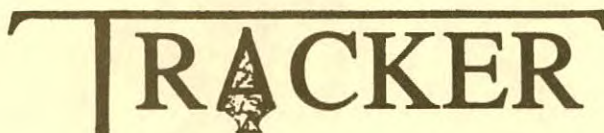
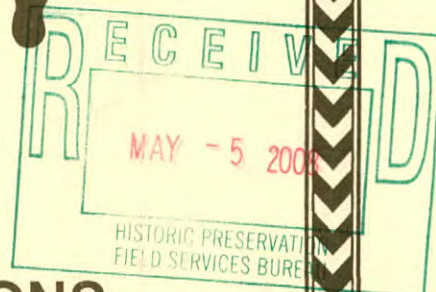


857 SUFFOLK
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Archaeology Services, Inc.

Tracking the Footsteps of the Ancestors



REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

Phase I Archaeological Investigations
for the proposed Clark Capital Limited Partnership subdivision
Congdon Creek, Township of Shelter Island
Suffolk County, New York

January 2008

Prepared for:

Clark Capital Limited Partnership, Shelter Island, New York

Prepared by:

Alfred G. Cammisa, R.P.A.
Felicia Cammisa, Alexander Padilla

Report #: 547

TRACKER ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES, INC.

MONROE, NY 10950 • (845) 783-4082
NORTH BABYLON, NY 11703 • (631) 321-1380

07/1759

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PR#:

none known

Involved agencies:

NYDEC

Town of Shelter Island

Phase:

Phase IA & IB

Location:

Congdon Creek

Town of Shelter Island

Suffolk County

Survey Area:

Length: about 500 feet (152 meters) north-south

Width: about 400 feet (122 m) east-west.

Acres Surveyed: 6 acre (2.4 hectares)

USGS:

Greenport, NY

Survey overview:

ST no. & interval: 68 ST's at 50 to 100 ft (15-30 m) intervals.

Size of freshly plowed area: na

Surface survey transect interval: na

Results:

No prehistoric or historic remains

Adverse impacts due to existing marina

Results of Architectural Survey:

No. Of buildings/structures/cemeteries in project area: 3

No. Of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: 9

No. Of previously determined NR listed or eligible

buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: none

No. Of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: none

Authors:

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Felicia Cammisa, B.A.

Alexander Padilla, B.A.

Date of Report:

Report completed January, 2008

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INTRODUCTION

Between November 3 and 30, 2007, Tracker-Archaeology Services, Inc. conducted a Phase IA documentary study and a Phase IB archaeological survey for the proposed Clark Capital Limited Partnership subdivision at Congdons Creek, Shelter Island, Suffolk County, New York.

The purpose of the Phase IA documentary study was to determine the prehistoric and historic potential of the project area for the recovery of archaeological remains. The Phase IA was implemented by a review of the original and current environmental data, archaeological site files, other archival literature, maps and documents.

The prehistoric and historic site file search was conducted utilizing the resources of the New York State Historic Preservation Office. Various historical and archaeological web sites were queried to review any pertinent site information. Research institutions utilized included: Shelter Island Historical Society, New York State archives at Stony Brook, and the library at TRACKER.

The purpose of the Phase IB survey was to recover physical evidence for the presence or absence of archaeological sites on the property. This was accomplished through subsurface testing and ground surface reconnaissance.

The project area consists of the entire 6.6 acre property, exclusive of wetlands. It is bounded to the west by Meadow Lane and private properties, to the north by Cherry Lane, to the east by other property, and to the south by Congdon Creek and private properties.

The study was completed by TRACKER-Archaeology Services, Inc. of Monroe, New York. Prehistoric and historic research was conducted by Alfred Cammisa, M.A. Phase IB field work was completed by Alexander Padilla, B.A., field director, and Michael Barrett, B.A. and Jean Cascardi, B.A., field technicians. Report preparation was by Alfred Cammisa, Felicia Cammisa, B.A., and Alexander Padilla, B.A.

The study was performed for Clark Capital Limited Partnership, Shelter Island, New York.

ENVIRONMENT

Geology

The project area is located in the southeast portion of New York State in the eastern part of Suffolk County. This portion of New York lies in the Atlantic Coastal Plains Physiographic Province. The coastal plain slopes gently eastward and is actually a strip of recently emerged sea bottom. The soils in this region consist largely of sand, clay and marl (a mixture of clay, finely fragmented shell and calcite). This region of Suffolk County lies on the Ronkonkoma Recessional Moraine. The moraine forms Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket Island, then runs from Montauk Point to Lake Success in western Nassau County. From Lake Success westward, the Ronkonkoma Moraine runs under the younger Harbor Hills Moraine (Schuberth 1968: cover map, 9, 184-187; Sirkin 1995: 32, 46-47; Soren and Jensen 1974).

Soils and Topography

Soils on the property consist of:

Name	Soil Horizon Depth in (cm)	Color	Texture Inclusion	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Montauk	A 0-3 (0-8) B 3-19 (-49)	10YR3/2 10YR5/6	LoSa	8-15	excessive	morianes
Plymouth	A 0-4 (0-10) B 4-10 (-26)	10YR3/2 10YR5/4	LoSa	3-8	excessive	moraines & outwash plains
Riverhead	Ap 0-12 (0-30) B 12-27 (-69)	10YR44/3 7.5YR5/6	SaLo	3-8	well	moraines & outwash plains
Tidal Marsh	na	na	thick organic mat over sand	level	poor	wet areas on tidal creeks or embay- ments

(Warner 1975 (map # 10, pgs. 76-78, 81-83,87))

KEY:

Shade: Lt=Light, Dk=Dark, V=Very

Color: Br=Brown, Blk=Black, Gry=Gray, Gbr=Gray Brown, StBr=Strong Brown, Rbr=Red Brown, Ybr= Yellow Brown

Soils: Si=Silt, Lo=Loam, Sa=Sand, Cl=Clay, Co=Coarse

Other: Sh=shale, M=Mottle, Gr=Gravelly, Cb=cobbles, /=or

Elevations on the project area range from sea level to 15 feet above mean sea level.

