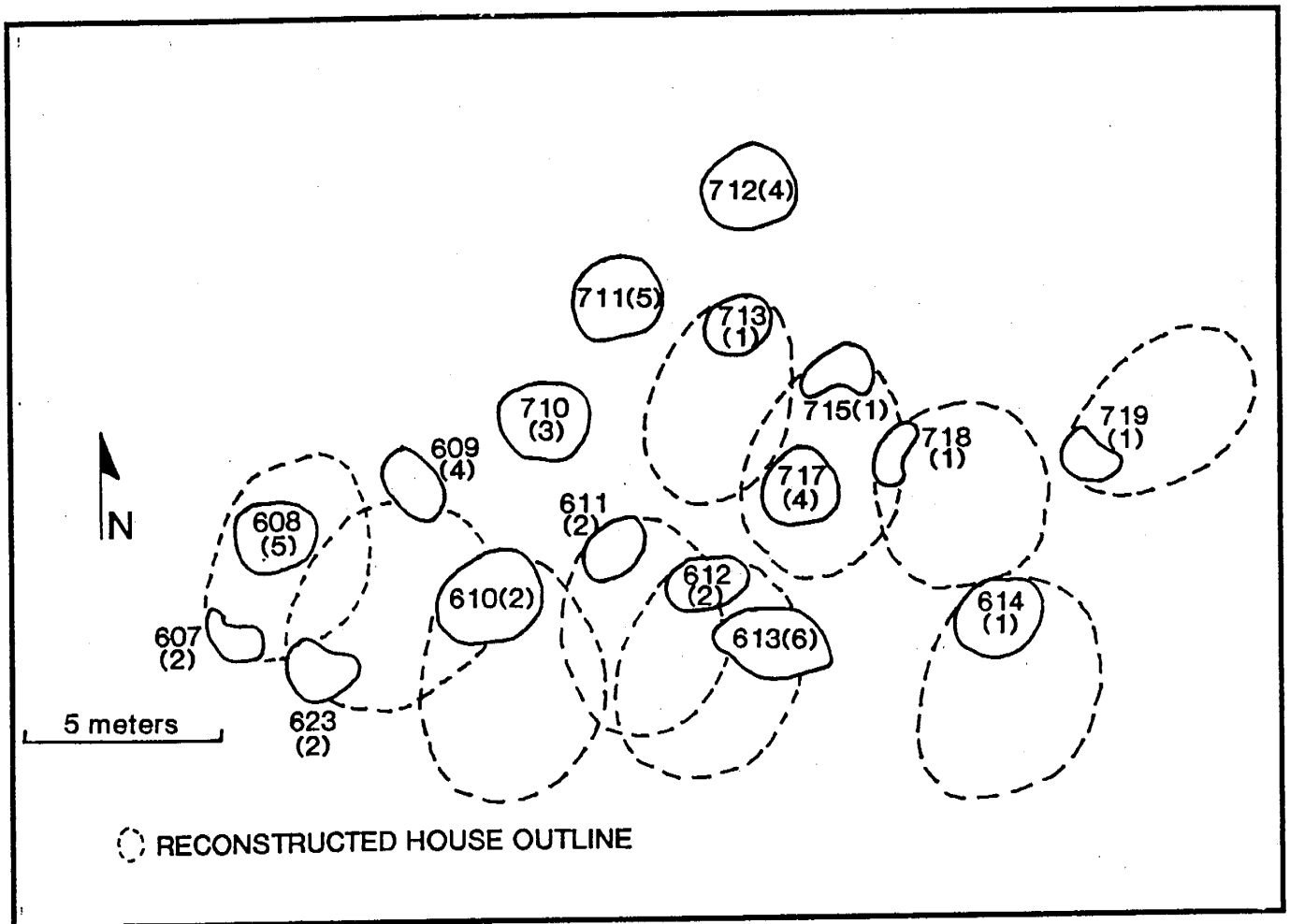
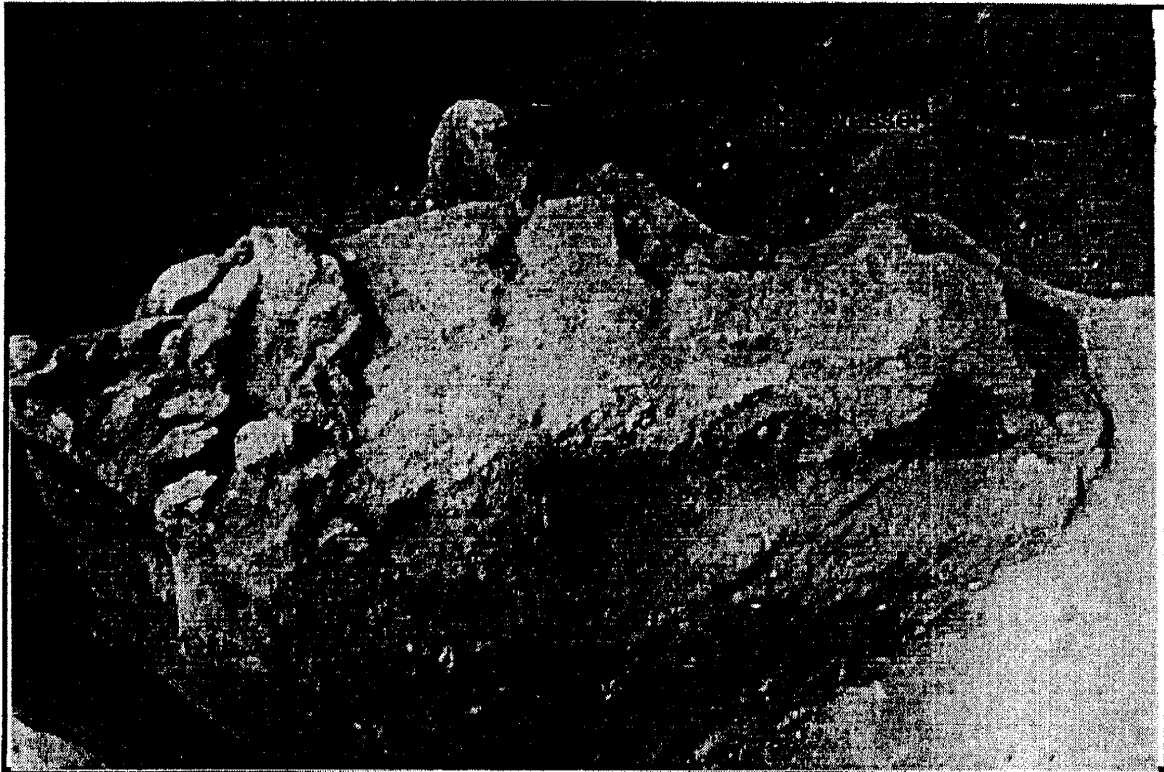


