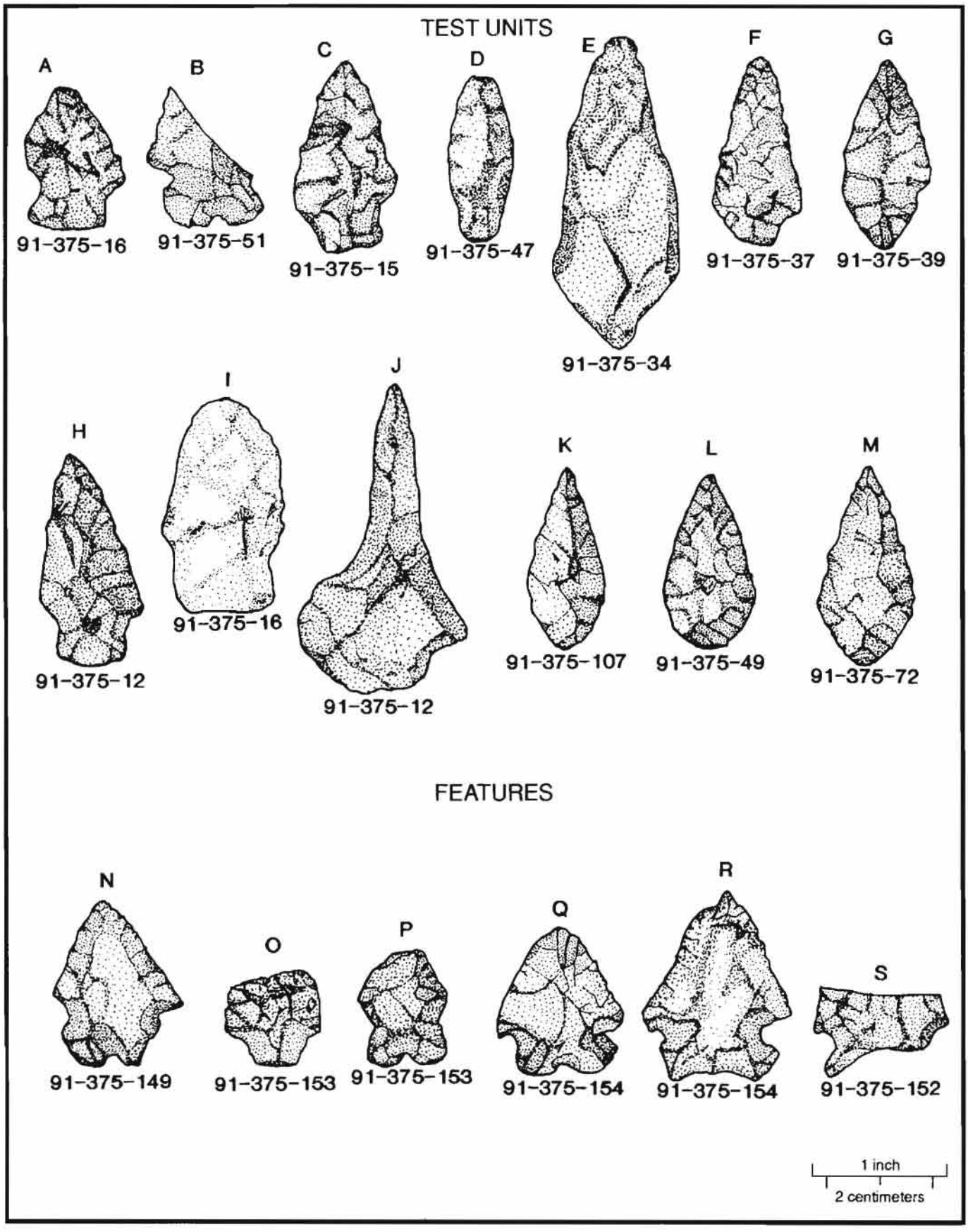
FIGURE 110

Diagnostic Projectile Points from Woods Area



INTERPRETATIONS - WOODS AREA

The interpretations of the excavation results from the Woods Area of the Pollack Site are presented below.

