



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN57

Site Name: Katcef, J. Beck

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Pigeon House

Historic

Brief Description:

stratified Late Archaic overlapping camp sites, Paleoindian, E, M, & LA and E, M, & LW base camps

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 8

SCS soil & sediment code Bm,EsE

Latitude 38.9839 Longitude -76.6994

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 0

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

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

Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Ropers Branch

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Paleoindian site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Woodland site <input type="checkbox"/> | Contact period site <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1820 - 1860 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Archaic site <input type="checkbox"/> | MD Adena <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1630 - 1675 <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1860 - 1900 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Early archaic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Early woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1675 - 1720 <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1900 - 1930 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Middle archaic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Mid. woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1720 - 1780 <input type="checkbox"/> | Post 1930 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Late archaic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Late woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1780 - 1820 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Unknown prehistoric context <input type="checkbox"/> | | Unknown historic context <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | Unknown context <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- | | |
|---|---|
| Native American <input type="checkbox"/> | Asian American <input type="checkbox"/> |
| African American <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Anglo-American <input type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

- | | |
|---|---|
| Multi-component <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Misc. ceremonial <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Village <input type="checkbox"/> | Rock art <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hamlet <input type="checkbox"/> | Shell midden <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Base camp <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | STU/lithic scatter <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/> | Quarry/extraction <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Earthen mound <input type="checkbox"/> | Fish weir <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cairn <input type="checkbox"/> | Production area <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Burial area <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other context <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related
- Bridge
- Ford

Educational

Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken U

Flotation samples taken U

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Koens-Crispin		5
Clovis		
Perkiomen		5
Hardaway-Dalton		9
Susquehana		
Palmer		42
Vernon		
Kirk (notch)	21	127
Piscataway		
Kirk (stem)	1	48
Calvert		
Le Croy	3	15
Selby Bay		
Morrow Mntn	6	
Jacks Rf (notch)		
Guilford	11	10
Jacks Rf (pent)		
Brewerton	19	41
Madison/Potomac		
Otter Creek	2	1
Levanna		

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	9	Popes Creek	18	Shepard		Keyser	
Dames Qtr		Coulbourn		Townsend	10	Yeocomico	
Selden Island		Watson		Minguannan		Monongahela	
Accokeek	74	Mockley	22	Sullivan Cove		Susquehannock	
Wolfe Neck		Clemson Island		Shenks Ferry			
Vinette		Page		Moyaone			
				Potomac Crk	3		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury		Jackfield		Tin Glazed		English Brown	
Borderware		Mn Mottled		Whiteware		Eng Dry-bodied	
Buckley		North Devon		Porcelain		Nottingham	
Creamware		Pearlware				Rhenish	
						Wt Salt-glazed	

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Other fired clay			
Flaked stone	10759	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	8	Modified faunal	
Stone bowls		Unmod faunal	
Fire-cracked rock	721	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	460	Uncommon Obj.	
Rimsherds		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Steatite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Tobacco related		7	
Pottery (all)	1	Activity item(s)	
Glass (all)	1	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural		Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture		Misc. kitchen	
Arms		Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing		Misc.	
Personal items		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

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: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC, Anne Arundel County Planning and Zoning

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Katcef Site (also known as the J. Beck Site or the Pigeon House Site) is a multi-component prehistoric site: the archeological remnants of a series of overlapping base camps with occupations from the Early Archaic to Late Woodland time periods. The site is situated on an expansive terrace overlooking the Patuxent River near Crofton in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Katcef was originally recorded by MHT as two individual archeological sites, 18AN57 and 18AN58, in 1970. Subsequent work at both sites and in the area in-between led to the realization that it is actually one continuous site situated along the large river terrace (hereafter referred to as 18AN57 or Katcef). The surrounding environment is characterized as a mild, temperate climate with mixed deciduous and coniferous growth. The soils are largely Galestown loamy sands.

The site was first identified in the late 1960s by local collector Thomas Mayr. It was officially reported to the State Archeologist by another local collector, Robert Ogle and was given the site numbers 18AN57 and 18AN58 (see above) in January of 1970. Ogle collected within a large transect of soil exposed during vegetation clearance either in the late 1960s or early 1970s. Examinations of his collection from Katcef (both 18AN57 and 18AN58) made in 1972 and 1980 revealed that he had recovered 17 Kirk corner-notched points, 1 Kirk stemmed point, 2 St. Albans points, 3 LeCroys, 6 Morrow Mountains, 11 Guilfords, 112 Piscataway points, 2 Otter Creeks, 42 Vernon points, 19 Brewertons, 49 Holmes points, 4 Savannah River points, 5 Koens-Crispin points, 5 Perkiomen Broadspers, 9 Susquehanna Broadspers, 16 Orient fishtails, 48 Calvert points, 30 Rossvilles, 15 Selby Bays, 10 Jack's Reef Pentagonal points, 1 Levanna point, 36 Madison points, 5 Potomac points, 13 unidentified points or point fragments, 3 drills, 4 groundstone axes, 2 pestles, a bannerstone fragment, 2 other lithics (possible use-modified tools), 9 Marcey Creek sherds, 74 Accokeek sherds, 18 Pope's Creek sherds, 29 Mockley cord-marked, 22 Mockley net-impressed, 10 Rappahannock sherds, and 3 Potomac Creek sherds.