Hydrology

The project property is located along the east side of Congdons Creek, a tidal inlet which eventually empties into the Gardiners Bay.

Vegetation

The predominant forest community inhabiting the Coastal Plain in this vicinity (Cape Cod to the Carolinas) was the Northern Pine-Oak Forest. These forests are maintained largely by the effects of frequent forest fires. Were it not for these fires which the pine species have adapted to, these forests would slowly change to Mesic, dominated by oak, hickory and red maple. Northern Pine-Oak forests occur on sandy or otherwise poor soils that are overly dry. They generally have lower species diversity than bottomland forests (Kricher 1988: 16-17, 65-66). The reason the forest soils and surfaces are so dry in this moist region is due to the excessive drainage of overly sandy soils on the Coastal Plain.

At the time of the Phase IB investigations the project area consisted of an

existing marina with disturbed soils, buildings, parked boats, and wooded areas with oaks, scrub pines, overgrown briars, and horse grazing areas.

PREHISTORIC POTENTIAL

A prehistoric site file search was conducted at the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). The search included a 1 mile radius around the project area. The following sites were recorded:

NYSM Sites	NYSHPO Sites	Distance from APE m(ft)	Site Description
7347	10307.000003	on, adjacent, or nearby (large area given) & 575 (175) (SHPO)	Cartwright: shell middens
7348		400+ (122+)	Bittner Sites: shell midden sites

An Orient Period burial was recorded in the nearby vicinity (Stone nd:map).

Assessing the known environmental and prehistoric data, we can summarize the following points:

- The project property is located along the east side of Congdons Creek, a tidal inlet which eventually empties into the Gardiners Bay. Previous archaeological investigations have shown that these areas are attractive to native inhabitants (Cammisa et al 1995; Cammisa et al 1999; Cammisa et al 2005).
- The property is located on level, well drained soils.
- Numerous prehistoric sites surround the study area.

In our opinion, the study area has a higher than average potential for the recovery of prehistoric sites. The type of site encountered may be a procurement/processing or base camp site. Periods could fall within any prehistoric cultures, including Paleoindian, Archaic, or Woodland.

HISTORIC POTENTIAL

Contact Period (Seventeenth Century)

At the time of European contact and settlement, the study area and surrounding territories were occupied by Sungic people/village. A recorded Contact Period fort was in this vicinity of the island. The Sungic were probably a branch or subtribe of the Manhasset tribe (Stone nd: map; Stone-Levine 1980: 161). The Indian name for Shelter Island was "Manhanseekahquash-wornock" meaning an island

sheltered by islands (Thompson 1918: 210).

Population estimates for original inhabitants of Shelter Island are limited. Estimates range from "a few to 100 families". Duvall (1952) mentions that the Manhasset tribe could summon 500 fighting men at this time. He is probably referring to all branches of the tribe. They lived in semi-permanent villages that were moved according to seasonal food procurement. By the end of the century, the Indians virtually disappeared from Shelter Island history (in Lightfoot 1985f: 65; Duvall 1952: 9).

Nathaniel Sylvester, one of the original four owners of the island, died in 1680 leaving his property to his sons, including Giles, Constant, Peter and Benjamin (Thompson 1918: 217).

Eighteenth Century

Giles Sylvester eventually acquired four-fifths of Shelter Island (Thompson 1918: 217). When Giles died in 1706, one half of the island belonged to William Nicoll, George Havens owned 1000 acres near the center of the island and the remainder was owned by Brinley Sylvester. His portion included land north of a line from Deering Creek to Cockle's Harbor (Ross 1903: 1029).

A large portion of land was open to subdivision after the Town of Shelter Island was organized (1730). Outside families moved into Shelter Island and the population doubled from about 100 to 200 by the end of the century (Wood in Bailey 1949: 172; Ross 1903: 1031).

Nineteenth Century

Shipbuilding was carried out on Shelter Island during the early part of this century for about the next 130 years (Duvall 1952:93).

The 1836 Colton map shows neither roads nor buildings in this vicinity of Shelter Island (Figure 3).

The 1858 Chace map shows neither roads nor structures on, or adjacent to, the property (Figure 4).

The Nicoll family still owned their land on Shelter Island by 1865. The Sylvester portion was now supposed to be owned by Henry Dering who sold it to Lawrence V.D. Woodruff (Ross 1903: 1031).

The population of Shelter Island was supposed to be about 650 near the end of the century. The center of the island was more thickly settled than the remainder of the Town (Bayles 1962: 396).

The 1896 Hyde map shows what appears to be Congdon Road. A structure may possibly be adjacent to or nearby the property (Figure 5).

Twentieth Century

The 1904 USGS still depicts no structures on, or adjacent to, the property (Figure 6).

The 1906 Hyde map shows Congdon Road and a structure nearby, but not on or immediately adjacent to the project area (Figure 7).

An historic site file search was conducted at the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). The search included a 1 mile radius around the study area. The following sites are recorded:

NYSM Sites	NYSHPO Sites	Distance from APE ft(m)	Site Description
	10307.000386	550 (168)	Site of smith Farm: pre 1873, no info
	10307.000385	200 (61)	Great Central Mansion (Nicoll Havens Estate): pre 1858, no info
	10307.000381	1000 (305)	Site of Store. Post Office/Old schoolhouse/Jail: pre 1826
	10307.000379	1100 (335)	Shelter Island Windmill Site, former site of windmill: pre 1858

Assessing the known environmental and historic data, we can summarize the following points:

The project property is located along the east side of Congdons Creek, a tidal inlet which eventually empties into the Gardiners Bay.