PLATE 62

Crushed Mockley Ceramic Vessel - Feature 623



Cluster III. Cluster III is also located in the southwestern corner of the South Central Area (Figure 66) to the southeast of Clusters I and II. It also dates to the later portion of the Carey Complex of Middle Woodland times (ca. A.D. 600 - 1000). Table 41 lists the individual features and their types and a summary catalog of the artifacts found in each feature in Cluster III. Table 17 provides a summary catalog of the entire feature cluster along with those of other feature clusters identified at the site. Figure 73 shows the distribution of features within Cluster III. The possible house outlines associated with the Type 1 and Type 2 features are noted in Figure 73. These reconstructions were developed using the methods applied to those in other clusters.

Several of the reconstructed houses in Figure 73 (Features 511, 512, and 531) clearly overlap and must be related to different occupations of the cluster. The remaining houses do not overlap. If one of the overlapping houses is added to the number of non-overlapping features, it is possible that Cluster III represents the remains of a small community of four families. The feature cluster could also have been occupied on four different occasions by individual families. We can never know the smallest number of households occupying Cluster III, but we can say that the largest community that can be associated with this cluster of similarly dated features is four families.

TABLE 41
Summary Catalog of Feature Artifacts -
Cluster III, South Central Area

FEATURE	DEBITAGE	TOOLS	CERAMICS	FCR (CT.)	FCR (WT.) g	TOTAL
357 [Type 5]	37 (15)	1 (0)	8	10	279	56
358 [Type 5]	45 (13)	3 (2)	20	21	1940	89
361 [Type 3]	71 (29)	3 (0)	0	2	116	76
368 [Type 1]	57 (18)	2 (1)	4	0	0	63
369 [Type 5]	103 (52)	4 (2)	5	1	38	112
371 [Type 4]	161 (86)	9 (4)	19	7	399	196
372 [Type 3]	13 (5)	1 (1)	19	3	110	36
374 [Type 4]	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	1
377 [Type 1]	12 (6)	2 (0)	0	1	1	15
509 [Type 5]	40 (18)	6 (2)	37	2	397	85
511 [Type 1]	25 (15)	1 (1)	0	4	1691	30
512 [Type 1]	38 (21)	2 (2)	0	3	2	43
529 [Type 1]	5 (4)	0	1	0	0	6
530 [Type 5]	4 (3)	0	0	0	0	4
531 [Type 1]	7 (3)	2 (2)	3	3	184	15
540 [Type 5]	15 (7)	2 (1)	10	1	5	28
544 [Type 2]	150 (56)	5 (1)	1	1	6	157
1460 [Type 6]	62 (24)	12 (5)	5	0	0	79
TOTAL	845 (375)	56 (27)	132	59	5168	1092

() - Artifacts with cortex

Some of the features in Cluster III are worthy of special mention. Feature 358 is a Type 5 and is of interest because it contained a human burial. The burial was very poorly preserved with only portions of the left side present. Plate 63 shows the feature in the process of excavation and Plate 64 shows the human remains. A complete report on the analysis of the skeletal remains is included in Appendix II. Because the skeletal preservation was poor, little can be said about the individual except that it is an adult with no overt signs of pathologies. Finds of Mockley ceramics and a radiocarbon date (Beta-76644) of 1560 ± 50 B.P., which calibrates to A.D. 435 - A.D. 575 with an intercept value of A.D. 535, place the burial clearly within the Middle Woodland Carey Complex. Poor preservation made it difficult to ascertain the position of the skeleton, but it appears to be in a semi-flexed position. This position is also common among the burials at the nearby Island Field Site (Custer, Rosenberg, Mellin, and Washburn 1990), which dates to a slightly later time period. No grave goods were present with this adult burial. The feature fill contained numerous artifacts

