

816

A STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

for the proposed

COECLES HARBOR ESTATES

in

TOWN OF SHELTER ISLAND

SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK



PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGISTS:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number	N/A
Involved State and Federal Agencies	N/A
Phase of Survey	Stage 1; reconnaissance survey.
Location	Location: Town of Shelter Island Minor Civil Division: 10307 County: Suffolk
Survey Area	Number of Acres Surveyed: 9.7 acres (3.88 hectares)
USGS 7.5 minute Quadrangle Map	<i>Greenport, New York</i> (1956)
Archaeological Survey Overview	Number and Interval of Shovel Test Pits: 85 shovel test pits dug at 15 meter (49 foot) intervals Number and Size of Units: N/A Width of Plowed Strips: N/A Surface Survey Transect Interval: N/A
Results of Archaeological Survey	Number and Names of Prehistoric Sites Identified: none Number and Names of Historic Sites Identified: none Number and Names of Sites Recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: N/A
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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Stage 1 archaeological survey undertaken for the proposed Coecles Harbor Estates in the Town of Shelter Island, Suffolk County, New York (Figures 1 and 2). The survey was conducted by the Institute for Long Island Archaeology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook in December of 2006. All field data and photographs generated by this survey are curated at the Institute for Long Island Archaeology.

The purpose of this study is to determine if the proposed subdivision and new residential construction will impact archaeological remains of prehistoric and/or historic age. This required archival research and an archaeological survey with subsurface testing. The study was performed in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* issued by the New York Archaeological Council (1995) and the *Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements* issued by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (2005).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITERATURE SEARCH AND SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

Project Description

This survey was conducted to determine if the proposed subdivision and new residential construction will impact archaeological remains of prehistoric and/or historic age. The project area, located south of Ram Island Drive and west of West Har Bay Road, is a parcel of 9.7 acres (3.88 hectares) (Figures 2 and 3). Of this total, roughly 4 acres (1.6 hectares) are flagged with wetland vegetation and subject to flooding. These areas were excluded from the archaeological survey. The remaining 5.7 acres (2.28 hectares) comprises the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Background Research

Environmental Setting. Shelter Island, located between the two forks of eastern Suffolk County, is today accessible only by boat (Figures 1 and 2). Topography within the project area is relatively level, with an average elevation of 1.5 meters (5 feet) above mean sea level. Tidal wetlands are mapped throughout the parcel (Figure 3).

Vegetation in the project area consists of cedar trees with an understory of high bush blueberry, beach plum, bayberry, and prickly pear cactus (Photograph 1). Wetland vegetation is flagged throughout the parcel (Photograph 2). Ground disturbance from road construction is limited to the northern edge of the parcel along Ram Island Drive (Photograph 1). Disturbed areas have a very low potential for the presence of intact archaeological deposits.

Soils in the project area consist of Dune land (Du) and Beaches (Bc) (Figure 4). Dune land is comprised of hills of sand that have been piled by the wind. Beaches consist of sandy or gravelly areas along the shore. These soil types are commonly found on barrier beaches and contain no horizon formation (Warner et al. 1975:62, 69).

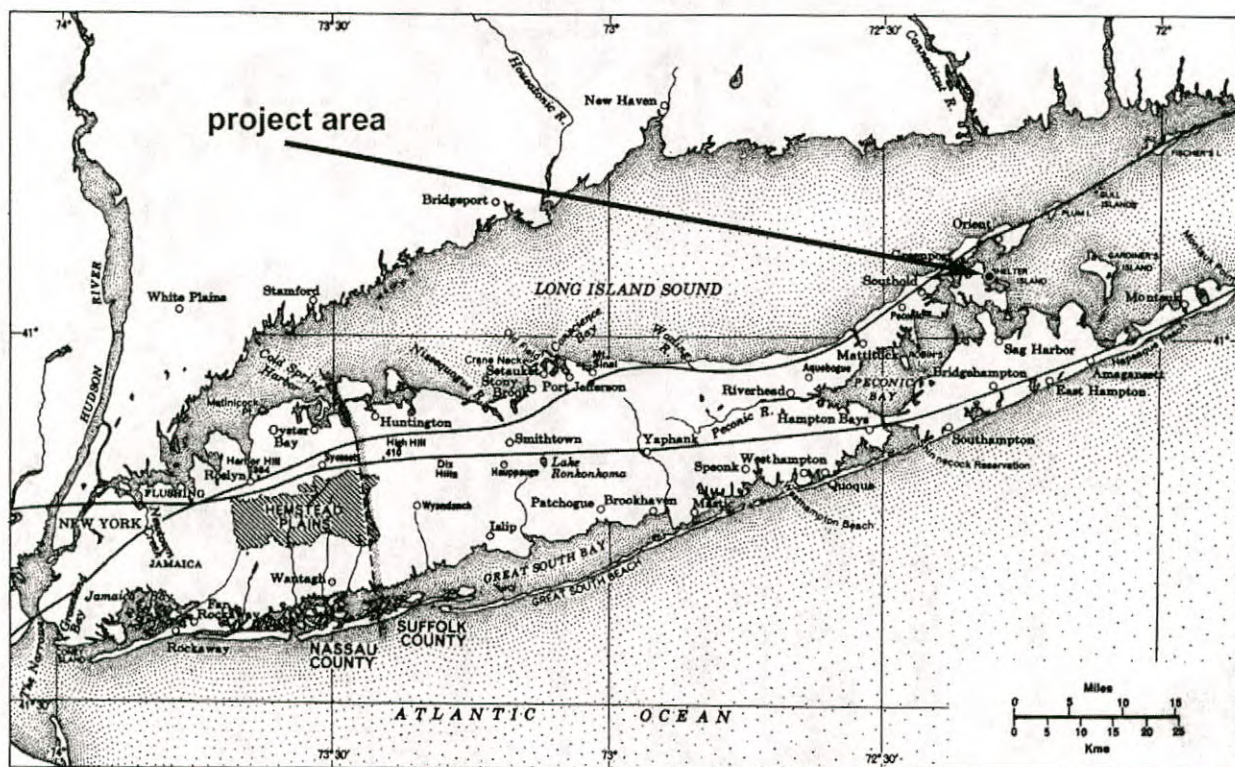


Figure 1. Map of Long Island showing the location of the project area.