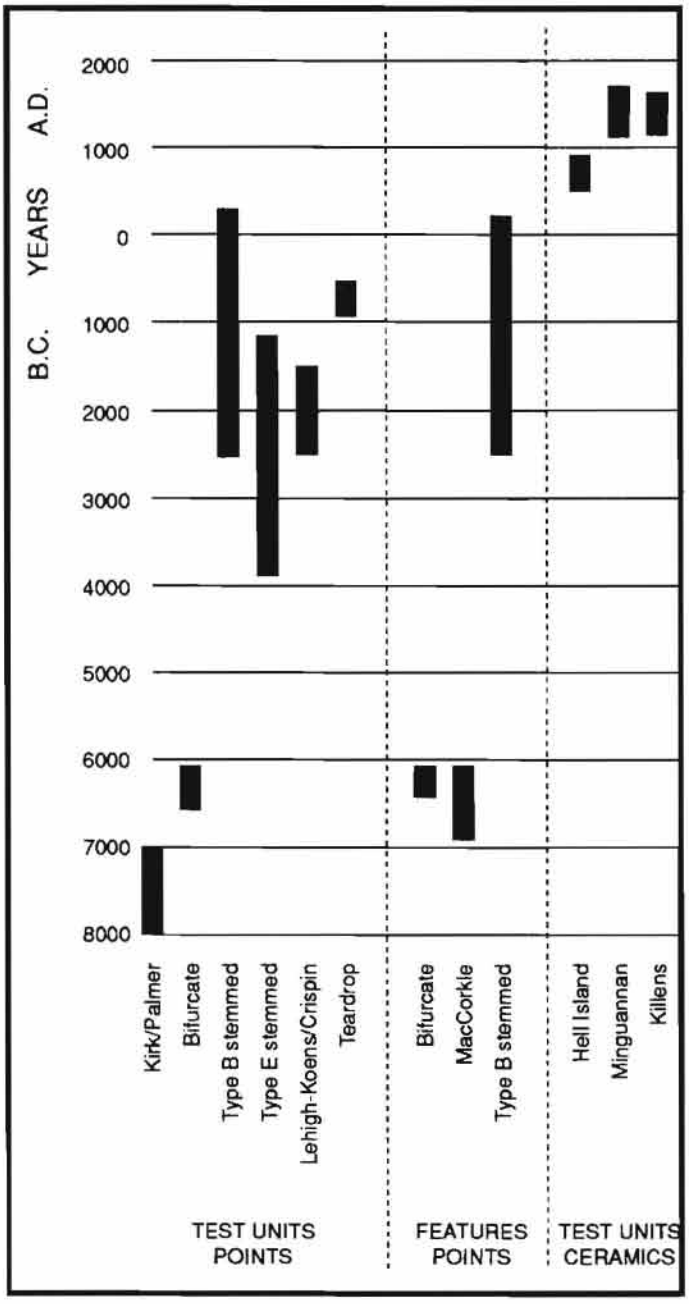
Chronology

Chronological interpretations from the Woods Area can be drawn from diagnostic projectile points, ceramics, and radiocarbon dates, and these data are discussed below.

Diagnostic Projectile Points. Figure 110a-m illustrates the diagnostic projectile points from the unplowed test units in the Woods Area including a Kirk/Palmer point (Figure 110a), a bifurcate point (Figure 110b), five Type B stemmed points (Figure 110c-g), two Type E stemmed points (Figure 110h-i), a Lehigh/Koens-Crispin broadspear resharpened into a drill (Figure 110j), and three teardrop points (Figure 110k-m). Six additional points (Figure 110n-s) were found in features in the Woods Area including three bifurcate points (Figure 110n,p-q), one Type D stemmed point (Figure 110o), and two MacCorkle points (Figure 110r-s). The time ranges of all points found in the wooded area are noted in Figure 111 based on the data in Table 17.

FIGURE 111

Date Ranges - Woods Area

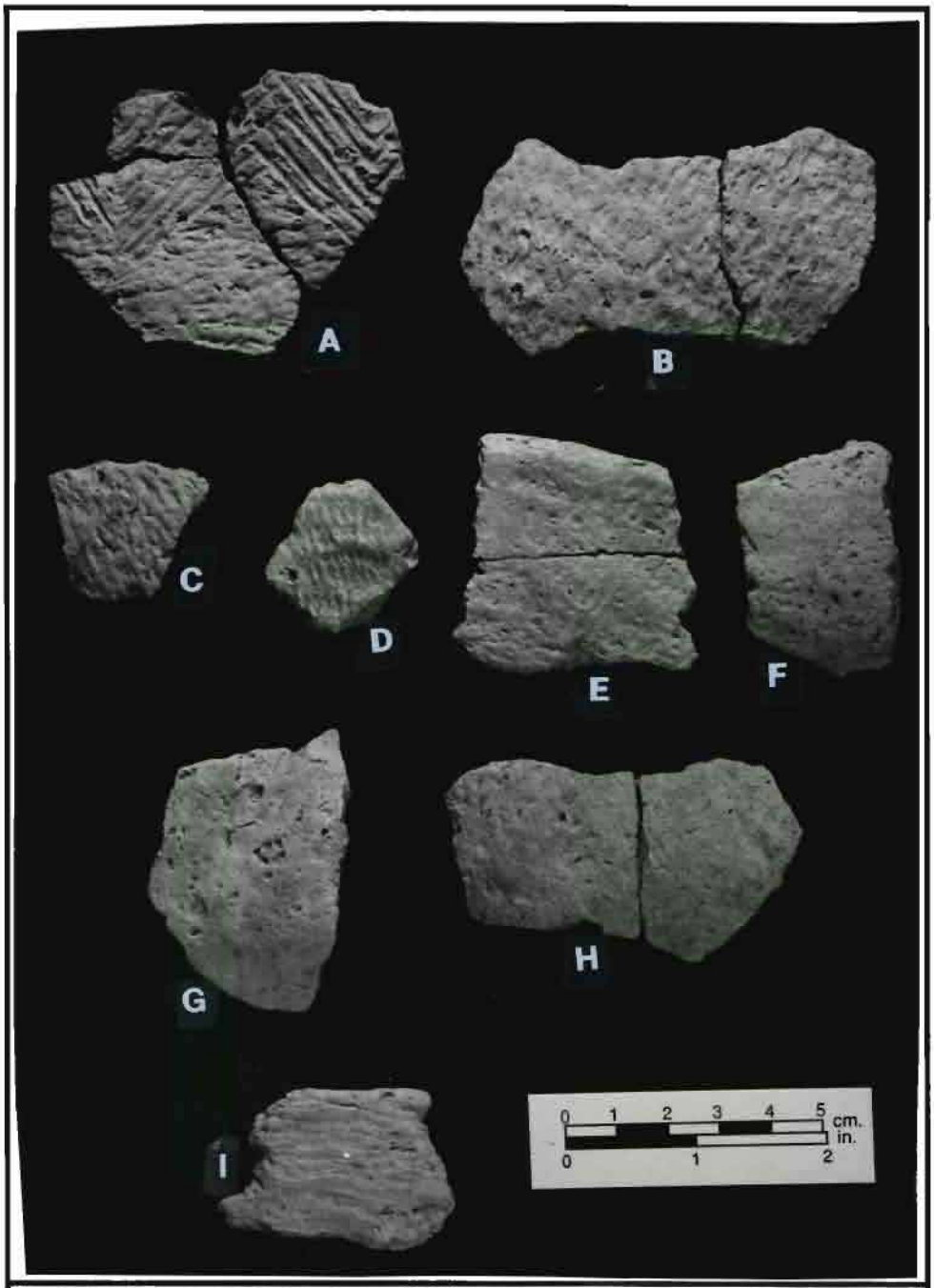


Ceramics. Diagnostic ceramics recovered from test unit excavations in the Woods Area included Hell Island, Minguannan, and Killens ceramics. Plate 36 shows a sample of the Killens sherds and a Hell Island sherd from the Woods Area, and Figure 111 shows the date ranges of these ceramics in relation to the date ranges of the diagnostic projectile points based on the data in Table 17. The diagnostic ceramics were found in 23 different excavation units and only two of these units produced Hell Island ceramics. No ceramics were found in any of the excavated features.