FIGURE 73
Feature Cluster III, South Central Area

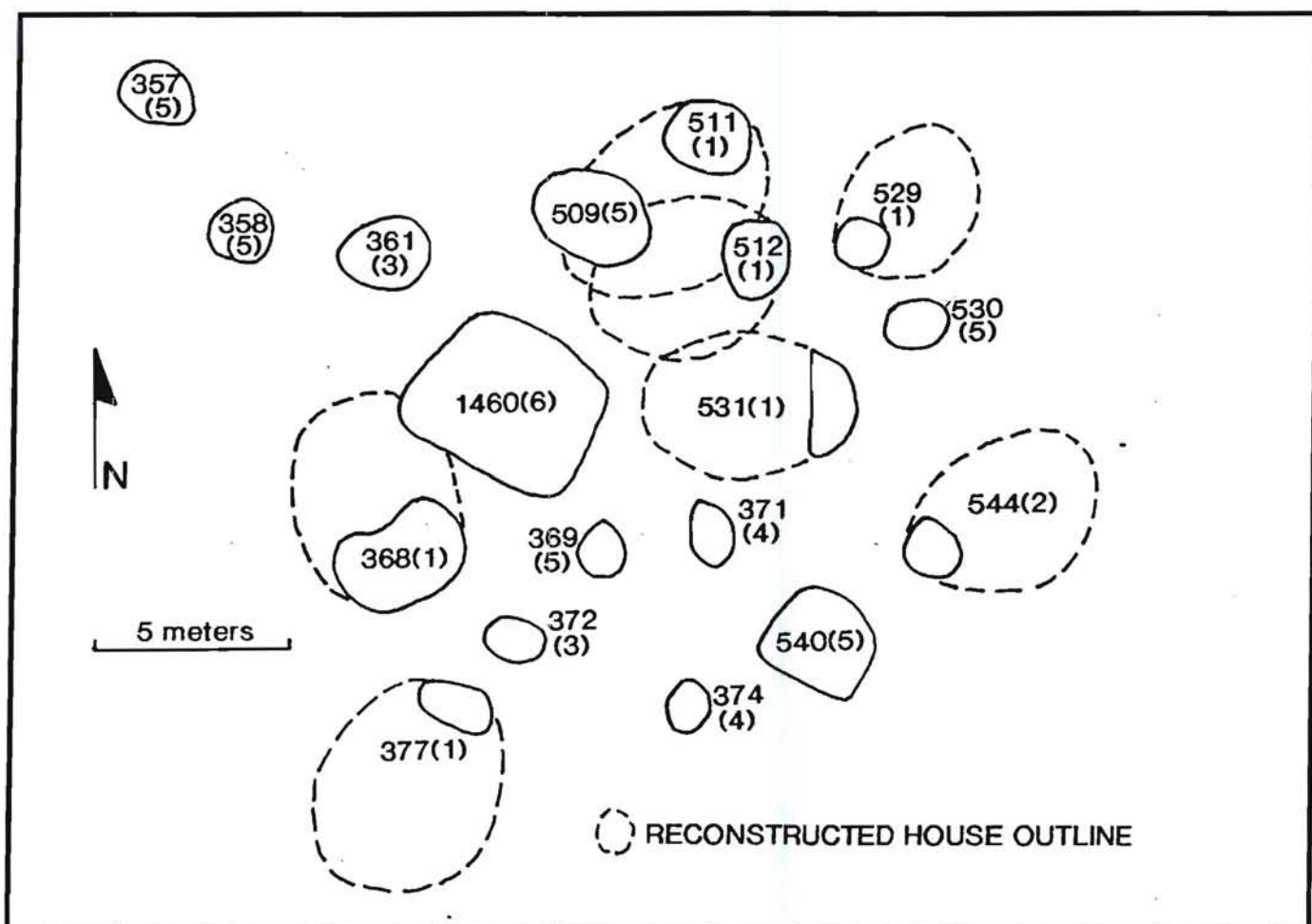


PLATE 63

Feature 358 During Excavations

Feature 371 is a very large storage/refuse pit (Plate 65) located in the south central section of Cluster III (Figure 73). The feature is more than 1.5 meters deep and 3.0 meters in diameter. Many artifacts were found in the feature fill (Table 41) and are indicative of domestic debris. The artifacts in the feature are no different from those seen in other features at the Carey Farm and Island Farm sites. The function of this large feature is unknown, but it may have been an especially large storage feature that was reused as a receptacle for domestic debris. Similar large features have been found at other Middle Woodland sites in the central Middle Atlantic region and a comparative analysis of these features is provided later in this report.

Feature 372 is a Type 3 storage/refuse feature in the southwestern portion of Cluster III (Figure 73) and it contained the especially well-preserved remains of a complete Mockley ceramic vessel (Plates 66). Unlike the other nearly complete vessels found in other features, this one was extremely well-preserved and could be reconstructed (Plate 67). A more complete description of the vessel is presented later in the discussion of ceramic technologies; however, it can be noted that the large size of this vessel and its excellent preservation make it an especially significant find. This vessel was found in a storage feature that was not associated with a house feature. Again, the presence of this kind of vessel in a storage feature suggests that it was used for storage rather than food preparation.

PLATE 64

Human Remains from Feature 358

PLATE 65
Feature 371 During Excavations



Cluster III contained eleven non-house features (Features 357, 358, 361, 369, 371, 372, 374, 509, 530, 540, and 1460). The overlap of house features makes it difficult to associate the non-house features with any specific house features. However, Features 357, 358, and 361 are located close to one another and may represent a specialized work/storage area in the northwest corner of the cluster. Likewise, Features 369, 371, 372, 374, and 540 may represent a similar work/storage area in the southeastern corner of Cluster III.

The summary catalogs in Table 41 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 three 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 five 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.

