**Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory**

### Brief Description:

- Site Name: Croften Farms
- Other name(s): prehistoric lithic scatter

### Site Location and Environmental Data:

- **Latitude**: 39.0296
- **Longitude**: -76.6624
- **Elevation**: 34 m
- **Site slope**: 0

**Site setting**
- Site Setting restricted
- Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Site Function Contextual Data:

**Prehistoric**
- Multi-component: ![ ]
- Village: ![ ]
- Hamlet: ![ ]
- Base camp: ![ ]
- Rockshelter/cave: ![ ]
- Earthen mound: ![ ]
- Cairn: ![ ]
- Burial area: ![ ]
- Other context: ![ ]

**Archaeological site**
- Woodland site: ![ ]
- MD Adena: ![ ]
- Early woodland: ![ ]
- Mid. woodland: ![ ]
- Late woodland: ![ ]

**Unknown prehistoric context**
- Unknown: ![ ]

### Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

**Paleoindian site**
- Woodland site: ![ ]
- MD Adena: ![ ]
- Early woodland: ![ ]
- Mid. woodland: ![ ]
- Late woodland: ![ ]

**Archaic site**
- Woodland site: ![ ]
- MD Adena: ![ ]
- Early woodland: ![ ]
- Mid. woodland: ![ ]
- Late woodland: ![ ]

**Unknown prehistoric context**
- Woodland site: ![ ]
- MD Adena: ![ ]
- Early woodland: ![ ]
- Mid. woodland: ![ ]
- Late woodland: ![ ]

**Contact period site**
- Woodland site: ![ ]
- MD Adena: ![ ]
- Early woodland: ![ ]
- Mid. woodland: ![ ]
- Late woodland: ![ ]

**Unknown historic context**
- Woodland site: ![ ]
- MD Adena: ![ ]
- Early woodland: ![ ]
- Mid. woodland: ![ ]
- Late woodland: ![ ]

**Ethnic Associations (historic only)**

- **Native American**: ![ ]
- **Asian American**: ![ ]
- **African American**: ![ ]
- **Anglo-American**: ![ ]
- **Hispanic**: ![ ]
- **Unknown**: ![ ]
- **Other**: ![ ]

### Interpretive Sampling Data:

- **Prehistoric context samples**: ![ ]
- **Soil samples taken**: ![ ]
- **Other samples taken**: ![ ]

- **Historic context samples**: ![ ]
- **Soil samples taken**: ![ ]
- **Other samples taken**: ![ ]

**Archaeological context**
- **Flotation samples taken**: ![ ]
- **Historic context samples**: ![ ]
- **Soil samples taken**: ![ ]
- **Other samples taken**: ![ ]
## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

### Projectile Point Types
- Clovis
- Hardway-Dalton
- Palmar
- Kirk (notch)
- Kirk (stem)
- Le Croy
- Morrow Mtn
- Guilford
- Brewerton
- Otter Creek

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>Clovis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perkiomen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardway-Dalton</td>
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<td>Susquehana</td>
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<td>Palmar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vernon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirk (notch)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pisataway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirk (stem)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calvert</td>
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<tr>
<td>Le Croy</td>
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<td>Selby Bay</td>
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<td>Morrow Mtn</td>
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<td>Jacks RI (notch)</td>
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<td>Guilford</td>
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<td>Brewerton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madison/Potomac</td>
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<td>Otter Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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### Other Artifacts & Feature Types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
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<td>Prehistoric Artifacts</td>
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<td>Lithic Material</td>
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<td>Prehistoric Features</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Features</td>
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### Prehistoric Sherd Types
- Marcey Creek
- Dames Oqr
- Selden Island
- Accokeek
- Wolfe Neck
- Vineette

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<th>Type</th>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accokeek</td>
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</table>

### Historic Sherd Types
- Ironstone
- Jackfield
- Mn Mottled
- North Devon
- Pearlware
- Staffordshire
- Tin Glazed
- Whiteware
- Porcelain

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<tr>
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<td>Tin Glazed</td>
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<td>Whiteware</td>
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<td>Porcelain</td>
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</table>

### Lithic Material
- Jasper
- Chert
- Rhyolite
- Quartz
- Flint

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jasper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chert</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhyolite</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flint</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Radiocarbon Data:

- Sample 1: +/- years BP
- Sample 2: +/- years BP
- Sample 3: +/- years BP
- Sample 4: +/- years BP
- Sample 5: +/- years BP
- Sample 6: +/- years BP
- Sample 7: +/- years BP
- Sample 8: +/- years BP
- Sample 9: +/- years BP
Crofton Farms, or 18AN935, is a prehistoric lithic scatter near Crofton in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site contains occupations that may date to the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland periods. At the time of its discovery, the site was situated in a plowed field on a broad, level upland flat located in the headwater region of the Little Patuxent River. A small, unnamed and intermittent, west-flowing stream runs to the south of the site. Prior to historic clearing for agriculture, the local landscape would likely have consisted of oak-hickory-pine and oak-chestnut associations. Because of the proximity of the river, the plentiful supply of fish and migratory birds, as well as available wild game, the area would have been a rich and diverse setting for prehistoric as well as historic habitation. Soils at the site are Collington sandy loams and Monmouth soils.

