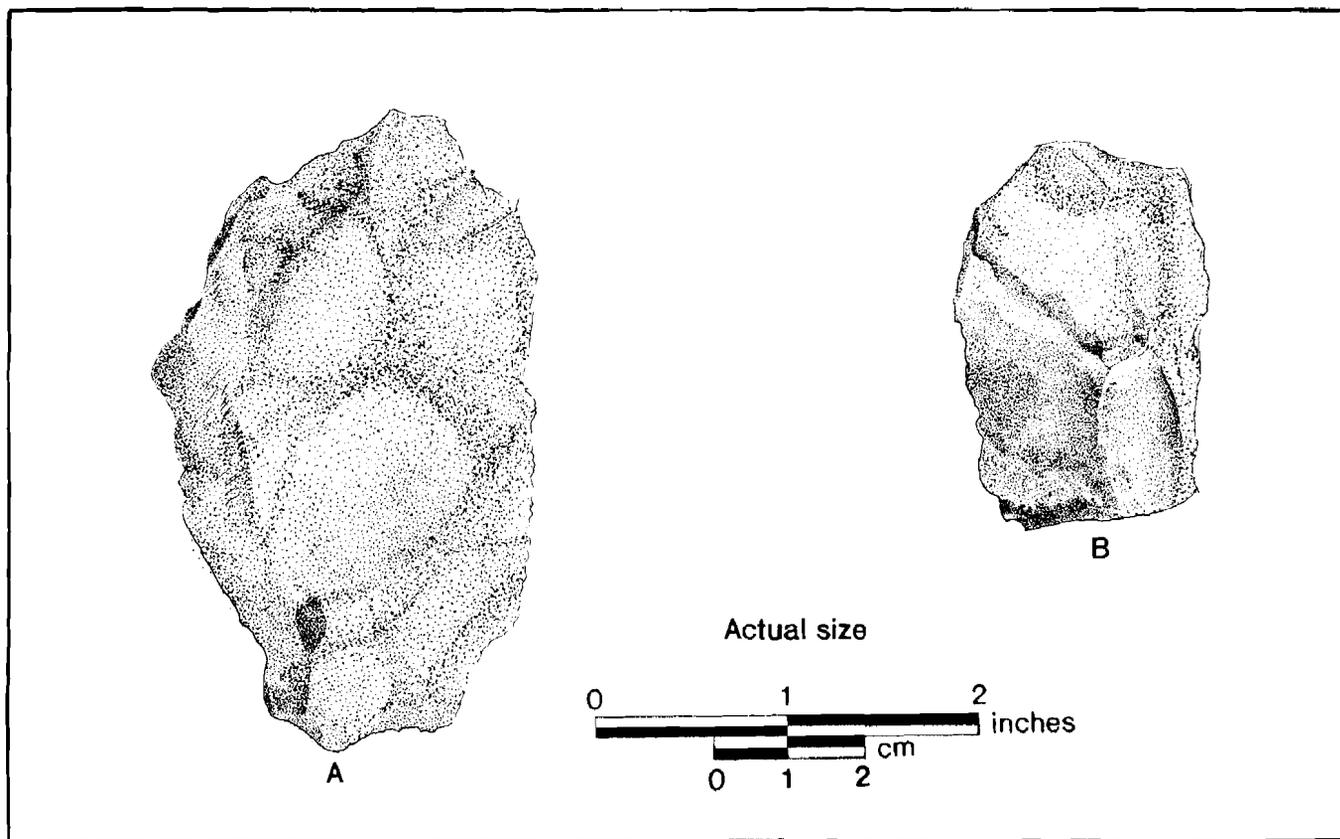


FIGURE 17
Cores from 7NC-D-130



Based on the limited variety of tool types, the paucity of features, the relatively small artifact assemblage, and the expedient core technology, the prehistoric occupation of the Williams Site represents a small transient camp occupied intermittently from late Paleo-Indian through Woodland II times.