Radiocarbon Dates. A radiocarbon sample from Feature 1 in the Woods Area was dated to 1020 B.P. $\pm$ 50 (Beta-69501). This date has a calibrated mid-point of A.D. 1012, a one standard deviation calibrated range of A.D. 979 - 1028, and a two standard deviation calibrated range of A.D. 900 - 1154. Four projectile points (Figure 110p-s) were associated with this date in Feature 1 and all of these points date to the Archaic Period.

PLATE 36

Ceramics from Woods Area



A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H - Killens Ware

I - Hell Island Ware

The anomalous association of the Archaic points and a Woodland I/Woodland II Period transition date has two possible explanations. First, it is possible that the feature dates to the Archaic Period and that younger carbon was intruded into the early feature at a later date. On the other hand, it is also possible that the feature dates to the initial part of the Woodland II Period. In this scenario, the earlier Archaic points were present in the feature vicinity as part of an Archaic occupation and were accidentally included with the pit fill when prehistoric pit excavation and backfilling disturbed the earlier Archaic occupation. Both explanations are possible, but we feel that the second explanation is the more likely one because few Archaic features are known, and because there are abundant Woodland II artifacts in the Woods Area of the site.

In general, the diagnostic artifacts from the Woods Area suggest that the occupations of this area began during the Archaic Period (ca. 6500 B.C.), and extended up until the end of the Woodland II Period (ca. A.D. 1600). The assemblage of diagnostic artifacts is evenly split between Archaic and Woodland II artifacts and these were the two main time periods of occupation of this area of the site.

Analysis of Artifact Distributions

Figure 112 shows the excavation units dug in the Woods Area of the Pollack Site and location of the large house feature encountered. The Woods Area was unplowed and had not been as greatly affected by erosion as the remainder of the site. Therefore, more artifacts were recovered (Figure 113) and ceramic sherds from the Woods Area were larger than those found in other areas. During the excavations it was difficult to ascertain the level at which Feature 1 began and, as was noted above in the chronology section, there was a mix of artifacts from different time periods in this feature. Therefore, for the purposes of analysis, the artifact distributions in the area of Feature 1 represent a mix of varied occupations. The other excavation blocks probably represent similar mixes of artifacts.

