

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A.D. Marble & Company identified one previously recorded archaeological site in Test Area 1 and one unrecorded archaeological site in Test Areas 1, 2, 3, and 5 during the Phase I archaeological survey. The field team also identified historic field scatters in Test Areas 6 and 7 and a number of isolated finds in Test Area 7. The historic scatters in Test Areas 6 and 7 could not be confidently associated with any nearby farmstead occupations. The four precontact artifacts occurred in a diffuse distribution in Test Area 7 and therefore equate to isolated finds.

The previously recorded site, 7K-C-73 (CRS K-0470), is located near the intersection of New Burton Road and Puncheon Run, and was encountered in the wooded portion and northern edge of the agricultural field in Test Area 1 (Figure 15). The site was originally reported as a Woodland I period site. Recent recovery of a Lamoka-like projectile point/knife at the site may extend the occupation into the Late Archaic period. This point, as well as an edge modified flake and 30 debitage, constitute the site assemblage. The site measures approximately 4,000 square feet (~1.0 acre). No archaeological features were identified at the site. However, the artifact density suggests that features may be present.

The second site, the Kesselring Farm Site, is located in Test Areas 1, 2, 3, and 5, and is composed of diffuse concentrations of artifacts that are considered to represent a field scatter that was likely deposited via households that lived and worked in the nearby farm complex (CRS K-1030). The farmstead was owned by H. Jenkins in the second half of the 1800s. The artifact assemblage was recovered from the plowzone/A-horizon deposits. The assemblage contains 107 artifacts (four precontact, 103 historic). The historic artifacts primarily date to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The four precontact artifacts occur diffusely in Test Area 5; these represent the precontact component of the Kesselring Farm Site. No features (postholes, pits, foundations, etc.) were identified in any of the test area portions of the site. Additional historic field scatter artifacts are likely present throughout the agricultural fields comprising the Kesselring Farm property. Thus, it is recommended that the entire tax parcel be considered the area of the Kesselring Farm Site and that the site be awarded a site number.

Although this investigation is an archaeological resources-identification (Phase I) survey and not an evaluation (Phase II) study, it is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that the evidence recovered from the Kesselring Farm Site (located in Test Areas 1, 2, 3, and 5) is compelling enough to evaluate the eligibility of the site to the National Register of Historic Places at the Phase I stage. The site is represented by a diffuse distribution of kitchen and architectural group artifacts that are believed represent field scatter caused by field manuring. Based on the Phase I results, it appears that the site has little potential to provide new information about nineteenth to early twentieth century “cultures of agriculture” in the local region and should not be considered a significant historic resource.

To the contrary, the dense precontact artifact concentration identified at 7K-C-73 suggests that the site has the potential to provide information that may be amenable to studies of life in the Late Archaic/Woodland I periods. Arguably, it is a potentially significant archaeological resource. A.D. Marble & Company recommends that the project avoid the site. If project plans cannot be revised to avoid the site, then A.D. Marble & Company recommends Phase II evaluation-level study at the site to determine if subsurface features or artifact patterning within the site deposits are present and to determine the integrity of those deposits. Ultimately, any additional investigation would allow cultural resource managers to evaluate the integrity and eligibility of the site for the National Register of Historic Places.

In sum, it is the opinion of A.D. Marble & Company that 7K-C-73 in Test Area 1 is a potentially significant archaeological resource; that the Kesselring Farm Site in Test Areas 1, 2, 3, and 5 is not a potentially significant resource; and that no other potentially significant archaeological properties were identified elsewhere in the APE (Table 8).

Table 8. Archaeological Sites and Recommendations.

Test Area	Site Name	CRS#	Recommendation
1	7K-C-73	K-0470	Cluster of tools and debitage on south bank of Puncheon Run; diagnostics suggest Late Archaic to Woodland I occupations; integrity present; Phase II recommended
1, 2, 3, 5	Kesselring Farm Site	K-1030	19 th -century to 20 th -century historic field scatters, likely associated with Kesselring Farm household occupations; no Phase II recommended