

APPENDIX G

Archaeological Reports

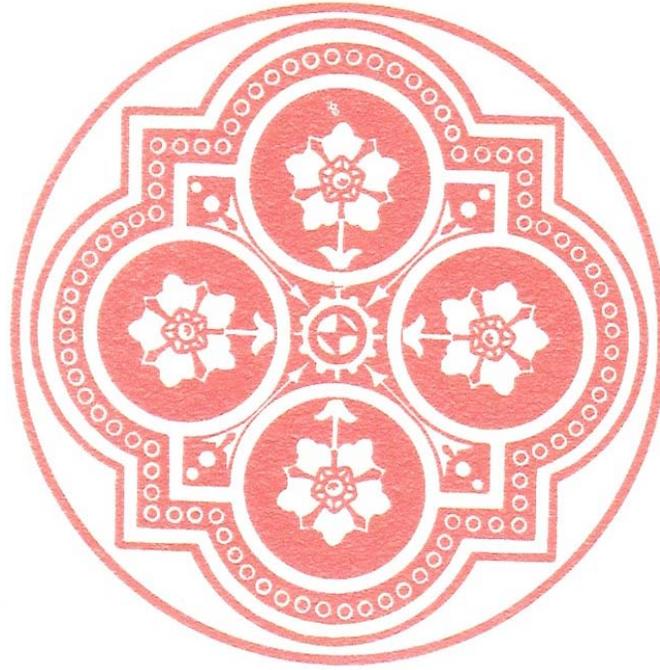
(Supersedes DEIS Appendix O)



# Lost Lake Resort

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Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis  
Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Survey  
07PR02975



St. Joseph's Road (CR 108)  
Town of Forestburgh, Sullivan County New York

**Prepared for:**

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By:

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December 2010



# LOST LAKE RESORT

St. Joseph's Road (CR 108)  
Town of Forestburgh, Sullivan County, New York

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## Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number (if available):07PR02975

Involved State and Federal Agencies (DEC, CORPS, FHWA, etc): **DEC, Delaware River Basin Commission, Public Works**

Phase of Survey: **Phase 1A Literature Review & Sensitivity Analysis & Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey**

Location Information:

Location: **St. Joseph's Road ( CR 108)**

Minor Civil Division: **Town of Forestburgh**

County: **Sullivan**

Survey Area (Metric & English)

Length: **5125 m (16,810')**

Width: **2719.5(8920')**

Depth (when appropriate):

Number of Acres Surveyed: **±2079.51 acres (846.2 hectares)**

Number of Square Meters & Feet Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): **N/A**

Percentage of the Site Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only):

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Hartwood**

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests **6929 @ 50', 100'**

Number & Size of Units: **N/A**

Width of Plowed Strips:

Surface Survey Transect Interval:

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of prehistoric sites identified: **0**

Number & name of historic sites identified: **1 Lost Lake Midden**

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: **Lost Lake Midden**

Results of Architectural Survey

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within project area: **0**

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: **0**

Number of previously determined NR listed or eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: **N/A**

Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: **N/A**

Report Author (s): **Stephanie Roberg-Lopez M.A., R.P.A. and Beth Selig**

Date of Report: **December 2010**

## MAP AND FIGURE LIST

### Maps

- Map 1: 1986 USGS Topographical map. 7.5 minute series. Hartwood Quad. (Source: Tim Miller Associate, Inc.) Scale: 1"=2000'.
- Map 2: Location map including the project area. (Source: Jimapco Hudson Valley Street Atlas 2004). Scale: 1"=4000'
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- Fig. 1: Aerial Photograph of project area. (Source: Google Earth) Scale: 1"=4200'
- Fig. 2: Soils Map for *Lost Lake Resort* project area. (Source: National Resources Conservation Service.) Scale: on map.(Appendix C)



# LOST LAKE RESORT

## St Joseph's Road

### Town of Forestburgh, Sullivan County, New York

(OPRHP 07PR02975)

