### Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

**Site Name:** Ege-Layhill

**Site Number:** 18MO304

**Other name(s):**

**Brief Description:** Early Archaic & Early Woodland short-term camp

**Physiographic province:** Eastern Piedmont

**Maryland Archeological Research Unit No.:** 12

**SCS soil & sediment code:**

**Terrestrial site:**

**Underwater site:**

**Ethnobotany profile available:**

**Maritime site:**

**Nearest Surface Water:**

- **Name (if any):** Unnamed tributary of North
- **Salinity:** Freshwater
- **Saltwater:** Stream/river
- **Freshwater:** Ocean
- **Estuary/tidal river:** Swamp
- **Tidewater/marsh:** Lake or pond
- **Swamp:** Spring
- **Lake or pond:**
- **Minimum distance to water:** 50 m

### Site Location and Environmental Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Elevation</th>
<th>Site slope</th>
<th>Site setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39.0986</td>
<td>-77.0341</td>
<td>134 m</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-Site Setting restricted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **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**

### Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paleoindian site</th>
<th>Woodland site</th>
<th>Archaic site</th>
<th>Early archaic</th>
<th>Middle archaic</th>
<th>Late archaic</th>
<th>Unknown prehistoric context</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woodland site</td>
<td>MD Adena</td>
<td>Early woodland</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Med. woodland</td>
<td>Late woodland</td>
<td>Unknown historic context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown context</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Contact period site:**
- **ca. 1820 - 1860**
- **ca. 1630 - 1675**
- **ca. 1675 - 1720**
- **ca. 1720 - 1780**
- **Post 1930**
- **Y=Confirmed, P=Possible**

### Site Function Contextual Data:

#### Prehistoric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multi-component</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Hamlet</th>
<th>Base camp</th>
<th>Rockshelter/cave</th>
<th>Earthen mound</th>
<th>Cairn</th>
<th>Burial area</th>
<th>Other context</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STU/lithic scatter</td>
<td>Quarry/extraction</td>
<td>Fish weir</td>
<td>Production area</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Furnace/forge**
- **Transportation**
- **Urban/Rural?**
- **Military**
- **Historic**
- **Furnace/forge**
- **Transportation**
- **Urban/Rural?**
- **Furnace/forge**
- **Transportation**
- **Urban/Rural?**

### Interpretive Sampling Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prehistoric context samples</th>
<th>Soil samples taken</th>
<th>Historic context samples</th>
<th>Soil samples taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flotation samples taken</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Other samples taken</td>
<td>Geomorphological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory**

**Site Name:** Ege-Layhill

**Site Number:** 18MO304

**Prehistoric**

**Brief Description:** Early Archaic & Early Woodland short-term camp

**Diagnostic Artifact Data:**

### Projectile Point Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clovis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardaway-Dalton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirk (notch)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirk (stem)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Croy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow Mtn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guilford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewerton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter Creek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koen-Crispin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perkiomen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susquehana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piscataway</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvert</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selby Bay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacks RI (notch)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacks RI (pent)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison/Potomac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prehistoric Sherd Types**

- Marcey Creek
- Mesquoda Creek
- Popes Creek
- Townsend
- Yeocomico
- Minguanan
- Monongahela
- Sullivan Cove
- Shenks Ferry
- Susquehannock
- Clemson Island
- Moyaone
- Potomac Cr

**Historic Sherd Types**

- Ironstone
- Tin Glazed
- Whiteware
- Porcelain

### Earthenware

- Staffordshire
- Flint
- Eng
- Dry
- Bodie
- English Brown
- Notting
- Rhenish
- Wt Salt-glazed

**Other Artifact & Feature Types:**

### Prehistoric Artifacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other fired clay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human remain(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modified faunal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmod faunal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyster shell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommon Obj.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floral material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Historic Artifacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco related</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity item(s)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human remain(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faunal material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. kitchen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc.</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lithic Material

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

### Prehistoric Features

- Mound(s)
- Storage/trash pit
- Burial(s)
- Shear midden
- Ossuary
- Unknown
- Other
- Heath(s)
- Lithic reduc area

### Historic Features

- Privy/outhouse
- Depression/mound
- Unknown
- Const feature
- Well/cistern
- Burial(s)
- Railroad bed
- Foundation
- Trash pit/dump
- Earthworks
- Cellar hole/ceilar
- Sheet midden
- Mill raceway
- Hearth/chimney
- Planting feature
- Wheel pit
- Postholes/molds
- Road/walkway
- Other

### 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

- Additional radiocarbon results available
The Ege-Layhill Site (18MO304) is a probable Early Archaic & Early Woodland short-term camp located in Montgomery County, Maryland, on the eastern flank of the Piedmont physiographic province. It is situated near the town of Layhill in what is, today, a heavily developed suburban zone that owes its growth in large part to its proximity to Washington DC. A small, unnamed, spring-fed tributary of the Anacostia River flows about 50 meters from the site. The site descends from an exposed knoll to poorly drained soils at its base. Soils at the site consist of Givernie and Manor silt loams.

