**Site Name:** QAS TRC-4

**Brief Description:** Early, Middle, & Late Archaic lithic scatter; Mid 19th-Early 20th century domestic trash scatter

**Site Number:** 18QU998

---

**Site Location and Environmental Data:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latitude</td>
<td>39.1450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude</td>
<td>-75.8053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site slope</td>
<td>0-5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Physiographic province:** Eastern Shore Coastal P

**Ethnobotany profile available:** No

**Maritime site:** Yes

**Nearest Surface Water:** Unnamed tributary of Long

**Topography:**
- Floodplain: No
- Hilltop/bluff: No
- Hillside: No
- Rockshelter/valley: Yes
- Upland flat: Yes
- Ridgetop: No
- Terrace: No
- Low terrace: No

**Owner:**
- Private: Yes
- Federal: No
- State of MD: Yes
- Regional/county/city: Yes
- Unknown: Yes

**Saltwater:** Freshwater

**Minimum distance to water:** 50 m

---

**Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paleolithic site</th>
<th>Woodland site</th>
<th>Contact period site</th>
<th>ca. 1820 - 1860</th>
<th>Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early archaic</td>
<td>Early woodland</td>
<td>ca. 1630 - 1675</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle archaic</td>
<td>Mid. woodland</td>
<td>ca. 1675 - 1720</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late archaic</td>
<td>Late woodland</td>
<td>ca. 1720 - 1780</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ethnic Associations (historic only):**

- Native American: Yes
- African American: No
- Anglo-American: Yes
- Hispanic: No

---

**Site Function Contextual Data:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prehistoric Contextual Data</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multi-component</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. ceremonial</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock art</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamlet</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell midden</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STU/lithic scatter</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockshelter/cave</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarry/extraction</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthen mound</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish weir</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cair</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production area</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial area</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other context</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Urban/Rural?**
- Rural: Yes

**Domestic**
- Multi-component: Yes
- Misc. ceremonial: Yes
- Rock art: No
- Shell midden: No
- STU/lithic scatter: Yes
- Quarry/extraction: Yes
- Fish weir: Yes
- Production area: Yes

**Historic Urban/Rural?**
- Rural: Yes

---

**Interpretive Sampling Data:**

**Prehistoric context samples**
- Flotation samples taken: Yes
- Soil samples taken: No
- Other samples taken: No

**Historic context samples**
- Flotation samples taken: No
- Soil samples taken: No
- Other samples taken: No
**Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory**

**Site Number:** 18QU998  
**Site Name:** QAS TRC-4

**Other name(s):**

**Brief Description:** Early, Middle, & Late Archaic lithic scatter; Mid 19th-Early 20th century domestic trash scatter

### Diagnostic Artifact Data:

#### Projectile Point Types

- Clovis
- Hardaway-Dalton
- Hardaway-Dalton
- Hardaway-Dalton
- Kirks (notch)
- Le Croy
- Morrow Mtn
- Guilford
- Brewerton
- Otter Creek
- Other

- Koens-Crispin
- Perkiomen
- Susquehana
- Piscataway
- Calvert
- Jacks RF (notch)
- Jacks RF (pent)
- Madison/Potomac
- LeViana

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

- Marcy Creek
- Hardaway-Dalton
- Palermo
- Kirk (stems)
- Wolfe Neck
- Vinette

- Popes Creek
- Coulbourn
- Watson
- Mockley
- Clemson Island
- Page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Shepard</th>
<th>Keyser</th>
<th>Yeocomico</th>
<th>Monongahela</th>
<th>Susquehannock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>斯塔福德相</th>
<th>陶制锡釉</th>
<th>陶制白瓷</th>
<th>英格兰红陶</th>
<th>英格兰软陶</th>
<th>欧洲绿陶</th>
<th>塘瓷</th>
<th>台伯斯陶</th>
<th>硅土陶</th>
<th>其他</th>
<th>未定</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Historic Sherd Types

- Ironstone
- Earthenware
- Staffordshire
- Tin Glazed
- Whiteware
- Porcelain
- Creamware

- Jackfield
- Whiteware
- Pearlware

- Mn Mottled
- North Devon
- Pearlware

- Staffordshire
- Tin Glazed
- Whiteware

- Astbury
- Jackfield

- Eng Dry-bodie
- Nottingham
- Rhenish
- Wt Salt-glazed

### Other Artifact & Feature Types:

#### Prehistoric Artifacts

- Flaked stone
- Ground stone
- Stone bowls
- Fire-cracked rock
- Ceramics (all)
- Other lichics (all)
- Other fired clay
- Other

- Modified faunal
- Unmod faunal
- Oyster shell
- Uncommon Obj.
- Floral material

- Other

#### Historic Artifacts

- Pottery (all)
- Glass (all)
- Architectural
- Furniture
- Arms
- Clothing
- Personal items

- Tobacco related
- Activity item(s)
- Faunal material
- Misc. kitchen
- Misc.
- Other

### Prehistoric Features

- Mound(s)
- Burial(s)
- Shell midden
- Ossuary
- Postholes/molds
- Other

- Storage/trash pit
- Burial(s)
- Other

### Lithic Material

- Fer quartzite
- Sil sandstone
- Jasper
- Chalcedony
- European flint
- Chert
- Ironstone
- Basalt
- Rhyolite
- Argilite
- Quartz
- Steatite
- Quartzite
- Sandstone

### Radiocarbon Data:

**Sample 1:** +/- years BP  Reliability  **Sample 2:** +/- years BP  Reliability  **Sample 3:** +/- years BP  Reliability

**Sample 4:** +/- years BP  Reliability  **Sample 5:** +/- years BP  Reliability  **Sample 6:** +/- years BP  Reliability