-The property is located on level, well drained soils.

-Historic maps are a bit conflicting, showing MDS's located adjacent to or nearby the study area on some maps but not others.

-European American sites are located nearby the project area. A Native american fort was recorded in the vicinity.

In our opinion, the study area has a moderate potential for the recovery of Native American and Euro-American sites.

FIELD METHODS

Walkover-Reconnaissance

The study property was subjected to a walkover-reconnaissance. Covered ground terrain was reconnoitered at about 7.5 to 15 meter intervals, or less, for any above ground features, such as berms or depressions, which might be evidenced for a prehistoric or historic site. Exposed ground surfaces was also walked over, but at shoulder width transects to observe for artifacts. Photographs were taken of the project area, general work in progress.

Shovel Testing

Shovel test pits were excavated at 15 meter intervals on average across the project property. Shovel tests were excavated at 30 meter intervals across strip and fill soils to document them as such.

Shovel test intervals were paced apart. Each shovel test measured about 30 to 40 cm. in diameter and was dug into the underlying subsoil (B horizon) 10 to 20 cm. or more when possible. All soils were screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh

and observed for artifacts. Shovel tests were flagged in the field. All shovel tests were mapped on the project area map at this time.

Soil stratigraphy was recorded according to texture and color. Soil color was matched against the Munsell color chart for soils. Notes were transcribed in a note book.

FIELD RESULTS

Field testing of the project area consisted of the excavation of 68 shovel tests. No prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered. No historic artifacts or features were encountered. The property contained an existing marina with a make-shift storage building consisting of plastic over a metal frame, 2 wood sheds (1 used as a horse paddock and the other as a small bunkhouse on concrete block foundation), and parked/stored boats.

Stratigraphy

General stratigraphy across the project area consisted of the following:

O horizon - generally 0 (stripped) to 6 cm. of root mat, humus and leaf litter.

A horizon - generally 0 (stripped) to 30 cm. thick of 10YR4/2 dark gray brown sand.

This layer had apparently been plowed at one time in a certain section of the project area.

Fill - generally 11 to 35 cm. thick of mottled soils 10YR4/4 dark yellow brown and 10YR3/2 very dark grey brown coarse sand. This layer was mostly located in the existing marina portion of the project area.

B Horizon - 10 to 20 cm. dug into of 10YR6/6 brownish yellow sand.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon topographic characteristics and proximity to prehistoric sites, the Phase IA documentary study had assessed the study area with a higher than average potential for the recovery of prehistoric sites.

Based upon similar environmental characteristics and distance to historic MDS's and sites, the property had a moderate potential for historic sites.

During the course of the Phase IB field testing, no prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered. No historic artifacts or features were encountered. No further archaeological work is recommended.

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- 1956 *Greenport, New York* quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.

- 1904 *Shelter Island, New York* quadrangle, 15 minute series.