PLATE 66

Mockley Ceramic Vessel in Feature 372

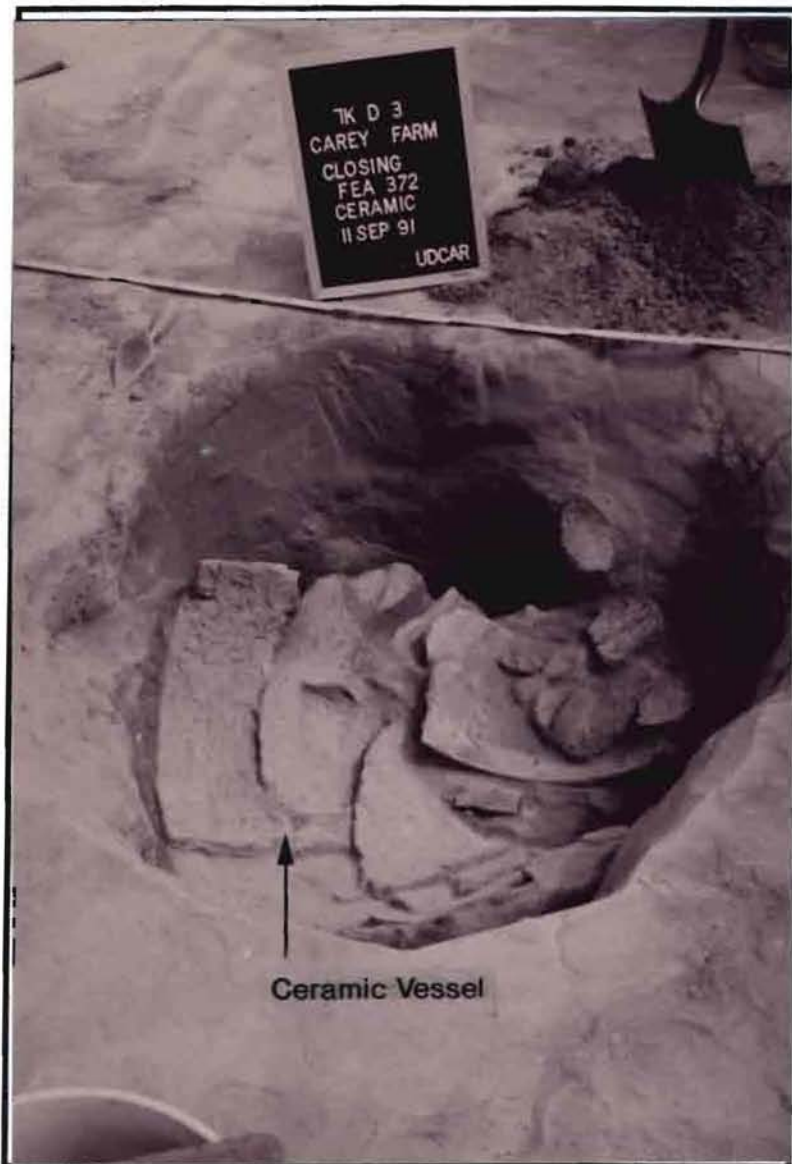


PLATE 67
Reconstructed Mockley Ceramic Vessel