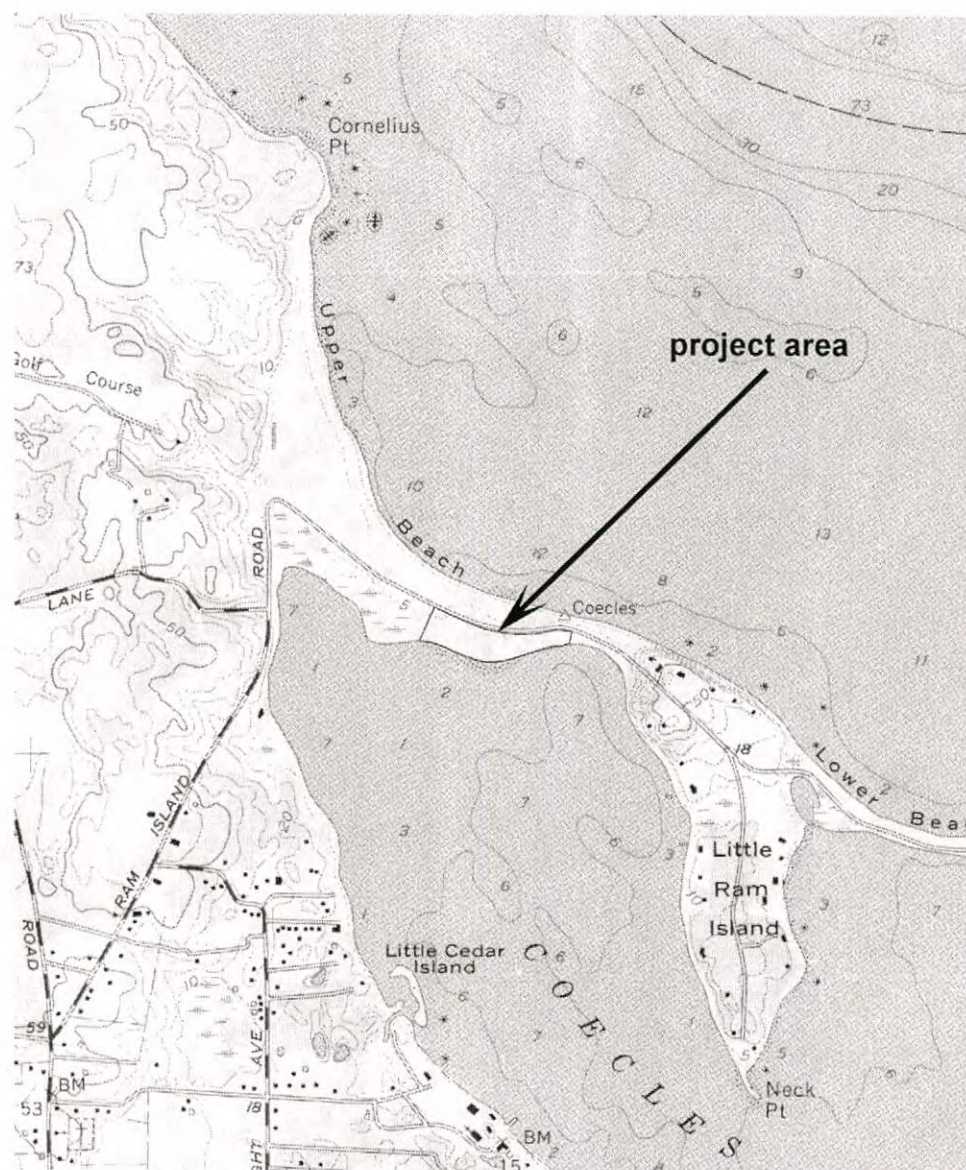


Figure 2. 1956 USGS topographic map, *Greenport, New York*, 7.5 minute series (scale 1:24,000) showing the location of the project area.