APPENDIX 1



Figure 1

Portion of the Greenport, NY USGS



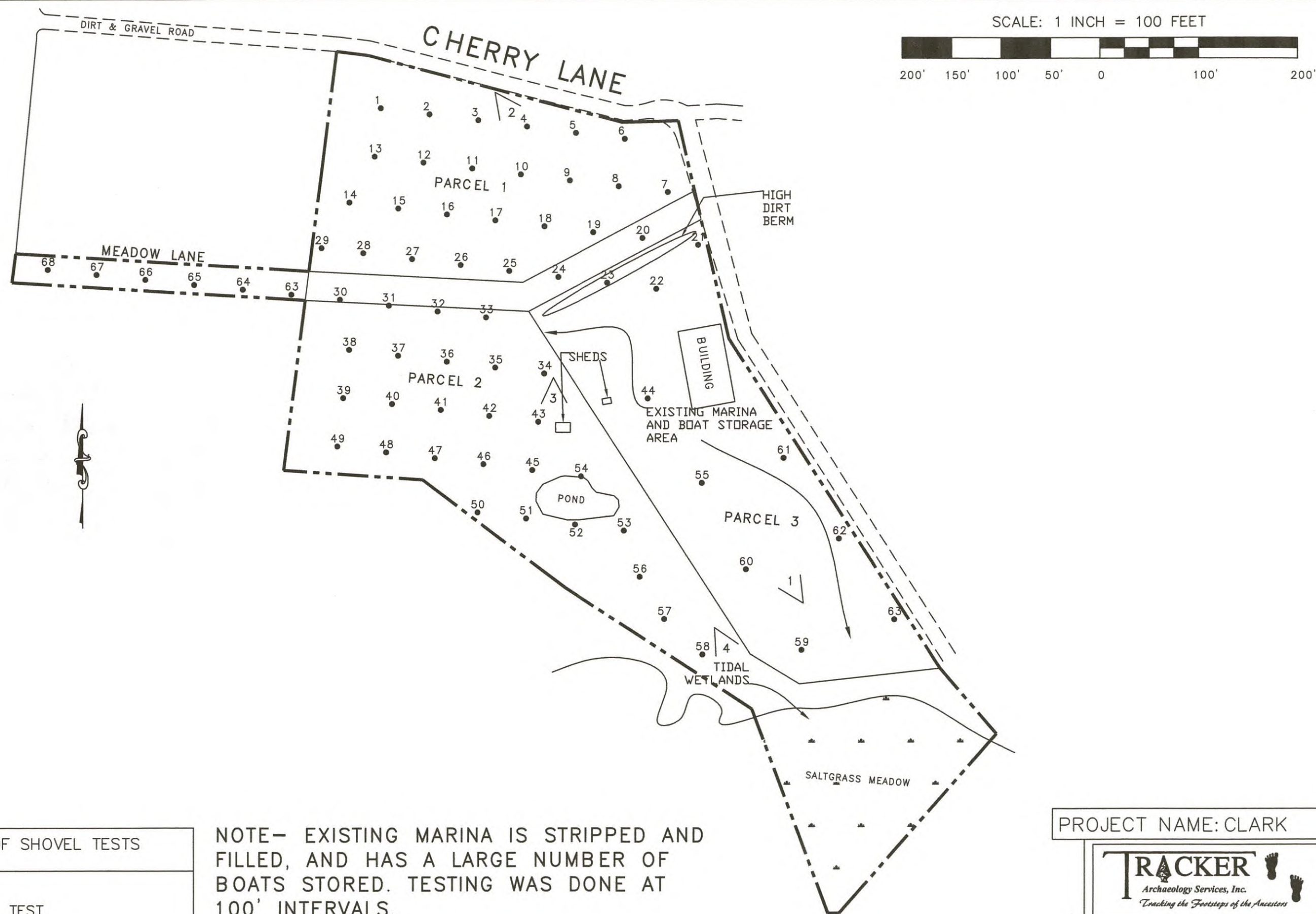


FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF SHOVEL TESTS

- V PHOTO ANGLE
- NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST

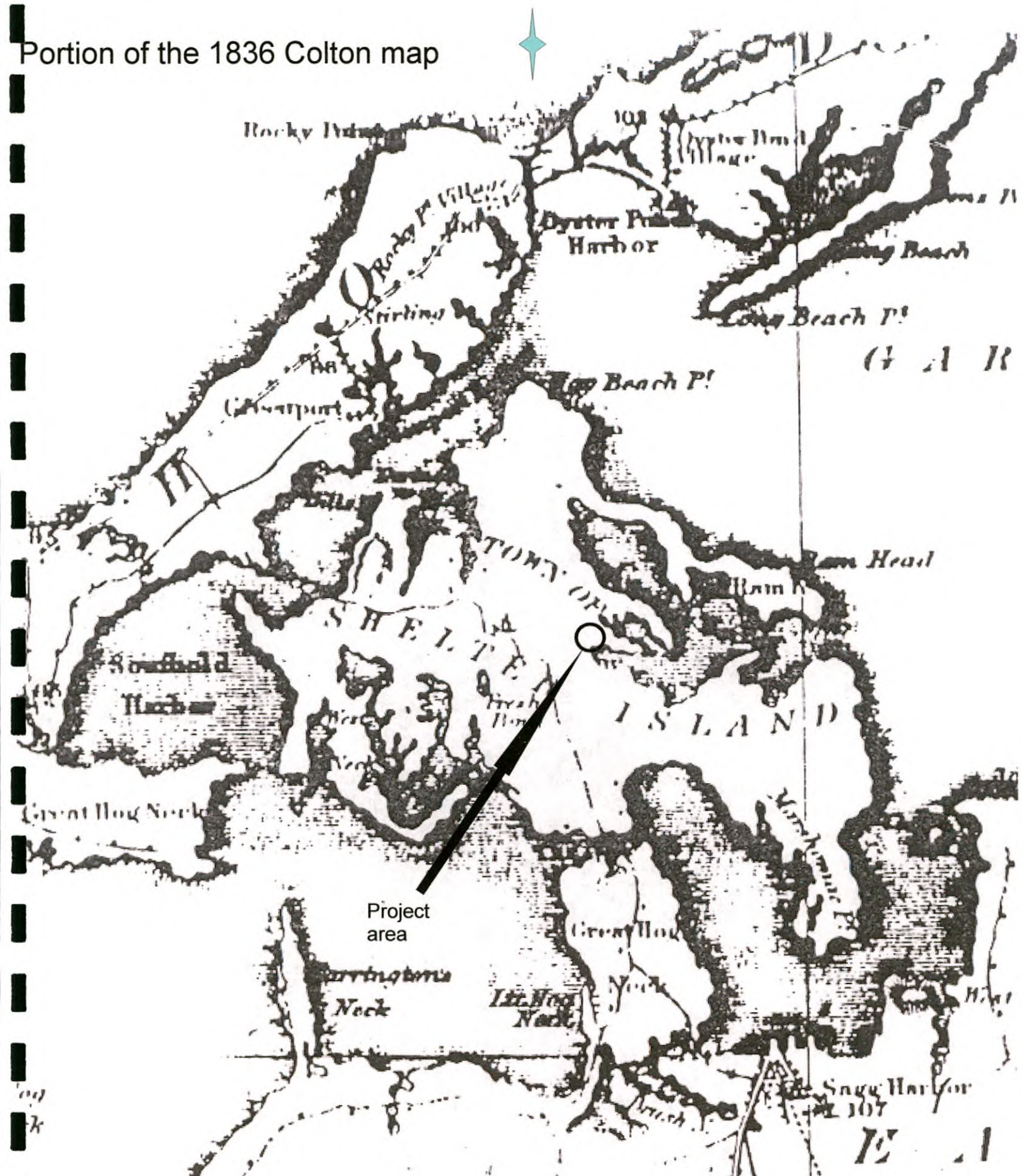
NOTE— EXISTING MARINA IS STRIPPED AND FILLED, AND HAS A LARGE NUMBER OF BOATS STORED. TESTING WAS DONE AT 100' INTERVALS.