The Ege-Layhill Site was originally identified during a 1989 Phase I survey for a proposed widening of route MD-182, which runs in a northeasterly direction through Montgomery County. The site was shovel tested on a 15.24 meter (50 ft) interval grid, discovering that it consisted of a shallow, moderate density lithic scatter over an area of about 9,700 square meters. Within the site area, however, two heavy concentrations of artifacts were found. One concentration (Feature A) was located on a so-called first terrace about 20 m north of a small creek running easterly through the area. The second concentration (Feature B) was situated on a postulated second terrace above the first concentration. Features A and B were further investigated with a series of 1 X 1 m test units. One test unit was placed within Feature B, but did not reveal evidence for intact cultural deposits or diagnostic artifacts. The prehistoric occupation at the site was defined as a short-term camp.

The Phase II work at Ege-Layhill was conducted in late 1989. The first stage of field work consisted of laying out a 10 m grid on the site for the purpose of both mapping the site and maintaining horizontal control of the Phase II investigations. An arbitrary datum was placed approximately 2 m southwest of the Phase I test units on the lower slope. From the datum, a transit and tape measure were used to establish grid points at 10 m intervals throughout the site area and measure elevation. Next the field crew excavated a 50 X 50 cm square shovel test at each of the grid points. The shovel test strategy had two goals: 1) to determine the spatial extent of the site; and 2) thoroughly examine the site stratigraphy through the excavation of STPs with a wider area than traditionally used. All STPs were excavated to sterile subsoil, and all soils were screened through hardware cloth. A total of 24 shovel tests were excavated. The initial site area was estimated to be at least 9700 square meters, indicating that a higher number of shovel tests would be necessary to investigate the site. However, during the course of the shovel testing phase it became apparent that much of the locality was extensively disturbed and that the actual site area was on the top of the knoll. Thus, fewer STPs than originally anticipated were needed to meet project goals. Prehistoric artifacts encountered from the Phase II shovel test pits included 1 quartz Piscataway point, another quartz biface, 103 quartz flakes or flake fragments, 1 chert flake fragment, 20 pieces of quartz shatter, 28 bifacially worked quartz pieces, 2 bifacially worked quartz pieces, 2 quartz unifacially worked fragments, 2,463 lithic flakes (27 quartz cortical flakes, 1 quartzite cortical flake, 282 primary quartz flakes, 16 quartz primary flakes, 2 quartz primary flakes, 1,004 quartz secondary flakes, 22 quartz secondary flakes, 4 quartzite secondary flakes, 932 quartz trimming flakes, 2 quartzite trimming flakes, 1 chert trimming flake, 167 unspecified quartz flakes, and 2 unspecified rhyolite flakes), 1,688 pieces of shatter (1,629 quartz pieces, 36 quartzite pieces, 1 rhyolite piece, and 2 black crystal quartz pieces), 2 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and an oyster shell fragment.

The second stage of subsurface testing consisted of the placement of ten 1 X 1 m test units at locations within the site considered to be potentially useful for understanding the nature of the site occupation. These locations were determined by the results of the shovel tests. Test units were excavated by 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural levels and all soil was screened through hardware mesh. A two-liter flotation sample was removed from each level. After a test unit was completed, one wall of the unit was carefully cleaned and photographed in black and white print and color slide film. Next the profile was drawn with soil descriptions recorded for all evident natural and cultural strata. After the fieldwork was completed, a pedologist made a detailed study of the soils from four of the test units. Flaked stone artifacts encountered within the 1 X 1 m Phase II test units include 1 quartz biface, 4 other quartz biface fragments, 26 quartz cores or core fragments, 3 utilized and 8 retouched quartz flakes, 1 quartzite flake, 1 chert flake, and 403 pieces of quartz shatter. A single piece of fire-cracked rock was also recovered. Historic artifacts recovered in the test units were 4 pieces of brick, 4 pieces of tile, 35 pieces of glass, 4 chunks of asphalt, 10 pieces of metal, and 6 ceramic sherds.

The major noteworthy result stemming from the Phase II investigations on the Ege-Layhill site was the discovery that it did not exhibit evidence for stratified, undisturbed cultural deposits as proposed in the Phase I investigations. This evidence of disturbance even extended into the areas adjacent to Phase I excavation units. Instead, the site has been extensively disturbed by a variety of historic modifications to the landscape. Moreover, the prehistoric occupation represented at this locality appears to be on the top of the knoll, instead of the lower area to the south of the knoll and adjacent to the spring-fed creek. The soil stratigraphy in the units below the knoll indicates that the area immediately north of the creek was a wet and poorly drained slope that was a very unlikely location for prehistoric occupation. The presence of artifacts in this area is attributed to their erosion down from the knoll to the north, with erosion being promoted by past plowing and construction on the knoll.

It is probable that the actual site area of 18MO304 is confined to the top of the knoll over an indeterminate area. Shovel tests and two test units on the knoll disclosed an artifact bearing plow zone about 30 cm thick on top of sterile clay. Thus, no undisturbed (unplowed) stratified deposits were found on the site and...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number:</th>
<th>18MO304</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name:</td>
<td>Ege-Layhill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other name(s):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brief Description:</td>
<td>Early Archaic &amp; Early Woodland short-term camp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Site Number:** 18MO304
- **Site Name:** Ege-Layhill
- **Other name(s):**
- **Brief Description:** Early Archaic & Early Woodland short-term camp

The probability of encountering intact features on the plowed knoll is considered low. The site was determined ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places by MHT and it is not thought to retain any significant research potential.

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

00006199, 00006196