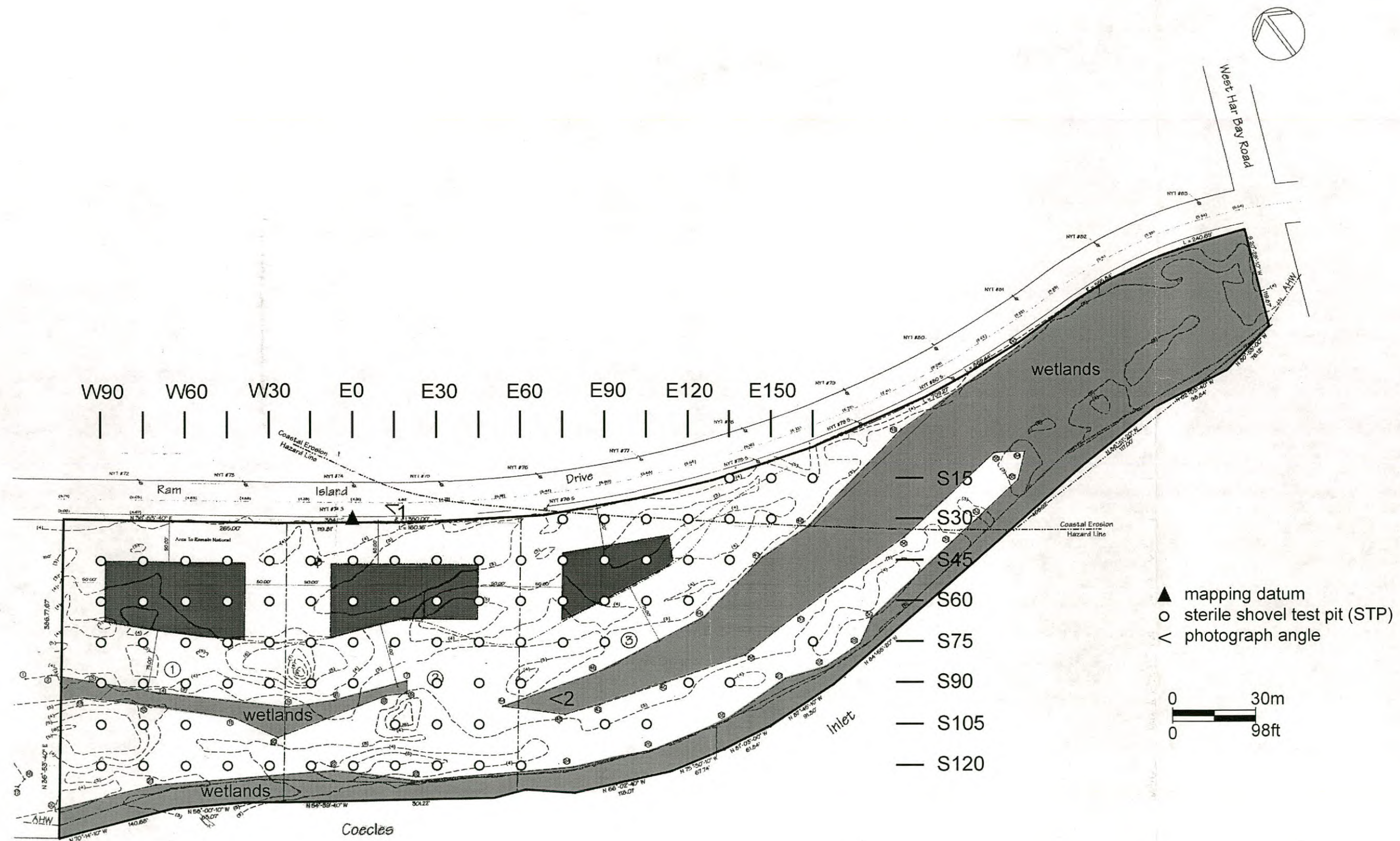


Figure 3. Archaeological testing for the proposed Coecles Harbor Estates.

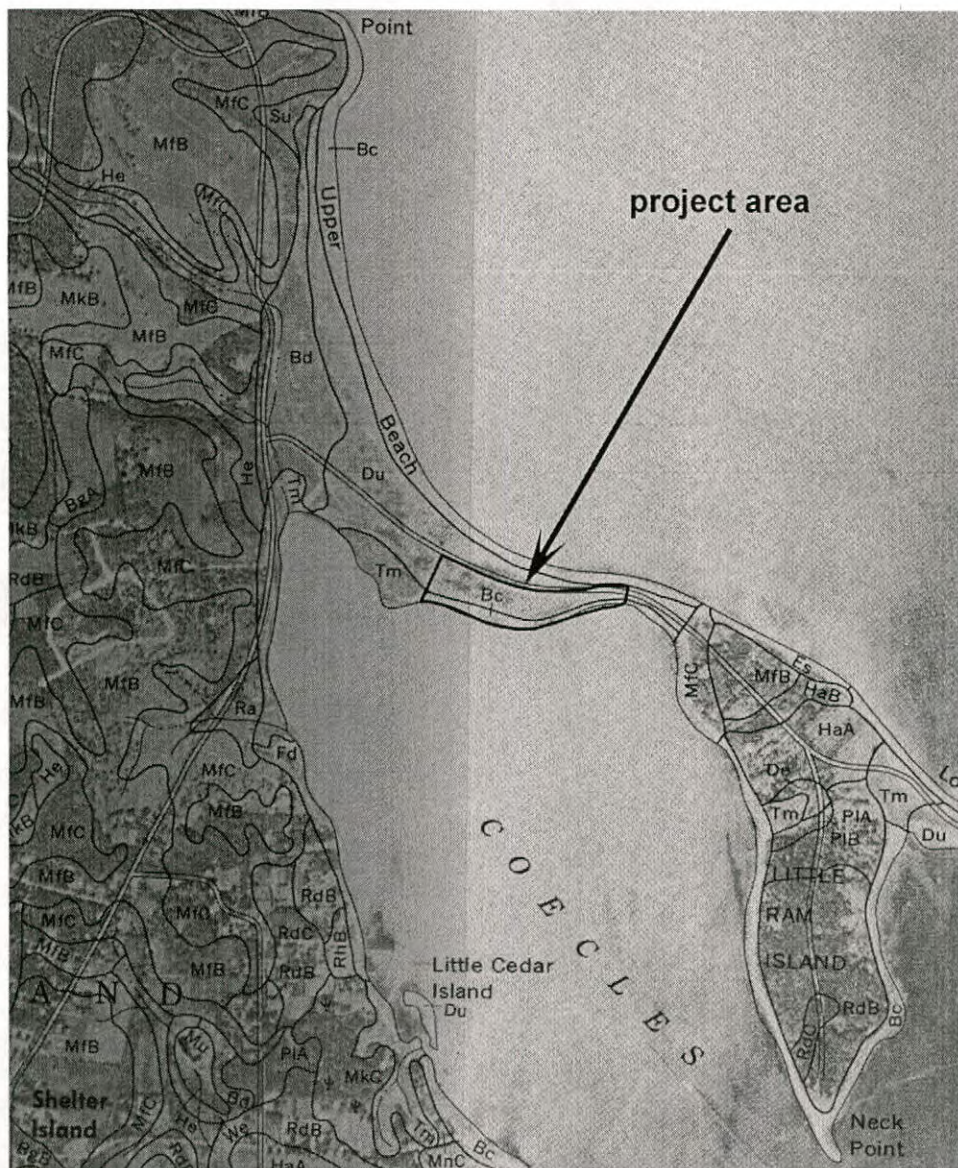


Figure 4. 1975 USDA Soil Map showing the location of the project area (Warner et al. 1975:Sheet 6).