PROJECT NAME: CLARK

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Figure 3

Portion of the 1836 Colton map



N

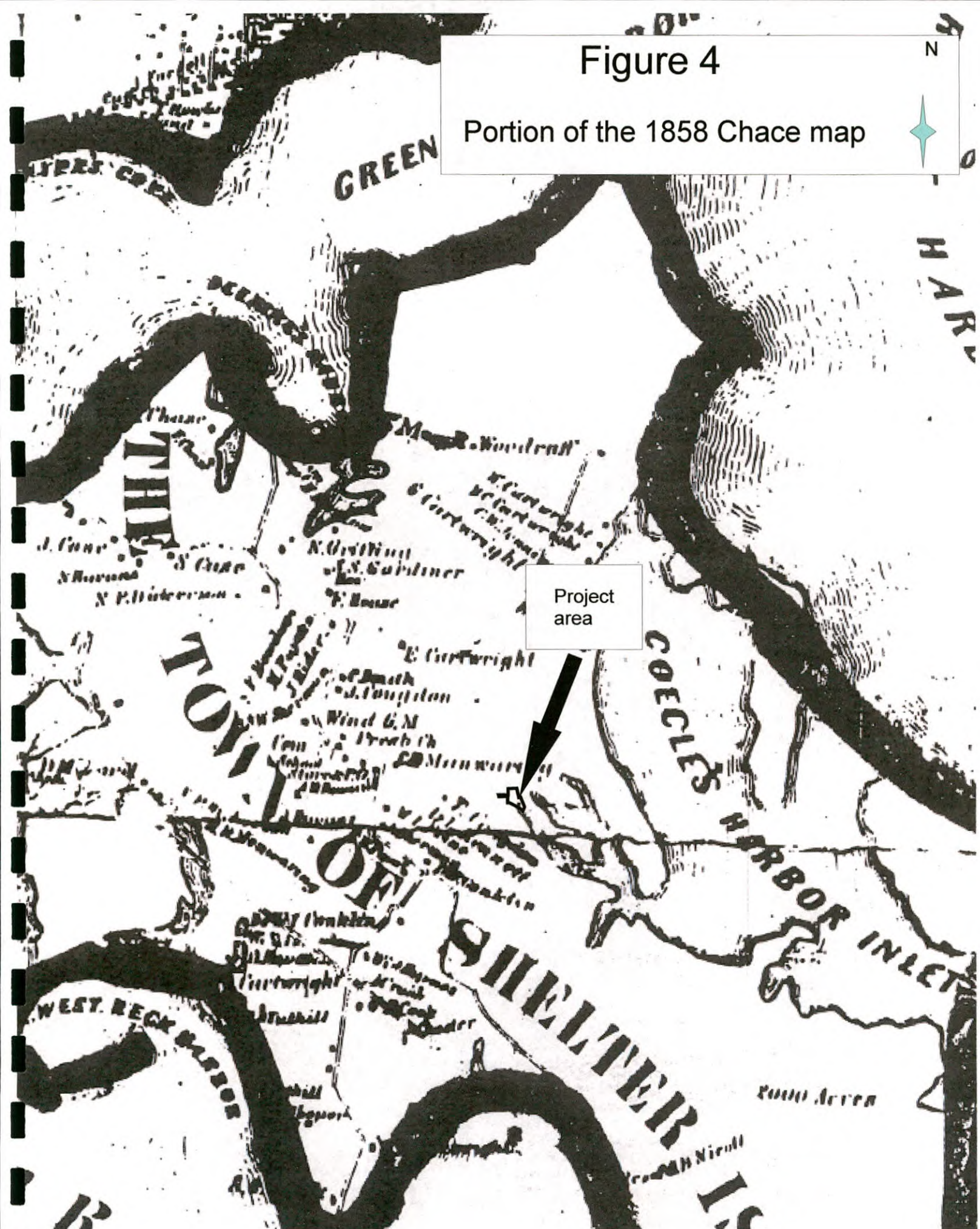
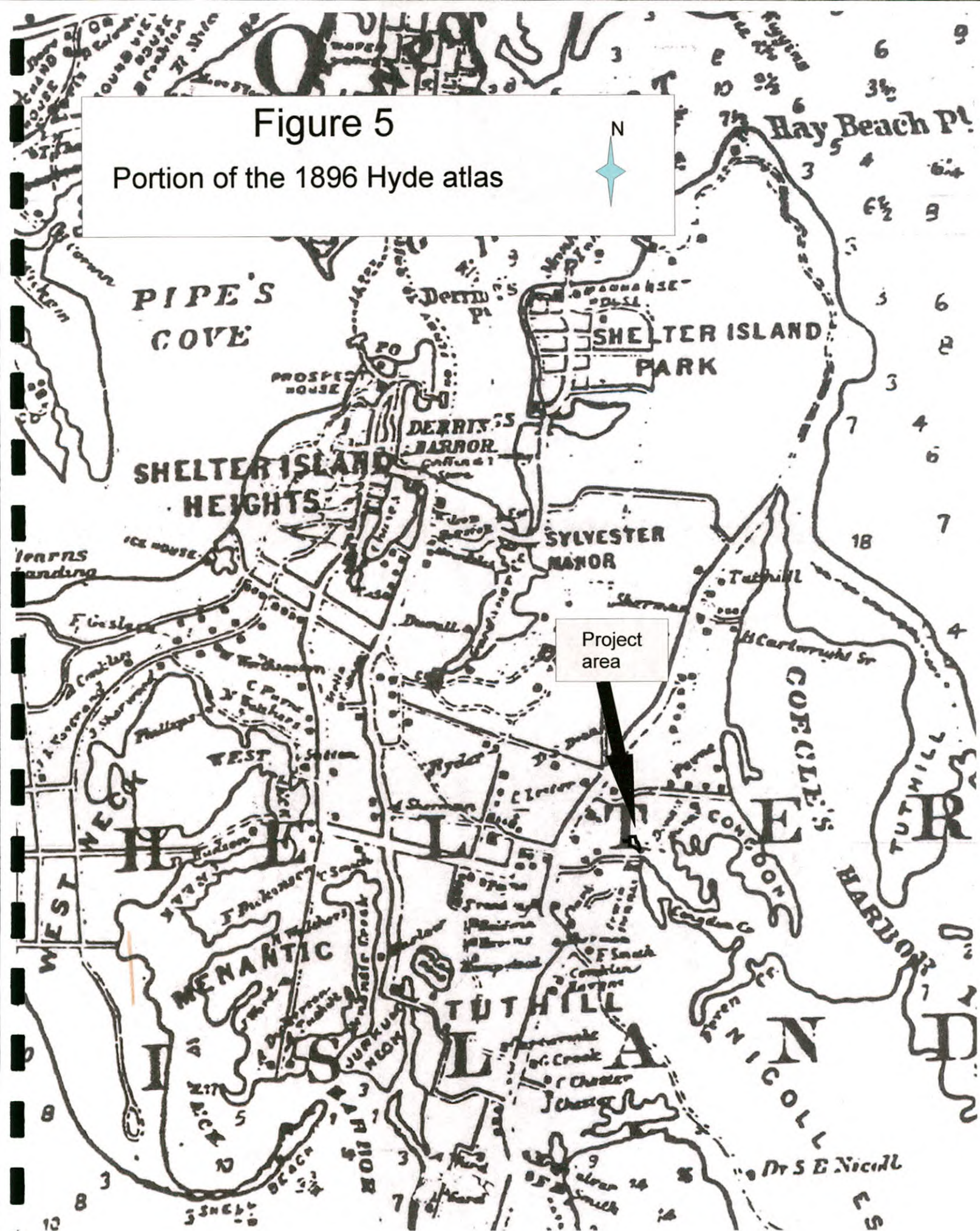
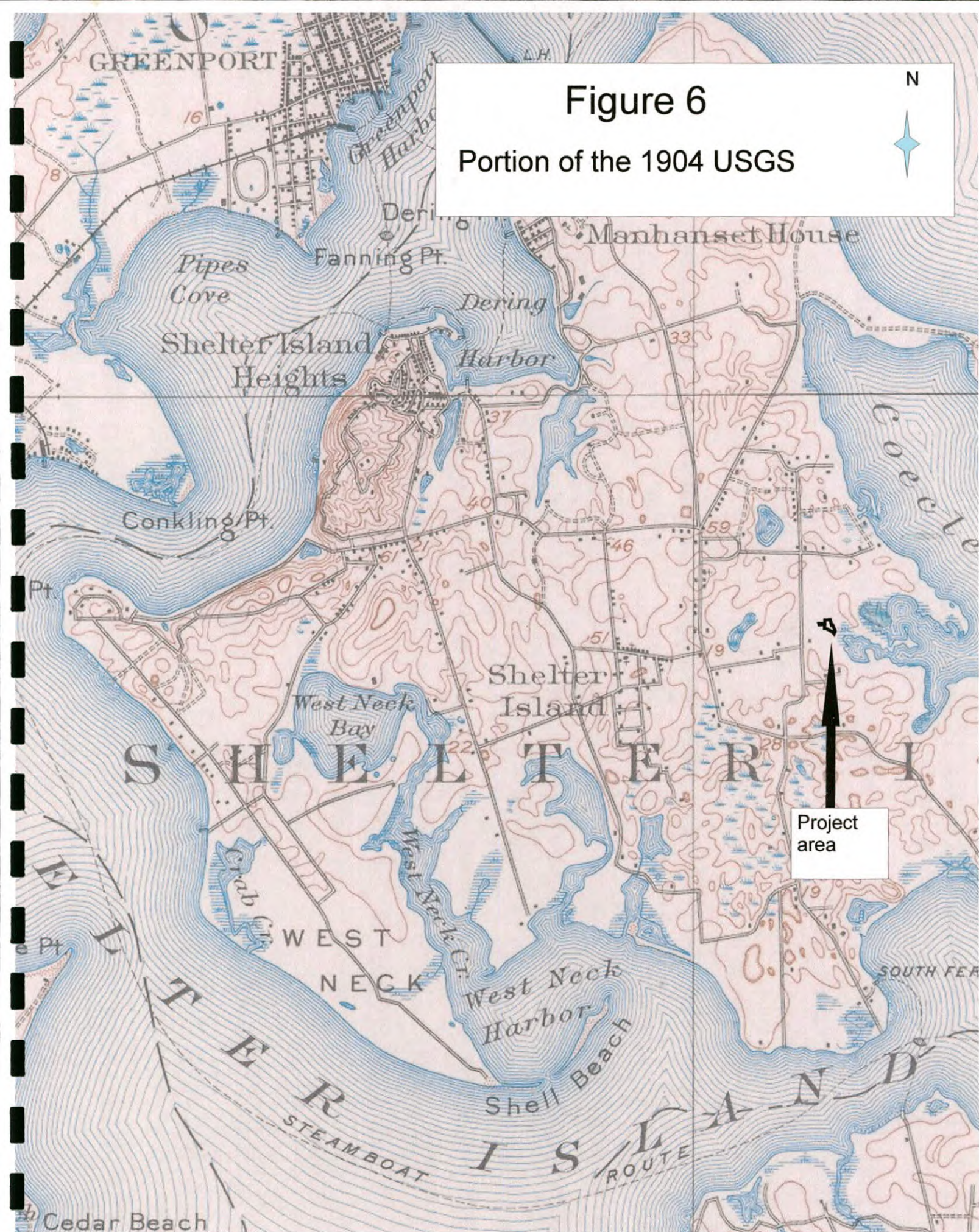


