Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the proposed Pine View subdivision at 76 Whitehead Road Sparrow Bush, Town of Deer Park, Orange County, New York

November 2020

Prepared for:
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1035

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PR#:
20PR05680

Involved agencies:
Town of Deer Park

Phase:
Phase IA & IB

Location:
Sparrow Bush
Town of Deer Park
Orange County

Survey Area:
Width: about 1000 feet (305 meters) NExSW
Length: about 250 feet (76m) NWxSE
Acres Surveyed: approximately 6 acres (2.5 hectares)

USGS:
Port Jervis North, NY

Survey overview:
ST no. & interval: 95 ST's at 50 ft (15m) intervals
Size of freshly plowed area: na
Surface survey transect interval: na

Results:
No prehistoric sites or historic archaeological sites

Structures:
No. Of buildings/structures/cemeteries in project area: none
No. Of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: 1
No. Of previously determined NR listed or eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: not known
No. Of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: not known

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Date of Report:
Report completed November, 2020

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INTRODUCTION

Between October 16 and 28, 2020, TRACKER Archaeology, Inc. conducted a Phase IA documentary study and a Phase IB archaeological survey for the proposed Pine View subdivision at 76 Whitehead Road, Sparrow Bush, Town of Deer Park, Orange 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, interviews, and documents. The prehistoric and historic site file search was conducted utilizing the CRIS resources of the New York State Historic Preservation Office in Waterford, New York. Various historic web sites may have been queried via the internet to review any pertinent site information.

These investigations have been conducted in accordance with the standards set forth by the New York Archaeological Council and the New York State Historic Preservation Office.

The Phase IB survey provided actual evidence for the presence or absence of any archaeological sites within the property through ground surface and subsurface field testing.

The project area is located at 76 Whitehead Road and consists of approximately 6 acres from a larger (32 acre) property.

The investigation was completed by TRACKER Archaeology, Inc. of Monroe, New York. Prehistoric and historic research was conducted by the P.I., Alfred G. Cammisa, M.A. Field work was conducted by Alfred G. Cammisa and crew chief, Alfred T. Cammisa. Report preparation was by Alfred G. Cammisa with Alexander Padilla (CAD).

The work was performed for John D. Fuller, P.E., P.C., Port Jervis, New York.

ENVIRONMENT

Geology

The study area is located in the southeast portion of New York State in the central part of Orange County. This region of New York lies within the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province near the interface of the Hudson Highlands. This province, also known as the Newer Appalachians, extends from Lake Champlain to Alabama. It passes as a narrow lowland belt between the New England Uplands (Taconic Mountains and Hudson Highlands) to the east and the Appalachian Plateau (Catskill and Shawangunk Mountains) and Adirondack Mountains to the west. The characteristic topography is a succession of parallel valleys and ridges trending roughly in a northeasterly direction. This is a region of sedimentary rocks which were easily eroded and subjected to folding or bedding of the rock layers. The eastern limit of the Ridge and Valley Province is a broad, well-defined valley, 300 to 600 feet above sea level, known as the Great Valley. In the vicinity of Ellenville, the Great Valley is called the Wallkill Valley (Schuberth 1968: cover map, 16-18; Isachsen et al 2000: 4, 53-54; New York-New Jersey Trail Conference 1998: cover map).

Soils and Topography

Soils on the project area consist of:

Name	Soil Horizon Depth in(cm)	Color	Texture Inclusion	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Swartswood & Mardin, very stony	A = 0-1in(0-2) B = 1-19 (-48)	10YR3/2 7.5YR5/4	GrLo	3-15	well	glacial till

(Olsson 1981: Map 22 pgs. 63, 101).

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

Elevations on the property are approximately 1150 to 1180 feet above mean sea level.

Hydrology
The project area is about 260 feet northeast of a tributary of the Bush Kill. Bush Kill drains south into Mongaup River which flows into the Delaware River.

Vegetation
The predominant forest community in this area was probably the Oak Hickory. This forest is a nut producing forest with acorns and hickory nuts usually an obvious part of the leaf litter on the forest floor. The Oak Hickory Forest intermingles with virtually all other forest types. The northern extension of this forest community was also originally called the Oak-Chestnut forest, before the historic Chestnut blight (Kricher 1988:38, 57-60).

At the time of the Phase IB field work, the property consisted of a primarily pine with oak forest with a rhododendron understory.

PREHISTORIC POTENTIAL

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

NYSM SITES	NYSHPO SITES	DISTANCE TO APE ft (m)	SITE TYPE
6111		2442(745)	Rio Rock: Late Archaic-historic rock shelter

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

-The project area is about 260 feet northeast of a tributary of the Bush Kill.

-The study area is located on fairly level to steeply sloped terrain with well drained soils.

-A prehistoric site is recorded nearby the project area.

In our opinion, the study area has a higher than average potential for the recovery of prehistoric sites. The type of site encountered could be a procurement/processing site from the Woodland through Archaic periods.

HISTORIC POTENTIAL

Seventeenth Century

At the time of European contact and settlement, the study area was probably occupied by the Minsi group proper. The Waoranecks lived between Stony Point and Danns Kammer (near Newburgh Bay) with their western boundary unknown. The Waoraneck people were likely a sub-branch and/or clan or village related to the large Munsee (Minsi) tribe belonging to the Delawarean linguistic family. The term "Minsi" (or "Munsee") means people of the stony country" or abbreviated as "mountaineers" (Ruttenber 1992A:35, 44-45, 49-50, 93; Ruttenber 1992A:221; Becker 1993:16-22; Hearne Brothers nd:wall map; Weslager 1991:45; Synder 1969:2).

