TABLE 86

# Summary Catalog - Carey Farm Site, Woods Area

| ARTIFACT TYPE | EXCAVATION UNITS | | FEATURES | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flakes | 2625 | (1153) | 968 | (206) | 3593 | (1359) |
| Utilized flakes | 63 | (35) | 10 | (7) | 73 | (42) |
| Flake tools | 10 | (7) | 3 | (1) | 13 | (8) |
| Projectile points | 19 | (2) | 7 | (0) | 26 | (2) |
| Early stage biface rejects | 22 | (17) | 5 | (1) | 27 | (18) |
| Late stage biface rejects | 4 | (0) | 2 | (0) | 6 | (0) |
| Biface fragments | 17 | (1) | 3 | (0) | 20 | (1) |
| Miscellaneous stone tools | 10 | (8) | 2 | (0) | 12 | (8) |
| Cores | 46 | (41) | 20 | (14) | 66 | (54) |
| Ground stone tools | 0 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Hammerstones | 6 | | 3 | | 9 | |
| Ceramic sherds | 455 | | 97 | | 552 | |
| Fire-cracked rock count | 1052 | | 410 | | 1462 | |
| Fire-cracked rock weight (g) | 40,158 | | 12,754 | | 52,912 | |
| Total Artifact Count * | 4329 | | 1531 | | 6089 | |

* Does not include fire-cracked rock weight

( ) Artifacts with cortex present

## WOODS AREA EXCAVATION RESULTS

This section of the report describes the specific results of excavations in the Woods Area of the Carey Farm Site (Figure 36, Attachment I). Table 86 shows the summary catalog of artifacts from this area and four Type 2 features were excavated. An ephemeral stream divides the Woods Area into two separate sections (Plates 1 and 2). Figures 97 and 98 show maps of the excavation units and features in this area. Interpretation of these data are presented below.

### Chronology

Chronological interpretations for the Woods 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. Only small excavation blocks were opened in the Woods Area; therefore, there are no data on feature distributions to discuss. However, some distributions of artifacts in the excavation units within the excavation blocks shown in Figures 97 and 98 are described.

Excavation Unit Diagnostic Artifacts. Plate 80 shows the diagnostic projectile points recovered from excavation units and features in the Woods Area. Table 87 lists the diagnostic projectile points recovered from the excavation units and the point types included are similar to those seen in plow zone soils and features in other site areas. Table 10 lists the date ranges for the types identified. Diagnostic ceramics were also found in the excavation units and are listed in Table 88. Table 12 lists the date ranges associated with these ceramic types.

FIGURE 97

## Excavation Units and Features - Carey Farm Site, Woods Area, Carey Farm Section

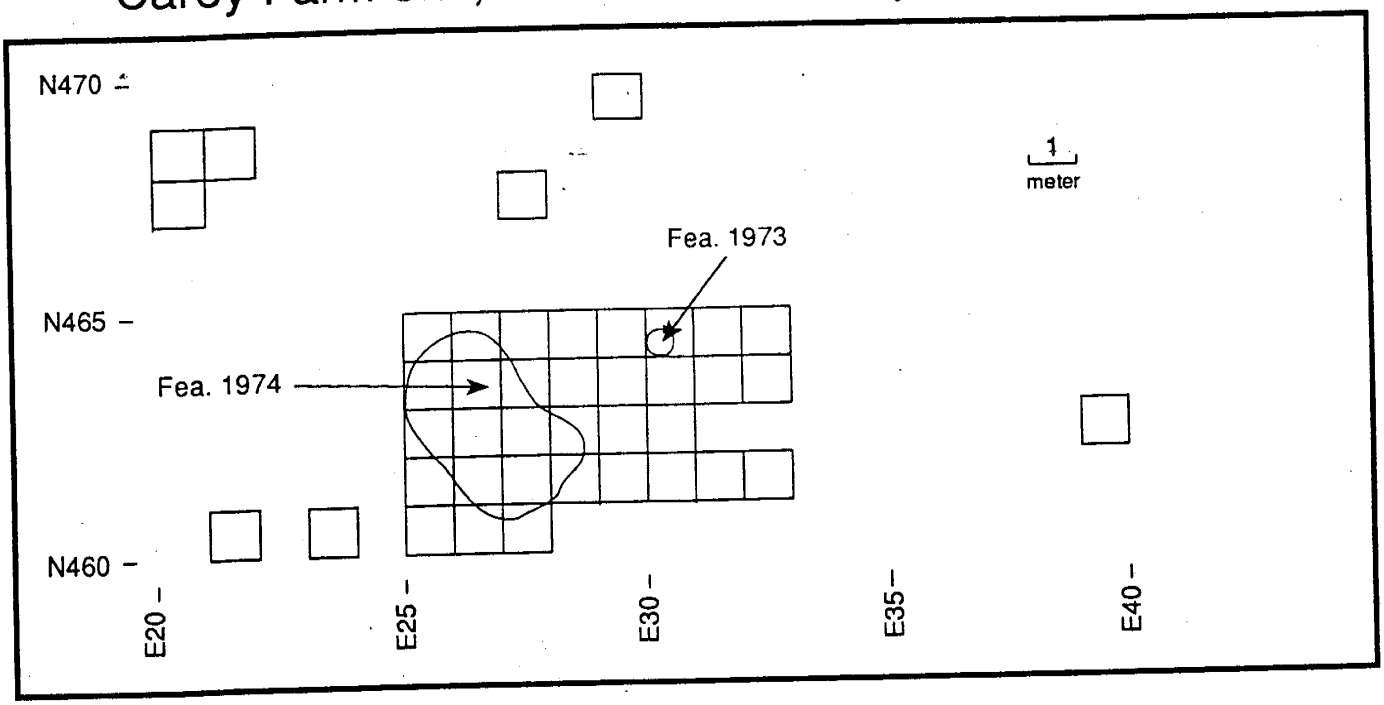



TABLE 87

## Diagnostic Projectile Points from General Excavation Units - Carey Farm Site, Woods Area

| POINT TYPE | NUMBER OF POINTS |
|---|---|
| Kirk/Palmer | 2 |
| Bifurcate | 1 |
| Type I Stem | 2 |
| Type D Stem | 4 |
| Type E Stem | 1 |
| Type B Stem | 3 |
| Generalized Side-Notched | 2 |
| Teardrop | 1 |
| Triangle | 2 |

TABLE 88

## Diagnostic Ceramics from General Excavation Units - Carey Farm Site, Woods Area

| CERAMIC TYPE | NUMBER OF UNITS |
|---|---|
| Marcey Creek Plain | 1 |
| Wolfe Neck Cord-Marked | 17 |
| Coulbourn Cord-Marked | 2 |
| Mockley Cord-Marked | 21 |
| Hell Island Cord-Marked | 4 |
| Townsend Cord-Marked | 7 |
| Townsend Smoothed | 1 |
| Killens Smoothed | 3 |
| Minguannan Smoothed | 2 |