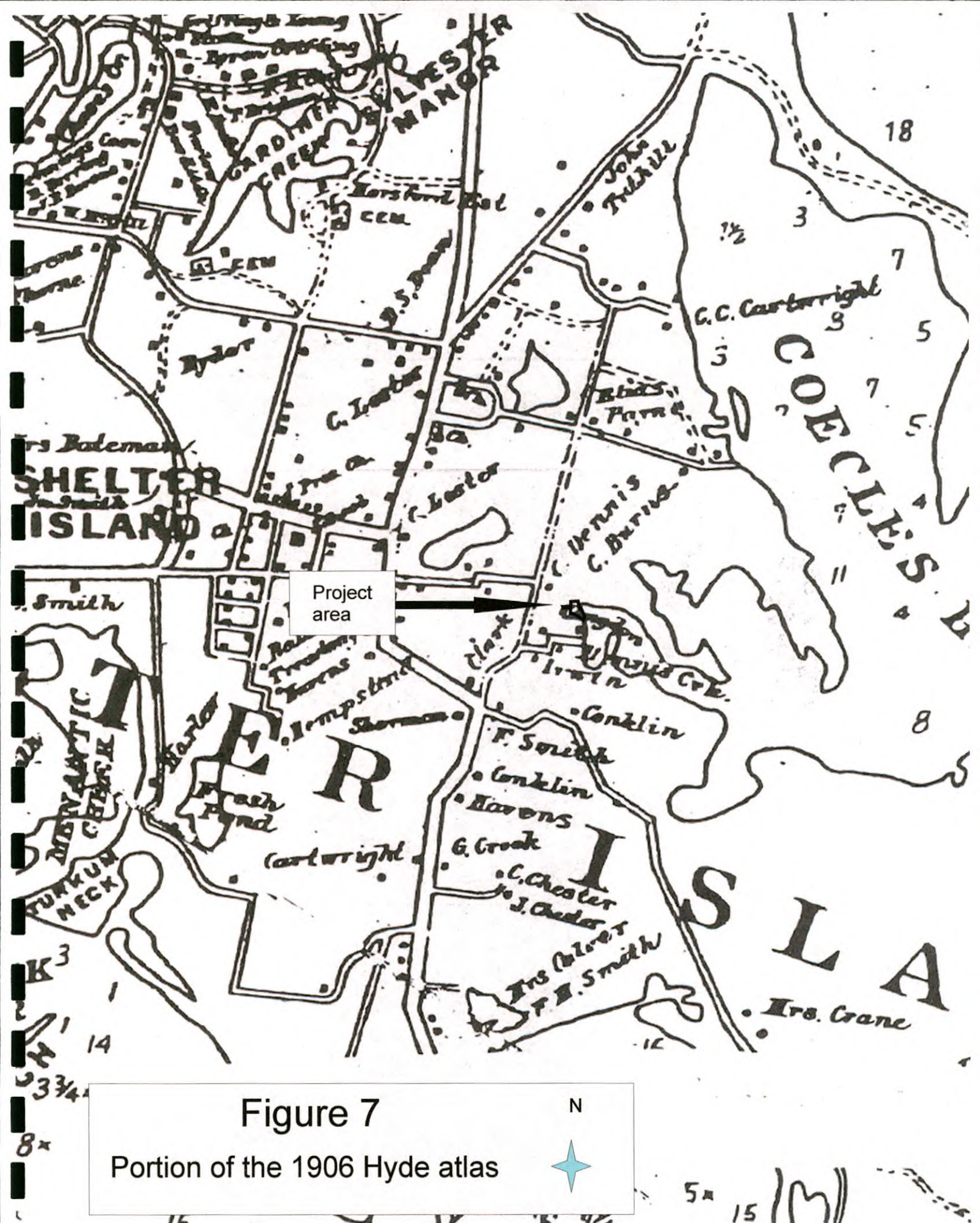
Figure 5

Portion of the 1896 Hyde atlas



N





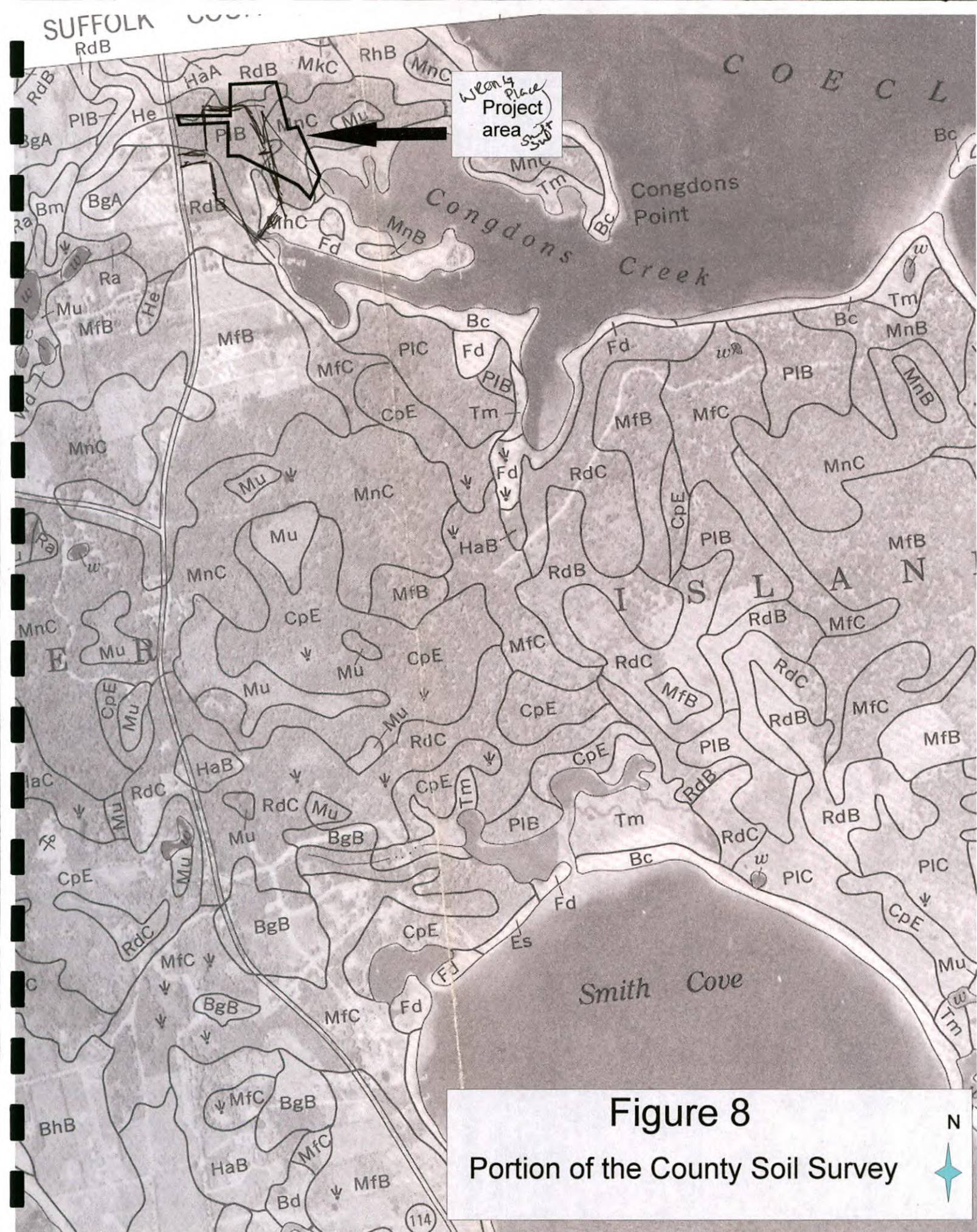




Photo 1

Looking northwest from
near ST 59 at disturbed
soils & existing marina



Photo 2

Looking at project
area from near ST 3



Photo 3

Looking at shed
near ST 34



Photo 4

Looking at tidal wetlands
from near ST 58

APPENDIX 2

SHOVEL TESTS

<u>STP</u>	<u>LV</u>	<u>DEPTH(CM)</u>	<u>TEXTURE</u>	<u>COLOR</u>	<u>HOR</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
1	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-24	Sa	10YR4/4	Ap	NCM
	3	24-36	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
2	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-28	Sa	10YR4/4	Ap	NCM
	3	28-41	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
3	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-17	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	NCM
	3	17-30	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
4	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	3	3-21	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	NCM
	2	21-31	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
5	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-23	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	NCM
	3	23-35	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
6	1	0-2	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-29	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	NCM
	3	29-42	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
7	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-40	CoSa	10YR5/2-3/2	Fill	NCM
	3	40-51	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
8	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-16	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	NCM
	2	16-27	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
9	1	0-2	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-24	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	NCM
	3	24-37	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
10	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-30	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	NCM
	3	30-41	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
11	1	stripped	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	0-22	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	NCM
	3	22-35	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
12	1	0-2	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-21	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	NCM
	3	21-31	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
13	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-28	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	NCM
	3	28-40	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM

14	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-24	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	NCM
	3	24-38	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
15	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-27	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	NCM
	3	27-40	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
16	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-26	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	NCM
	3	26-38	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
17	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-21	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	clam disc.
	3	21-34	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
18	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-28	Sa	10YR4/2	Ap	NCM
	3	28-38	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
19	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-14	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	14-roots				
20	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-15	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	15-30	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
21	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-27	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	27-39	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
22	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-10	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	10-22	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
23	1	stripped	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	stripped	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	0-30	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
24	1	stripped	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	0-12	Sa	10YR3/2	A	NCM
	3	12-30	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
25	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-20	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	20-30	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
26	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	stripped	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	6-25	¶a	10YR6/6	B	NCM
27	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-28	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	28-38	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM

28	1	stripped	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	0-19	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	19-30	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
29	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	3	3-25	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	2	25-34	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
30	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-27	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	27-28,rock	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
31	1	0-2	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-22	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	22-35	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
32	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-11	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	11-31	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