Population estimates for the Munsee are 600 to 800 individuals. The Munsee are described by Becker (1993:18) as possibly horticultural.

Cuddenbackville was named for Jason Cuddeback, one of the original owners of the 1697 patent (Ruttenber 1881:712).

Eighteenth Century

Wigwams were still being constructed during this century here. The typical wigwam for this area appeared to be quite small, about 16 feet by 18 feet in diameter. A gutter was excavated around the perimeter of the wigwam. The roof was composed of poles, brush, and bark. The fireplace was in the center of the cabin (Eagers 1847: 468).

The 1779 Sauthier map shows the project area north of Sparrow Bush, east of the Monhaup River, near Shingle Kill/Bush Kill (Figure 3).

Nineteenth Century

The D & H (Delaware and Hudson) Canal was built in the early to mid 1800's to ship coal for fuel to New York City and other cities (Neversink Valley Area Museum 2007).

The 1850 Sydney Map of Orange County shows the project area east of Bush Kill. Whitehead Road is not in or is Prosper Davis Road (Figure 4).

The 1859 map still depicts the same as the previous map(Figure 5).

In 1867 the D & H Canal company was granted the right by New York State to operate a railroad. In 1898 the canal was shut down and sold, the D & H Canal company dropped "Canal" from its name and became a railroad company (Nevesink Valley Area Museum 2007).

The 1875 Beers atlas continues to show no structures on or adjacent to the project areas, although houses and businesses are situated along Route 42 (Rio Dam Road) (Figure 6).

Port Jervis was founded in 1826 when the D&H Canal was formed (Ruttenber 1881:707).

Sparrowbush had a post office by 1827. The Bushkill neighborhood had a Baptist Church which was a a branch of the Port Jervis Baptist Church. Sparrowbush was named after Henry L. Sparrow whom owned a large tract of timber known as Sparrrow's Bosk (wood or thicket) (Ruttneber 1881:713-714; Town of Deer Park).

Twentieth Century
The 1908 USGS map depicts Whitehead Road as either proposed or as a dirt road. There is a structure across the road from the project area (Figure 7).

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

NYSM SITES	NYSHPO SITES	DISTANCE TO APE ft (m)	SITE TYPE
	14NR06545	1250(381)	Pine Park Cottage & Dunwald Farm historic district: ca. 1895-ely 20th century, with dwelling, hotel, ag. building, out building, tourist industry

The project property is also across the and from the D and H Canal.

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

-The project area is about 260 feet northeast of a tributary of the Bush Kill.

-The study area is located on fairly level to steeply sloped terrain with well drained soils.

-No map documented structures on or immediately adjacent to the project area but 1 across the road on the early 19th century map.

-An historic archaeological site is nearby. The road is historic.

In our opinion, the project parcel has a higher than average potential for the recovery of historic sites.

FIELD METHODS

Walkover
Covered ground terrain was reconnoitered at about 15 meter intervals, or less, to observe for any above ground features, such as berms, rock configurations, or depressions, which might be evidence for a prehistoric or historic site. Photographs were taken of the project area. Ground surface with good visibility (70%-100%) was walked-over at 3 to 5 meter intervals.

Shovel Testing
Shovel tests were excavated at about 15 meter (50 ft) intervals across the project area. Each shovel test measured about 30 to 40 cm. in diameter and was dug into the underlying subsoil (B horizon) 10 to 20 cm. when possible. All soils were screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh and observed for artifacts. All shovel test pits (STP's) were mapped on the project area map at this time. Soils stratigraphy was

recorded according to texture and color. Soil color was matched against the Munsell color chart for soils. Notes on ST stratigraphy and other information was transcribed on field forms and in a notebook.

FIELD RESULTS

Field testing of the project area included the excavation of 95 shovel tests. No historic artifacts or features were recovered. No prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered. The terrain and soils consisted of sandy soils, common in pine/oak forests, and a very stony terrain and stony (slab-like) soils.

<u>Stratigraphy</u>
Stratigraphy across the project corridor consisted of:

-A/O horizon - 13 to 20 cm. thick of root mat, leaf litter, and humus.

-A horizon - 20 to 22 cm. thick 10YR6/3 pale brown or 10YR6/1 grey fine silty sand. This was often impacted by stone slabs which were everywhere on the surface and under the surface.

-B horizon - about 10 cm. dug or more into of 10YR5/8, yellow brown or 7.5YR4/6 strong brown loam fine silty sand. This was often impacted by stone slabs which were everywhere on the surface and under the surface.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon topographic characteristics and distance to known prehistoric sites, the property was assessed as having a higher than average potential for encountering prehistoric sites.

Based upon topographic characteristics and distance to historic map documented structures and sites the property was assessed as having a higher than average potential for encountering historic sites.

During the course of the archaeological field survey, 95 ST's were excavated. No prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered. No historic artifacts were recovered. No further work is recommended.

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nor dated *Indians of New York.* Earth Science Projection Map. Hearne Brothers, Michigan.