IMPLICATIONS FOR REGIONAL PREHISTORY

The lithic resource use at the Williams Site can be compared to use patterns seen at other sites in the Delaware Fall Line and High Coastal Plain. Table 6 shows the percentage of cortex and raw material use among a variety of Woodland I lithic assemblages, and Figure 18 shows the locations of the

TABLE 6

COMPARATIVE LITHIC RESOURCE USE

Site	Function	Total Artifacts	Cortex %	Crypto %	QtQz %	Ref.
7NC-D-130	Staging	2051	13	59	37	--
7NC-D-137	Procure.	58	50	43	24	8
7NC-D-138	Procure.	54	0	59	23	8
7NC-D-140	Procure.	133	21	38	18	8
7NC-E-81	Procure.	155	9	66	12	7
7NC-D-129	Procure. Camp	1,749	6	76	24	5
7NC-E-46	Staging	10,512	20	22	69	1
7NC-D-54	Cobble Red. B.C.	1,288	28	32	59	2
7NC-D-55A	Cobble Red. B.C.	132	45	16	69	2
7NC-D-55B	Cobble Red. B.C.	2,304	29	8	88	2
7NC-D-62	Cobble Red. B.C.	475	41	17	78	2
7NC-E-6A						
Area 2A	Macro. B.C.	5,515	9	61	33	3
7NC-E-6A						
Area 2B	Macro. B.C.	6,206	8	80	23	3
7NC-E-6B	Macro. B.C.	2,949	13	49	15	3
7NC-D-5	Quarry Red.	94	0	60	32	4
7NC-D-3	Quarry Red.	368	0	51	38	4
7NC-D-19	Quarry Red.	653	0	74	26	1
7NC-D-100	Procure.	293	40	51	46	6

Key:

Crypto - Cryptocrystalline
 QtQz - Quartz/Quartzite
 Procure. - Procurement
 Cobble Red. B.C. - Cobble Reduction Base Camp
 Macro B.C. - Macro-band Base Camp
 Quarry Red. - Quarry Reduction

References:

- 1 - Custer and Bachman 1984
- 2 - Custer, Sprinkle, Flora, and Stiner 1981
- 3 - Custer 1982
- 4 - Custer, Ward, and Watson 1986
- 5 - Custer, Watson, Hoseth, and Coleman 1988
- 6 - Shaffer, Custer, Grettler, Watson, and DeSantis 1988
- 7 - Catts, Rappleye-Marsett, Custer, Cunningham, and Hodny 1988
- 8 - Catts, Hodny, and Custer 1989b

sites from which these assemblages were derived. A difference-of-proportion test was used to compare percentages of cortex, cryptocrystalline use, and quartz and quartzite use among all of the sites. The difference-of-proportion test was applied to evaluate percentage differences due to the varied sizes of the artifact assemblages shown in Table 6. Results of the overall comparisons are noted and described in Catts et al. (1989b:249-256), Appendix II and here we only note the placement of the Williams prehistoric assemblage in the lithic use classification system described in Catts et al. (1989b:256, Table 20).

TABLE 7

LITHIC USE CLASSIFICATION

CORTEX

	High		Low
<u>CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE:</u>	7NC-D-100 (P)		7NC-E-6A(2A) (BC)
High	7NC-D-137 (P)		7NC-D-19 (Q)
			7NC-D-129 (P)
			7NC-E-6A(2B) (BC)
			7NC-E-81 (P)
			7NC-D-130 (H/S)
Medium			7NC-D-138 (P)
			7NC-D-5 (Q)
			7NC-D-3 (Q)
			7NC-E-6B (BC)
			7NC-D-140 (P)
			7NC-D-54 (CBC)
			7NC-E-46 (H/S)
Low	7NC-D-55B (CBC)		
	7NC-D-55A (CBC)		
	7NC-D-62 (CBC)		

Key: BC - Base Camp
 Q - Quarry
 P - Procurement
 CBC - Cobble Reduction Base Camp
 H/S - Hunting/Staging Site

Table 7 shows the placement of the Williams Site in the classification system with respect to cryptocrystalline and cortex frequencies. The Williams Site falls in the grouping of sites with low cortex percentages and medium cryptocrystalline percentages. This placement reflects the availability of both primary cryptocrystalline materials and secondary cobbles in the site's vicinity. Similar patterns of lithic resource use were noted at sites in the Old Baltimore Pike survey area (Catts et al. 1989a:255-257).

RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The data recovery excavations at 7NC-D-130 were conducted in three separate steps: 1) the plowzone sampling, using randomly excavated test units; 2) mechanical stripping of the remainder of the plowzone from the site area, and 3) the identification and excavation of subsurface features at the site. Each of these steps built on the outcome of the preceding ones, and the data recovery test plan and excavation procedures, particularly after the completion of the plowzone sampling scheme, were continuously modified according to the results of that scheme. All totaled, over 200 cultural and non-cultural features were identified at the Williams Site. Included in this number were the remains of two dwellings (Structures I and II), a brick-lined well (Feature 2), an outbuilding or shed (Feature 1), eight apparent privy pits, and several major fencelines. Each of the parts of the data recovery program utilized at the Williams Site will be presented below, beginning with the