FIGURE 98

Excavation Units and Features - Carey Farm Site, Woods Area, Island Farm Section

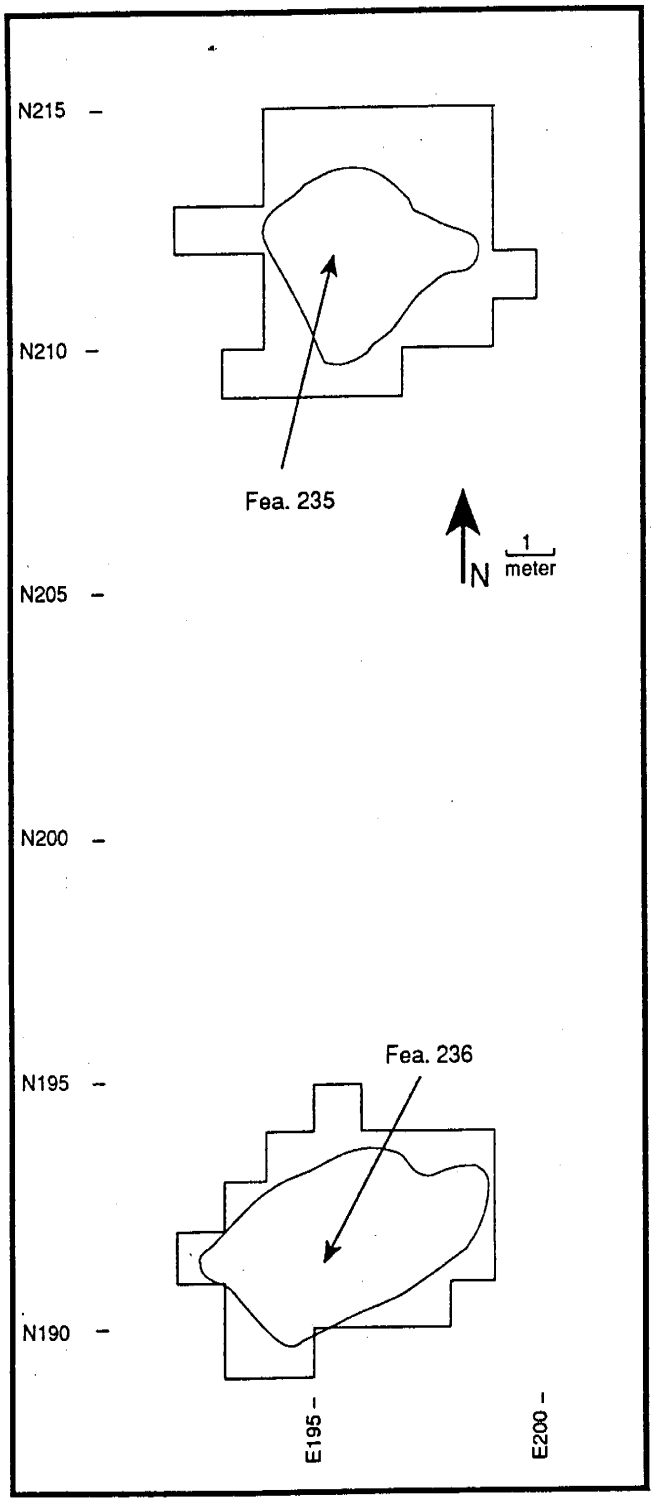



FIGURE 99

Distribution of Diagnostic Ceramics in Excavation Units - Carey Farm Site, Woods Area, Island Farm Section