**Sample 7:** 0 +/- years BP  Reliability  **Sample 8:** +/- years BP  Reliability  **Sample 9:** +/- years BP  Reliability

- Additional radiocarbon results available
The QAS TRC-4 Site (18QU998) is an Early, Middle, & Late Archaic lithic scatter near Barclay in rural Queen Anne's County. The site also contains a minor mid 19th-early 20th century component (a domestic trash scatter) associated with nearby site 18QU740. The site is situated on a sand ridge in an agricultural field near the headwaters of a feeder stream to Tuckahoe Creek and associated wetlands. The local topography is characterized by relatively level landforms with gentle changes in elevations on terraces and remnant dunes and in swamps, marshes, and basin-like depressions. Before the arrival of Europeans, the site area was wooded in red and white oak, sweetgum, swamp maple, holly, beech, white cedar, and bald cypress. Native fruits, seeds, greens, and tubers would have provided important food sources to prehistoric inhabitants of this region. At the time of contact, early explorers reported abundant animal life on the lower Eastern Shore including deer, squirrels, badgers, opossums, rabbits, bears, beavers, otters, foxes, martins, minks, weasels, and numerous fish and bird species. Soils at the site were primarily Hurlock and Hammonton sandy loams.

The site was first identified in April of 2010, during the course of a Phase I survey of a 77 acre parcel proposed for construction of a ground-mounted photovoltaic (PV) solar facility. The Phase I work was required to meet State review requirements for issuance of a permit from the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Phase I entailed both surface collection and shovel test pit (STP) excavation. Across the entire 77 acre PV parcel, a total of 571 shovel test were excavated, re-identifying 2 previously documented sites, discovering two new sites (including 18QU998), and locating 2 isolated finds.

The Phase I archeological survey at Site 18QU998 yielded 112 artifacts (43 historic and 69 prehistoric) from 38 positive shovel tests and surface collection. The prehistoric assemblage is included in the tally provided below for both Phase I and II prehistoric assemblages. Diagnostic artifacts recovered during the Phase I survey included a single chert Lamoka point, a retouched bifurcate base, and a side-notched jasper point, dating occupation to the Archaic period. Based on these findings, Phase II testing was recommended at the site.

Phase II work was carried out in December of 2010. The Phase II investigations began with the excavation of 102 additional STPs in order to further define the site boundary and to identify the locations of any discrete artifact concentrations. The Phase II STPs were excavated at 7.5 m intervals. STPs measured 40 cm in diameter and were placed along the same grid used during the Phase I survey. Shovel tests were excavated by natural or cultural horizons until sterile soils were reached. Soils were screened through hardware cloth, and profiles were recorded on standardized forms using standard nomenclature and methods.

This shovel testing identified a .22 acre artifact concentration (Locus 1) in the central-southern portion of the site atop a small rise which dominates the site setting. The Phase II shovel testing guided the placement of seven 1 X 1 m test units. Shovel tests and test units identified two natural strata which generally consisted of an upper organic layer (Ao) of brown sandy loam, generally 20-30 cm thick, overlying a plowzone deposit (Ap) of yellowish brown sand, generally 20-25 cm thick.

Test units were hand-excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural stratigraphy until sterile subsoil was reached. All soils were screened through hardware cloth and all artifacts, including fire-cracked rock, were retained for analysis. Upon completion of test unit excavation, two soil profiles from each test unit wall were drawn and photographed. In addition to arbitrary level excavation in test units, auger boring samples were taken at the base of two test units and two shovel tests in order to provide a more complete understanding of soil deposition within the site boundaries.

The Phase II investigation recovered a total of 400 artifacts, including 282 prehistoric, 118 historic, and 4 faunal items. No subsurface cultural features or deeply buried cultural deposits were encountered at 18QU998. In addition, evidence of bioturbation and other disturbance was noted. The combined Phase I and II prehistoric assemblage consisted of 3 Jasper projectile points, 1 chert projectile point, 1 rhyolite projectile point, 5 biface fragments, 1 core, 3 scrapers, 1 utilized flake, 198 flakes (chert, quartz, quartzite, chalcedony, jasper, sandstone, and rhyolite), 100 lithic shatter fragments, 14 tested/split cobbles, and 18 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Projectile points include 1 Jasper LeCroy point, 1 chert LeCroy point, a retouched bifurcate base side-notched jasper point, a Jasper Poplar Island point, and a rhyolite Lamoka point.

Historic artifacts recovered during both Phase I and Phase II work at 18QU998 included 87 architectural artifacts (78 pieces of brick, 3 pieces of mortar, 2 hand-wrought nails, 2 unidentified nails, a piece of window glass, and a piece of metal hardware), 1 piece of shoe leather, 71 ceramic sherd (1 creamware, 6 whiteware, 2 yeloware, 60 redware, and 2 domestic stoneware), 4 pieces of container glass, a pipe bowl, and a gunflint. No historic cultural features or loci representing areas of concentrated historic activity were identified. Because historic document and maps provide no indication that a structure has ever been situated in the vicinity of 18QU998, the materials are thought to be related to the historic occupation at nearby site 18QU740 (see synopsis report).

Prehistoric artifacts recovered at site 18QU998 correspond to an Archaic-period lithic scatter. While the extant documentation from the site can provide some insight to our understanding of Archaic-period settlement patterns and lithic technology, further investigations of the site are not likely to enhance our understanding of regional prehistory. No subsurface features or deeply buried cultural deposits were recorded during Phase I and Phase II investigations. Due to lack of subsurface features and poor site integrity, site 18QU998 is considered to have limited research value and, as such, it should not be considered a significant cultural resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):
95001497