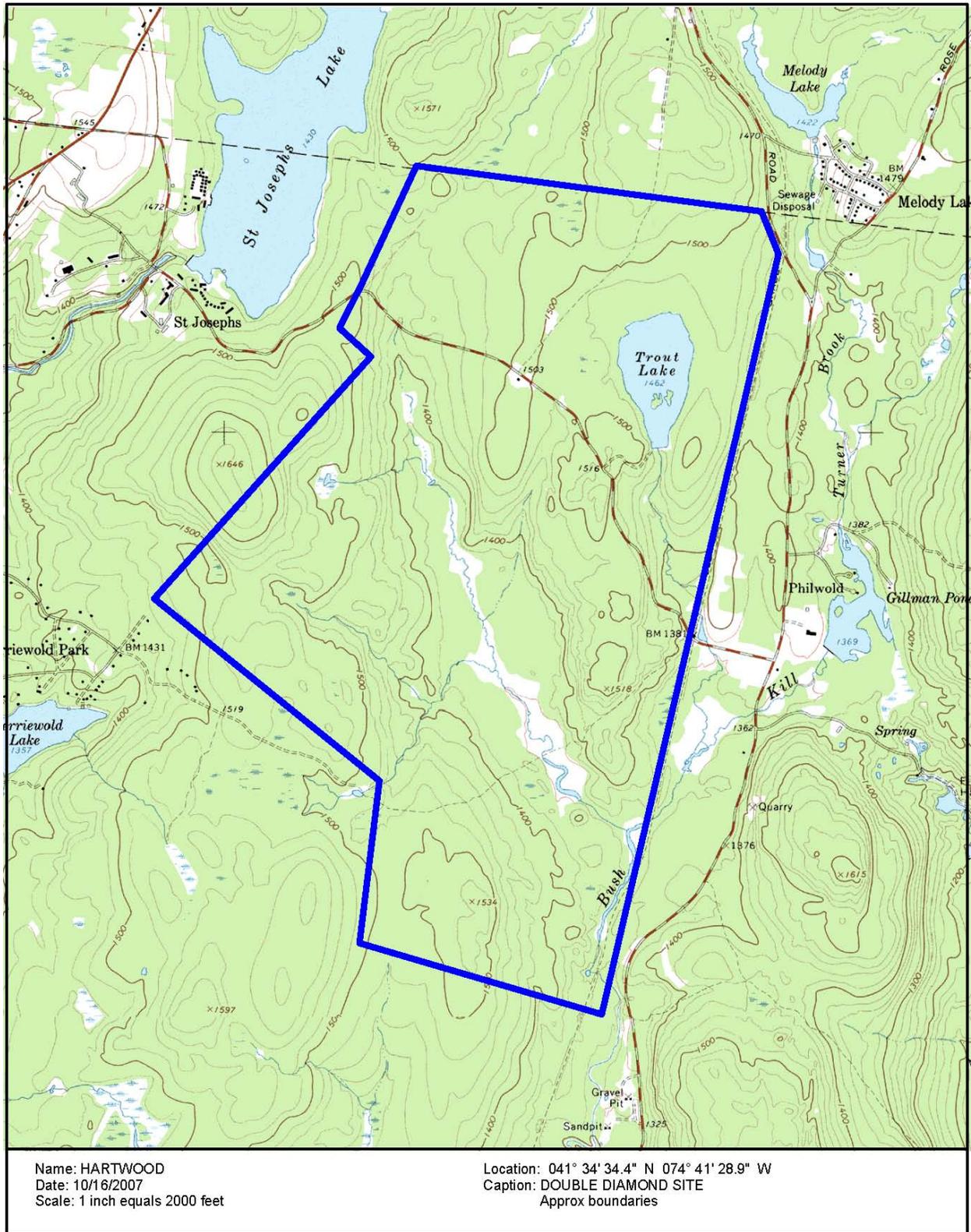
#### Introduction

In April of 2008, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants undertook a Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis of the *Lost Lake Resort*. The *Lost Lake Resort*, which encompasses ±2079.51 acres (841.5 hectares), is situated in the northern portion of the Town of Forestburgh, Sullivan County, New York. (Map 1-2) St. Joseph's Road or County Route 108 bisects the project area traveling west from Bushkill Road/ Cold Spring Road to County Route 42. (Photo 2 & 27) The largest portion of the site is on the south side of this road, with a smaller portion on the north extending to the Town line. The northern boundary of the project area is the Town of Thompson line. (Photo 5) Access to the site is from St. Joseph's Road and the terminus of Merriewold Club Road, located along the southwestern boundary of the project area. (Photo 26)

The following report, which included a comprehensive walkover of the project area, presents the results of a Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis prepared for Tim Miller Associates, Inc. As part of the comprehensive examination of the site, a careful examination was made for any Map Documented Structures (hereafter referred to as MDS) that were located within the project area. At the time of the reports submission, the boundaries of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) had not been finalized, therefore for the purposes of the Phase 1A report the APE is considered the entirety of the property.

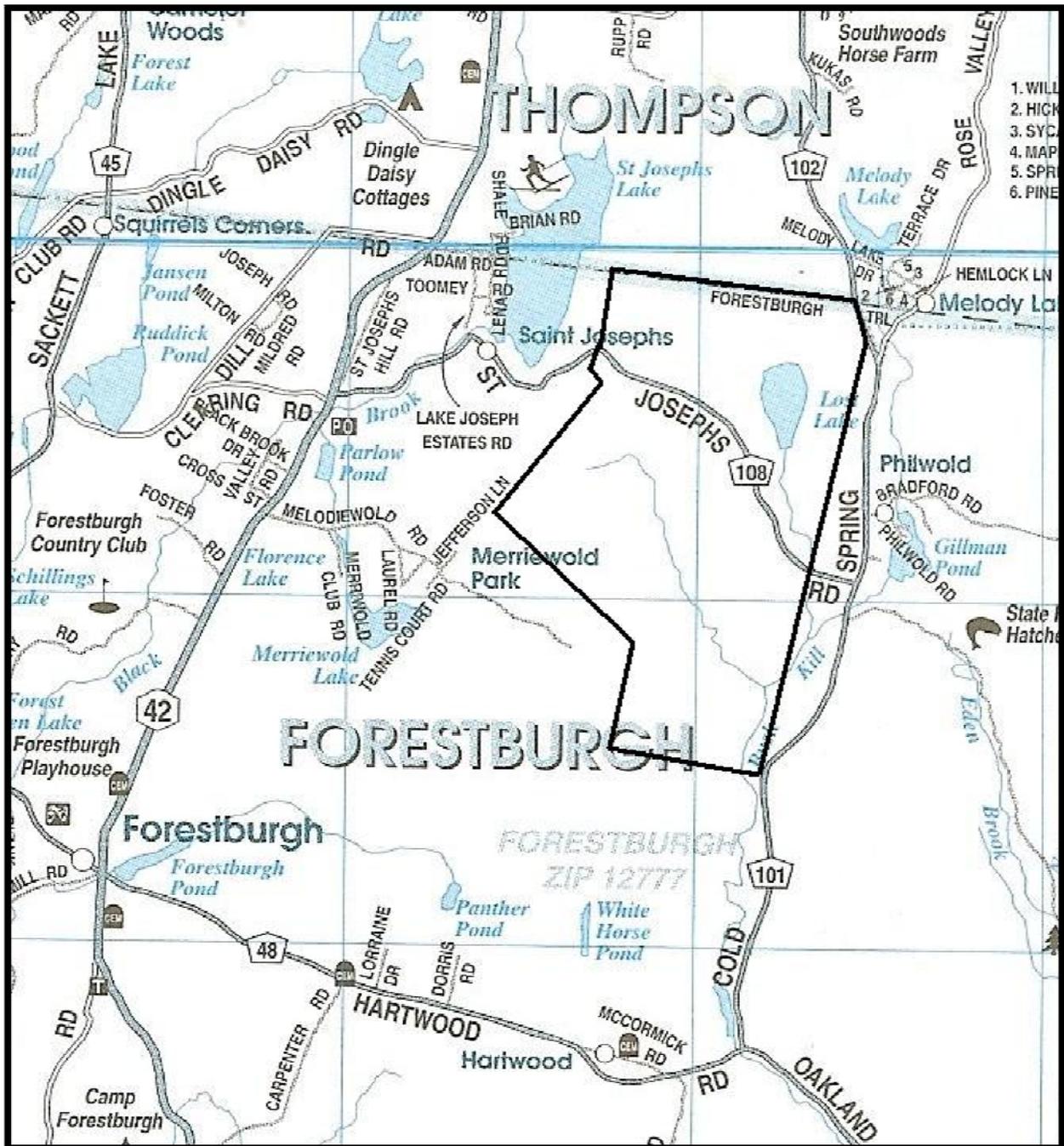
The proposed project requires a number of permits from local and state agencies, including permits from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), the New York State Department of Health, the Delaware River Basin Commission, and the Sullivan County Department of Public Works. Local permits from the Town of Forestburgh are also required. The need for New York State permits mandates that the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) be consulted and a sign off be obtained stating that they have no archaeological concerns regarding the proposed project.

The Phase 1A was performed in accordance with the requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) 6NYCRR, part 617 of the New York State Environmental Conservation, as well as relevant federal standards (36 CFR 61). The work completed also conforms to the State Historic Preservation Office requirements (in effect as of May 30, 2005), which conform to those laid out in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 14.09 of the New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law, and the New York State Archaeological Council's Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State (The New York Archaeological Council 1994).



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Map 1: 1986 USGS Topographical map. Hartwood Quad. (Source: Tim Miller Associate, Inc.) Scale: 1"=2000'.