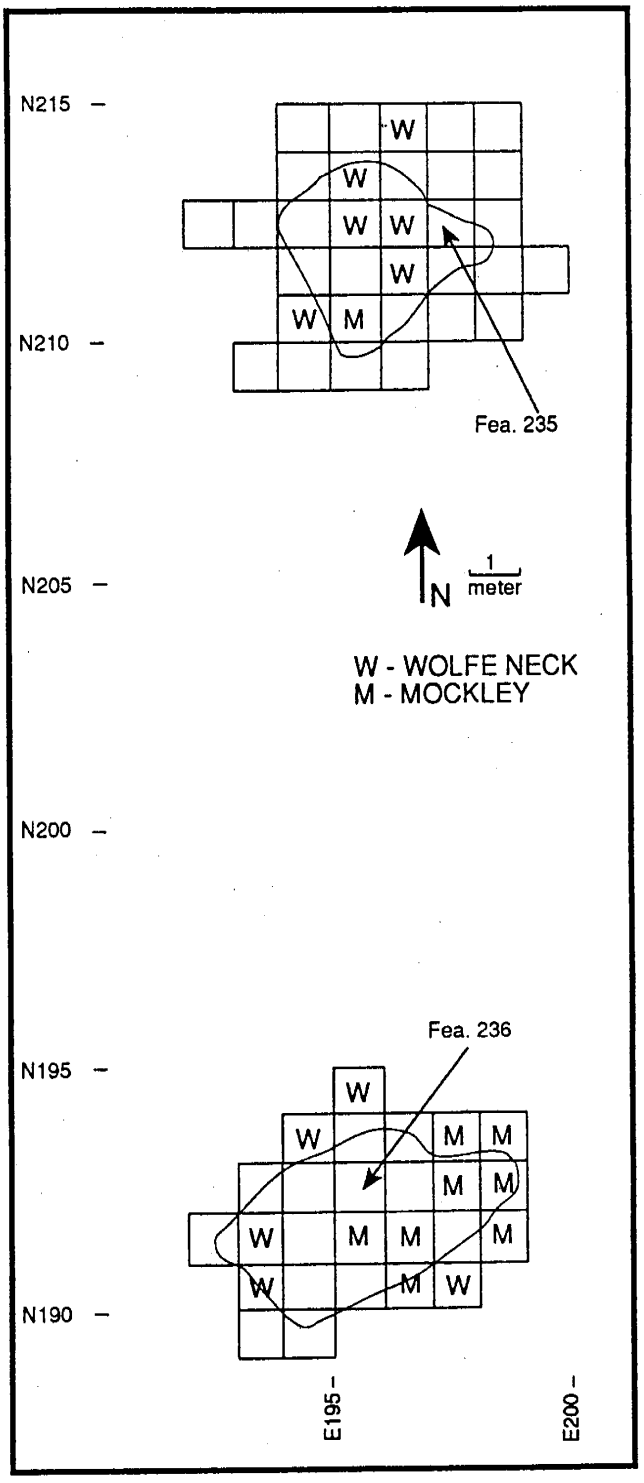
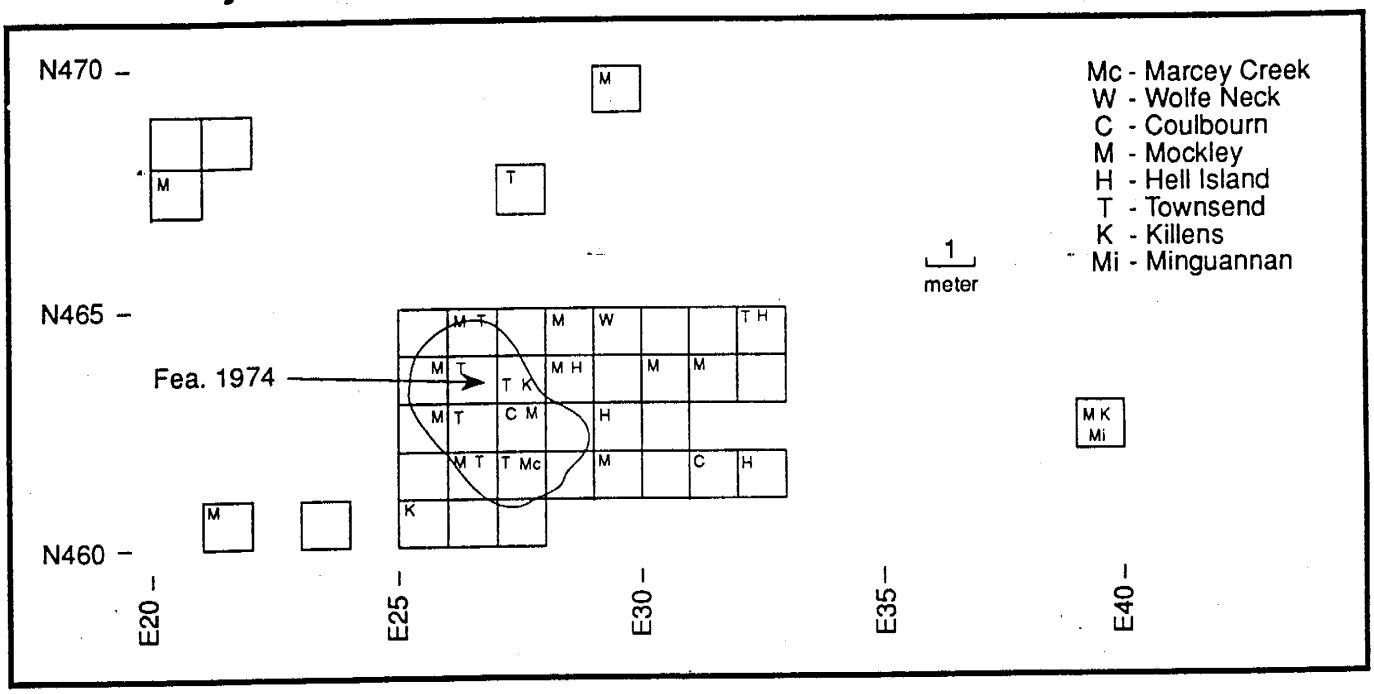