from Feature 372

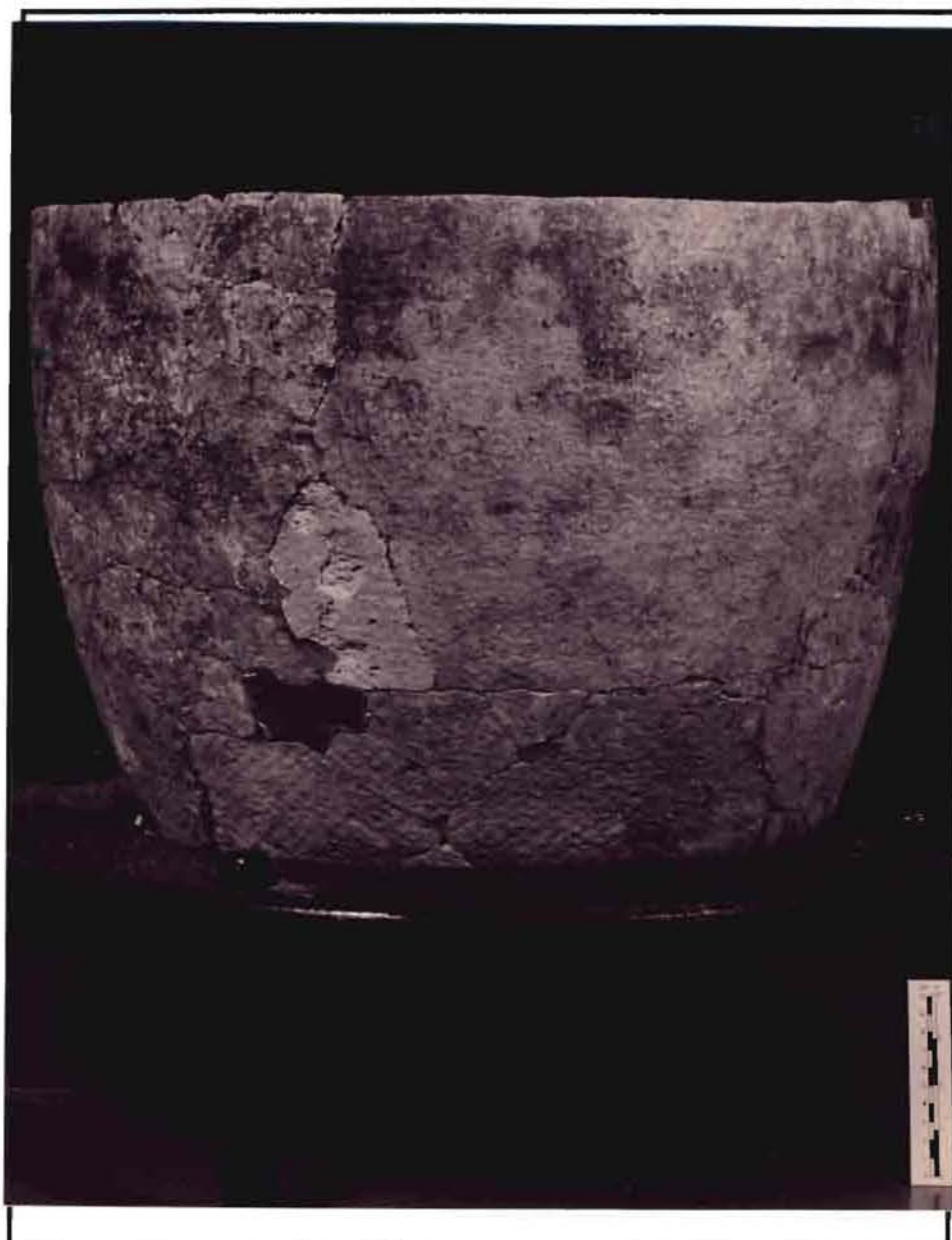
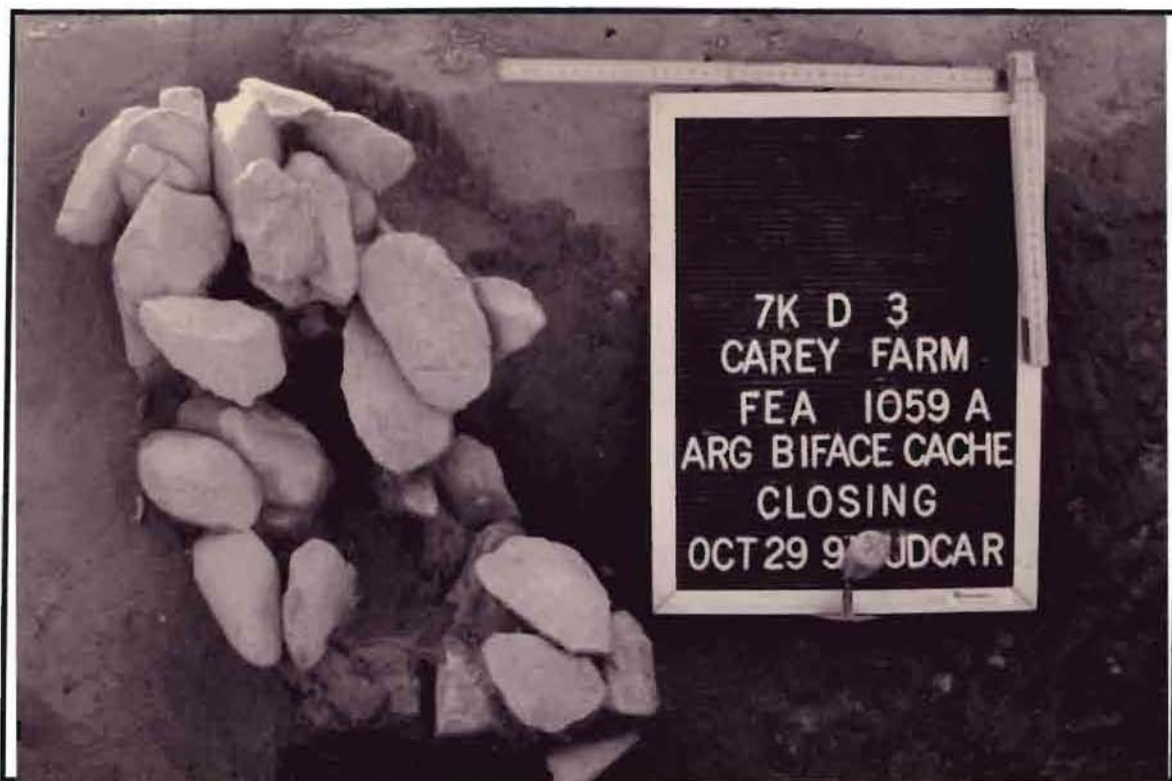