**Map 2:** Location map including the project area. (Source: Jimapco Hudson Valley Street Atlas 2004).  
Scale: 1"=4000'

### Project Area Description

*Lost Lake Resort* is a planned development of the forested area surrounding Trout Lake. Trout Lake, alternatively and hereafter called Lost Lake, is a 51.6 acre body of water located on the north side of St. Joseph's Road in the northern portion of the Town of Forestburgh. Lost Lake is a man-made body of water created sometime between 1911 and 1925. (Photo 1 & 17) The current plan indicates that the resort will contain a driving range, full

golf course, an amenity village, , surrounded by approximately 2557 housing lots. The current plan also proposes to construct a tunnel under St. Josephs Road to connect the two portions of the development, as well as construct approximately 133,000' of roads. Infrastructure, such as sewer, storm water collection, and other improvements, are included in the proposed plan.

## **Environmental Conditions**

The project area is located on portions of the glaciated Allegheny plateau in a geologic setting called the Allegheny Front. The glaciated portion of the dissected plateau has lower relief and gentler slopes. The characteristics of a dissected plateau include areas of high elevation and deep valleys. The topography of the project area can be described as moderately rugged. The elevations of the project area in general rise from 1340-1390' (408.5-424 m) AMSL in the eastern portion of the site to 1470-1510' (448-460 m) AMSL in the western portion of the site. The overall terrain is comprised of elevated terraces overlooking ponds and wetlands.

The wetlands and pond in the northern part of the residential portion of the site drain southeast into Bush Kill, connecting to the Basher Kill, which drains into the Neversink River south of the project area in the Town of Mount Hope. The Neversink and Mongaup Rivers drain the central portion of Sullivan County into the Delaware River, which is located along the southwestern boundary of the county. St. Joseph's Lake, a natural lake, located to the northwest of the project area, drains into Black Brook. (Photo 1) Lost Lake, located in the northeastern portion of the project area, is, as stated above, a man-made lake created by damming the northern branch of the Bush Kill. (Photo 17)

As previously discussed, the project area is located on the Allegheny Plateau, within the larger province of the Appalachian Plateau. The Allegheny Plateau is bordered by the Hudson River Valley to the east and the Mohawk River Valley to the north. Surficial deposits, the result of glacial deposition, cover most of the plateau with bedrock outcrops. It is believed that the area remained glaciated until approximately 12,000 BC. Hilltops were scraped, and unconsolidated deposits of glacial debris that included pebbles, cobbles and boulders covered the landscape. These deposits, which may contain chert pebbles and cobbles, are generally thicker in the valleys and thinner along the ridges and on the hilltops. The underlying bedrock in the region consists of Devonian-age red and grayish brown sandstone, shale and conglomerates. Bedrock exposures and escarpments were found within the project area, most just a short distance from St. Joseph's Road. These exposures face north, and, in one instance, it was found that local wildlife had been using them for shelter. (Photo 9-13) Glacial striation are visible within the exposed rock face, indicating the glacial movement was along the latitude plane. No crypto-crystalline rock was found within these bedrock exposures.

The characteristics of the soils within the project area has an important impact on the potential for the presence of cultural material, since the types of soils present affected the ability of an area to support human populations. The *Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Sullivan County Soil Survey* indicates that the soils within the project area are a mix of excessively well drained to poorly drained soils. (Appendix C) The two largest soil groups within the western parcel are Wellsboro and Wurtsboro soils (WIC, 33.5%) and Wurtsboro Loam, (WuB 11.7%). The Wellsboro and Wurtsboro soils are very well drained. The balance of the soils (shown in detail in Appendix B) can be divided as 27.1% well drained soils and 27.7% poorly drained soils. The poorly drained soils are located in or adjacent to designated wetland areas, while the well drained soils are located in the

higher elevations. Scriba stony soils, which comprise 6 % of the soils found within the project area, contain a large percentage of surface rock in the form of cobbles, stones, or boulders. (Photo 14)

The project area is currently a mix of wetlands and forested uplands. (Photo 23& 25) The wetlands located within the Lost Lake Resort project area were flagged in 2007, and are regulated by the State and therefore have 100'(30 m) buffer zones. The project sponsor has indicated that these wetlands and wetland buffers will not be disturbed by the proposed development, with the exception of two narrow road crossings. A large wetland is centrally located within the property and drains to the east into Bush Kill. The majority of the project area is wooded, with the exception of the wetland areas, which are open and contain largely marsh grasses. (Photo 23) Lost Lake, located in the northeastern portion of the project area, also drains into Bush Kill. It is clear from the cartographic research conducted that this lake was created after 1911. A concrete dam can be found at the southern end of the teardrop shaped body of water. (Photo 18-19) St. Joseph's Lake is located off the northwest corner of the property, and drains southwest into Black Brook, located immediately west of the project area. Black Brook is a tributary of the Mongaup River, which flows into the Delaware River to the west.



**Figure 1:** Aerial Photograph of the Lost Lake Resort project area. Scale: 1"=4200'

The project area lies within the Northern Hardwoods and Appalachian Oak Forest zone, where sugar maple, hemlock, white pine, beech, basswood and yellow birch are the predominant trees (Küchler 1964). At the present time, the majority of the old growth forest is hemlock and juniper, while the recent growth consisting of hardwoods, mainly birch, small oaks and maple. These forested areas are interspersed with mountain laurel and wild blueberry bushes. (Photo 3) At the time of the site visit the underbrush was clear due to winter freeze.

An open area of meadow grasses is located along the southern side of St. Joseph's Road, within the central portion of the project area. Two outbuildings were noted in this area. This is the location of a map documented structure (hereafter MDS) attributed to J. Mc. Neely. This structure can be seen on the USGS topo map dating to 1986 (Map 1). The foundation of the dwelling was not readily visible on the surface; however, the raised mound of its former location was visible on the ground surface. (Photo 6-7) Large flagstones found in association with the foundation mound support this conclusion. (Photo 7) On the historical topographical maps, and on a street map dating to 1925, there is a road leading from the McNeely house across St. Joseph's Road into the northern portion of the project area, extending into the Town of Thompson. The 1925 map mentioned above was found on the Sullivan County Historical Society web site, but no citation was given, nor was it possible to reproduce this map for inclusion in this report.

### **Potential for Site to Contain Prehistoric and Historic Cultural Resources**

As part of the initial research for the Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants examined the OPRHP and New York State Museum (NYSM) archaeological site maps housed at Peebles Island. These files indicate that there are no reported prehistoric sites within a mile of the project area. No prehistoric sites are reported within a 2-mile (3.2 km) radius in either the OPRHP or New York State Museum site files. Indeed, few prehistoric sites have been identified in the interior of Sullivan County away from the Delaware River. The reasons for this may be that the landscape, an upland area, was not hospitable for prehistoric peoples, but it is more likely that the paucity of sites is related to the fact that until quite recently few systematic surveys have been made of the area. To date, the majority of all recorded prehistoric sites in Sullivan County are along the Delaware, Mongaup and Neversink Rivers, as well as along the Basher and Shawangunk Kills.