FIGURE 100

# Distribution of Diagnostic Ceramics in Excavation Units - Carey Farm Site, Woods Area, Carey Farm Section

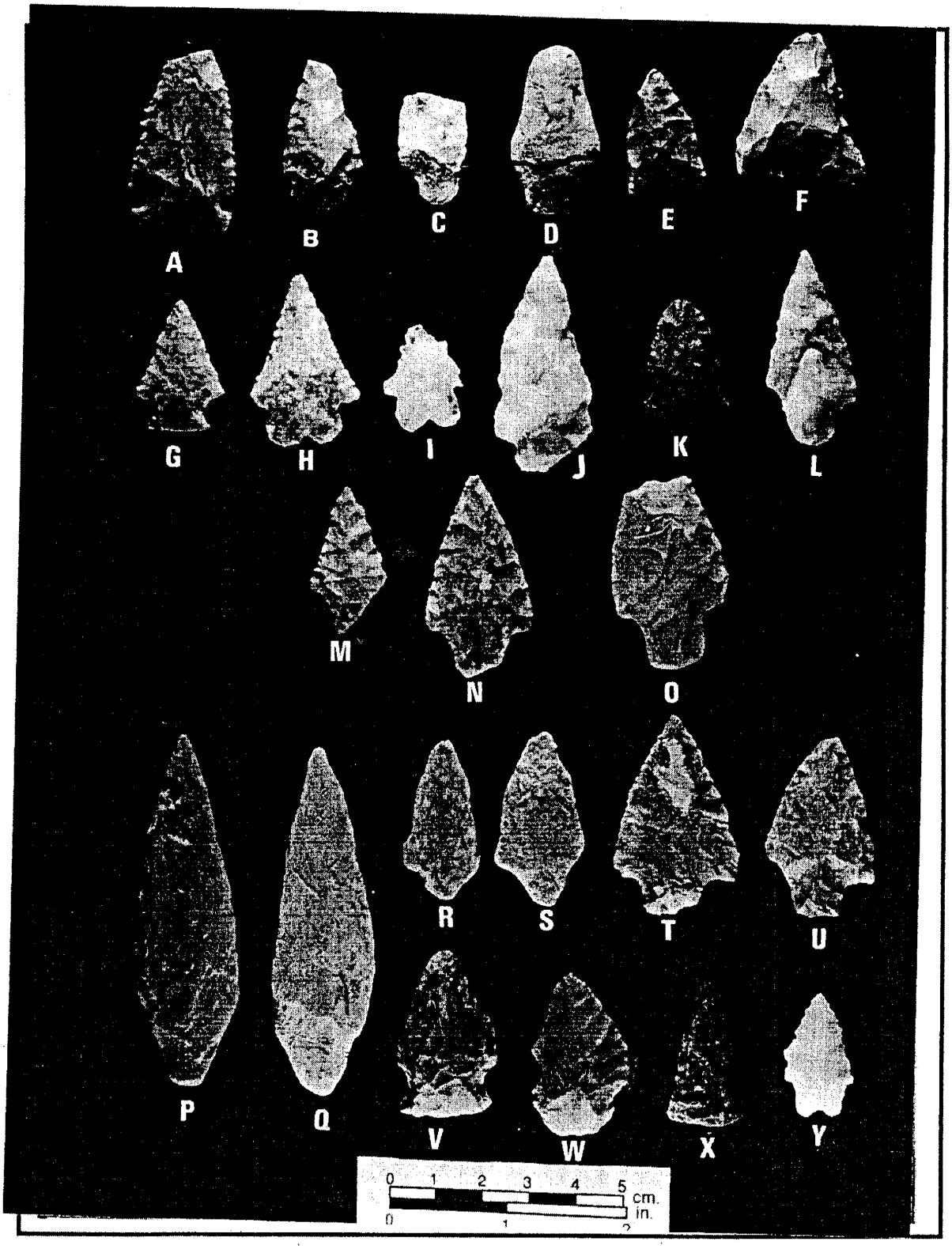



Because the artifact distributions in the upper soil layers of the Woods Area were not disturbed by plowing and cultivation, their spatial distributions can be analyzed. Specifically, the distributions of diagnostic ceramics were analyzed because they are the most precisely dated diagnostic artifacts. Figures 99 and 100 show these distributions for the two sections of the Woods Area. In the Island Farm Section of the Woods Area, there are two separate excavation blocks. In the northern block (Figure 99), Wolfe Neck ceramics were found scattered across the excavation block. Many of these sherds look like they came from the same vessel, but a certain vessel identification cannot be determined because of the small size of the sherds. Mockley ceramics were found in one unit. Underlying these units was Feature 235, a Type 2 house feature, which contained both Wolfe Neck and Mockley ceramics. Because the feature has to date to the age of the youngest artifacts found within it, Feature 235 probably dates to Middle Woodland times. The Early Woodland Wolfe Neck ceramics are related to an older occupation of an adjacent area, into which the Mockley feature intruded, and were accidentally included within the pit fill. The absence of plowing in the Woods Area allows us to see the spatial relationships of the surface soil artifacts and the subsoil features. This same mechanism probably was in operation in the cultivated field areas of the sites, but plowing obscured the spatial relationships and they are no longer apparent. In the southern excavation block (Figure 99), there is a mix of Mockley and Wolfe Neck ceramics. Unfortunately, however, no diagnostic ceramics were found in the underlying feature.

In the Carey Section of the Woods Area (Figure 100), a wide variety of ceramics were found intermixed in the surface soils. The underlying feature, Feature 1974, contained Mockley ceramics, and the Mockley ceramics in the feature and the surface soils seem to have come from the same vessel. The mix of ceramic types shows that there were numerous overlapping occupations of this section of the Woods Area. It is very likely that similar artifact distributions and overlapping occupations were once present in the cultivated fields and produced the mix of features of varied dates that are noted in the other site areas.

PLATE 80

# Projectile Points - Carey Farm Site, Woods Area



## Key to Plate 80

Carey Farm Section
- A - Jasper Kirk/Palmer - N462 E28
- B - Jasper Type I Stem - N462 E39
- C - Rhyolite Type D Stem - Feature 1974
- D - Argillite Type D Stem - N464 E27
- E - Jasper Triangle - N460 E23
- F - Jasper Triangle - N461 E25

Island Farm Section
- G - Jasper Kirk/Palmer - N226 E201
- H - Chert Bifurcate - N195 E200
- I - Quartz Bifurcate - N201 E210
- J - Quartz Type I Stem - N191 E193
- K - Chert Side-Notched - N191 E197
- L - Quartz Type D Stem - N212 E193
- M - Jasper Type B Stem - N214 E195
- N - Jasper Type D Stem - N210 E194
- O - Jasper Type E Stem - N210 E194
- P - Argillite Type B Stem - Feature 236
- Q - Argillite Type B Stem - Feature 236
- R - Argillite Type B Stem - Feature 236
- S - Argillite Type B Stem - Feature 236
- T - Jasper Type O Stem - Feature 236
- U - Jasper Type O Stem - Feature 236
- V - Chert Side-Notched - Feature 236
- W - Jasper Side-Notched - Feature 236
- X - Chert Hellgrammite - Feature 236
- Y - Quartz Bifurcate - Feature 236

## TABLE 89
## Diagnostic Projectile Points from Features - Carey Farm Site, Woods Area

| POINT TYPE | NUMBER OF POINTS | NUMBER OF FEATURES |
|---|---|---|
| Bifurcate | 1 | 1 |
| Type D Stem | 3 | 2 |
| Type B Stem | 4 | 1 |
| Generalized Side-Notched | 2 | 1 |
| Hellgrammite | 1 | 1 |

Feature Diagnostic Artifacts. Table 89 lists the diagnostic projectile point types found in features in the Woods Area, and some of these points are illustrated in Plate 80. Feature 236 in the southern excavation block of the Island Farm Section of the Woods Area contained 10 projectile points including two large Type B stem (Plate 80P-Q), two small Type B stem (Plate 80R-S), two Type D stem (Plate 80S-T), two generalized side-notched points (Plate 80V-W), a Hellgrammite point (Plate 80X), and a bifurcate point (Plate 80Y) that is almost certainly present as the result of accidental mixing of the older point with the younger pit fill. Feature 236 did not contain any ceramics, but the mix of points present in the feature is typical of Early Woodland assemblages (e.g., Custer and Silber 1994:100-101, Plate 39, Figure 64) and the feature probably dates to that time period. A Type D stem (Plate 80C) was found in association with Mockley ceramics in Feature 1974 in the Carey Section of the Woods Area. Similar associations were seen in other parts of the Carey Farm and Island Farm sites.

Table 90 lists the diagnostic ceramic types found in the features and Figure 101 summarizes the date ranges represented by the diagnostic ceramics. This portion of the Carey Farm Site clearly was occupied on numerous occasions from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland periods. However, the greatest number of occupations occurred during the Middle Woodland Period.