FIGURE 112

Woods Area - Excavation Units and Feature

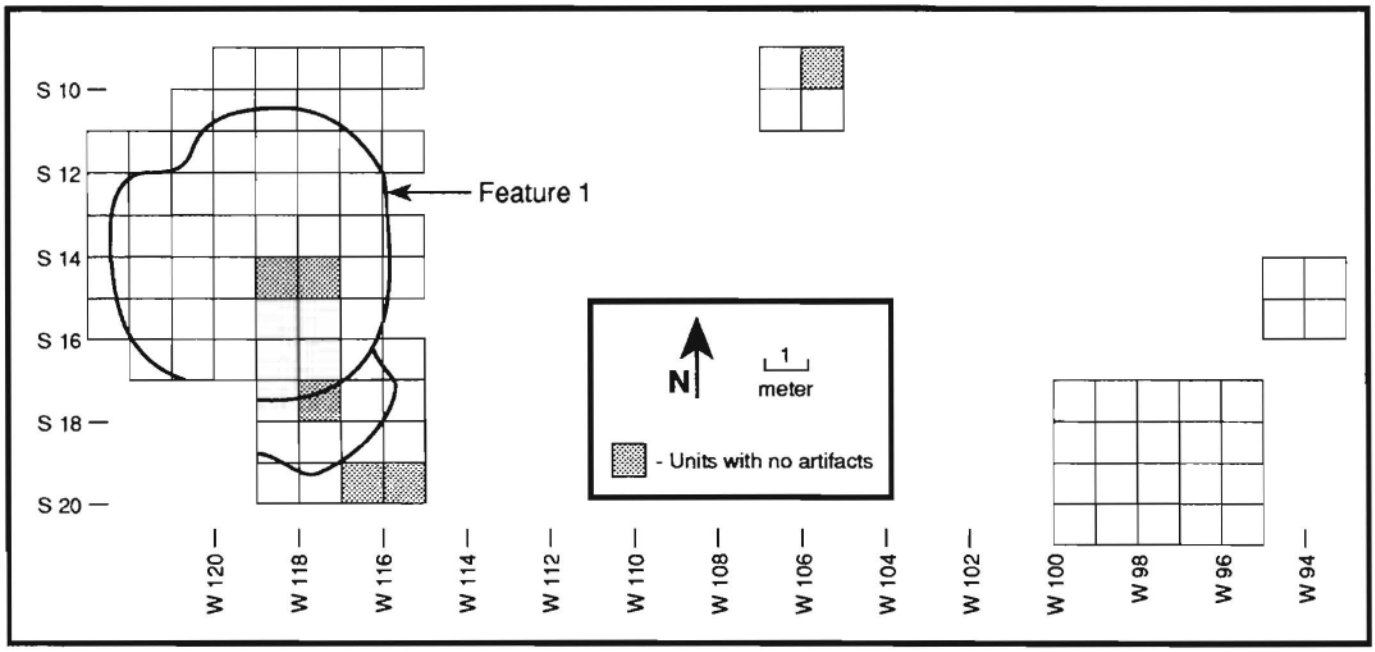


FIGURE 113

Woods Area - Total Lithic Artifact Distribution

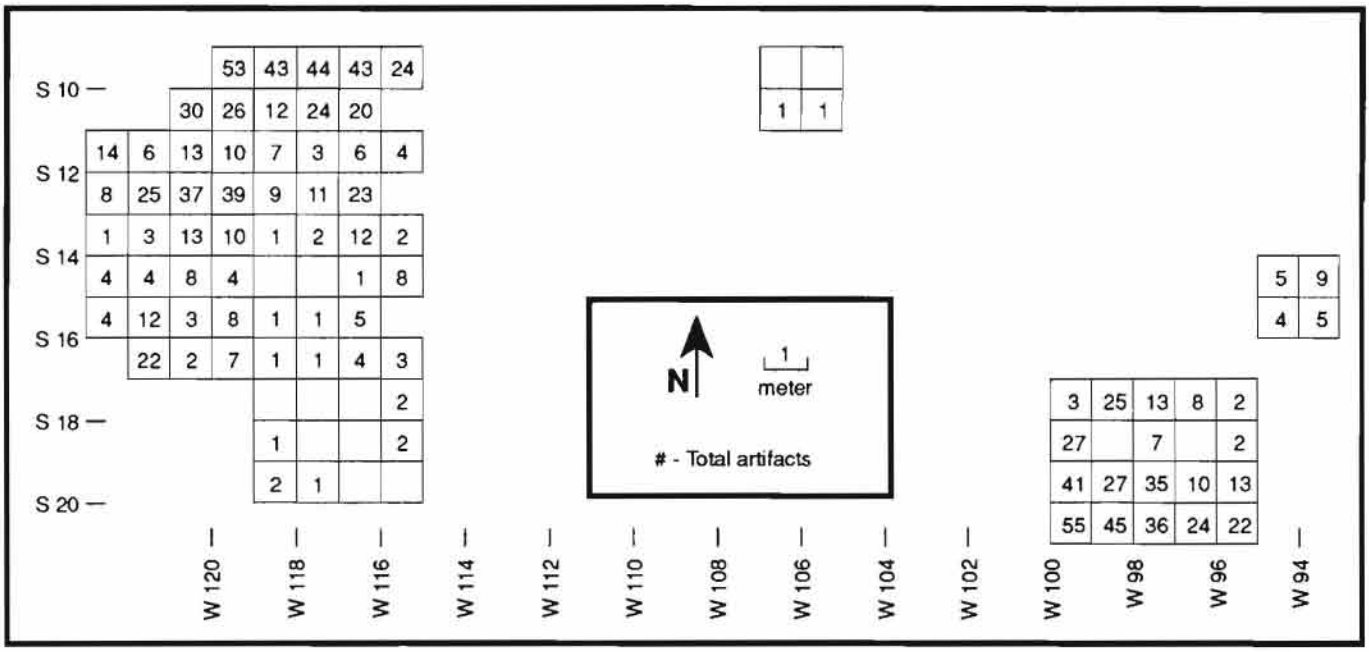


FIGURE 114

Woods Area - Flakes with Cortex Distribution

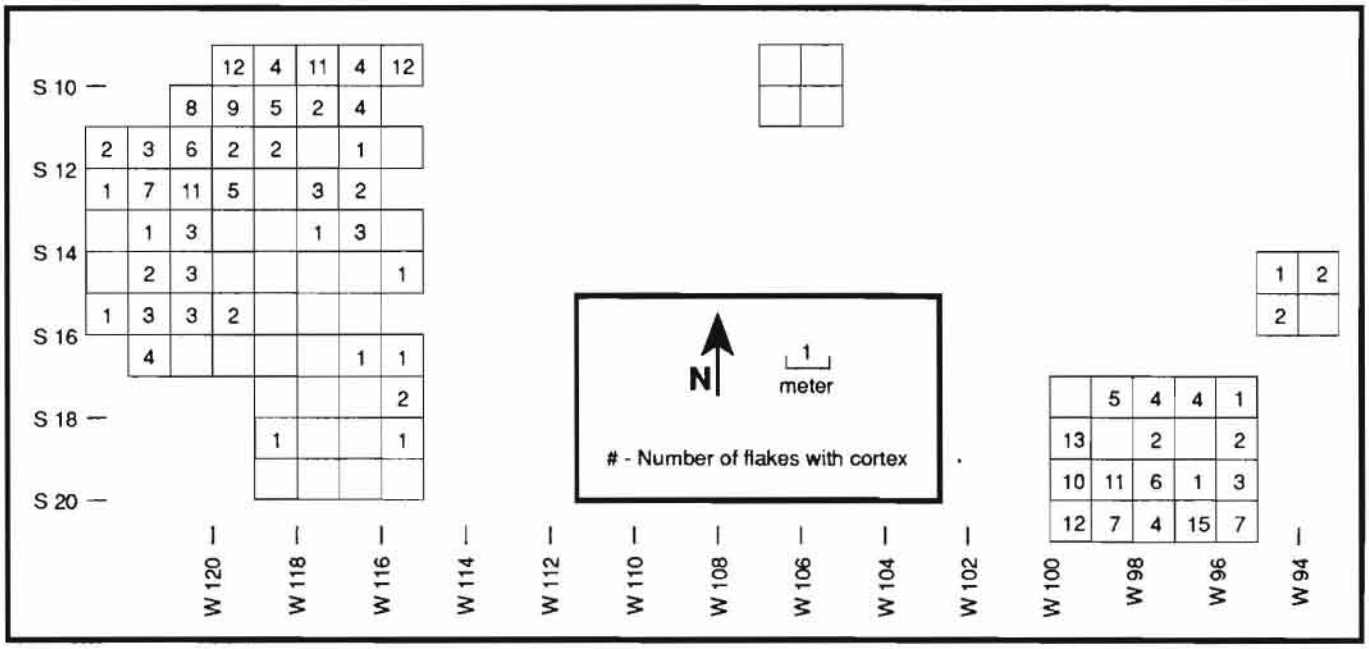


Figure 113 shows the distribution of total artifacts and some of the artifact counts are rather high. In the excavation block associated with Feature 1, there are more artifacts in the northern section of the block. In the other excavation block, there are more artifacts in its southern portion. Figures 114 and 115 show the distributions of flakes with and without cortex and these distributions are very similar indicating that there were no special activity areas associated with the reduction of primary and secondary lithic materials.