Although no prehistoric sites are located within a mile of the Lost Lake Resort project area, there are environmental factors that would suggest that the site would be potentially sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources, including:

- the presence on the site of wetlands overlooked by generally level areas that could have served as magnets for prehistoric peoples;
- the presence of a series of lakes, wetlands and stream within and adjacent to the project area;
- finally, the presence of Bush Kill immediately to the west, which could have provided access to the area from the Neversink River

Our research, undertaken at the New York State Museum and OPRHP, indicates that the Lost Lake Resort has no reported historic cultural resources within its boundaries. There is, however, a cluster of historic buildings and a historical marker located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the project area identifying the location Gilman's Station, which is discussed in greater detail below.

There are no National Register eligible or listed properties within the Lost Lake Resort, nor are there any reported within a 1 mile radius of its boundaries or, indeed, within the Town of Forestburgh. However, despite the apparent absence of historic sites in the Town of Forestburgh, several historic markers were noted in the vicinity of

the project area. (Photo 22) These include the Stephan Crane house in the hamlet of Hartwood, and St. Joseph's Convent, now operating as the Inn at Lake Joseph.

## History of the Site

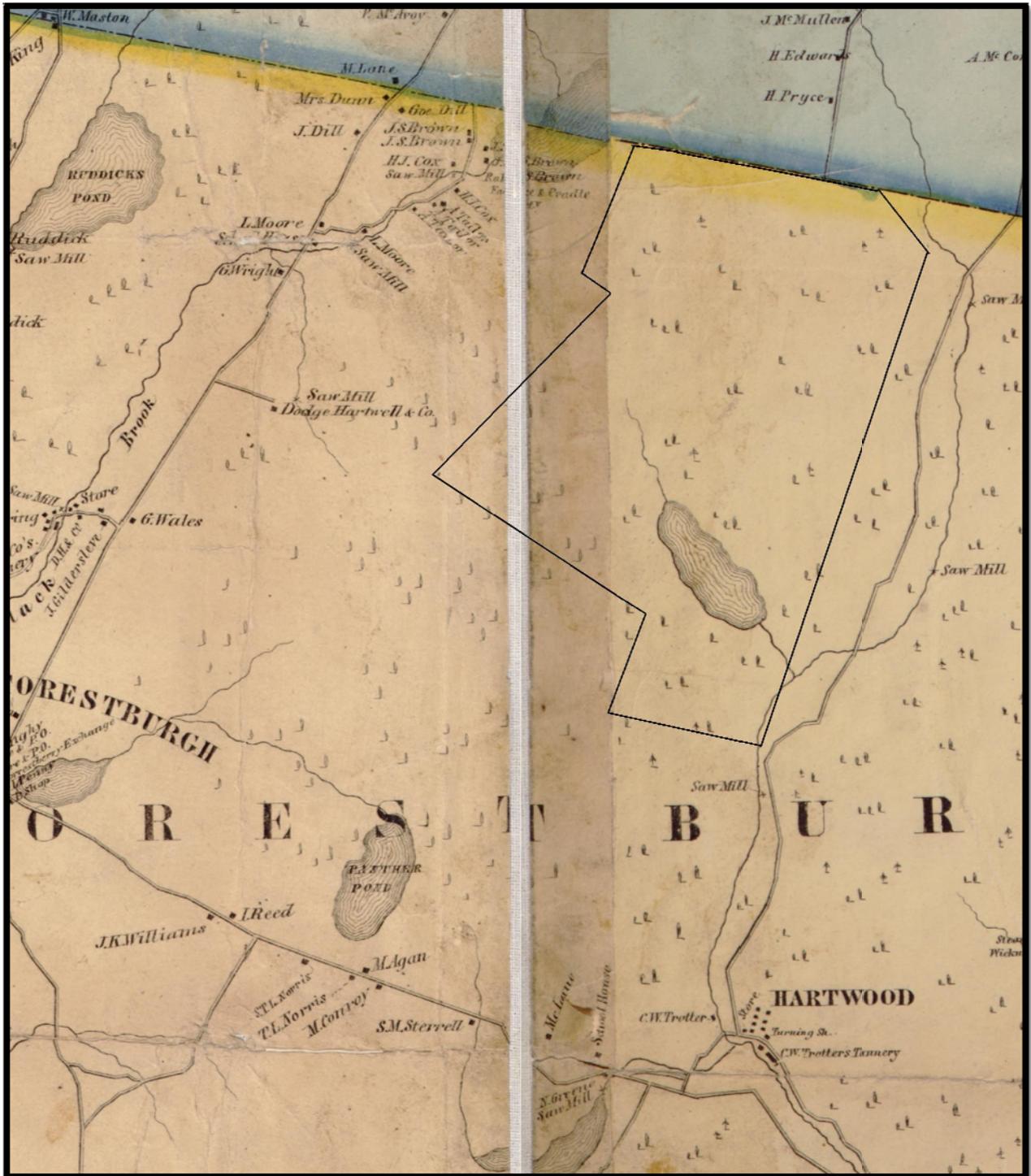
As part of the Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis, historic maps of the area were examined to determine whether the project area had the potential to contain historic cultural resources. Research was conducted to specifically looking for map documented structures (MDS) that might be located within the project area boundaries. Maps available for Sullivan County are limited, as opposed to those for other counties, such as Orange County. The available maps include Gates; 1856 *Map of Sullivan County* and Beers' 1875 *County Atlas of Sullivan*, as well as a historic topographical map. While there may earlier maps that may include the project area, these maps generally do not include owners' names or property boundaries. The material presented below is not, therefore, intended to be an exhaustive examination of the history of the site, but is, rather, an exercise to locate and identify structures either on or adjacent to the project area that may be of historic significance. For this purpose, historic maps available at the State Museum in Albany have provided the basis for the discussion.

At the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, almost all of Sullivan County was secured by patents, including Hardenberg Patent (or Great Patent) (Quinlan 1873:9-11). Over time these land holdings were sub-divided into Great Lots, which were in turn divided into smaller lots that were then sold off, but despite the land sales the area remained only sparsely settled until after the Revolutionary War (Quinlan 1873: 11, 111-114). One of the impediments to settlement was the hostilities between the European settlers and the Native American population, who were at times under the sway of the French, and later the British.

Following the Revolutionary War, the construction of transportation networks, including the Newburgh-Cohecton Turnpike, which linked Newburgh and the Delaware River at Cohecton, encouraged movement into the area. The Newburgh-Cohecton Turnpike, chartered in 1801, was among the first in the state. (Wakefield 1970:2-3). It was the brain child of a group of Newburgh businessmen, who wished to see an increase in the flow of goods between their riverfront stores and the interior. Shortly after the establishment of the turnpike, the increase in population by 1809 led to the formation of Sullivan County from Ulster. Settlement focused on areas such as Bloomingburg, Monticello and Liberty, with smaller villages, such as Wurtsboro, growing up along the D & H Canal, which was chartered in 1823. In addition to the Newburgh-Cohecton Turnpike and the D & H Canal, which brought people and business to the village, there was also a lead mine and smelting facilities, as well as tanneries, a mainstay of the Catskill Mountain economy in the early years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The exploitation of the hemlock, used to tan the leather, led to a collapse of the tanning industry, but at the time of the Civil War it was boasted that over 80 percent of the boots and leather goods used by the Union Army were supplied from tanneries of Sullivan County (Wakefield 1970:6 quoted in NYSED9:32).