## TABLE 90
## Diagnostic Ceramics from Features - Carey Farm Site, Woods Area

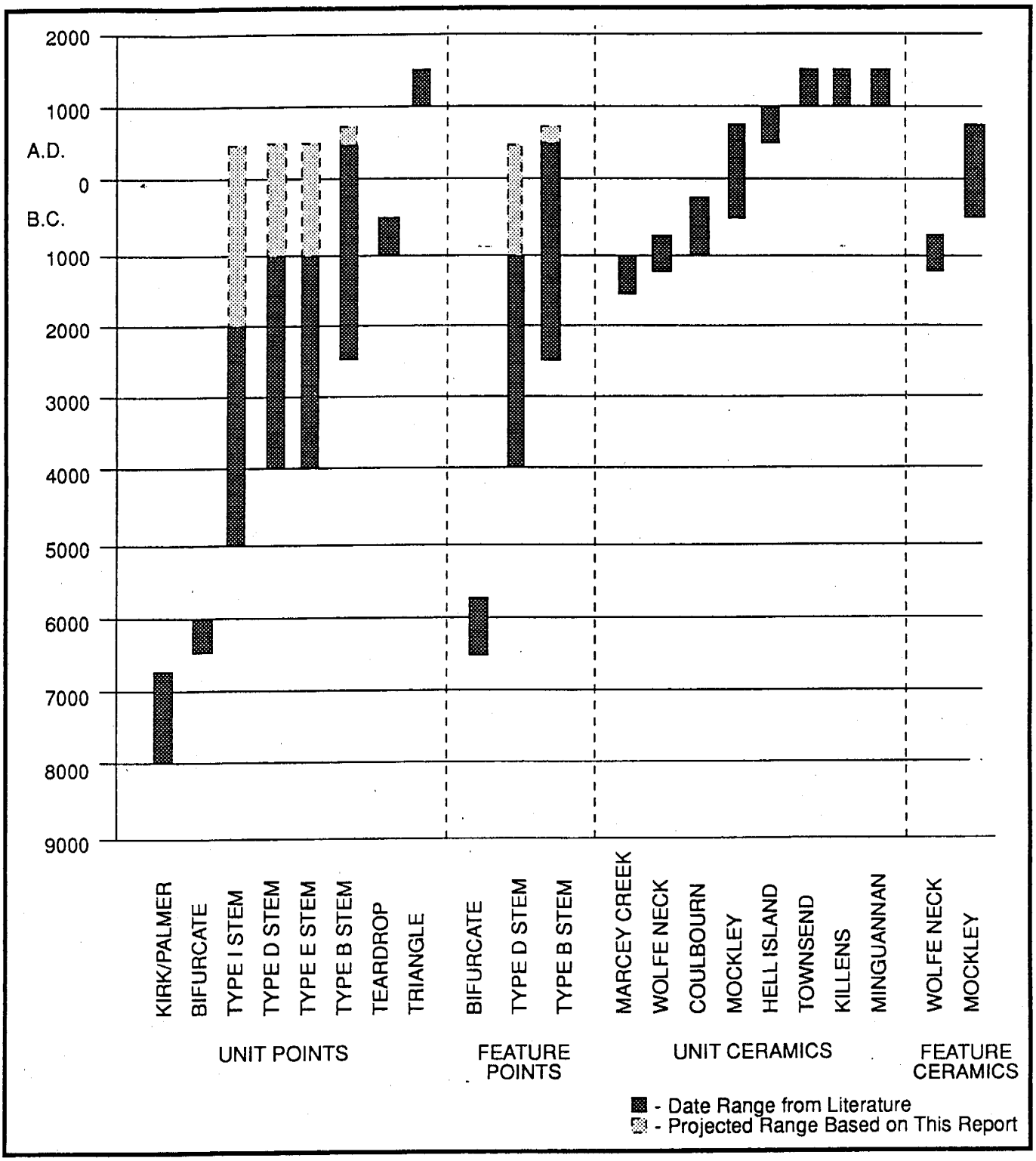
| CERAMIC TYPE | NUMBER OF FEATURES |
|---|---|
| Wolfe Neck Cord-Marked | 1 |
| Mockley Cord-Marked | 2 |

### Artifact and Feature Distributions

Excavations in the Woods Area were focused on small areas associated with a few known features. Because of the limited scale of the excavations and the small number of features, no analysis of these distributions was possible.

FIGURE 101

## Date Ranges - Carey Farm Site, Woods Area




**Analysis of Lithic Technology**

The following section describes the lithic technologies of the Woods Area. 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 91 - 93 summarize the lithic utilization data for all lithic artifacts from excavation units and features in the Woods Area using the same conventions applied to the other areas of the site. Like the

TABLE 91

# Total Lithic Artifact Assemblage and Raw Materials, Woods Area

| TOOL TYPE | RAW MATERIALS | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quartzite | Quartz | Chert | Jasper | Rhyolite | Argillite | Ironstone | Other | TOTAL |
| Flakes | 146 (61) | 966 (302) | 554 (229) | 1573 (765) | 263 | 70 | 2 | 18 (2) | 3592 (1354) |
| Utilized flakes | 1 (1) | 4 (1) | 21 (11) | 45 (30) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 73 (43) |
| Flake tools | 0 | 2 (2) | 3 (2) | 8 (4) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 (8) |
| Points | 1 (0) | 3 (0) | 8 (0) | 10 (2) | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 27 (2) |
| Early stage biface rejects | 1 (1) | 6 (3) | 7 (6) | 13 (10) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 (20) |
| Late stage biface rejects | 0 | 0 | 2 (0) | 3 (1) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 (1) |
| Other bifaces and fragments | 0 | 5 (1) | 3 (0) | 12 (2) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 22 (3) |
| Miscellaneous stone tools | 0 | 4 (3) | 3 (2) | 4 (3) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 (8) |
| Cores | 3 (3) | 35 (32) | 12 (11) | 14 (11) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 64 (57) |
| TOTAL | 152 (66) | 1025 (344) | 613 (256) | 1682 (828) | 266 | 78 | 3 | 18 (2) | 3835 (1496) |

( ) - Artifacts with cortex

TABLE 92

# Total Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Cortex Percentage, Woods Area

| TOOL TYPE | RAW MATERIALS | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quartzite | Quartz | Chert | Jasper | Rhyolite | Argillite | Ironstone | Other | TOTAL |
| Flakes | 42 | 31 | 40 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 38 |
| Utilized flakes | 100 | 25 | 52 | 67 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | 59 |
| Flake tools | -- | 100 | 67 | 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 61 |
| Points | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | 7 |
| Early stage biface rejects | 100 | 50 | 86 | 77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 74 |
| Late stage biface rejects | -- | -- | 0 | 33 | -- | 0 | -- | -- | 20 |
| Other bifaces and fragments | -- | 20 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | 14 |
| Miscellaneous stone tools | 0 | 75 | 67 | 75 | -- | -- | 0 | -- | 73 |
| Cores | 100 | 91 | 92 | 79 | -- | 0 | -- | -- | 89 |
| TOTAL | 43 | 34 | 42 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 39 |

assemblages for other areas discussed previously, the Woods Area cortex percentages (Table 92) for the major lithic materials range between 30 - 50 percent, showing relatively extensive use of secondary materials. In the Woods 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.