The site was first identified in June of 1993 during the course of a Phase I archeological survey. The survey was conducted on a 68.6 acre parcel of land comprising the (then) proposed Crofton Farms residential development. The work was completed in compliance with Article 26, Title 3-109 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision Regulations which requires consideration for archeological resources as part of the subdivision review process.

The Phase I fieldwork consisted of a pedestrian survey and field reconnaissance of the area that would be impacted by residential development. Shovel testing was also conducted in area with poor ground visibility and when artifacts were encountered during surface collection. Site 18AN935 was discovered in a plowed field through surface collection.

The field methods involved walking in linear paths spaced 2 to 3 meters apart. Whenever a single artifact was found, shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated around the location of the find on a 10 meter grid pattern. If no additional artifacts were found at the 1 meter interval, STPs were placed at 5 meter intervals, then at 2.5 meter intervals along the same grid lines. This testing strategy aided in determining if the artifact was an isolated find or associated with an archeological site. All of the STPs measured 50 cm square and extended through the plowzone and at least 15 cm into the B horizon soil. All shovel test fill was screened through hardware cloth and examined for cultural data.

Artifacts recovered from 18AN935 during the Phase I survey included 1 quartzite Selby Bay-like blade, 5 cores, 16 flakes, 2 pieces of shatter, 6 chunks, and 1 chert cobble fragment. Raw materials include quartz (20), quartzite (4), chert (3), rhyolite (1) and jasper (3). Based on these findings, and the fact that the site could not be avoided during the construction phase of the residential development, a Phase II testing program was initiated.

Phase II work at 18AN935 entailed surface collection, shovel testing, and the excavation of a single 1 X 1 m test unit. The surface collection was conducted because the field had been re-disked and rainwashed and since several artifacts were visible on the ground surface, these were plotted with a surveyor's transit and tape. This was conducted as a means of further studying the areal distribution and frequency of cultural remains.

The second step in the Phase II testing program at 18AN935 consisted of the hand excavation of 50 X 50 cm shovel test pits on a 5 meter grid pattern across the site. A total of 98 STPs were excavated across the site. Each STP was excavated in natural layers, through the plow-disturbed “A” horizon and at least 15 cm into the “B” soil horizon. All soils excavated in this manner were dry screened through hardware cloth, and the “B” horizon soil in each STP was examined for evidence of in situ remains. Soil color and other appropriate data were recorded.

The third stage of the Phase II testing consisted of the excavation of a single 1 X 1 meter test unit within the portion of the site containing the greatest artifact concentrations to examine the subsoil for subsurface features. The test unit was excavated in arbitrary 10 cm deep layers (within the plowzone) and soils were screened through hardware cloth. The test unit was excavated to the deepest level of potential cultural stratification and at least 15 cm into the sterile soil horizon.

The field testing revealed a generally consistent soil profile across the entire site. The uppermost or plowzone layer consisted of roughly 20-26 cm of silty loam containing some pebbly quartz. This layer thinned out to approximately 18-21 cm near the northern limits of the site as the result of downslope erosion. In addition, the shovel tests and 1 X 1m test unit revealed the presence of deep peel scours criss-crossing the underlying subsoil (or culturally sterile “B” horizon). All of the prehistoric artifacts encountered during Phase II work came from the plowzone layer.

No prehistoric features were identified.

A total of 91 artifacts were recovered during the Phase II testing. All of the materials recovered were lithics. The assemblage consisted of 1 rhyolite Brewerton Eared-notched point, another quartzite Selby Bay-like biface, 2 other biface fragments (1 rhyolite, 1 quartz), 3 cores (1 chert, 2 quartz), 74 flakes (55 rhyolite, 16 quartz, 2 chert, 1 quartzite, ), 9 worked quartz chunks, and 1 quartz pebble tool.

Both Phase I and Phase II excavations at 18AN935 reveal that the locale was quite possibly the scene of one or more short-term encampments associated with hunting and/or plant food collecting. The single quartz pebble tool, rhyolite projectile point, and debitage recovered during the study suggest that hide processing, possibly limited food processing, and tool maintenance tasks were taking place at the site. Therefore, the site may have been a temporary campsite for groups traveling through the region.

The rhyolite Brewerton point found during the Phase II study indicates that the area was utilized during the Late Archaic Period. The rhyolite material at the site may actually be associated with a short-term Late Archaic Period occupation. It is possible that the rhyolite material was traded or carried to the site in small blocks or early stage bifaces because no outcroppings of knappable rhyolite are known to occur in the general vicinity. The presence of a larger percentage of secondary and tertiary rather than primary flakes also indicates that blocks and early stage bifacial cores were carried to the area and finished.

The site may have been occupied again during the Middle Woodland period based on the presence of two quartzite bifaces which are reminiscent of Selby Bay type projectile points. The fact that the tools are fragmented, however, precludes further discussion regarding this interpretation.

The fact that no subsurface features were exposed during the Phase II testing was not surprising given the nature of the plowzone soil. In some areas of the site, the plowzone directly overlay subsoil containing deep plowscars and rotted vegetation. It is likely that had features been present at the site they would have been destroyed by plowing. Thus, the site likely has no remaining research potential.
### Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
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<td>prehistoric lithic scatter</td>
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</table>

**Site Number:** 18AN935

**Site Name:** Croften Farms

**Brief Description:** prehistoric lithic scatter

**External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):**

| 00000741 |