

## CONCLUSIONS

The artifact assemblages and their distributions seem to indicate that the Dairy Queen site is most accurately characterized as a transient procurement camp, probably related to hunting. The stone tool kit is extremely limited and is comprised primarily of projectile points and simple flake cutting tools. Some resharpening of points and late stage reduction of bifaces took place at the site, but the main flint knapping activity at the site was the production of flakes for use as cutting tools. The occupation of the site was long enough to warrant the construction of a hearth, but not long enough to warrant the construction of a structure, even a simple tent, which would produce a stone ring like the one identified at the nearby Hawthorn site (Custer and Bachman 1984). Thus, the Dairy Queen site is envisioned as a very transient camp used by a small party of hunters who were probably killing animals at the nearby poorly drained swamps. Simple butchering of animals, such as gutting, and limited tool kit refurbishing were the main activities at the site. Presumably, the hunters would have left the site with their gutted game and refurbished tools to complete the butchering at another nearby base camp, such as the Clyde Farm site (Custer 1982), or staging site, such as the nearby Hawthorn site (Custer and Bachman 1984). The transient nature of the occupation of the Dairy Queen site is probably due to the fact that flowing surface water is not as readily available in

the immediate site area as it is at other local sites.

It is interesting to compare the Dairy Queen site with other local sites dating to the Woodland I time period. Table 7 shows a comparison of the Dairy Queen site with a series of other Woodland I sites in terms of percentage of cortex, which indicates the degree of cobble utilization, and percentage of lithic raw material types. With respect to both cortex percentage and raw material utilization, the Dairy Queen site is most like the quarry reduction sites of the Delaware Chalcedony Complex (7NC-D-5, 7NC-D-3, 7NC-D-19). The Dairy Queen site is least like the cobble reduction sites (7NC-D-54, 7NC-D-55A, 7NC-D-55B, 7NC-D-62) and the Hawthorn hunting/staging camp (7NC-E-46). There are some similarities between the Dairy Queen site and one area of the Clyde Farm site (7NC-E-6A, Area 2B); however, the other base camps (7NC-E-6A, Area 2A and 7NC-E-6B) differ from Dairy Queen.

Based on the similarities of the lithic utilization patterns exhibited between the Dairy Queen site and the Delaware Chalcedony Complex reduction sites, the low incidence of cobble utilization, and the presence of a primary jasper core at the site, it is suggested here that the groups who used the Dairy Queen site came from somewhere to the west in the Christina drainage where they had replenished their tool kits at primary jasper outcrops of the Delaware Chalcedony Complex. If this interpretation is correct, the poorly drained woodlands of the Ogletown area and the drainage divide between the Christina and White Clay Creek drainages was utilized for hunting and gathering by groups coming from base camps both to the east and to the

TABLE 7

## LITHIC UTILIZATION COMPARISONS

Site	Function	Cortex %	Raw Material %				Ref.
			Jasper	Quartz	Chert	Qzite	
7NC-D-129	Procurement Camp	6	74	20	2	4	
7NC-E-46	Hunting/ Staging Camp	20	17	60	5	9	1
7NC-D-54	Cobble Reduction Base Camp	28	29	49	3	10	2
7NC-D-55A	Cobble Reduction Base Camp	45	12	22	4	47	2
7NC-D-55B	Cobble Reduction Base Camp	29	5	42	3	46	2
7NC-D-62	Cobble Reduction Base Camp	41	12	33	5	45	2
7NC-E-6A Area 2A	Macro-band Base Camp	9	50	16	11	17	3
7NC-E-6A Area 2B	Macro-band Base Camp	8	70	11	10	12	3
7NC-E-6B	Macro-band Base Camp	13	35	11	14	4	3
7NC-D-5	Primary Quarry Reduction Site	0	60	31	0	1	4
7NC-D-3	Primary Quarry Reduction Site	0	51	36	<1	2	4
7NC-D-19	Primary Quarry Reduction Site	0	74	26	0	0	4

## Reference Key:

- 1 - Custer and Bachman 1984
- 2 - Custer, Sprinkle, Flora, and Stiner 1981
- 3 - Custer 1982
- 4 - Custer, Ward, and Watson 1986

west. Further research at other sites in the local area may help to highlight lithic utilization variability and better define group territories and wandering ranges.

In conclusion, the Dairy Queen site is not eligible for the National Register due to its small size, limited range of functions, and partially disturbed context. Phase II excavations at the site produced useful information and completely excavated the site. No further work is recommended.