33	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-14	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	2	14-30	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
34	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-29	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	29-40	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
35	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-14	Sa	10YR4/4-3/2	Fill	NCM
	3	14-37	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
36	1	stripped	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	0-13	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	13-23	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
37	1	stripped	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	0-28	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	28-39	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
38	1	stripped	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	0-29	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	29-41	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
39	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-22	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	22-34	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
40	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-26	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	26-38	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
41	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-16	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	16-28	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM

42	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-23	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	23-35	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
43	1	stripped	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	0-11	CoSa	10YR4/4-3/2	Fill	NCM
	3	11-50	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
44	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-15	CoSa	10YR4/4-3/2	Fill	NCM
	3	15-30	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
45	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-21	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	21-31	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
46	1	0-2	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-10	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	10-21	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
47	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-31	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	31-43	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
48	1	0-2	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-31	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	31-43	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
49	1	0-2	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-30	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	30-42	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
50	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-26	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	26-37	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
51	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-26	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	26-38	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
52	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-20	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	20-31	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
53	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-20	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	20-42	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
54	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	3	6-26	Sa	10YR4/2	A	window glass
	2	26-38	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
55	1	0-8	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	stripped	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	8-18	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM

56	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-37	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	37-38,roots	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
57	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-27	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	27-39	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
58	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-33	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	2	33-43	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
59	1	stripped	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	0-35	CoSa	10YR6/6-4/3	Fill	NCM
60	1	stripped	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	0-35	Sa	10YR6/6-4/3	Fill	plastic
61	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	stripped	Sa	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	0-26	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
62	1	stripped	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	0-30	CoSa	10YR4/4-3/2	Fill	mod. beer & soda can disc
	3	30-50	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
63	1	0-1	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	1-8	CoSa	10YR4/4-3/2	Fill	NCM
	3	8-18	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
64	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-20	CoSa	10YR4/4-3/2	Fill	NCM
	3	20-34	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
65	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-31	CoSa	10YR4/4-3/2	Fill	NCM
	3	31-44	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
66	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-31	CoSa	10YR4/4-3/2	Fill	NCM
	3	31-41	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
67	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-22	CoSa	10YR4/4-3/2	Fill	NCM
	3	22-35	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM
68	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-25	CoSa	10YR4/4-3/2	Fill	NCM
	3	25-38	Sa	10YR6/6	B	NCM