PLATE 68
Biface Cache In Situ in Feature 1059



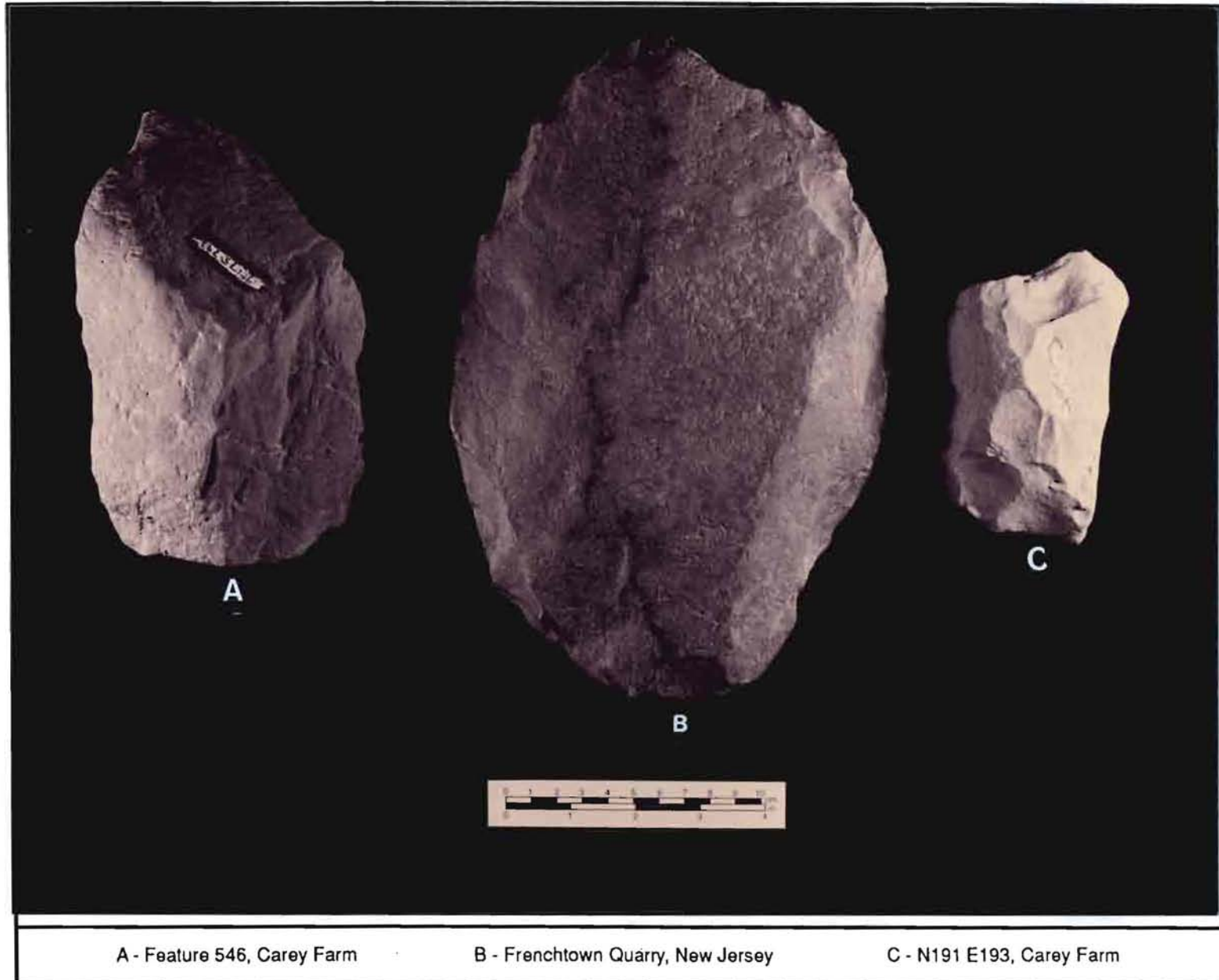
Biface Cache

Feature 1059 was located in the South Central Area and contained a cache of 57 argillite bifaces (Plates 58, 59, and 68). As was noted in the earlier discussion of radiocarbon dates from this section of the site, the radiocarbon date associated with the cache (Table 38 - Beta-76646) is probably too late to date the feature. The soils in the feature contained few artifacts other than the bifaces, and those artifacts, which include some argillite flakes and a hammerstone, provide no clue to the feature's age. Likewise, Feature 1059 is not associated with any clusters of dated features to provide clues to its age.

The morphology of the bifaces themselves provide some possible information on their age. The bifaces will be discussed in more detail later from a lithic technology perspective; however, it can be noted here that they are really large flakes which have had some initial edging accomplished along their lateral margins (Figure 59). Most other bifaces found in caches in Delaware have undergone further reduction and tend to be much thinner. Two other sites in Delaware contained caches of argillite bifaces similar to the ones found in Feature 1059 and these include the Bailey Site (7K-A-11) near Smyrna (Custer, Bachman, and Grettler 1986:253, Plate 253) and the Kiunk Ditch Site (7K-F-13) near Bowers (Custer 1989:229-231). Neither of these sites provided any information on the potential age of these kinds of biface caches. However, at the Barker's Landing Site, which is located south of the Carey Farm Site along the St. Jones River (Figure 24), large argillite bifaces like those found in Feature 1059 were found in association with Late Archaic broadspears. This association suggests that these kinds of bifaces date to the later portion of the Late Archaic Period in Delaware (Custer 1989:160-

PLATE 69

Argillite Bifaces from Carey Farm Features and the Middle Delaware Valley



A - Feature 546, Carey Farm

B - Frenchtown Quarry, New Jersey

C - N191 E193, Carey Farm

PLATE 70
Argillite Biface In Situ in Feature 546



165), and a similar age is assigned to the bifaces from Feature 1059. Late Archaic artifacts were found in various parts of the site, and Feature 1059 may date to a Late Archaic occupation of the site that pre-dates the larger Middle Woodland occupation.

It is also possible that the use of argillite bifaces occurred as late as the Middle Woodland Period. Argillite bifaces have been found in Middle Woodland contexts at the Abbott Farm Site, which is located near Trenton, New Jersey, along the Delaware River (Cross 1956; Cavallo 1983). However, the Abbott Farm bifaces are thinner and in later stages of reduction than the bifaces from Feature 1059. Feature 546 in the South Central Area of the Carey Farm did produce a single large argillite biface (Plate 69A and 70) that is similar in shape and reduction stage to those found in Feature 1059. The biface from Feature 546 was associated with Mockley ceramics and this association raises the possibility that these larger early stage argillite bifaces were made during Middle Woodland times as well as during earlier Late Archaic times. Indeed, in order to produce the later stage argillite bifaces found in Middle Woodland contexts at sites like Abbott Farm, a flint knapper would begin with a larger edged flake similar to the bifaces in Feature 1059. Thus, it is possible that the cache in Feature 1059 dates to the Middle Woodland time period.

As can be seen in Plates 59 and 68, the bifaces in the cache do not seem to have been placed in the pit in any intentional manner. In contrast, the bifaces found in situ at the Kiunk Ditch Cache (Plate 71) seem to have been more carefully placed. The presence of a hammerstone and a few pieces of argillite debitage in Feature 1059 suggest that these bifaces were placed in the pit for later use along with the hammerstone that had been used to flake them, and that was probably intended for use in reducing them further in the future. The argillite bifaces may have been placed in the feature because

PLATE 71

Kiunk Ditch Site Biface Cache

(Courtesy of the Delaware Bureau of Museums and Historic Properties)



TABLE 42
Lithic Artifact Assemblage and Raw Materials
from Plow Zone Soils, South Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								TOTAL
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	
Flakes	67 (18)	516 (160)	777 (249)	1908 (823)	18	14	3	19 (5)	3322 (1255)
Utilized flakes	1 (0)	6	56 (23)	120 (63)	0	1	0	1 (0)	179 (86)
Flake tools	1 (1)	5 (3)	16 (9)	15 (9)	1	0	0	0	38 (22)
Points	1 (0)	2 (0)	16 (0)	1 (0)	2	0	0	0	22 (0)
Early stage biface rejects	0	7 (5)	3 (1)	9 (6)	0	0	0	0	19 (15)
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	0	3 (1)	0	0	0	0	3 (1)
Other bifaces and fragments	1 (0)	7 (2)	12 (3)	21 (6)	0	0	0	0	41 (11)
Miscellaneous stone tools	0	3 (1)	2 (1)	12 (7)	0	2	0	0	19 (9)
Cores	0	6 (4)	5 (5)	19 (17)	0	0	0	1 (1)	31 (26)
TOTAL	71 (19)	546 (175)	887 (290)	2108 (923)	21	17	3	21 (6)	3674 (1425)

() - Artifacts with cortex

they were too heavy to transport when the people using them left the Carey Farm Site. Numerous native American cultures in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic culture areas of North America (e.g., Honigman 1981:444-445) exhibit similar caching behavior of tools and raw materials that are too heavy to transport and the cache in Feature 1059 probably represents similar activities. An interesting corollary of this interpretation is that it implies that at least some of the inhabitants of the Carey Farm Site, specifically the people who used Feature 1059 intended to return to the site to make use of this valuable raw material. This kind of re-use of a specific living location has been suggested for the Woodland I culture period in Delaware (Custer 1989:185-192) and would help to explain the recurrent use of the Carey Farm and Island Farm sites that produced the vast numbers of seemingly unrelated house features spread across the site.