FIGURE 115

Woods Area - Flakes without Cortex Distribution

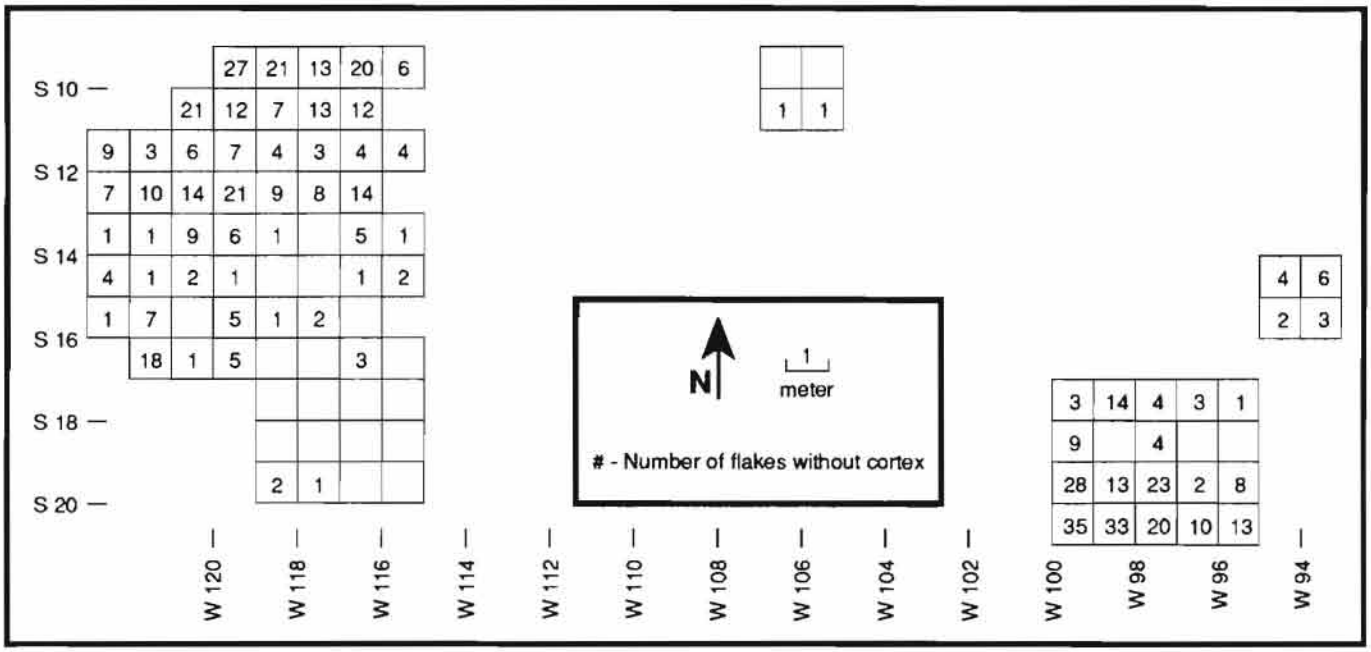


FIGURE 116

Woods Area - Bifacial Tool Distribution

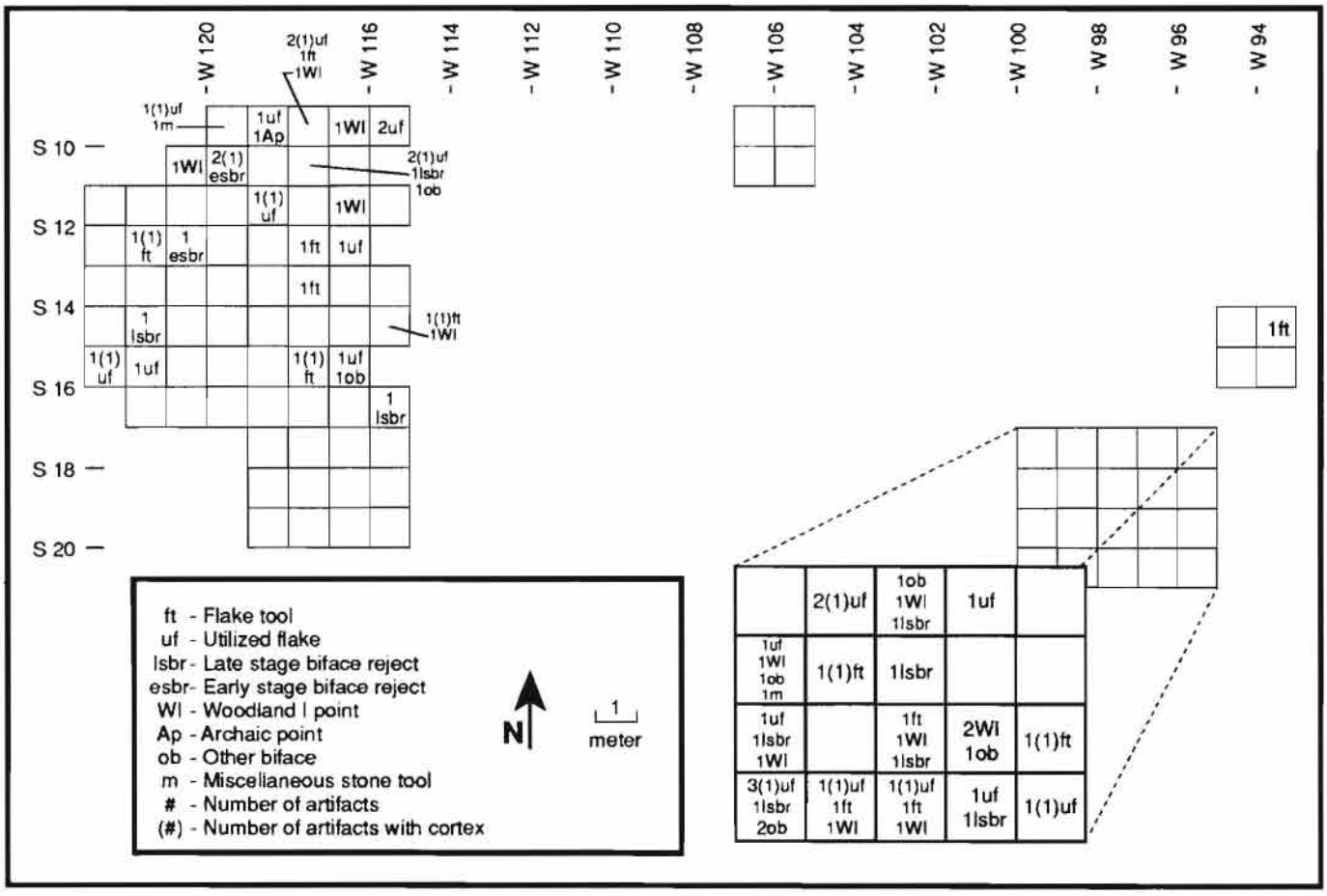


FIGURE 117

Woods Area - Core, Hammerstone, and Mortar Distribution

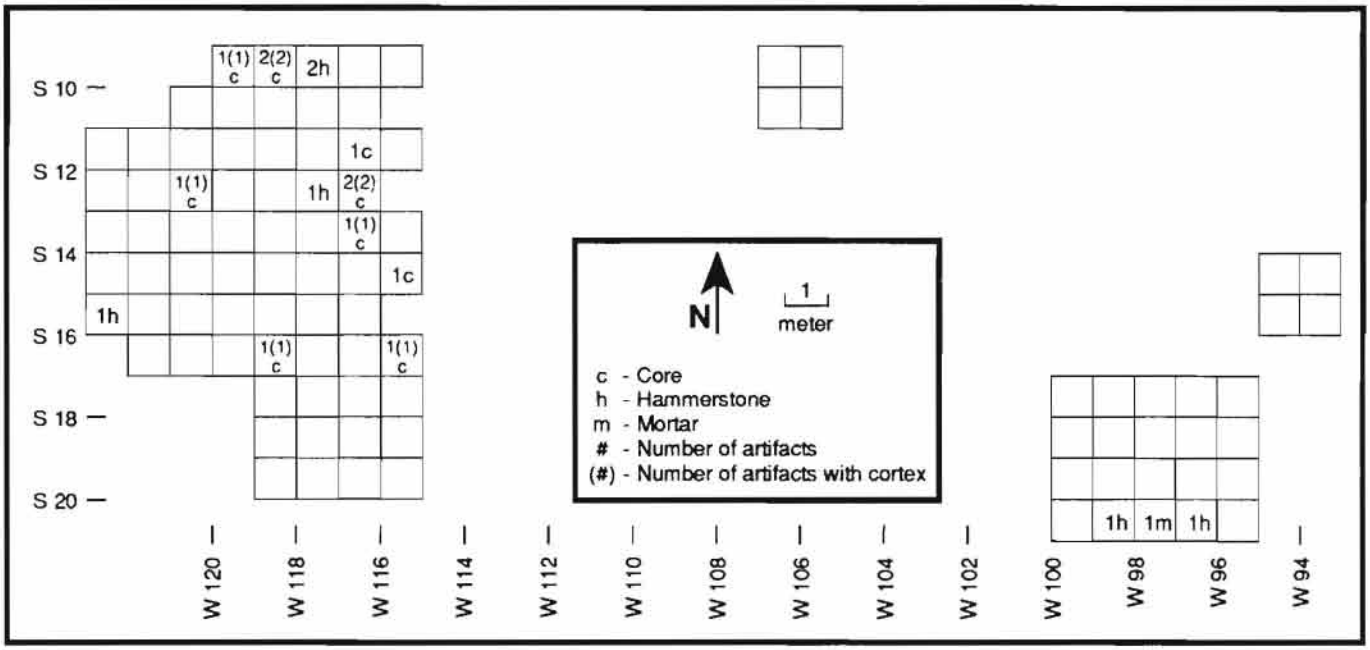


FIGURE 118

Woods Area - Ceramic Distribution