Also in the late 1960s, the University of Maryland held field schools in the southern portion of the Katcef site. They excavated in two large blocks over at least two summers. Large quantities of ceramics were reportedly recovered. Unfortunately, no site report is available for these excavations and the ultimate disposition of the recovered materials is unknown.

In 1976, Ray Korman, a member of the Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM) conducted investigations at Katcef of an unidentified nature. At the time, a significant portion of the site was being impacted by sand and gravel mining. Korman reported encountering a cache of 19 quartzite blades and a hearth in one of these cleared areas. The two features were only about 61 cm (2 ft) away from each other. The 19 contracting stem blades were situated in two layers in a cluster no more than 30 cm in diameter. The hearth consisted of a cluster of 11 fire-cracked rocks with no other associated artifacts.

The first well-documented and professional work conducted at 18AN57 occurred in the late summer of 1977. At that time a preliminary reconnaissance survey was being carried out in Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties by the Maryland Geological Survey. The study was carried out because of planned improvements to Maryland Route 3. At the time, Route 3 was under consideration for possible realignment and/or reconstruction in order to facilitate the relatively heavy flow of traffic on the existing road. The work entailed a "windshield survey" of the entire project corridor and pedestrian reconnaissance of all previously identified sites, exposed surfaces (plowed fields, tree falls, erosion cuts, etc.), and any areas ecologically favorable for site location in heavily vegetated areas. Since Katcef was a known site, it was examined on foot and several artifacts were collected. Artifacts collected from the Katcef site in 1977 included 1 quartz Piscataway point, 1 rhyolite biface fragment, and 102 pieces of debitage (68 quartz, 17 quartzite, and 17 rhyolite).

In late June through early August of 1989, the Potomac River Archaeology Survey (PRAS) conducted a combined Phase I/II investigation at 18AN57 and in the immediate environs. At that time, the site was threatened by construction of a new residential development known as Patuxent River Estates. The archeological survey was a condition of sub-division approval under Article 26, Title 3-109 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision Regulations. The survey was conducted in response to the developer's request to provide information on the presence of possible historic and prehistoric cultural resources located in the area.

The 1989 project entailed the excavation of 337 shovel test pits (STPs) in transects laid out across the potential subdivided lots. Shovel tests were spaced every 30.5 meters (100 ft) in sparsely vegetated areas and every 15.24 m (50 ft) in the more wooded portions of the site. STPs were excavated to a depth of 30.5-76.2 cm (12-30 in). The results of the shovel test pit survey indicated six areas of possible significance.

Once areas of probable significance were located, twenty-two 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) test units were excavated. Due to the rather homogenous nature of the soils, the test units were excavated in arbitrary 7.6 cm (3 in) levels. The test units were excavated to a depth of 30.5-91 cm (12 to 36 inches). Excavation was ceased after two consecutive arbitrary levels were found to be sterile. STPs and test units in the more wooded areas were characterized by a layer of dark grayish-brown sand followed by yellowish-brown sand, while test units and STPs in more open areas were characterized by only yellowish-brown sand. All dirt from the STPs and test units was screened through hardware cloth and carefully examined for artifacts.

Artifacts recovered during the 1989 Phase I/II project included 1 quartzite Holmes-like broadspear point, 1 quartzite broadspear, 393 quartzite flakes, 298 quartz flakes, 35 rhyolite flakes, 3 chert flakes, 1 siltstone flake, and 1 black flint flake. The broadspears indicate a later Late Archaic occupation (ca. 2200-1500 BC) focused on riverine resources. Based on these findings, Phase III data recovery was recommended.

Phase III work was carried out in the spring of 1990, again, by the PRAS. The data which resulted from the Phase I/II investigations helped to determine the location of the Phase III excavation blocks. Initially, two blocks that were 4.6 X 4.6 m (15 X 15 ft) were established to further test the Late Archaic deposits identified the previous year. Each block was gridded into 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) units and the blocks were designated Grid 1 and Grid 2.