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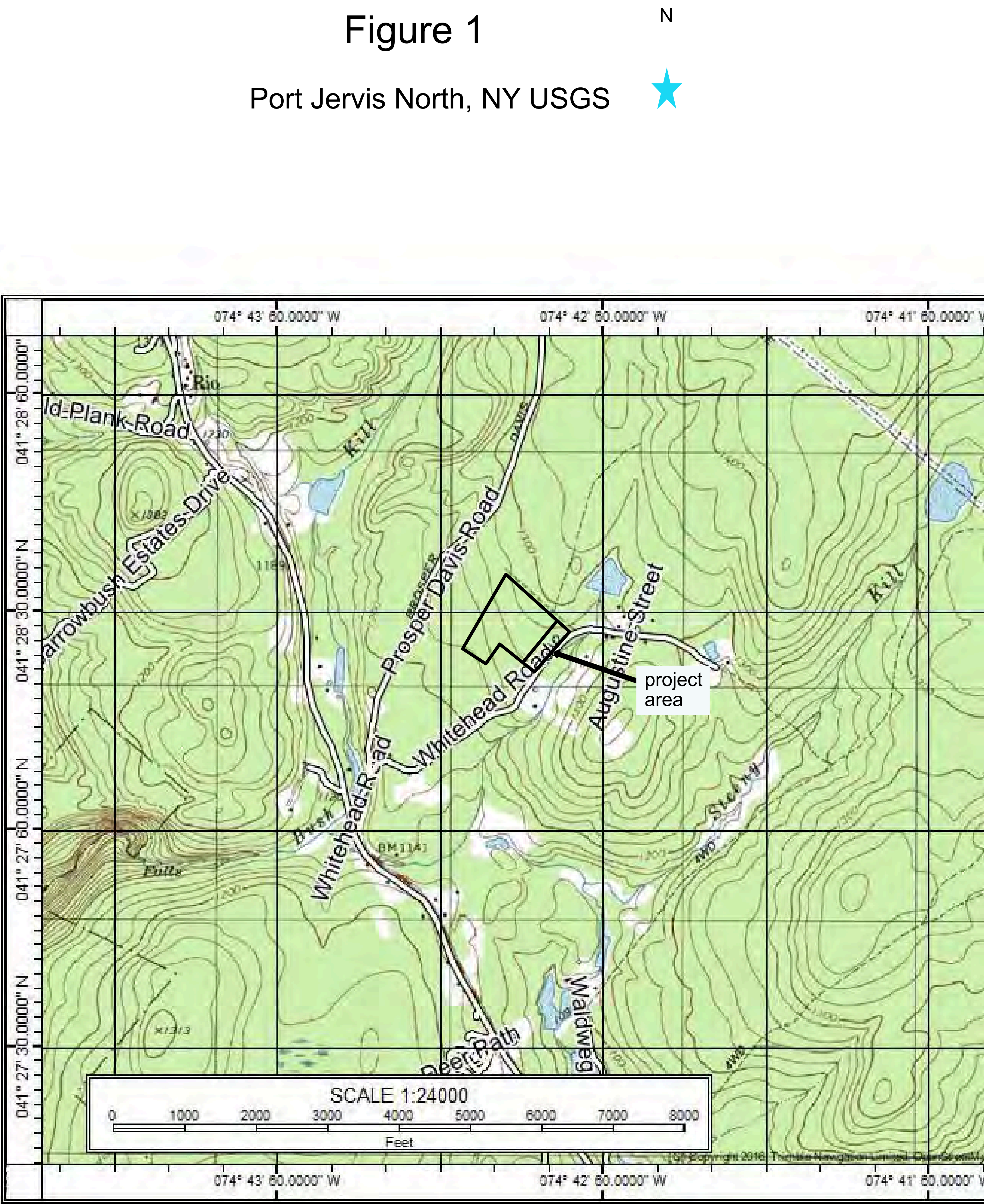
United States Geologic Survey
1957 *Goshen, New York* quadrangle map, 15 minute series.

1908 *Goshen, New York* quadrangle map, 7.5 minute series.