Photograph 1. Looking southeast at vegetation in the northern portion of the project area. The parcel is shown south of Ram Island Drive.



Photograph 2. Tidal wetlands in the central portion of the project area.

Site File Search. The files of the New York State Museum (NYSM), the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), Suffolk County Archaeological Association (SCAA), and the Institute for Long Island Archaeology (ILIA) document five prehistoric, one proto-historic, and one historic period archaeological site within 1.6 kilometers (one mile) of the project area. There are no State or National Register of Historic Places listed or previously determined eligible properties within or adjacent to the parcel (Table 1).

Table 1. Known archaeological sites within 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) of the project area.

<i>Site identifier</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Age/Cultural Affiliation</i>	<i>Comments</i>
NYSM 4929	ACP SUFK-no #	prehistoric?	Village site (Parker 1920).
NYSM 7301	ACP SUFK-?	prehistoric	Earthwork (Parker 1920).
NYSM 7346, SCAA 902	Dering Harbor	prehistoric?	Information about this site is held at the Nassau County Museum.
NYSM 7347, A10307.000003, SCAA 903	Cartwright	prehistoric	Shell midden site.
NYSM 7348, SCAA 904	Bittner sites	prehistoric	Shell midden site.
NYSM 4886	ACP SUFK-17	proto-historic	Fort dating from 1639. Mounds of shells mark the site (Parker 1920).
A10307.000382	Tuthill Homestead	historic	19 th century maps document the Tuthill homestead, but there are no visible surface remains of the site.

Historic Maps. Trends in development and land use patterns can be discerned through a study of historic maps. The 1838 United States Coastal Survey (Figure 5) is among the earliest maps to accurately depict natural and man-made landscape features. This map shows the project area northwest of present-day Little Ram Island. No structures are shown within or adjacent to the parcel, which is illustrated as a beach. A linear settlement pattern, typical of nineteenth century Long Island, is shown throughout Shelter Island along various eighteenth and nineteenth century roads on the 1858 Chace *Map of Suffolk County* (Figure 6). However, Shelter Island is shown void of structures north of Coecles Harbor.

The 1873 Beers *Atlas of Long Island* (Figure 7) shows increased settlement throughout Shelter Island. By this time, there are a few structures depicted along the peninsula north of "Cockles Harbor". The nearest structure to the project area is the D. T. Tuthill homestead to the southeast (Table 1). The 1906 Hyde *Map of Long Island* (Figure 8) suggests that by this time the entire peninsula north of Coecles Harbor was owned by the Tuthill family. However, no structures are shown within or adjacent to the project area.

Based on the information concerning initial settlement and the historic map overview, the potential for the presence of historic period Euro-American archaeological sites within the project area is low.