At the recommendation of the Anne Arundel County Archeologist, additional shovel test pits were excavated in the northern portion of the site in an area that Robert Ogle reported seeing hearth's eroding down the edge of a gravel quarry pit. Fifty additional STPs were excavated at 7.6 m (25 ft) intervals between transects and 7.6-15.24 m (25-50 ft) intervals between STPs. A third excavation block (Grid 3), 3.7 X 3.7 m (12 X 12 ft) in extent, was placed in this area when one of the shovel tests produced 2 Holmes points.

Two additional blocks were later established to further test the Late Archaic site area. Grid 4 was situated south, south-west of Grid 2, while Grid 5 was located north, north-east of Grid 1. Both blocks were initially 2.7 X 2.7 m (9 X 9 ft) in extent. Additional excavation units had to be extended off of both Grid 2 and Grid 5. In all, a total of seventy-seven 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) units were excavated: 25 units in Grid 1, 29 units in Grid 2, 5 units in Grid 3, 4 units in Grid 4,



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and 14 units in Grid 5.

Shovel test pits were excavated using procedures established during the Phase I/II project (see above). All test units were excavated by means of hand troweling and flat shoveling in 15 cm (6 in) arbitrary levels. All soil was screened through hardware mesh. Appropriate soils and artifact data were recorded on standardized forms. If features were present they were drawn to scale, in most cases bisected, and photographed. A feature sheet was also completed in addition to the level form. For each unit, a wall profile (in most cases the north wall) was drawn. Representative wall profiles were photographed. In most cases, units were excavated to at least a 91 cm depth. Excavation ceased after at least one arbitrary level of completely culturally sterile soil was removed.

A total of 1,652 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Grid 1, including one greenstone $\frac{3}{4}$ grooved axe, projectile points and knives, and fire-cracked rock. One prehistoric cultural feature was encountered as well, a concentration of fire-cracked rock that probably represents a disturbed hearth. The prehistoric Phase III assemblage from Grid 1 consisted of 9 Holmes points, 1,439 flakes, and 175 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Most of the materials were concentrated in the upper levels of this area, suggesting that a living floor might be present.

A total of 5,480 artifacts were recovered from Grid 2, including diagnostic artifacts, flakes, and fire-cracked rock. No prehistoric cultural features were encountered. The Phase III prehistoric assemblage from this area consisted of 5 Holmes points, 11 Piscataway points, 4 Kirk notched points, 6 other points/point fragments, 5,065 flakes, and 354 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Most of the materials were located within a single stratum (Level 3). Though an intact feature was encountered, dense concentrations of fire-cracked rock suggest that a hearth or hearths were once present. This concentration indicates a living floor in which there was a hearth and large quantities of secondary lithic reduction flakes.

Based on the Phase III shovel-testing, it was thought that the amount of disturbance due to gravel quarrying in the Grid 3 area was minimal. However, after the excavation of units, it was obvious that the disturbance was great. Only 132 artifacts were recovered from Grid 3 and no features were encountered. The prehistoric assemblage from the Grid 3 area consisted of 1 Holmes point, an unidentifiable point tip, 55 flakes, and 30 fire-cracked rock fragments.

The area of Grid 4 was similarly unproductive. No features were encountered and 203 artifacts were recovered. The prehistoric assemblage from Grid 4 consisted of 157 flakes and 32 pieces of fire-cracked rock.

A total of 1,922 artifacts were recovered from Grid 5, including diagnostic artifacts, flakes, and fire-cracked rock. One cultural feature, a hearth, was encountered. What was thought to be a charcoal sample was taken from the center of the hearth, but when sent out for analysis, it was determined to be a mineral deposit. Thus, no date was available for the hearth. The prehistoric assemblage recovered from the Grid 5 area consisted of 3 Piscataway points, 6 Holmes points, 4 other points/point fragments, 1,784 flakes, and 119 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Most of the materials were located within a single stratum (Level 3). This concentration indicates a living floor in which there was a hearth and large quantities of secondary lithic reduction flakes.

Taking the excavations in Grids 1, 2, and 5 into consideration, the majority (50%) of diagnostic artifacts recovered were Holmes points or related knives, followed closely by Piscataway points which accounted for 41%. The Kirk points represent only 9% of the diagnostic inventory. There is a strong correspondence between the percentages of various lithic raw materials used for flakes and those materials used for finished points. Quartz is the most common materials, with quartzite being less common, and rhyolite quite rare. Fire-cracked rock was predominantly quartz (82%). Tool variety is small, and secondary tool reduction was prevalent.