The earliest map included in this report is the C. Gates & Son 1856 *Map of Sullivan County, New York*, which dates to the years before the Civil War. (Map 3) This map shows NYS Route 42, once the Monticello Turnpike and St. Joseph's Hill Road, which leads northeast to St. Joseph Lake. In 1856, St. Joseph's Road, which bisects the project area, had not yet been constructed. In 1856, the production of lumber and the tanning of hides were two important industries in Sullivan Count. The surrounding area had several saw mills and tanneries, two of which were located northeast of the Lost Lake Resort along Black Brook and three to the east along Bush Kill. To the southeast, in the hamlet of Hartwood, was the location of a large tannery owned by C. W. Trotter. A furniture

and cradle factory owned by R. Brown was located on the southern edge of Lake Joseph. The Gates map indicates that the entirety of the project area is forested interior land. A large pond is located in the southeastern central portion of the project area which is now classified as a wetland.

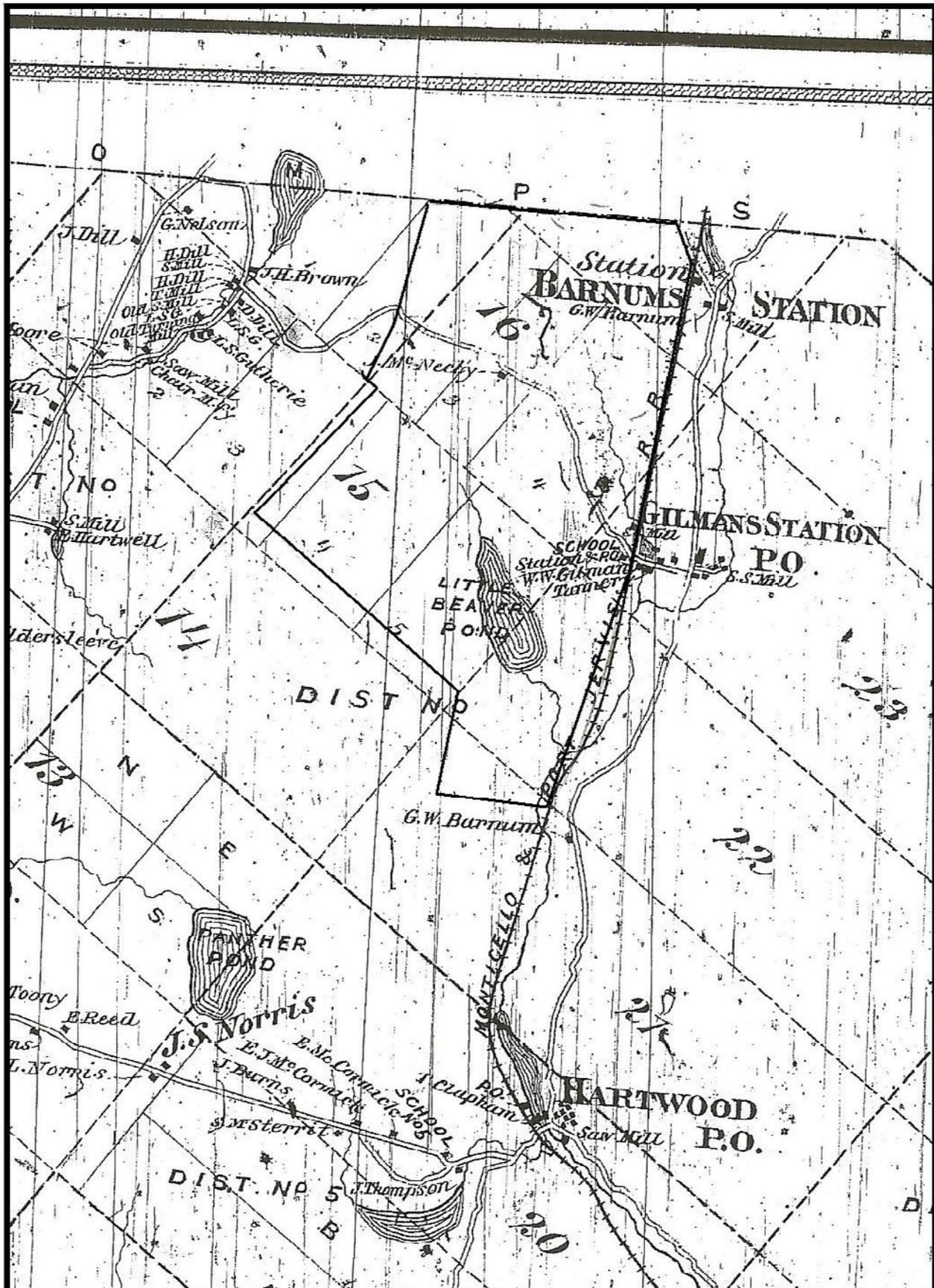


**Map 3:** 1856 Gates Map of Sullivan County, New York. (Source: Library of Congress Digital Collection)  
Scale: 1"=3060'