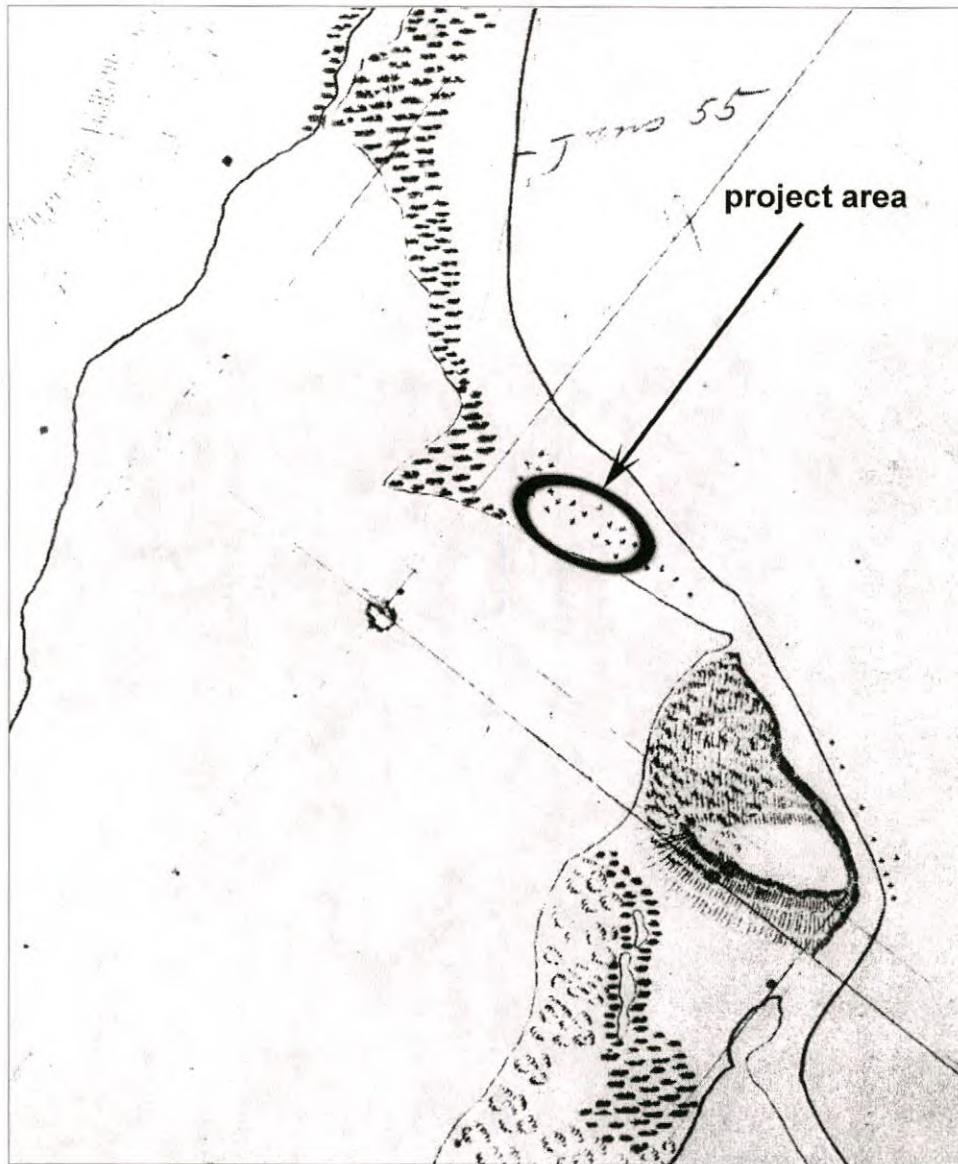


Figure 5. 1838 United States Coastal Survey showing the proposed Coecles Harbor Estates as sandy beach.



Figure 6. 1858 Chace Map of Suffolk County. No settlement is shown along the peninsula north of Coecles Harbor.

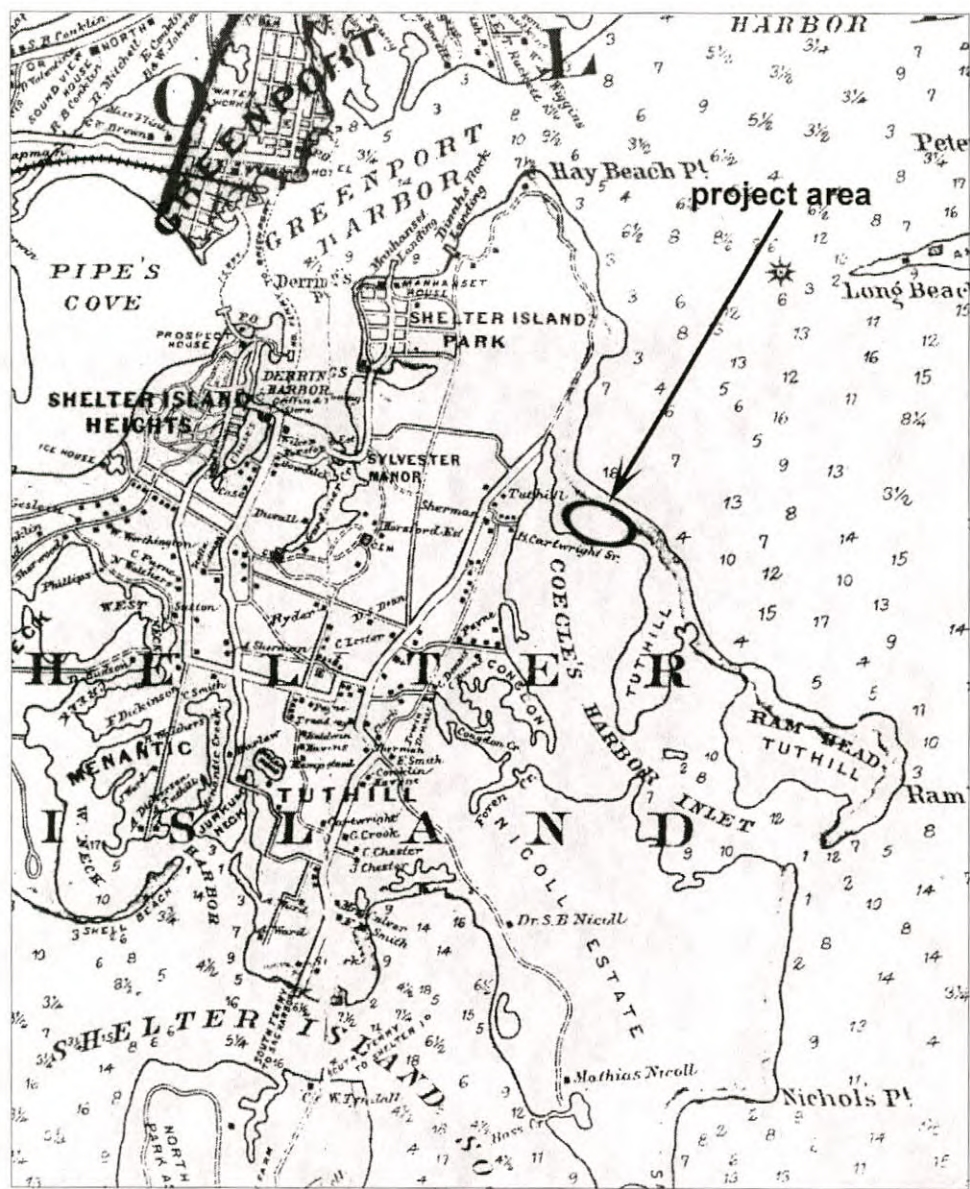


Figure 8. 1906 Hyde Map of Long Island. By this time, the entire peninsula north of Coecles Harbor was owned by the Tuthill family. However, no structures are shown within or adjacent to the project area.

Sensitivity Assessment

Prehistoric Context. Documented prehistoric archaeological sites within 1.6 kilometers (one mile) of the project area include purported village, earthwork, and shell midden sites (Table 1). In addition, a fort site, constructed in 1639, is documented within 1.6 kilometers (one mile) of the project area. Four of the six documented sites were identified during a state-wide inventory of archaeological sites by former New York State Archaeologist Arthur C. Parker in the early twentieth century (Parker 1920) (Table 1).