APPENDIX 1

Figure 1

Port Jervis North, NY USGS



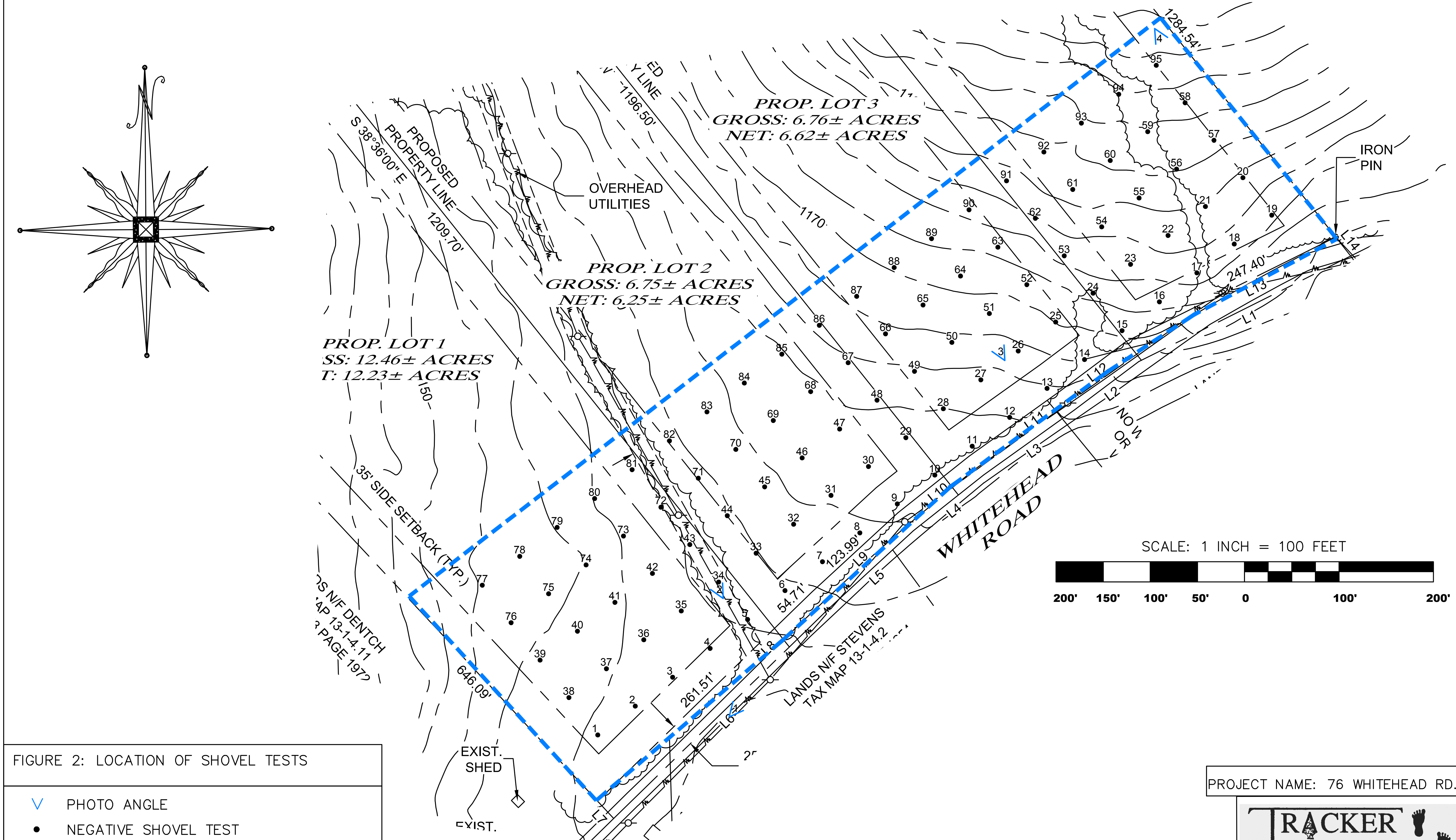


FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF SHOVEL TESTS

V PHOTO ANGLE
• NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
- - - PROJECT LIMITS(A.P.E.)

PROJECT NAME: 76 WHITEHEAD RD.