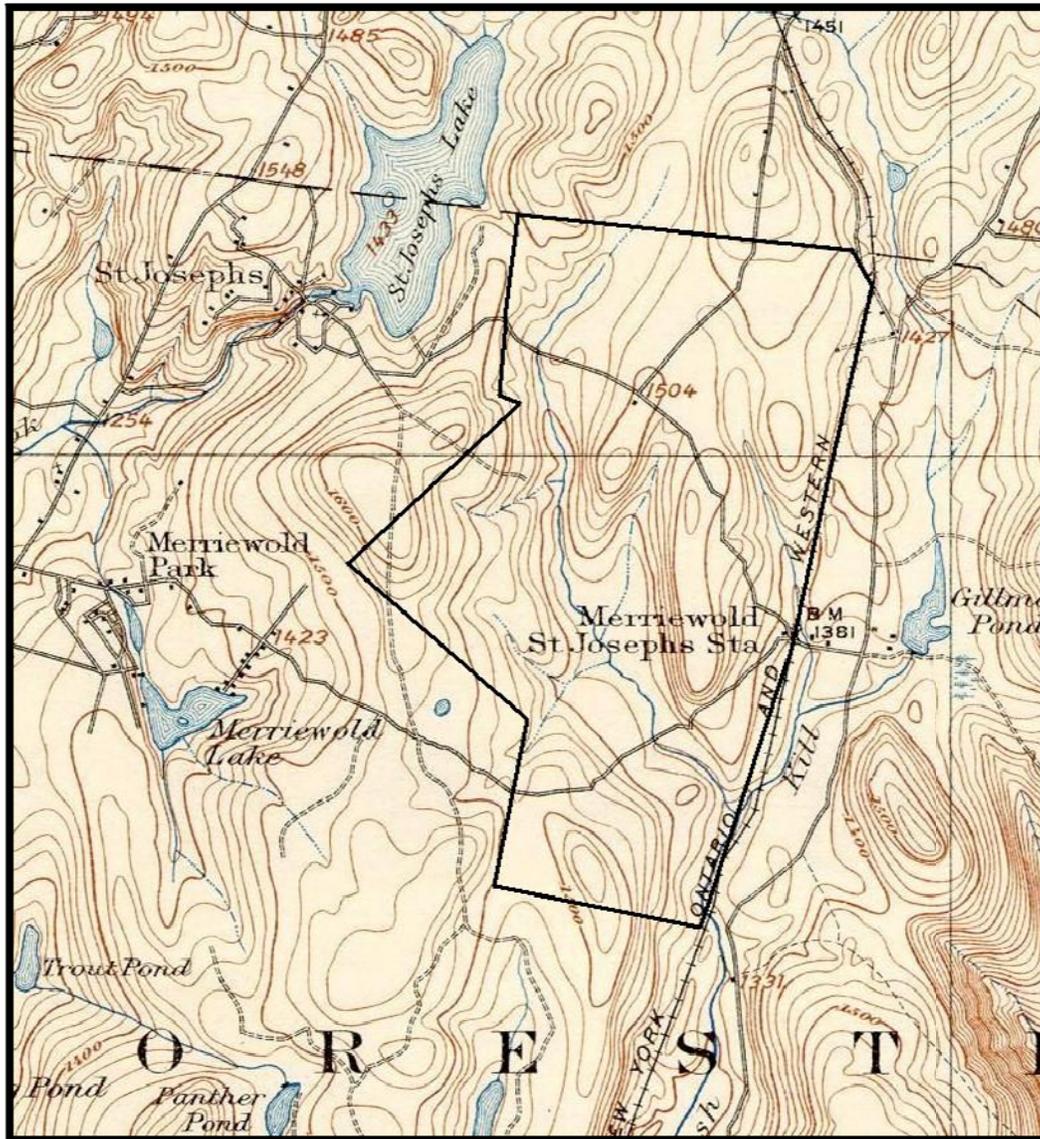
The construction of the railroads through Sullivan County, which began along the Delaware River in the 1840s, and elsewhere in the 1860s and 1870s, doomed the turnpikes and canals. The railroad provided easy access to markets for many of the farming communities of the county, but also provided the route by which tourists came to Sullivan County, generating the summer vacation industry that was the mainstay of the county's economy for many years. The first of the railroads to reach central Sullivan County was the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, which, upon its bankruptcy in 1880, it was acquired by the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, referred to locally as the "Old & Weary". By the 1870's, several railroads had been constructed connecting Monticello with areas to the south and north.

W.W. Gilman, who brought trade and growth to the area around the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, benefited largely from the construction of the railroad. The Town of Forestburgh web page indicates that Gilman established a lumber mill, a tannery, and a store, creating Gilman's Station. To accommodate his employees, he also constructed homes and boarding houses. When the railroad was commissioned, a depot was built at the intersection of St. Joseph's Road and Cold Spring Road. The railroad was the impetus for the increased growth and success of Gilman's Station, which led to the establishment of a post office in the hamlet. W. W. Gilman's brother, George, founded and renamed the A & P Tea Company. Gilman's Station, located along the eastern boundary of the project area, will not be impacted by the proposed development.

On F. W. Beers' 1875 *County Atlas of Sullivan, New York*, the cluster of saw mills at the southern edge of Lake Joseph has increased in number. Five mills are now located at the northern portion of Black Brook; included among them is the "Old Turning Mill", which is still standing. (Photo 28) Of these five mills, one is a textile mill, and another a saw mill and chair factory. These mills were located outside the proposed project area in the hamlet of St. Joseph southwest of the lake. Along the southern portion of St. Joseph's Road, within the boundaries of the project area, is the J. Mc. Neely farmstead, which was mentioned above. On the Beer's map, Lost Lake has not been constructed, nor any of the roads leading to it. The railroad and Gilman's Station was shown along the southern boundary of the project area. (Photo 21-24) Gilman's Station in 1875 included a school and post office, as well as a tannery and two saw mills. W.W. Gilman's residence was also located in this area. Near the southeastern corner of the project area, along Cold Spring Road, is the residence of G. W. Barnum. Barnum's Station is located along the northeastern corner of the project area. On the Beers' map all of the structures associated with Barnum's Station were located on the eastern side of the railroad outside the project area boundaries. The wetland within the southern central portion of the project area, is shown as a significant pond called Little Beaver Pond, suggesting that the beaver population within the area was significant. Beavers would have been a valuable resource as their fur was often sold as both pelts and processed into heavy felts.



Map 4: 1876 F. W. Beers Atlas of the County of Sullivan. Scale: 1"=2940'



**Map 5:** USGS Topographical Map. Monticello Quad. 15 Minute series. Scale:1"=3200'

The final map consulted is the 1911 (reprinted 1931) USGS topographical map (Monticello Quad), which includes the project area. (Map 5) This map indicates there were a series of both farm lanes and established roads within the boundaries of the Lost Lake Resort project area. St. Joseph's Road followed its current path, bisecting the northern portion of the project area, while the southern portion of the project area was crossed by Merriewold Club Road, which connects to St. Joseph's Road in Gilman's Station. On the 1911 map, Gilman's Station had been renamed Merriewold/St. Joseph's Station. The McNeely dwelling was still depicted along St. Joseph's Rd. A road was shown traversing northeast from the McNeely residence into the Town of Thompson. In the northeastern corner of the project area, a structure was shown along the western side of the railroad that creates the eastern boundary of the project area. This structure would be in the vicinity of the former Barnum's Station, which is no longer shown. A series of farm lanes are depicted descending from the hamlet of St. Joseph into the interior of the project area. There are no structures depicted along these roads. It is believed that these roads represent the efforts of the local tanneries to harvest the hemlock forest. In 1911, Lost Lake had not yet been created.

### **Additional Research Undertaken**

No professionally excavated prehistoric sites have been identified on or immediately adjacent to the project area. One professional survey located ½ mile to the southwest of the project area was undertaken and completed in January of 2008. This survey of the Sho Fu Den site was undertaken by CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants. The survey included 102.7 acres, including the Sho Fu Den pavilion and gardens, as well as surrounding forest land. The Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Survey, which excavated 1331 shovel tests, failed to identify any historic or prehistoric cultural resources within the Sho Fu Den property. (CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants 2008b)

William Beauchamp and Arthur Parker list five prehistoric sites in Sullivan County. All of these are described as village sites. Two of these village sites are located in the Town of Mamakating, while two others are located on the banks of the Delaware River in the Town of Delaware and the Town of Cocheton, west of the project area. The final site listed is located near Indian Field Pond in the Town of Bethel, southwest of the project area. More recently, William Ritchie and Robert Funk identified no prehistoric sites in Sullivan County.