Based on all of the available data, the primary components at the site are a Kirk (Early Archaic) component, and Piscataway and Holmes (Late Archaic) component. The Early Archaic stratified component is present only in Grid 2. The Late Archaic component was encountered in all Phase III grids, though in Grid 1, no Piscataway points were recovered. Piscataway points were recovered in significant quantities in Grids 2 and 5. It can be assumed that this site was re-visited a number of times since the large number of points might indicate a high loss of curated tools.

The northern boundary of the site remains to be established. It is likely that there were several short-term occupations within the site as illustrated by the different components. Within the components there appears to be several focused loci as well. The vertical focus of the site clearly is Level 3 (a depth of 30-46 cm).

The lithic assemblages' characteristics, along with the close proximity to the Patuxent River, suggest that the site was a revisited hunting camp. The hunting camp was most likely close to an associated but unknown larger seasonal base camp, since there is no evidence of animal processing (lack of scrapers, etc.). It is doubtful that the site was a semi-permanent base camp since the tool variety is small. The large number of small secondary reduction flakes can be explained by activities such as creating points from pre-forms or prepared cores. This practice can also be associated with hunting activities.

This site is significant for a number of reasons. For one, stratified multi-component Archaic sites in the Middle Atlantic, and in particular, Maryland, are rare. The presence of a buried Kirk component is particularly important. In addition, very few seasonal extraction camps, such as hunting camps, have been excavated. This is part of the overall seasonal cycle that has been observed frequently.

One of the most important findings was the definite link between Piscataway and Holmes components in the Late Archaic. Based on the data discussed previously, there is evidence that the Piscataway component predates the Holmes (broadspears) component somewhat. The chronology of Piscataway points has been debated for many years. Some argue that Piscataway points belong to Woodland Periods, while others argue that it belongs to the Late Archaic. Based on data recovered from this site, it clearly belongs to the Late Archaic period.

Clearly this site is significant not only for Anne Arundel County archeology, but also for all of Maryland archeology as well. The fact that the northern boundaries of the site are not well established, suggests that intact portions of 18AN57 may be preserved to the north and in areas that were not impact by the housing construction of the 1990s. The site should still be considered a significant archeological resource.

Ogle's Katcef collection has been separated into lots based on how the artifacts were sorted and labeled by Ogle. However, the exact location of these lots within the site is uncertain at present. The analysis of the prehistoric artifacts from Ogle's Katcef assemblage mirrors what has been previously found here. Specifically, the significant amount of Late Archaic, Terminal Archaic, and Early Woodland artifacts coincides with the interpretation of Katcef as a significant Late Archaic site. Ogle's prehistoric finds date from the Late Woodland all the way back to the Paleoindian period, with two Clovis points, a possible Hardaway point and an unidentified lanceolate made of a Miocene sandstone. The Paleoindian component is interesting, particularly because the collection also included a number of flake debitage that are most likely associated with Paleoindian point production, overshot flakes, as well as flakes from a wide variety of



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exotic lithic materials. There are also a significant number of Early Archaic projectile points and a number of tools which could be associated with either a Paleoindian or Early Archaic assemblage including Edgefield Scrapers and Pieces Esquille (or wedges).

Eight Meadowood and Hellgrammite points were also identified as part of the Early Woodland period component at Katcef as well as a number of fragments of possible Vinette pottery, a gravel-tempered cord marked interior/exterior ceramic. Vinette I is an Early Woodland (to Middle Woodland period in Maryland) pottery that was widely distributed across the Northeast and often contemporaneous with the Meadowood interaction sphere, with dates in Maryland of approximately 3000-2100 years ago. However, in Maryland Vinette has only been found on archaeological sites in western Maryland and Cecil County (sites like Barton Complex, 18AG3 in Allegany County and Conowingo, 18CE14 in Cecil County), suggesting that the northern portion of the state is the boundary of the Vinette range. The possible presence of Vinette on the Smith site could have implications for the interpretation of Early Woodland period sites across the region.

Ogle's Katcef assemblage also contains historic artifacts which point to an 18th-century domestic occupation of the site. Despite the amount of previous research on the site, there has been no official documentation of Katcef's historic components. Ogle's data adds a new 18th-century component to this already important site.

Early researchers noted the potential for disturbance of the prehistoric site by 19th-century agriculture, an early 20th-century sawmill, and late 20th-century sand and gravel extraction. Many of these activities could now be considered archaeological components in their own right. Today, the site is on a mix of public and private land. Despite some disturbance from a 1990s housing development, much of the site is thought to be intact and significant. The site does not appear to be threatened by climate change or further development, but it should continue to be monitored due its high significance and inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006576, 00000654, 00000667, Site Files, 95008839