The presence of Native American remains on Shelter Island has recently been dramatically illustrated with the discovery of human burials on a private house lot more than 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) south of the project area (Beller 2003; Bonilla 1999). Radiocarbon dating indicates that the skeletal remains date to the late prehistoric or early historic period.

The results of more than twenty years of archaeological studies on Long Island suggests that the location of both interior and coastal prehistoric sites appears to be strongly influenced by the proximity of water sources (Bernstein et al. 1996). Based on the results of the site file search and a consideration of nearby environmental features, undisturbed portions of the project area have a moderate sensitivity for the presence of prehistoric sites.

Historic Context. One historic period Euro-American site, the Tuthill Homestead site, is documented within 1.6 kilometers (one mile) of the project area. Although it has been identified on historic maps, the archaeological integrity and significance of the historic site are unknown.

For more than six years, archaeological investigations have been conducted at Sylvester Manor approximately 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) to the west of the project area. Sylvester Manor was a northern plantation headed by Nathaniel Sylvester beginning in the mid-seventeenth century. Plantation sites are rare in the northeast region, and this one served to provision the larger sugar plantation owned by Sylvester in Barbados. Historical archaeologists have been working with the Shelter Island Historical Society to shed light on what life was like for the individuals (of European, African, and indigenous ancestries) who lived and worked on the plantation during the colonial and historic periods (Wilford 1999).

Permanent settlement by English colonists did not occur in eastern Long Island until the middle of the seventeenth century. At the time of contact, Shelter Island was occupied by the Manhasset Indians, speakers of the Mohegan-Pequot-Montauk Algonquian language (Salwen 1978). Shelter Island was originally part of the Town of Southold (comprising much of the North Fork of Long Island), and land throughout the township was purchased through a series of deeds dating from 1640. By the time of European arrival there was little conflict, as local Native Americans were already weakened by disease and from raids by the mainland Connecticut tribes. Prime land and local power quickly passed to the white settlers.

The first Englishman associated with Shelter Island is James Farrett, an agent who procured land in the New England colonies for Lord Sterling. It does not appear that Farrett lived on, or made improvements to, the island, which he held for only one or two years before selling to Stephen Goodyear of New Haven in 1641 (Hazelton 1925:718). Goodyear in turn sold Shelter Island to a consortium of four sugar merchants from Barbados, who purchased the island in 1651 for its stands of white oak suitable for making barrels (Herman 1976:13).

The following spring one of the four proprietors, Nathaniel Sylvester (mentioned above), arrived on Shelter Island to establish a manor and plantation, the latter for provisioning his merchant ships and West Indies facilities. By 1673 Nathaniel Sylvester had built a large home on the north side of the island, bought out his partners, and claimed ownership of the entire island (Lamont 1975:3). Upon Sylvester's death in 1680 his holdings were divided among his sons who gradually sold off hundreds of acres. During this early period, persecuted Quakers from New England sought sanctuary on the island (Fountain 1991:14).

In 1730 Shelter Island became a self-governing town consisting of twenty widely scattered homesteads (Herman 1976:14). The growth of this farming community during the eighteenth century was gradual (the 1776

census lists only twenty-seven households on the island [Lamont 1975]), and was disrupted by the Revolutionary War. The war and British occupation had a major impact on the economy of Long Island, as agricultural produce, salt hay, and wood were demanded by the British of the colonists (Luke and Venables 1976), seriously depleting local resources.

During the first half of the nineteenth century whaling provided a livelihood for many of the young men in the area. As whaling began to decline, it was replaced by the menhaden fishery industry (Duvall 1932:144, 168). Menhaden were processed in local factories for their oil and by-products well into the twentieth century.

Throughout its history, Shelter Island has been accessible only by watercraft. Ferry service between Shelter Island and eastern Long Island began by 1742, operated first by the Havens family and later the Clark family (Lamont 1975:3). Self-sufficient farmers used their own boats to ship produce to Southold or Sag Harbor. Eventually, it was the construction of the railroad that stimulated regular public ferry service and the partial transformation of Shelter Island from an isolated agricultural community to a summer resort.

The railroad brought significant change to all of Long Island. By 1850 the Brooklyn-Greenport-Boston railroad was running regularly through the North Fork. During the 1860s, the railroad was interrupted by financial difficulties and the Civil War, but regular service to Greenport was resumed in the 1870s. The railroad provided an efficient means of transporting bulk cargoes such as menhaden oil and agricultural produce, and thus heralded the demise of coastal trading and wooden shipbuilding in eastern Long Island. The railroad also carried a stream of summer visitors to the region. Shelter Island received guests from the fashionable resort communities of Greenport on the North Fork and Sag Harbor on the South Fork. Hotels and boarding houses initially met the needs of summer guests (Duvall 1932:178-179), while the late nineteenth through early twentieth century witnessed the establishment of large country homes and summer cottage colonies on former farmlands.

Based on the results of the site file search and the historic map overview, the project area has a low sensitivity for the presence of historic period Euro-American sites.

Disturbance

As mentioned above, ground disturbance from road construction is limited to the northern edge of the parcel along Ram Island Drive. Disturbed areas have a very low potential for the presence of intact archaeological deposits.

Testing Recommendations

It is recommended that all undisturbed portions of the parcel which may be impacted by construction be subject to a surface survey and subsurface testing. Subsurface testing should consist of the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at 15 meter (49 foot) intervals to verify suspected disturbance and to ascertain if cultural remains are present beneath the ground surface. No subsurface testing is recommended for wetland areas.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Field Methodology

A two phase survey design was employed to search for archaeological remains in the project area. Similar survey designs, used in other areas of Long Island, have proven successful in detecting prehistoric and historic sites (Bernstein et al. 1999; Lightfoot 1986). The initial phase of the survey involved a surface reconnaissance and inspection intended to locate large and easily visible remains. The second phase entailed subsurface testing.