### **Sensitivity Assessment and Site Prediction**

Archaeological surveys undertaken in the past years indicate the presence of prehistoric sites in Sullivan County, most of which are within areas confined to the major drainages such as the Delaware River, Neversink River, Shawangunk Kill and Basher Kill. It is along these major drainages that large camp sites would have been located. Smaller specific resource procurement sites would be expected along some of the tributaries that flow into the major drainages. It is also possible that small camp sites, such as hunting camps, or special use camps associated with the utilization of wetland resources, may be located in the interior portions of the county. To date, few such resources have been identified in Sullivan County, but it may be that this is because few professional surveys have been completed for the area. Each survey has, therefore, the potential to greatly expand our understanding of the use of the land by prehistoric peoples.

As previously discussed, the project area is located along the Allegheny Plate within the geologic setting known as the Allegheny Front. Professional surveys undertaken within the plateau regions of New York State indicates that a remarkably low number of prehistoric sites have been identified within the plateau geologic provinces. It is therefore the conclusion of CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants that a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of the Lost Lake Resort site is warranted. The potential of the site to contain a prehistoric site or sites based on the geologic setting, as well as the proximity of site to wetland and fresh water resources on or in the immediate vicinity of the site is considered to be moderate to high.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Assessment for the Lost Lake Resort. Site specific research was undertaken to identify archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area, along with map research to identify map documented structures (MDS) located on or adjacent to the site. The work included a site visit that includes a comprehensive examination of the site, along with photographs of the site to show the current conditions and environment. Information was also on topography and soils, both of which have a significant impact on the potential of the site to contain prehistoric cultural resources.

In areas that have been systematically surveyed by professional archaeologists, the absence of reported prehistoric resources within a 1-mile (1.6 km) radius might be taken as an indication that prehistoric peoples did not utilize the area. However, as discussed above, the interior of Sullivan County has not been the subject of systematic professional surveys and excavation. That is now changing, with the result that professional surveys are beginning to take place over a broad area. Because of this, we would expect to identify prehistoric and historic sites in areas where none have been previously reported.

It is the position of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) that if we continue to look only where sites have previously been reported, we will not expand our knowledge base or learn how prehistoric peoples utilized the landscape in the interior areas of Sullivan County. As we have learned over the last several years, environmental factors, such as the presence of wetlands and easy access to fresh water, are a good indicator for prehistoric use. It is for this reason that, while we examine the archaeological site files for reported prehistoric site, we also employ an environmental model in our assessment of the potential of a site to contain prehistoric sites.

Knowledge gained through repeated surveys indicates that wetland areas overlooked by level terraces and gently sloped land were regularly utilized by prehistoric peoples collecting and processing wetland resources. Among these resources would have been the animals drawn to the wetland such as deer and moose, the birds that used wetlands as a refuge, such as water fowl, amphibians that inhabit wetlands, such as frogs, and a variety of insects. Prehistoric peoples also collected and processed the starchy roots of wetland vegetation, including cattail and water lilies. These apparently served much the same purpose in the diet of prehistoric peoples in the Northeast as potatoes did for those of South America (CITY/SCAPE 2001). The reeds and shafts of phragmites were utilized in the construction of wigwams. Another possible attraction of wetland areas could have been the presence of beavers; a recent article in *Current Archaeology* discussed the exploitation of beaver by prehistoric peoples in Britain, concluding that the modification of the landscape by beavers could have attracted early hunter-gathers looking for game, wildfowl and fish (*Current Archaeology* 2007: 20-21). This type of land moderation can be seen on Map 4, where the Little Beaver Pond is shown as a significant body of water, while current conditions indicates that is now a large wetland (Map 1). In addition, as the article points out, virtually every part of the beaver would have been useful, from the ivory-like incisors, used for making chisels and gaming pieces, to its tail, which could be made into waterproof pouches.

Based on the potential for the *Lost Lake Resort* site to contain prehistoric sites associated with the wetland areas or areas adjacent to Lost Lake, as it was formerly part of a stream system tributary to Bush Kill, it is recommended that a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey be completed for areas that will be impacted by the proposed development. This area is referred to by OPRHP as the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Areas outside the APE that will not be impacted in any way may be excluded from testing, as may slopes in excess of 12%, and wetland areas. The exclusion of the wetland and wetland buffer zones assumes that neither the wetlands nor the buffer zone will be disturbed by development.

With respect to historic cultural resources, with the exception of the McNeeley dwelling, it is considered unlikely that any historic cultural material associated with former usage of the site will be present. Should the proposed development plan change, and the Mc Neely house area is included in the APE, the recommendation for the McNeeley dwelling is a survey at the level of a Phase 1B.

The size and scope of the proposed development incorporates large areas of land that require testing at the level of a Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Survey in accordance with the NYSHPO Guidelines (2005). Due to the

size of the project area, testing this site's Area of Potential Effect (APE), approximately 1000 acres, in its entirety is problematic. It is, therefore, recommended that the NYSHPO *Guidelines for Wind Farm Development Cultural Resources Survey Work*, prepared in 2006, the current OPRHP guidelines, and the environmental model developed by Robert Funk in 1993, be employed to design an appropriate testing strategy. Robert Funk's environmental model was developed after site excavations along the dissected plateau (Allegheny Plateau) in the Upper Susquehanna Valley in New York State. This model divides sites into Environmental Zones, which can then be subdivided into Local Habitat Area (LHAs). The similarity of Funk's study area to that found within the Lost Lake Resort site suggests that it might serve as an appropriate model for the Phase 1B survey of the Lost Lake Resort. the testing methodology employed on the Lost Lake Resort site is discussed thoroughly in the Phase 1B portion of this report. .

**PHASE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FIELD RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY**



## **Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey Introduction**

In the months of June through October 2010, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a field reconnaissance level archaeological survey of the 2,091.06 acre *Lost Lake Resort* site along St. Joseph's Road Town of Forestburgh, Sullivan County, New York. (Map 1 & 2)

Archaeological fieldwork was supervised by Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, M.A., R. P. A., Principal Investigator. Kris Mierisch, staff archaeologist, acted as crew chief. Field technicians included Samantha Browne, Stephanie Bower, Jess Horne, Franco Zani, Neni Issac, David Harris, Eric Riesman, Carlos Ordonez, Matt Hartman, Tom Wilson III, Matt Thela, Christine Spadaro, Grant Barnhart, and David Witt. The final report was completed by Stephanie Roberg-Lopez. The preparation of the Field Reconnaissance Map, the shovel test records, artifact catalog, and final production of the report were completed by Beth Selig. Site photography was completed by Beth Selig, Stephanie Bower and Kris Mierisch.