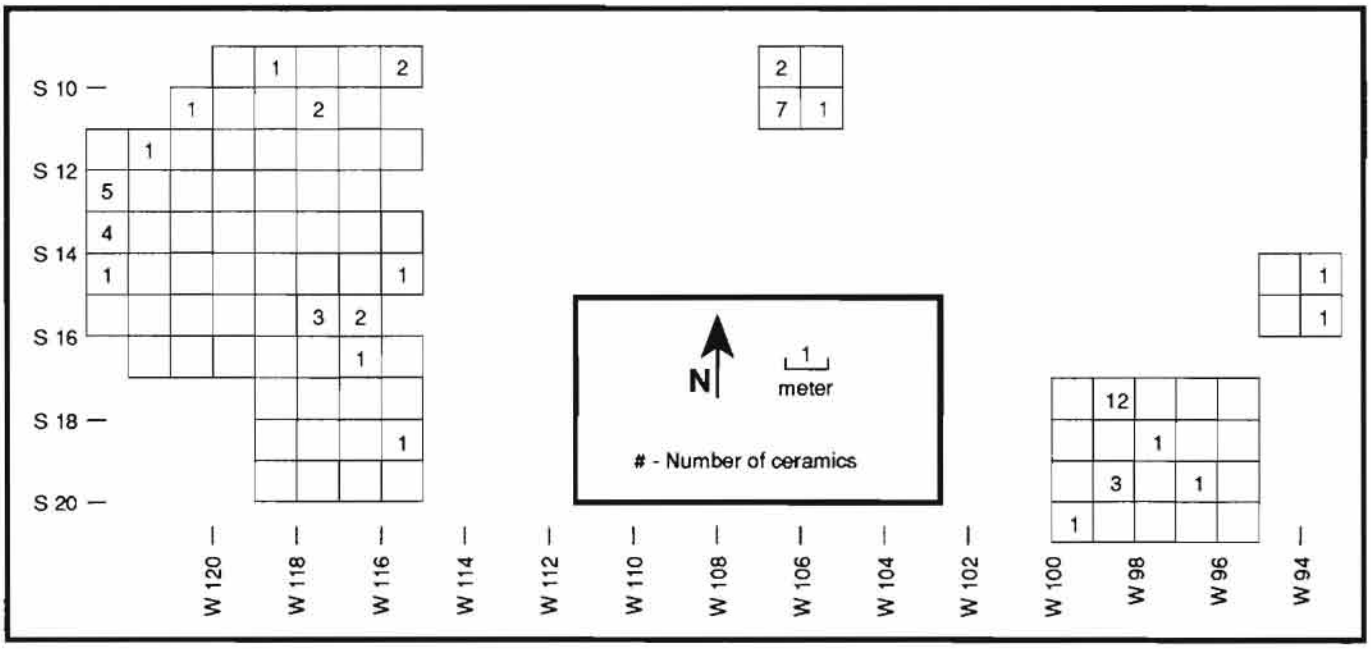
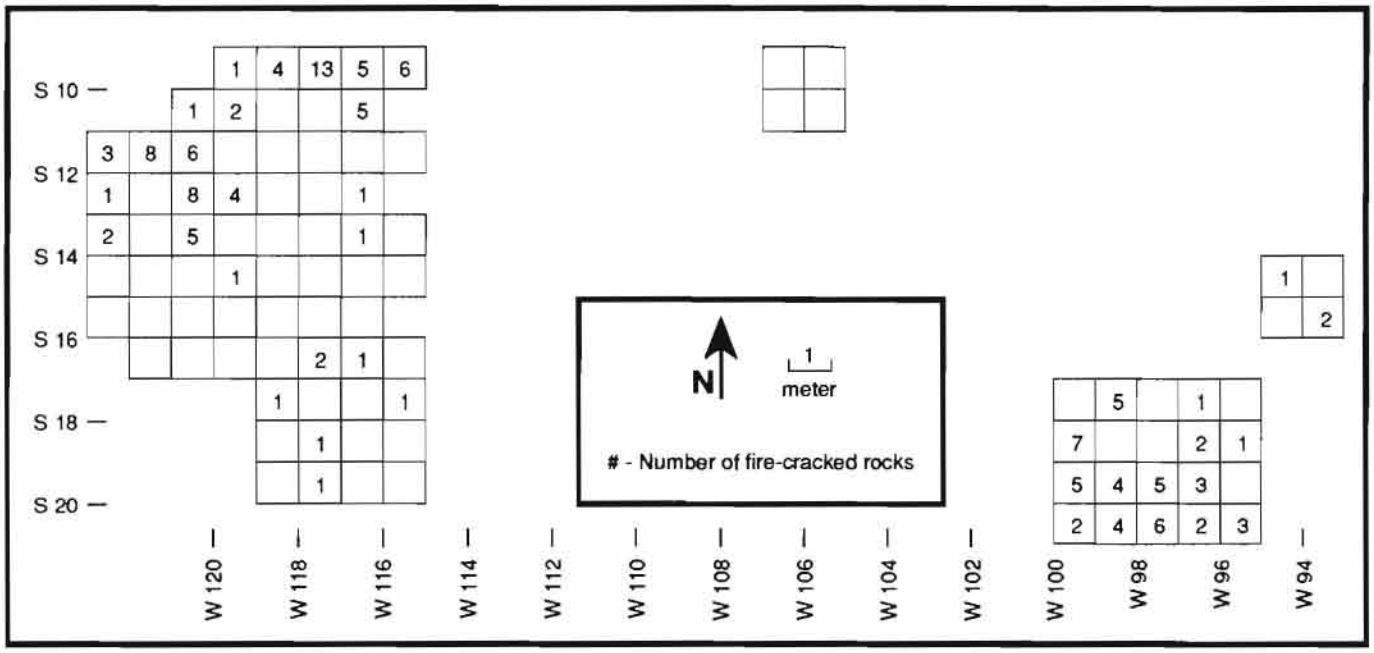


FIGURE 119

Woods Area - Fire-Cracked Rock Distribution



Tool distributions are shown in Figures 116 and 117 and the tool distributions are similar to that of debitage. Ceramics are also present in the excavation blocks and tended to be located on the periphery of Feature 1 (Figure 118). Fire-cracked rock was spread throughout both excavation blocks (Figure 119). The limited areas exposed and the mixing of artifacts from different time periods makes it difficult to interpret the artifact distributions from the Woods Area excavations. However, they do illustrate how artifacts from different occupations can become mixed within a single feature.