Surface Survey

The entire parcel was walked over in December 2006, with special attention given to examining exposed soil for artifacts or other surface manifestations of past activity. Vegetation patterns and topographic features which might provide insight into early land use were also noted (please see above).

Ground surface visibility is generally fair throughout most of the APE due to leaf litter and low vegetation (Photograph 1). No material other than recent debris (i.e., less than ten years old) was encountered during the surface survey.

Subsurface Testing

The second phase of the field survey consisted of the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) designed to detect the presence of cultural remains buried beneath the ground surface. A mapping datum was established at a utility pole (NYT #74 S), and all of the test units are designated using metric grid coordinates relative to this point (Figure 3). In general, the project area was tested at 15 meter (49 foot) intervals. Subsurface testing was performed throughout the APE.

A total of 85 shovel test pits was excavated. Shovel test pits have a diameter of approximately 40 centimeters (16 inches). All STPs were dug as deeply as possible (usually to 60 centimeters [24 inches] below the ground surface), often until standing water was encountered. The soil from each test unit was screened through six millimeter (1/4 inch) wire mesh to aid in the identification and recovery of artifacts. All photographs and field notes produced during this survey are curated at the Institute for Long Island Archaeology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

Results. The specific data recorded in the field for each shovel test pit, including information on soil stratigraphy and artifacts (if present), are found in the Appendix.

The general characteristics of the soils found in the project area are discussed above in the Environmental Setting section. Dune sands were encountered in all of the STPs, and standing water was occasionally encountered at approximately 30-60 centimeters below the ground surface. The soil sequence exposed in the shovel test pits is typical of the barrier beaches on the shores of Long Island. No prehistoric or historic period artifacts or features were encountered in any of the 85 shovel test pits.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archival research and archaeological investigation for the proposed Coecles Harbor Estates in the Town of Shelter Island, Suffolk County, New York indicate that the project area witnessed minimal discernable human activity in the past. A total of 85 shovel test pits was excavated in the project area. No prehistoric or historic period artifacts or features were recovered. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

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APPENDIX:

EXCAVATION AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Basic descriptive data from the project area are presented in the following appendix. Excavation, stratigraphic, and artifactual information are included. Excavation information includes shovel test pit (STP) coordinates relative to mapping datum, level number, stratigraphic designation (stratum), and starting (SD) and ending (ED) depths (in centimeters) for each excavated level.

The following abbreviations are used in the appendix:

Stratum

A0/A1-topsoil
ds-dune sand

Soils

bn-brown
cb-cobble
dk-dark
gb-gray brown
gr-gray
gv-gravel
lm-loam(y)
lt-light
md-medium
mo-mottled
pb-pebble
sd-sand(y)
st-silt(y)
yb-yellow brown

APPENDIX: SHOVEL TEST PIT EXCAVATION AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
N15/E135	0	32	ds1	dk bn sd	
	32	60	ds2	md bn sd	
N15/E150	0	60	ds1	md bn sd	
N15/E165	0	29	ds1	dk bn sd	
	29	60	ds2	md bn sd	
N0/E75	0	13	ds1	dk bn sd w/cb	
N0/E90	0	20	ds1	dk bn sd w/cb	
N0/E105	0	7	ds1	dk gb lm sd	
	7	63	ds2	mo lt bn sd	
N0/E120	0	24	ds1	mo gb sd w/cb	
	24	62	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/cb	
N0/E135	0	11	A0/A1	dk gb lm sd	
	11	41	ds1	mo gb sd w/pb	
	41	64	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/pb	
N0/E150	0	51	ds1	mo gb sd w/pb	
	51	69	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/pb	
S15/W90	0	8	ds1	mo dk bn lm sd w/pb	
	8	60	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/pb&cb	
S15/W75	0	8	A0/A1	dk bn lm sd w/pb	
	8	40	ds1	mo lt gb sd w/pb	
S15/W60	0	11	A0/A1	dk gb lm sd w/pb,gv&cb	
	11	63	ds1	mo lt gr sd w/pb,gv&cb	
S15/W45	0	15	A0/A1	dk bn lm sd w/cb	
	15	60	ds1	mo gb sd w/cb	
S15/W30	0	8	A0/A1	dk gb lm sd w/cb	
	8	60	ds1	mo gb sd w/cb	
S15/W15	0	16	A0/A1	dk gb lm sd w/cb	
	16	60	ds1	mo lt bn sd w/cb	
S15/E0	0	8	A0/A1	dk bn sd lm	
	8	37	ds1	mo dk gb sd w/pb	
	37	60	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/cb	
S15/E15	0	7	A0/A1	dk bn sd lm	
	7	41	ds1	mo lt bn sd w/cb	
S15/E30	0	10	A0/A1	dk bn lm sd	
	10	46	ds1	mo lt bn sd	
S15/E45	0	6	A0/A1	dk bn lm sd w/pb&cb	
	6	25	ds1	mo dk gb sd w/cb	
	25	60	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/cb	
S15/E60	0	11	A0/A1	dk gb lm sd w/pb&cb	
	11	60	ds1	mo lt bn sd w/cb	