Table 93 shows the varied use of lithic raw materials among the different artifact types from the Woods 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

TABLE 93

## Total Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Raw Material Percentage by Tool Types, Woods Area

| | RAW MATERIALS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOOL TYPE | Quartzite | Quartz | Chert | Jasper | Rhyolite | Argillite | Ironstone | Other |
| Flakes | 4 | 27 | 15 | 44 | 7 | 2 | <1 | <1 |
| Utilized flakes | 1 | 5 | 29 | 62 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Flake tools | 0 | 15 | 23 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Points | 4 | 11 | 30 | 37 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Early stage biface rejects | 4 | 22 | 26 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Late stage biface rejects | 0 | 0 | 33 | 50 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Other bifaces and fragments | 0 | 23 | 14 | 55 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous stone tools | 0 | 36 | 27 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Cores | 5 | 55 | 18 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 27 | 16 | 44 | 7 | 2 | <1 | <1 |

lithic assemblages in nearby areas; however, there is more rhyolite in the Woods Area than was seen in the other areas previously discussed. On the other hand, the assemblage from the Woods 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. The lithic artifact assemblage is somewhat different from that of other areas in that almost as many artifacts were found in the Woods Area as the other areas even though many fewer units and features were excavated in the Woods Area. The higher artifact density in the Woods Area is probably due to the fact that it was never plowed and not subject to the extensive erosion seen in the cultivated areas of the site.

Table 94 lists the varied tool types found in the Woods Area. Figure 102 shows a sample of these tools including bifacial side scrapers (Figure 102A-C), end scrapers (Figure 102D-E), unifacial side scrapers (Figure 102F-G), a biconcave/concave scraper (Figure 102H), and a denticulate (Figure 102J). Approximately 3800 lithic artifacts were found in the Woods Area, but only 207 tools were present and account for only five percent of the assemblage. Of the 207 tools in the Woods Area assemblage, 134 (65%) are generalized utilized flake tools. Thus, formalized tools account for only two percent of the 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 Woods Area than formal flake tools designed to fit specific functions.

Bifaces were present in the assemblage from the Woods Area, and examples are illustrated in Plates 42B-D and 81. Some of 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.

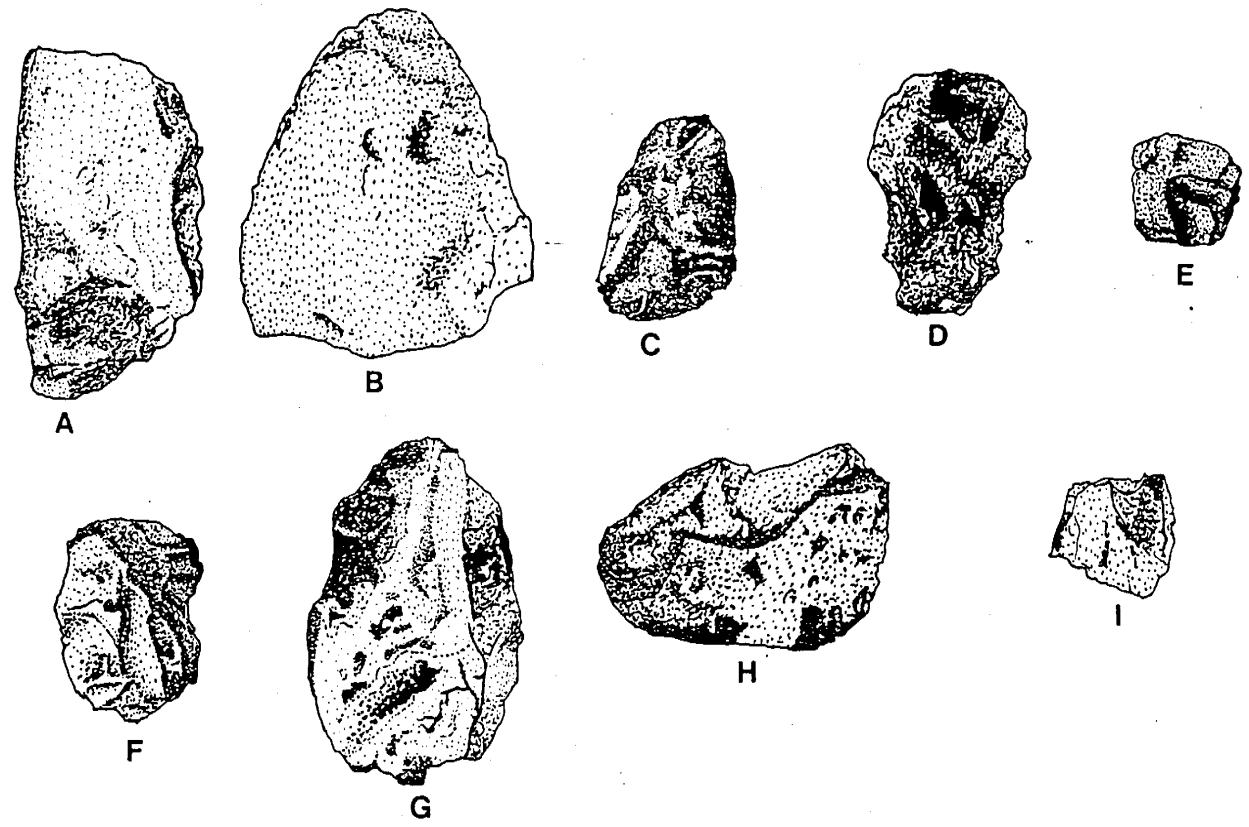
TABLE 94

## Tool Types - Woods Area

| | |
|---|---|
| Points/Knives | 27 |
| Late Stage Bifaces | 5 |
| Early Stage Bifaces | 27 |
| Drills | 0 |
| Concave/Biconcave Scrapers | 1 |
| Bifacial Side Scrapers | 3 |
| Unifacial Side Scrapers | 4 |
| Trianguloid End Scrapers | 2 |
| Slug-Shaped Unifaces | 0 |
| Wedges | 0 |
| Primary Cores | 7 |
| Secondary Cores | 57 |
| Denticulates | 1 |
| Gravers | 0 |
| Regular Utilized Flakes | 49 |
| Blade-Like Utilized Flakes | 24 |
| TOTAL | 207 |

FIGURE 102

# Flake Tools from Woods Area




A - Jasper Biface Side Scraper, N463 E26
B - Quartz Biface Side Scraper, N460 E21
C - Chert Biface Side Scraper, N192 E198
D - Chert End Scraper, Feature 236
E - Chert End Scraper, Feature 236
F - Jasper Unifacial Side Scraper, N467 E27
G - Jasper Unifacial Side Scraper, N464 E28
H - Jasper Concave/Bi-concave Scraper, N226 E201
I - Jasper Denticulate, N225 E201