TRACKER Archaeology Services, Inc. Tracking the Footsteps of the Ancestors

Figure 3

1779 Sauthier map

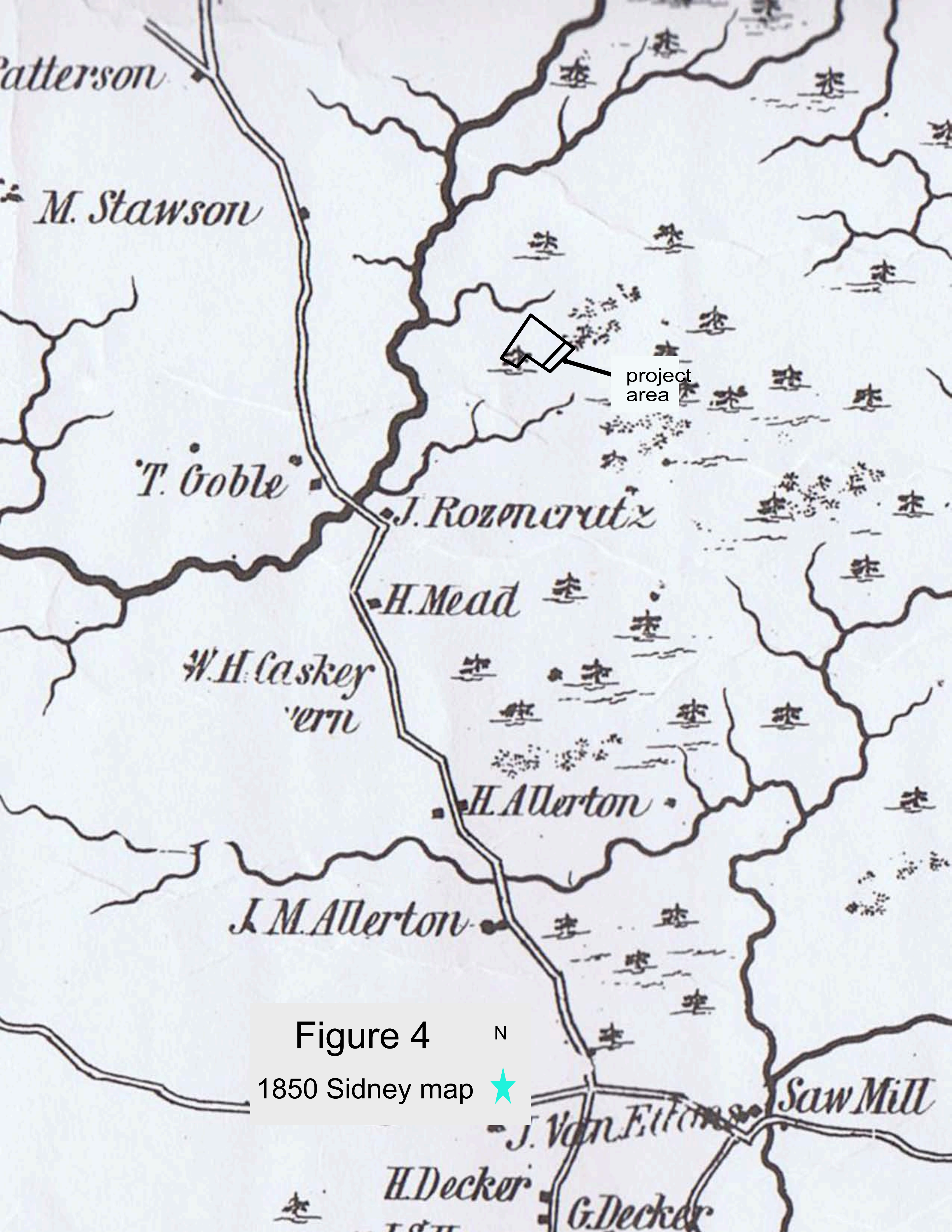