Analysis of Lithic Technology

The following section describes the lithic technologies of the South 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 42 - 44 summarize the lithic utilization data for artifacts from plow zone soils of the South Central Area using the same conventions applied to the South Area, and Tables 45 - 47 summarize the same data for lithic artifacts from features. Comparison of Tables 43 and 46 shows that the incidence of secondary lithic utilization is similar in both the plow zone and feature assemblages, with a slightly higher use of secondary lithic sources evidenced in the feature assemblage.

Like the assemblages from the South Area, cortex percentages for the major lithic materials range between 30 - 50 percent, showing relatively extensive use of secondary materials. In the South 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 the assemblages from the South Area. Utilized flakes have cortex percentages closer to the values noted for flakes. The differences in cortex percentages between flakes and simple utilized flakes on one

TABLE 43
Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Cortex Percentage
from Plow Zone Soils, South Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								TOTAL
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	
Flakes	27	31	32	43	0	0	0	26	38
Utilized flakes	0	-	41	52	-	0	-	0	49
Flake tools	100	60	56	60	0	-	-	-	58
Points	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
Early stage biface rejects	-	71	33	67	-	-	-	-	79
Late stage biface rejects	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	33
Other bifaces and fragments	0	28	25	29	-	-	-	-	27
Miscellaneous stone tools	-	33	50	58	-	0	-	-	47
Cores	0	67	100	89	-	-	-	0	84
TOTAL	27	32	33	44	0	0	0	29	39

TABLE 44
Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Raw Material Percentage
by Tool Types from Plow Zone Soils, South Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS							
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other
Flakes	2	16	23	57	<1	<1	<1	<1
Utilized flakes	<1	0	31	67	0	<1	0	<1
Flake tools	3	13	42	39	2	0	0	0
Points	4	9	73	4	9	0	0	0
Early stage biface rejects	0	37	16	47	0	0	0	0
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Other bifaces and fragments	2	17	29	51	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous stone tools	0	16	11	63	0	11	0	0
Cores	0	19	16	61	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	2	15	24	57	<1	<1	<1	<1

TABLE 45
Lithic Artifact Assemblage and Raw Materials
from Features, South Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	TOTAL
Flakes	122 (53)	553 (269)	930 (426)	2306 (1209)	10	21	5	11 (0)	3958 (1957)
Utilized flakes	3 (2)	9 (5)	25 (13)	82 (40)	1	1	0	0	121 (60)
Flake tools	0	1 (0)	3 (1)	9 (5)	0	0	0	0	13 (6)
Points	0	7 (0)	11 (0)	21 (4)	0	5	1	0	45 (4)
Early stage biface rejects	0	6 (4)	5 (5)	6 (6)	0	56	0	0	73 (15)
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	2 (2)	6 (2)	0	0	0	0	8 (4)
Other bifaces and fragments	1 (0)	2 (0)	6 (1)	20 (5)	0	0	3	0	32 (6)
Miscellaneous stone tools	1 (1)	0	6 (6)	8 (7)	0	0	0	1 (0)	16 (13)
Cores	2 (2)	10 (8)	18 (9)	19 (19)	0	0	0	0	49 (38)
TOTAL	129 (58)	588 (286)	1006 (463)	2477 (1297)	11	83	9	12 (0)	4315 (2103)

() - Artifacts with cortex

TABLE 46
Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Cortex Percentage
from Features, South Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	TOTAL
Flakes	43	49	46	52	0	0	0	0	49
Utilized flakes	67	55	52	49	0	0	--	--	50
Flake tools	--	0	33	55	--	--	--	--	46
Points	--	0	0	19	--	0	0	--	8
Early stage biface rejects	--	67	100	100	--	0	--	--	21
Late stage biface rejects	--	--	100	33	--	--	--	--	50
Other bifaces and fragments	0	0	17	25	--	--	0	--	19
Miscellaneous stone tools	100	--	100	87	--	--	--	0	81
Cores	100	80	50	100	--	--	--	--	78
TOTAL	45	49	46	52	0	0	0	0	49

TABLE 47
Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Raw Material Percentage
by Tool Types from Features, South Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS							
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other
Flakes	3	14	23	58	<1	<1	<1	<1
Utilized flakes	2	7	21	68	1	1	0	0
Flake tools	0	7	23	69	0	0	0	0
Points	0	15	24	47	0	11	2	0
Early stage biface rejects	0	8	7	8	0	77	0	0
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	25	75	0	0	0	0
Other bifaces and fragments	3	6	19	62	0	0	9	0
Miscellaneous stone tools	6	0	37	50	0	0	0	6
Cores	4	20	37	39	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	14	23	57	<1	2	<1	<1

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 one 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 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 44 and 47 show the varied use of lithic raw materials among the different artifact types from the South 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 the South Area, 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 South Central Area is also similar to that of the South Area 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.

Tables 48 - 56 show the same compiled lithic resource for each of the three Middle Woodland feature clusters mapped in the South Central Area (Figure 66). As was the case for the feature clusters in the South Area, counts of some of the artifact types are small, and the data in these tables may be subject to sampling biases. However, for the categories with more numerous artifacts, such as flakes, utilized flakes, and all bifaces in general, the same lithic resource patterns noted above hold true. The previous discussion of this section of the site's chronology noted that there was a wide range of occupations with the bulk of them occurring during Middle Woodland times. The similarities in the lithic resource data for all of the data sources, plow zone soils, features, and feature clusters, suggest that there was little change in lithic resource utilization at the site over time.