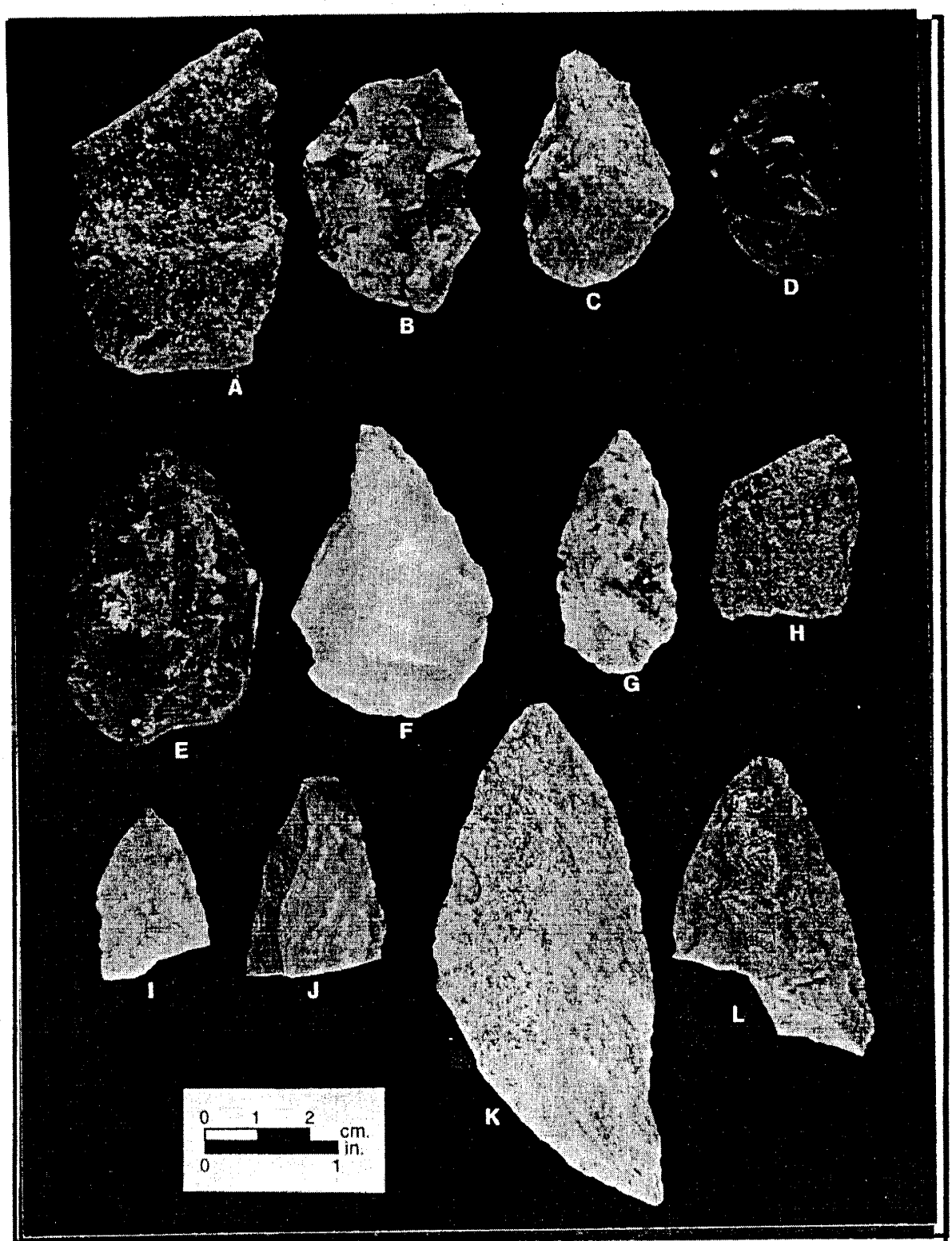
1 inch
2 cm

Two of the bifaces (Plate 81K-L) are significant because they show transverse medial fractures indicative of use as knives (Truncer 1990). The biface illustrated in Plate 81K is of interest because it is manufactured from banded rhyolite and is typical of an artifact form called a "Fox Creek knife" (Cavallo 1983) found in Middle Woodland assemblages of the Middle Delaware River Valley and in the Chesapeake region. The bifaces shown in Plate 81K-L are also somewhat similar to bifaces found in late Middle Woodland contexts at the Island Field Site (Custer, Rosenberg, Mellin, and Washburn 1990).

Plate 82 shows a series of hammerstones of various sizes that were found in the Woods Area. The varied sizes could have been used in various stages of lithic tool production and the smaller and lighter examples may have replaced billets and batons in later stages of tool production. Similar hammerstone assemblages were also present in other parts of the site. Bipolar cobble reduction also took place in the Woods Area and Figure 103 shows four views of a biface manufactured from a cobble split via bipolar reduction.