Figure 4
1850 Sidney map

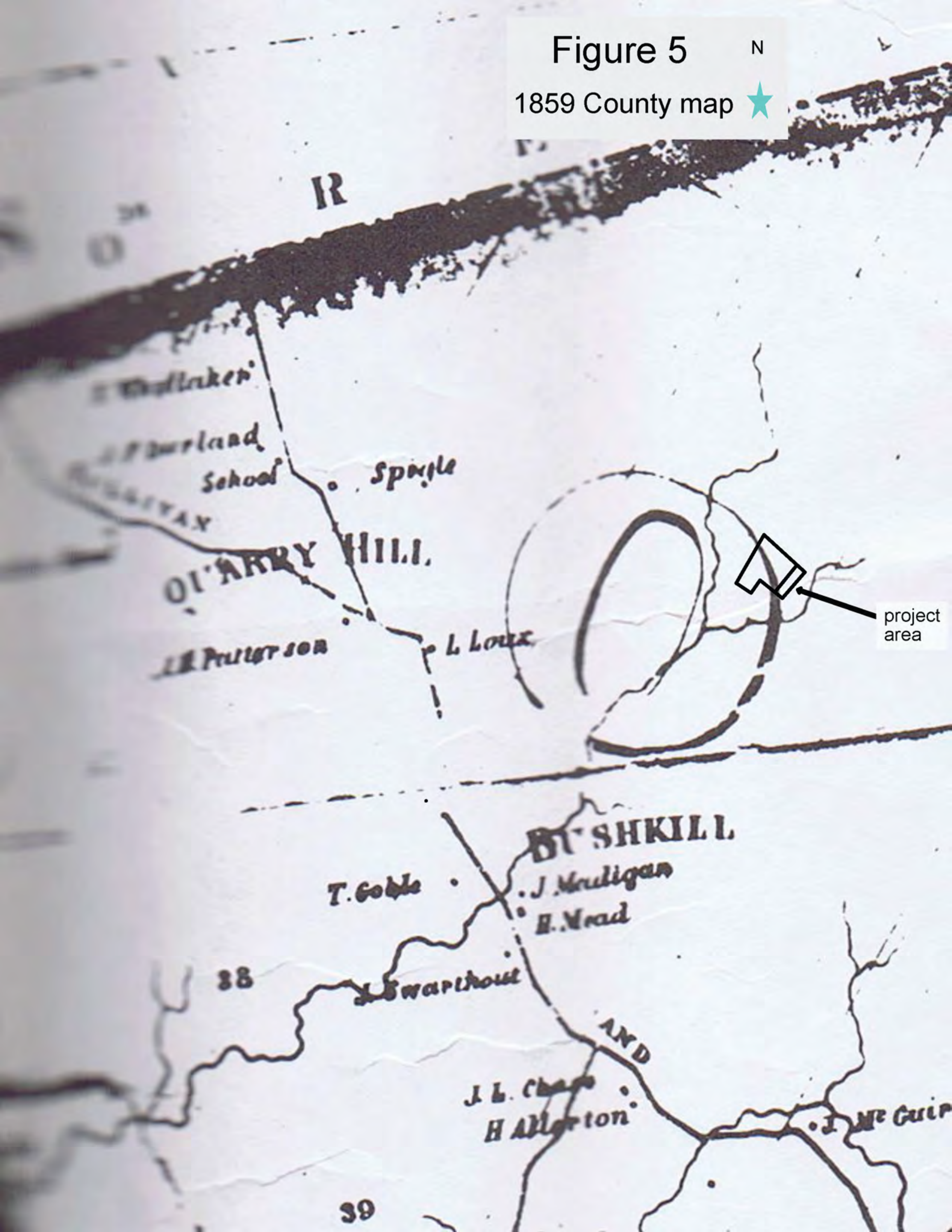
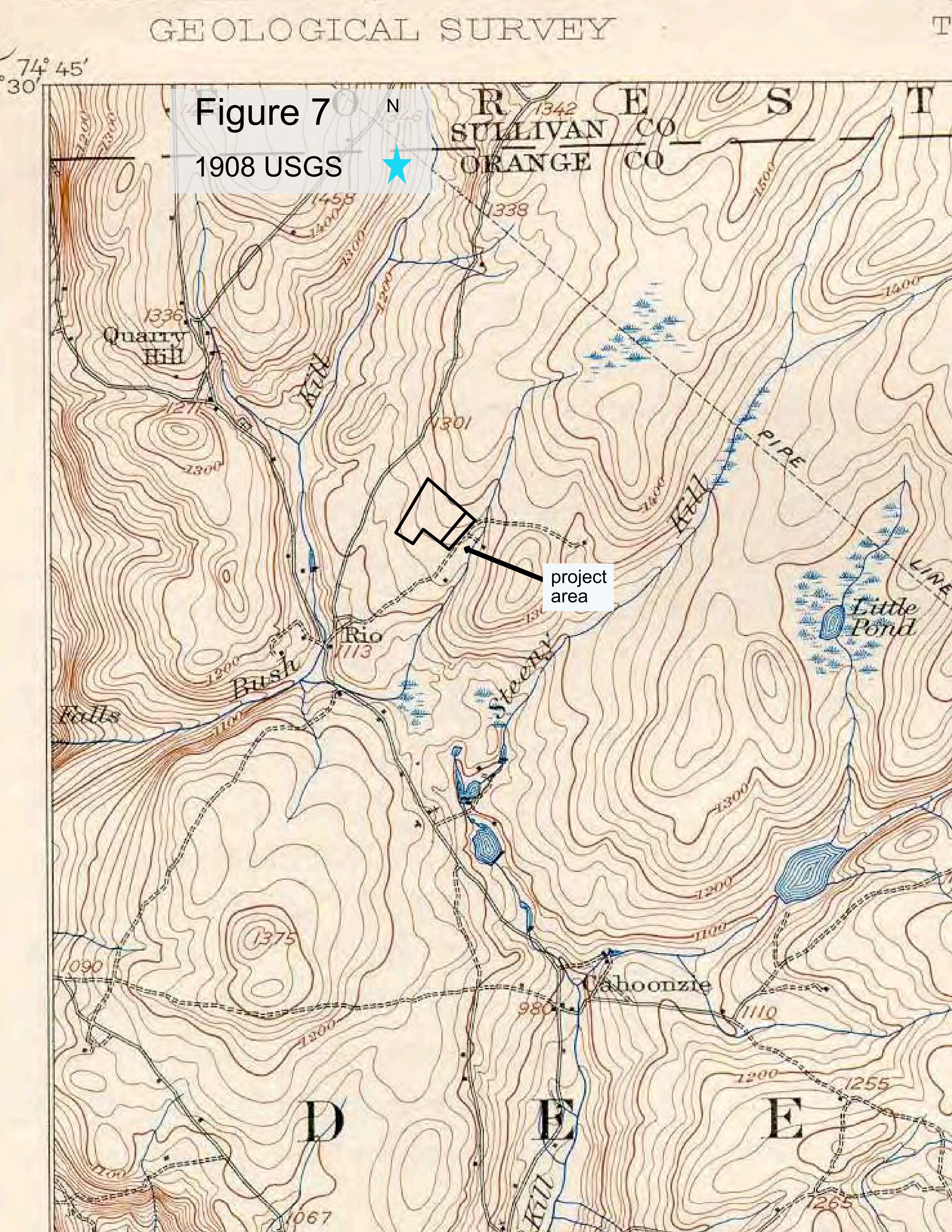