Analysis of Lithic Technologies

The interpretations of lithic technologies specific to the Woods Area are presented below. Additional analyses of topics in lithic technologies pertaining to all site areas are discussed in a separate section later in the report.

Table 52 shows a summary artifact catalog of the lithic artifacts from the Woods Area and notes the raw materials used, and the number of artifacts with cortex present, as was done for other areas. Table 53 is derived from Table 52 and shows the percentage of artifacts with cortex for each raw material. Table 54 is also derived from Table 52 and shows the raw material percentages used for each artifact type.

TABLE 52

Total Lithic Artifact Assemblage and Raw Materials - Woods Area

	RAW MATERIALS								
TOOL TYPE	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	TOTAL
Flakes	394 (43)	414 (127)	181 (67)	365 (123)	5 (0)	9 (0)	2 (0)	7 (1)	1377 (361)
Utilized flakes	4 (0)	11 (3)	7 (1)	11 (7)	0	0	0	0	33 (11)
Flake tools	2 (0)	6 (1)	5 (3)	5 (1)	0	0	0	0	18 (5)
Points	0	2 (0)	2 (0)	14 (0)	0	2 (0)	1 (0)	0	21 (0)
Early stage biface rejects	0	4 (1)	1 (0)	0	0	0	0	0	5 (1)
Late stage biface rejects	1 (0)	2 (0)	2 (1)	2 (0)	0	1 (0)	1 (0)	0	9 (1)
Other bifaces & fragments	3 (0)	5 (0)	2 (0)	2 (1)	0	0	0	0	12 (1)
Miscellaneous stone tools	1 (0)	1 (1)	0	0	0	1 (0)	1 (0)	0	4 (1)
Cores	2 (2)	7 (6)	4 (3)	4 (3)	0	0	0	0	17 (14)
TOTAL	407 (45)	452 (139)	204 (75)	403 (135)	5 (0)	13 (0)	5 (0)	7 (1)	1496 (395)

TABLE 53

Total Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Cortex Percentage - Woods Area

	RAW MATERIALS								
TOOL TYPE	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other	TOTAL
Flakes	11	31	37	34	0	0	0	14	26
Utilized flakes	0	27	14	64	--	--	--	--	33
Flake tools	0	17	60	20	--	--	--	--	28
Points	--	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0
Early stage biface rejects	--	25	0	--	--	--	--	--	20
Late stage biface rejects	0	0	50	0	--	--	--	--	11
Other bifaces and fragments	0	0	0	50	--	--	--	--	8
Miscellaneous stone tools	0	100	--	--	--	0	0	--	25
Cores	100	86	75	75	--	--	--	--	82
TOTAL	11	31	37	33	0	0	0	14	26

Table 53 shows that in the overall assemblage from the Woods Area, cortex is present on approximately 26 percent of the artifacts. When individual artifact types are considered, the cortex percentages are rather similar for the varied artifact types, except for cores which have a higher percentage. Cortex percentages are highest for quartz, jasper, and chert, compared to the other raw materials. These differences may indicate that secondary sources of cryptocrystalline materials were more commonly used than secondary sources of other materials. Based on the relationship between cortex percentage and tool production stages noted earlier, it is also possible that the higher cortex percentages for jasper and chert may indicate that more early stage tool production took place using these materials compared to the other raw materials.

Table 54 shows the varied use of lithic raw materials among the different artifact types, and quartz, quartzite, and jasper are the most commonly used stones. Quartz is the most commonly used material for all artifact types. Only very small amounts of quartzite, rhyolite, argillite, and ironstone

TABLE 54

Total Lithic Artifact Assemblage - Raw Material Percentage by Tool Type - Woods Area

	RAW MATERIALS							
TOOL TYPE	Quartzite	Quartz	Chert	Jasper	Rhyolite	Argillite	Ironstone	Other
Flakes	29	30	13	26	<1	1	<1	<1
Utilized flakes	12	33	21	33	0	0	0	0
Flake tools	11	33	28	28	0	0	0	0
Points	0	10	10	67	0	10	5	0
Early stage biface rejects	0	80	20	0	0	0	0	0
Late stage biface rejects	11	22	22	22	0	11	11	0
Other bifaces and fragments	25	42	17	17	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous stone tools	25	25	0	0	0	25	25	0
Cores	12	41	24	24	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	27	30	14	27	<1	1	<1	<1

are present. Because of the relatively high percentage of cortex in the artifact assemblage, the most commonly used materials were probably derived from local cobble and pebble deposits along the Leipsic River and on the surface of the Pollack Site.

Table 55 shows the varied tool types found in the Woods Area. Examples of some of the tools are shown in Figure 68 including a small blade core (Figure 68n), a bifacial side scraper (Figure 68o) and a trianguloid end scraper (Figure 68p). Examples of bifaces from Area C are shown in Figure 89(i - k). Not many examples of the varied tool types are present and some tool types are completely missing from the assemblage. The low number of tools may be due to the overall low artifact densities from this area of the site. However, the total lithic assemblage does include more than 1400 artifacts, and it would not be unreasonable to expect more examples of the formal tool types, such as the scrapers, other flake tools, and bifaces, to be present if they were being commonly used.

TABLE 55

Tool Types - Woods Area

Points/knives	21
Late stage bifaces	9
Early stage bifaces	5
Drills	0
Concave/biconcave scrapers	0
Bifacial side scrapers	1
Unifacial side scrapers	4
Trianguloid end scrapers	3
Slug-shaped unifaces	0
Wedges	1
Primary cores	14
Secondary cores	3
Denticulates	0
Gravers	0
Regular utilized flakes	30
Blade-like utilized flakes	3
Total	94