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
S15/E75	0	11	A0/A1	dk gb lm sd	
	11	27	ds1	mo gb sd w/pb	
	27	64	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/cb	
S15/E90	0	7	A0/A1	dk gb lm sd	
	7	25	ds1	mo gb sd w/pb	
	25	70	ds2	mo lt bn sd	
S15/E105	0	19	ds1	mo gb sd w/pb	
	19	62	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/pb	
S15/E120	0	6	A0/A1	mo dk gb lm sd	
	6	65	ds1	mo lt bn sd	
S15/E135	0	26	ds1	mo gb sd w/pb&cb	
	26	60	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/pb&cb	
S30/W90	0	38	ds1	dk bn sd	
	38	60	ds2	md bn sd	
S30/W75	0	7	A0/A1	dk bn st sd	
	7	60	ds1	dk bn sd	
S30/W60	0	8	A0/A1	dk bn st sd	
	8	60	ds1	dk bn sd	
S30/W45	0	60	ds1	dk bn sd	
S30/W30	0	7	A0/A1	dk bn lm sd	
	7	21	ds1	dk gb sd w/cb	
	21	43	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/cb	
S30/W15	0	13	A0/A1	dk bn lm sd w/cb	
	13	75	ds1	mo lt bn sd w/cb	
S30/E0	0	6	A0/A1	dk bn st sd	
	6	60	ds1	gb sd	
S30/E15	0	5	A0/A1	dk bn st sd	
	5	40	ds1	dk bn sd w/cb	
S30/E30	0	60	ds1	dk bn sd w/cb	
S30/E45	0	60	ds1	dk bn sd w/cb	
S30/E60	0	6	A0/A1	dk bn st sd	
	6	60	ds1	dk bn sd w/cb	
S30/E75	0	32	ds1	dk bn sd w/cb	
	32	60	ds2	md bn sd w/cb	
S30/E90	0	25	ds1	dk bn sd	
	25	60	ds1	md bn sd	
S30/E105	0	60	ds1	dk bn sd	
S30/E120	0	30	ds1	dk bn sd	
	30	60	ds2	md bn sd	
S45/W90	0	5	A0/A1	dk bn st sd	
	5	31	ds1	dk bn sd w/pb	
	31	60	ds2	md bn sd	
S45/W75	0	9	A0/A1	dk bn st sd	
	9	33	ds1	dk bn sd w/pb	
	33	60	ds2	md bn sd w/pb	

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
S45/W60	0	8	A0/A1	dk bn st sd	
	8	29	ds1	dk bn sd	
	29	60	ds2	md bn sd w/cb	
S45/W45	0	7	A0/A1	dk bn st sd	
	7	34	ds1	dk bn sd w/pb	
	34	60	ds2	md bn sd	
S45/W30	0	25	ds1	dk bn sd	
	25	60	ds2	md bn sd w/cb	
S45/W15	0	11	A0/A1	dk gb lm sd w/cb	
	11	63	ds1	mo lt gb sd w/cb	
S45/E0	0	33	ds1	dk bn sd	
	33	60	ds2	md bn sd w/cb	
S45/E15	0	28	ds1	dk bn sd	
	28	60	ds2	md bn sd w/cb	
S45/E30	0	38	ds1	dk bn sd	
	38	60	ds2	md bn sd w/pb	
S45/E45	0	28	ds1	dk bn sd	
	28	60	ds2	md bn sd	
S45/E60	0	29	ds1	dk bn sd w/cb	
S45/E75	0	60	ds1	dk bn sd w/cb	
S45/E90	0	50	ds1	dk bn sd	
S45/E165	0	60	ds1	dk bn sd	
S60/W90	0	65	ds1	mo lt bn sd w/pb	
S60/W75	0	15	A0/A1	dk bn lm sd	
	15	60	ds1	mo gr sd	
S60/W60	0	70	ds1	mo lt gb sd	
S60/W45	0	37	ds1	mo lt gb sd w/pb	
	37	65	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/cb	
S60/W30	0	21	ds1	mo lt gb sd	
	21	60	ds2	mo lt bn sd	
S60/W15	0	65	ds1	mo lt gb sd	
S60/E0	0	42	ds1	mo lt gb sd	
	42	63	ds2	mo lt bn sd	
S60/E30	0	34	ds1	mo dk gb sd w/pb,gv&cb	
S60/E45	0	60	ds1	mo dk gb sd w/pb&cb	
S60/E60	0	19	ds1	mo lt gb sd	
	19	66	ds2	mo lt bn sd	
S60/E120	0	37	ds1	mo gr sd w/pb	
	37	65	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/pb&cb	
S60/E135	0	8	A0/A1	dk bn lm sd w/pb	
	8	62	ds1	mo lt gr sd w/pb&cb	
S75/W90	0	20	ds1	mo lt gb sd	
	20	66	ds2	mo lt bn sd	
S75/W75	0	22	ds1	mo dk gb sd	
	22	60	ds2	mo lt bn sd	

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
S75/W60	0	16	ds1	dk gr sd	
	16	64	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/cb	
S75/E15	0	22	ds1	dk gr sd	
	22	70	ds2	mo lt bn sd	
S75/E30	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm sd	
	4	19	ds1	mo dk gb sd w/pb	
	19	60	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/pb	
S75/E45	0	28	ds1	dk gb sd w/pb&cb	
	28	64	ds2	mo lt bn sd w/pb&cb	
S75/E90	0	28	ds1	dk bn sd w/pb	
	28	60	ds2	md bn sd w/pb	
S75/E105	0	32	ds1	dk bn sd	
	32	60	ds2	md bn sd w/pb	
S90/W90	0	60	ds1	md bn sd	
S90/W75	0	60	ds1	dk bn sd	
S90/W60	0	29	ds1	dk bn sd	
	29	60	ds2	md bn sd	
S90/W45	0	5	A0/A1	dk bn lm sd w/pb	
	5	53	ds1	mo gb sd w/pb	
S90/W30	0	70	ds1	mo lt bn sd w/pb&gv	
S90/W15	0	11	A0/A1	dk bn lm sd	
	11	70	ds1	mo lt bn sd	
S90/E0	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm sd	
	3	43	ds1	mo lt gb sd	
	43	65	ds2	mo lt yb sd	
S90/E15	0	60	ds1	md bn sd	
S90/E30	0	7	A0/A1	dk bn st sd	
	7	60	ds1	dk bn sd	
S90/E45	0	20	ds1	dk bn sd	
	20	60	ds2	md bn sd	
S90/E60	0	27	ds1	dk bn sd	
	27	60	ds2	md bn sd w/pb	