Figure 5

1859 County map

Figure 6

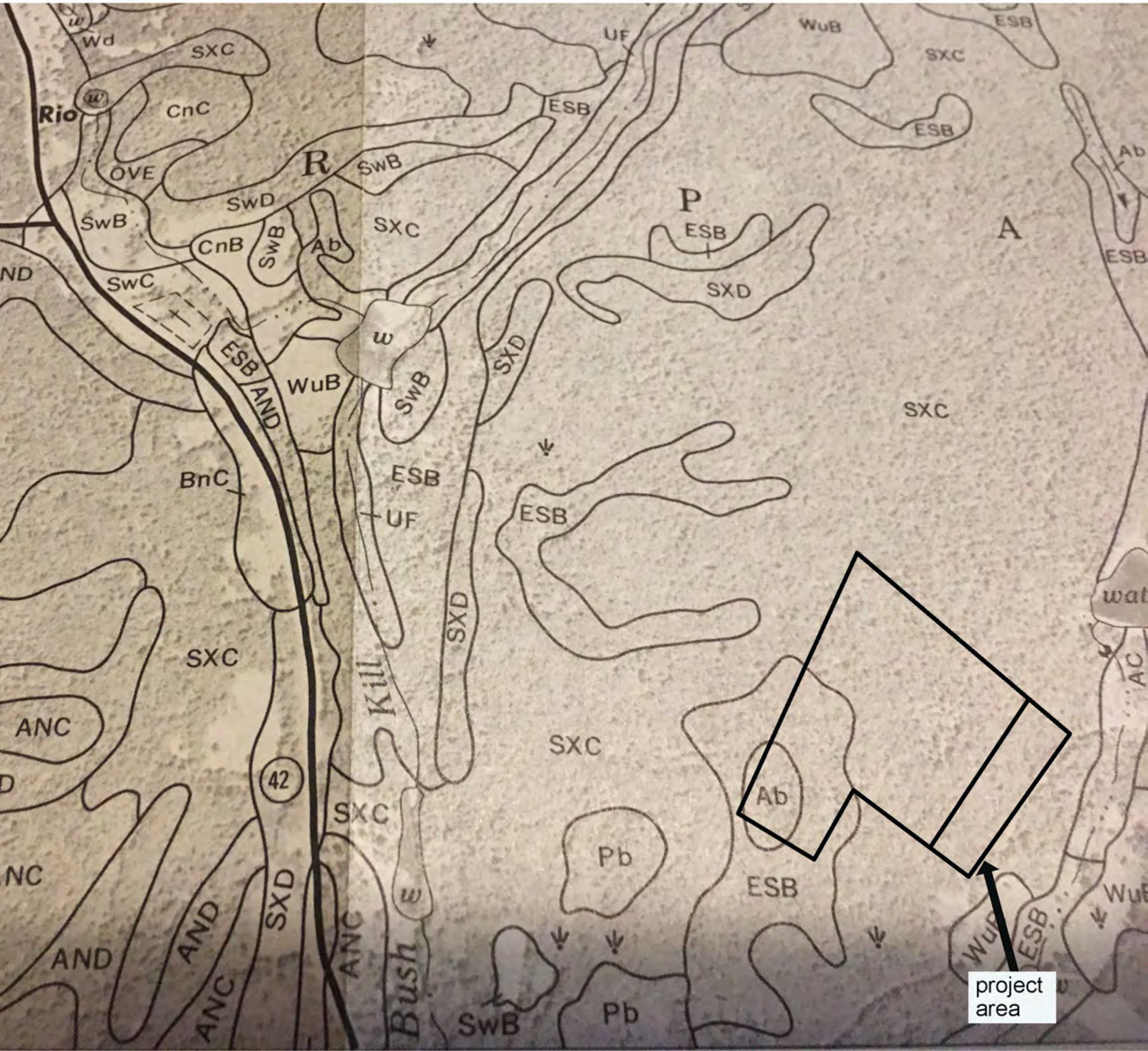
1875 Beers atlas



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
74° 45′
30′
Figure 7
1908 USGS
N
project area
SULLIVAN CO
ORANGE CO
1342
1338
1458
1400
1300
1200
1336
Quarry Hill
1271
Kill
1301
1500
1400
PIPE
LINE
Kill
Little Pond
Rio
1113
Bush
Falls
1100
Steeny
1375
1090
Cahoonzie
980
1110
1255
1265
1067
D
E
E
Kill