TABLE 48
Lithic Artifact Assemblage and Raw Materials -
Cluster I, South Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								TOTAL
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	
Flakes	39 (23)	115 (74)	145 (73)	384 (238)	1	5	2	4 (0)	695 (408)
Utilized flakes	0	0	1 (0)	9 (6)	0	1	0	0	11 (6)
Flake tools	0	0	2 (0)	0	0	0	0	0	2 (0)
Points	0	1 (0)	1 (0)	2 (1)	0	0	0	0	4 (1)
Early stage biface rejects	0	0	2 (2)	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	3 (3)
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	0	2 (1)	0	0	0	0	2 (1)
Other bifaces and fragments	0	0	1 (0)	2 (0)	0	0	2	0	5 (0)
Miscellaneous stone tools	0	0	1 (1)	2 (2)	0	0	0	1 (0)	4 (3)
Cores	0	2 (2)	2 (2)	5 (5)	0	0	0	0	9 (9)
TOTAL	39 (23)	118 (76)	155 (78)	407 (254)	1	6	4	5 (0)	735 (431)

() - Artifacts with cortex

TABLE 49
Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Cortex Percentage -
Cluster I, South Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								TOTAL
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	
Flakes	59	64	50	62	0	0	0	0	59
Utilized flakes	--	--	0	67	--	0	--	--	54
Flake tools	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
Points	--	0	0	50	--	--	--	--	25
Early stage biface rejects	--	--	100	100	--	--	--	--	100
Late stage biface rejects	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
Other bifaces and fragments	--	--	0	0	--	--	0	--	0
Miscellaneous stone tools	--	--	100	100	--	--	--	0	75
Cores	--	100	100	100	--	--	--	--	100
TOTAL	59	64	50	62	0	0	0	0	59

TABLE 50
Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Raw Material Percentage
by Tool Types - Cluster I, South Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS							
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other
Flakes	6	16	21	55	<1	<1	<1	<1
Utilized flakes	0	0	9	81	0	9	0	0
Flake tools	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Points	0	25	25	50	0	0	0	0
Early stage biface rejects	0	0	67	33	0	0	0	0
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Other bifaces and fragments	0	0	20	40	0	0	40	0
Miscellaneous stone tools	0	0	25	50	0	0	0	25
Cores	0	22	22	55	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	16	21	55	<1	<1	<1	<1

TABLE 51
Lithic Artifact Assemblage and Raw Materials -
Cluster II, South Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								TOTAL
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	
Flakes	2 (1)	27 (15)	59 (36)	142 (65)	0	0	1	0	231 (117)
Utilized flakes	0	0	0	7 (3)	0	0	0	0	7 (3)
Flake tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Points	0	1 (0)	2 (0)	4 (1)	0	1	0	0	8 (1)
Early stage biface rejects	0	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1)
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	1 (1)	1 (0)	0	0	0	0	2 (1)
Other bifaces and fragments	0	0	0	2 (0)	0	0	1	0	3 (0)
Miscellaneous stone tools	1 (1)	0	0	2 (2)	0	0	0	0	3 (3)
Cores	0	2 (2)	9 (9)	2 (2)	0	0	0	0	13 (13)
TOTAL	3 (2)	30 (17)	72 (47)	160 (73)	0	1	2	0	268 (139)

() - Artifacts with cortex

TABLE 52
Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Cortex Percentage -
Cluster II, South Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								TOTAL
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	
Flakes	50	55	61	46	-	-	0	-	51
Utilized flakes	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	43
Flake tools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Points	-	0	0	25	-	0	-	-	12
Early stage biface rejects	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
Late stage biface rejects	-	-	100	50	-	-	-	-	50
Other bifaces and fragments	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0
Miscellaneous stone tools	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
Cores	0	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	100
TOTAL	67	57	65	46	-	0	0	-	52

TABLE 53
Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Raw Material Percentage
by Tool Types - Cluster II, South Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS							
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other
Flakes	<1	12	26	61	0	0	<1	0
Utilized flakes	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Flake tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Points	0	12	25	50	0	12	0	0
Early stage biface rejects	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0
Other bifaces and fragments	0	0	0	67	0	0	33	0
Miscellaneous stone tools	33	0	0	67	0	0	0	0
Cores	0	15	69	15	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	11	27	60	0	<1	<1	0

TABLE 54
Lithic Artifact Assemblage and Raw Materials -
Cluster III, South Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								TOTAL
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	
Flakes	134 (58)	590 (284)	988 (457)	2550 (1318)	10	22	5	11	4310 (2117)
Utilized flakes	3 (2)	9 (5)	29 (14)	91 (45)	1	1	0	0	134 (66)
Flake tools	0	1 (0)	3 (1)	10 (6)	0	0	0	0	14 (7)
Points	0	8 (0)	14 (0)	24 (6)	0	5	1	0	52 (6)
Early stage biface rejects	0	6 (4)	5 (5)	7 (7)	0	0	0	0	18 (18)
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	2 (2)	6 (2)	0	0	0	0	8 (4)
Other bifaces and fragments	1 (0)	3 (0)	7 (1)	22 (5)	0	0	3	0	36 (6)
Miscellaneous stone tools	1 (1)	0	7 (7)	8 (7)	0	0	0	1 (0)	17 (15)
Cores	3 (3)	10 (8)	9 (9)	19 (19)	0	0	0	0	41 (39)
TOTAL	142 (64)	627 (301)	1064 (496)	2737 (1415)	11 (0)	28 (0)	6 (0)	12 (0)	4627 (2276)

() - Artifacts with cortex

TABLE 55
Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Cortex Percentage -
Cluster III, South Central Area

TOOL TYPE	RAW MATERIALS								TOTAL
	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	
Flakes	43	48	46	52	0	0	0	0	49
Utilized flakes	67	55	48	49	0	0	-	-	49
Flake tools	-	0	33	60	-	-	-	-	50
Points	-	0	0	25	-	0	0	-	11
Early stage biface rejects	-	67	100	100	-	-	-	-	100
Late stage biface rejects	-	-	100	33	-	-	-	-	50
Other bifaces and fragments	0	0	14	23	-	-	0	-	16
Miscellaneous stone tools	100	-	100	87	-	-	-	0	88
Cores	100	80	100	100	-	-	-	-	95
TOTAL	45	48	47	52	0	0	0	0	49