PLATE 81

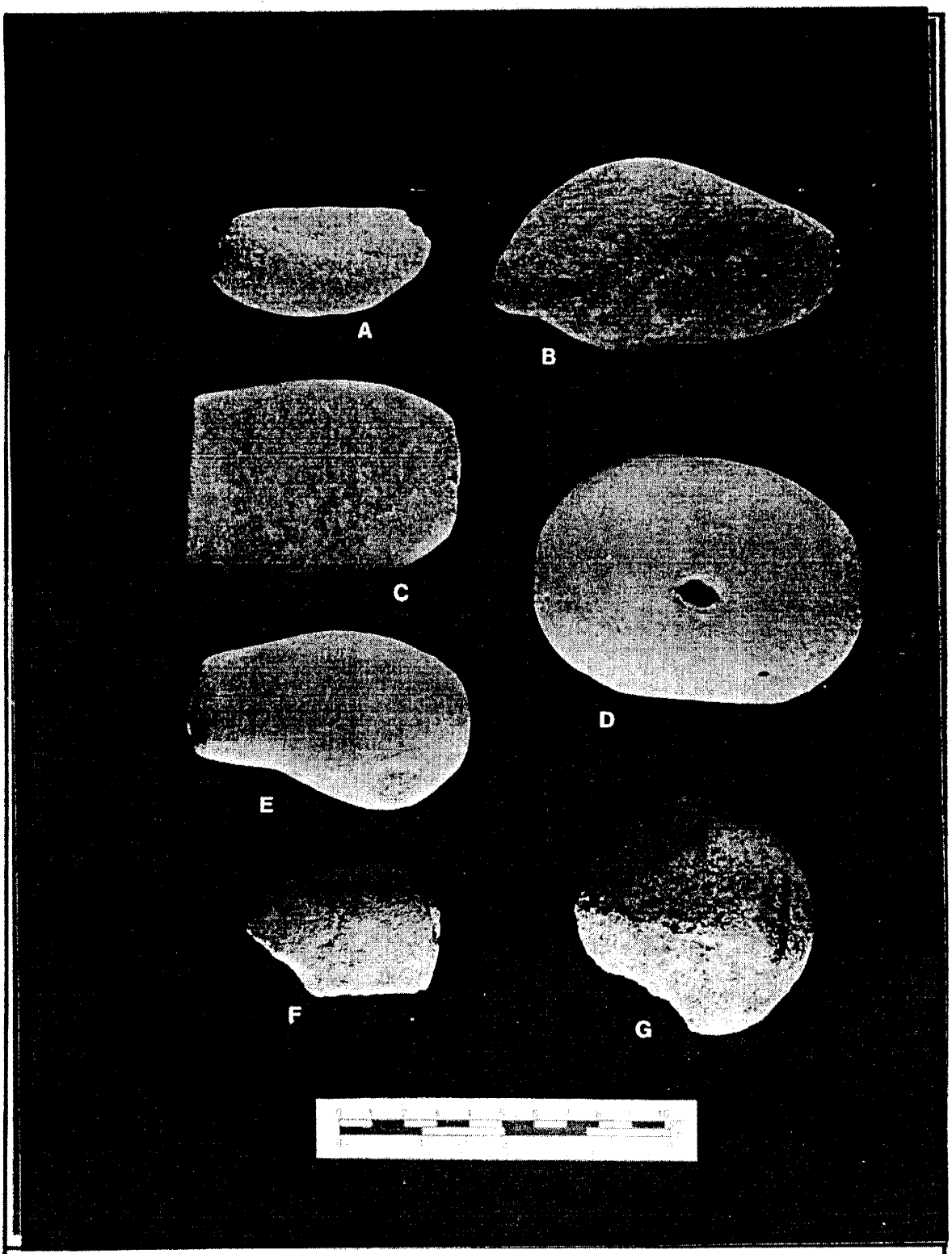
# Bifaces - Woods Area




A - Quartzite - N225 E201
B - Jasper - N461 E28
C - Quartz - N214 E194
D - Chert - N463 E29
E - Jasper - Feature 236
F - Quartz - Feature 236
G - Jasper - Feature 236
H - Quartzite - N468 E20
I - Jasper - N227 E207
J - Jasper - N461 E31
K - Rhyolite - N189 E194
L - Jasper - N223 E205

PLATE 82

# Hammerstones - Woods Area




A - N461 E25
B - N211 E195
C - Feature 236
D - N226 E200
E - Feature 236
F - N462 E39
G - N193 E197

FIGURE 103

## Chert Biface from Woods Area

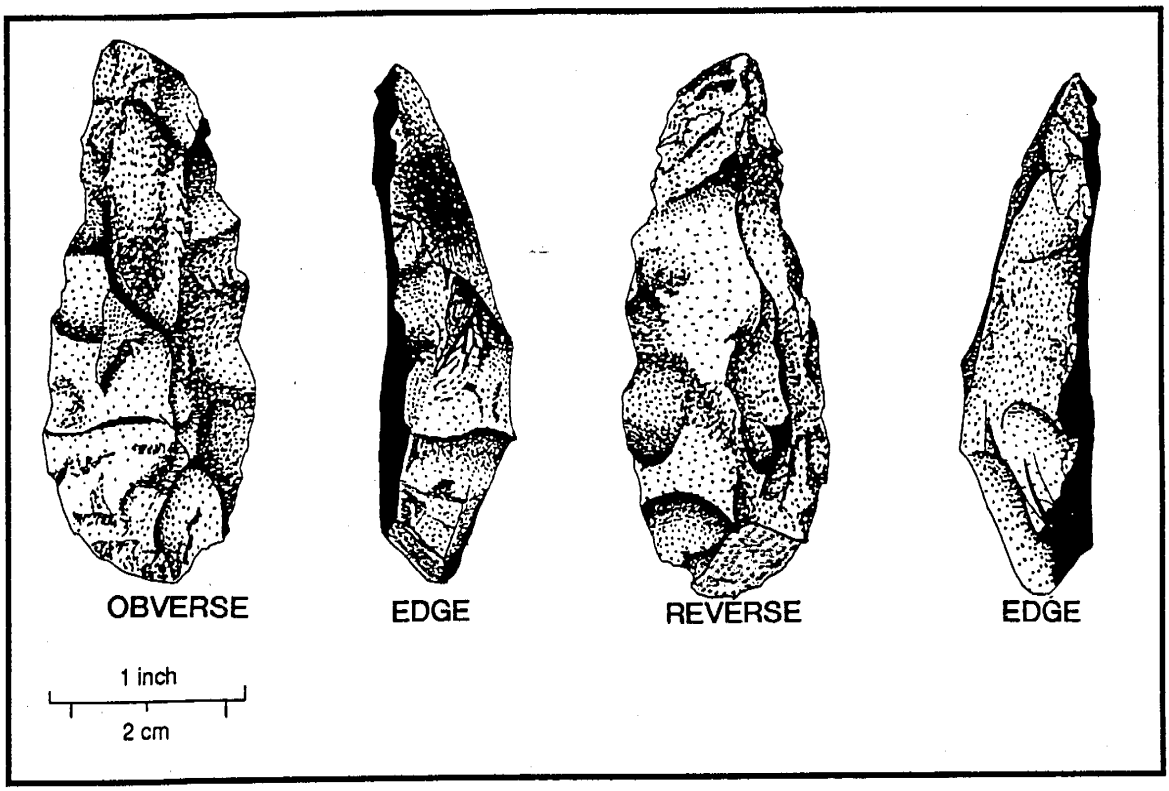



TABLE 95

## Summary Catalog - Island Farm Site

| ARTIFACT TYPE | PLOW ZONE AND SURFACE | FEATURES | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flakes | 1850 (624) | 2638 (818) | 4488 (1442) |
| Utilized flakes | 103 (37) | 92 (43) | 195 (80) |
| Flake tools | 13 (10) | 14 (8) | 27 (18) |
| Projectile points | 11 (0) | 14 (1) | 24 (1) |
| Early stage biface rejects | 13 (8) | 10 (5) | 23 (13) |
| Late stage biface rejects | 5 (1) | 5 (1) | 10 (2) |
| Biface fragments | 3 (0) | 13 (0) | 16 (0) |
| Miscellaneous stone tools | 9 (6) | 3 (1) | 12 (7) |
| Cores | 13 (12) | 21 (17) | 34 (29) |
| Ground stone tools | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Hammerstones | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Ceramic sherds | 31 | 53 | 84 |
| Fire-cracked rock count | 121 | 267 | 388 |
| Fire-cracked rock weight (g) | 7031 | 14,081 | 21,112 |
| Total Artifact Count * | 2174 | 3134 | 5308 |

* Does not include fire-cracked rock weight

( ) Artifacts with cortex present