Figure 8

County Soil Survey



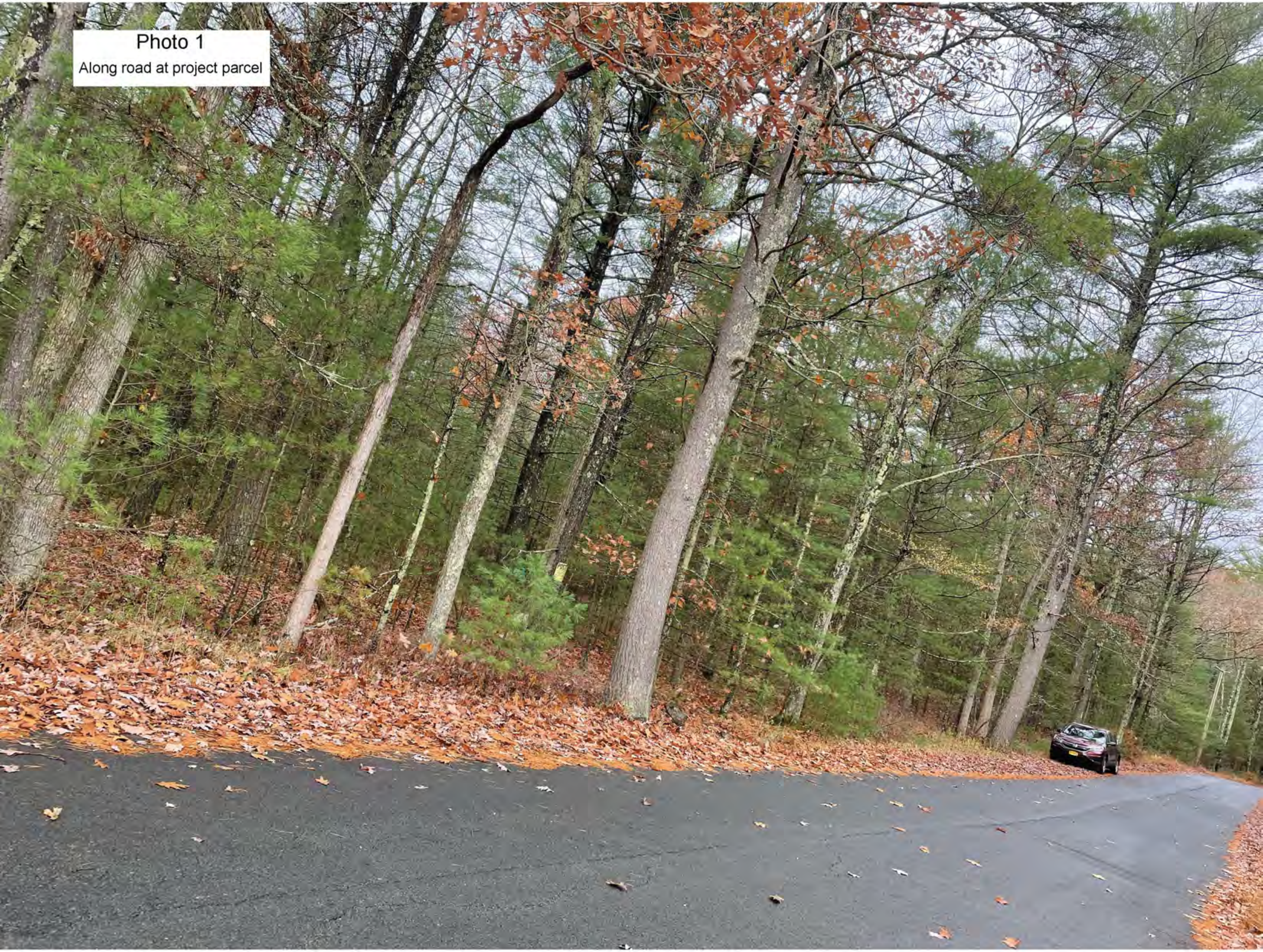


Photo 1
Along road at project parcel

Photo 2
Along telephone line path

Photo 3
Typical stony terrain

Photo 4

Looking from NE corner of property toward road

APPENDIX 2

SHOVEL TESTS

STP	Lv	Depth(cm)	Texture	Color	Hor.	Comments
1	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	7.5YR4/6	B	NCM
2	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	7.5YR4/6	B	NCM
3	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-rock (rock slabs everywhere)				
4	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	7.5YR4/6	B	NCM
5	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-rock (rock slabs everywhere)				
6	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-19	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	19-30	FiSiSa	7.5YR4/6	B	NCM
7	1	0-12	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	12-17	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	17-rock slabs				
8	1	0-16	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
9	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	7.5YR4/6	B	NCM
10	1	0-10	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	10-rock (rock slabs everywhere)				
11	1	0-16	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
12	1	0-16	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
13	1	0-12	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	12-16	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	16-20,rock slabs FiSiSa		10YR5/8	B	NCM

14	1	0-12	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	12-16	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	16-20,rock slabs	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
15	1	0-12	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	12-16	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	16-20,rock slabs	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
16	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
17	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	105YR5/8	B	NCM
18	1	0-17	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	17-24	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	24-30,rock slabs	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
19	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
20	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-20,rock slabs	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
21	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
22	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
23	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
24	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
25	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
26	1	0-16	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	16-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM

27	1	0-16	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	16-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
28	1	0-16	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	16-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
29	1	0-16	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	16-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
30	1	0-16	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	16-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
31	1	0-20	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	20-23	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	23-25,rock slabs everywhere				
32	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
33	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
34	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
35	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
36	1	0-18	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	18-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-28,rock slabs everywhere FiSiSa 10YR5/8			B	NCM
37	1	0-18	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	18-21	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	21-31	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
38	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM

39	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
40	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
41	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
42	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
43	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
44	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	18-20,rock slab	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
45	1	0-20	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	20-23	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	23-33	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
46	1	0-18	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	18-22	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	22-32	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
47	1	0-18	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	18-22	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	22-32	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
48	1	0-20	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	3	20-40	FiSiSa	7.5YR4/6	B	NCM
49	1	0-18	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	18-22	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	22-32	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
50	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
51	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM

52	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
53	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
54	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
55	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-25,rock slabs	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
56	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
57	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-25,rock slabs	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
58	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
59	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-25,rock slabs	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
60	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-23	FiSiSa mottle	10YR6/3-5/8	A	NCM
	3	23-rock slabs	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
61	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
62	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-17	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	17-rock slabs				
63	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM

64	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-17	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	17-rock slabs				
65	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	4	20-23	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	23-33	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
66	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
67	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
68	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
69	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-15	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	15-20,rock slab	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
70	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-15	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	15-25	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
71	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-15	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	15-25	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
72	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-15	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	15-rock slab	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
73	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-15	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	15-25	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
74	1	0-10	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	10-rock slab				
75	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-15	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	15-25	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
76	1	0—rock slabs everywhere				

77	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
78	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
79	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-28	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
80	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-18	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	18-20,rock slabs	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
81	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-28, rock slabs	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
82	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-17	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	17-27	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
83	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-17	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	17-27	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
84	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-17	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	17-27	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
85	1	0-12	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	12-rock slabs				
86	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-17	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	17-27	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
87	1	0-15	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-17	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	17-19,rock slab	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
88	1	0-18	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	18-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
89	1	0-18	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	18-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM

90	1	0-18	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	18-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
91	1	0-18	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	18-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
92	1	0-16	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	16-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-rock slabs	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
93	1	0-16	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	16-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
94	1	0-16	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	16-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM
95	1	0-16	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	16-20	FiSiSa	10YR6/3	A	NCM
	3	20-30	FiSiSa	10YR5/8	B	NCM