The Lost Lake site was excavated in three phases: a Phase 1B testing survey, an add-on to the initial Phase 1B testing, and a Phase 2 level excavation of a small midden site identified in the Phase 1B survey. The results of the Phase 2 Archeological Investigation will be reported in a separate document.

Conditions on the site can best be described as rugged, with access to the interior portion of the site made difficult by the geophysical conditions of the ground surface, which is frequently covered with large fraction glacial debris that was difficult to navigate on foot. The dense and often impenetrable understory, consisting of mountain laurel and many acres of blueberry bushes, required the crew to frequently spend more time clearing sight lines and paths than on actual excavation. To add interest to the difficult excavation conditions, the crew frequently noted bear scat, and almost as frequently saw and heard bears crashing through the underbrush. The crew also noted several large porcupines and frequently stumbled into large bee and yellow jacket nests.

Elevations on the project area in general rise from 1340-1390' (408.5-424 m) AMSL in the eastern portion of the site to 1470-1510' (448-460 m) AMSL in the western portion of the site. The overall terrain is comprised of elevated terraces overlooking ponds and wetlands. St. Joseph's Lake, a natural lake located to the northwest of the project area, drains into Black Brook. Lost Lake, (also known as Lost Lake and hereafter Lost Lake) located in the northeastern portion of the project area is a man-made lake created by damming the northern branch of the Bush Kill.

The characteristics of the soils within the project area have an important impact on the potential for the presence of cultural material, since the types of soil affect the ability of an area to support human populations. The Natural Resources Conservation Service and the *Sullivan County Soil Survey* indicate that the soils within the project area are a mix of excessively well-drained to poorly drained soils. The two largest soil groups within the western parcel are Wellsboro and Wurtsboro soils (WIC 33.5%) and Wurtboro loam (WuB 11.7%). The Wellsboro and Wurtsboro soils are very well drained, however they are characterized as stony to extremely stony (Appendix B). The balance of the soils can be divided as follows: 27.1% well drained soils and 27.7% poorly drained soils. The poorly drained soils are located in and adjacent to designated wetland areas, while the well-drained soils are located in higher elevations. Scriba stony soils, which comprise 6% of the soils found within the project area,

contain a large percentage of surface rock in the form of cobbles, stones or boulders. In other parts of Sullivan and Orange County, extremely stony soils have failed to yield prehistoric cultural material.

Overall, the surface conditions on the Lost Lake Resort site can best be described as inhospitable and uninviting. As noted above, the crew's mobility on the site was greatly impeded by the dense understory. In addition, there was an extensive bog, as well as bedrock close to the surface of the ground in much of the area. (Appendix B: Photos 31-32) It is likely that the site was, as inaccessible and inhospitable in prehistoric and early historic times, as it is today.

An open area of meadow grass is located along the southern side of St. Joseph's Road, within the central portion of the project area. Two outbuildings were noted in this area. (Appendix B: Photo 6) This is the location of a map documented structure (MDS) attributed to J. McNeely. This structure is seen on the USGS topographical map dating to 1986. The McNeely house is located outside the Area of Potential Effect (APE), and for this reason it was not tested during the Phase 1B survey of the Lost Lake Resort site.

The Phase 1A research determined that the Lost Lake Resort site is located in an area possessing the potential to contain prehistoric sites. In addition, the northern portion of the landscape conforms to an ecological model that indicates the project area is sensitive for prehistoric cultural materials. The testing strategy employed on the Lost Lake Resort site was, therefore, structured around the knowledge that the northern portion of the property possessed a moderate to high probability to yield prehistoric cultural remains. The southern portion of the project area, to the south of St. Joseph's Road, was considered to possess a lower archaeological sensitivity due to steep slopes, large areas of exposed bedrock, exfoliating surficial bedrock, the lack of well-drained soils and extensive wetland areas. The testing strategy for the southern portion of the site was, therefore, structured around the knowledge that it possessed minimal potential to produce prehistoric cultural remains.

Areas selected for subsurface testing were identified during a comprehensive walkover of the property that took place over the course of several days in 2009. The walkover, completed by Kris Mierisch and Samantha Browne, served to evaluate the site, assess loci of disturbance, identify surficial bedrock, assess available raw material and habitation resources, and determines former land usage. Subsurface testing during the Phase 1B and the add-on to the Phase 1B was limited to the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Due to the size of the project area, the APE was divided into sections that will be outlined descriptively in the Phase 1B text (Table 1). In addition, these areas have been delineated on a scaled map of the project area that will be appended to the final report (Appendix A: Map 7). To impose spatial control, seventy-five 11" by 17" scaled maps were produced in folio form (Appendix A: Field Reconnaissance Figures). On the Field Reconnaissance Maps, all shovel tests depicted in navy blue are part of the initial Phase 1B. Those depicted in green were excavated as part of the Add-On Phase 1B. These maps allowed the field crew to excavate the site systematically and accurately. The project engineers provided by the project sponsor aided in spatial control and mapping by accompanying the crew in the field and providing GPS support that ranged from staking 50' (15 m) interval base lines to pre-mapping and providing GPS guidance to remote loci in the southern half of the property. A field reconnaissance map that includes the initial Phase 1B and the add-on to the initial Phase 1B is included in large format as well in Appendix A.

Once a testing strategy had been established and areas unsuitable for testing were eliminated from the survey, potentially sensitive areas were systematically inspected and shovel tested. Wetlands and protected wetland buffers cover approximately 400 acres (165.4 hectares) of the Lost Lake Resort site, creating a potentially rich

prehistoric landscape. Slopes in excess of 12% grade cover 450 acres (182 hectares) of the site, concentrated primarily in the southern and eastern portions of the site. There are several wetland areas located adjacent to the APE. None of these wetlands will be impacted by the proposed development. Due to the size of the project, the engineering team for the project (Brinkash & Associates) staked out the proposed roads, and added these locations to the field reconnaissance map. These "staked roads" served as baseline markers in the field. The staked points are depicted on the Field Reconnaissance maps with a red "X" and red letter labels. For clarification purposes as well as spatial control, the northern portion of the Lost Lake Resort project area was divided into six discreet testing areas. The area south of St. Joseph's Road will be discussed as a whole. Area 1 is located on the western side of the northern portion of the site, Areas 2 and 3 are located in the central portion, Area 4 is located on the eastern edge of the property, and Area 5 is located on the southwestern side of Lost Lake. Testing was completed within the boundaries of the initial and the add-on to the project area APE.

The field results of the Phase 1B testing within the initial APE and the add-on to the Phase 1B APE are one hundred percent negative for prehistoric cultural material despite the fact that almost seven thousand (7,000) shovel tests were excavated within the Lost Lake Resort site APE. None of these shovel tests yielded prehistoric cultural material of any kind. Historic cultural material was recovered from a small midden site located on an interior roadway that appears on historic maps. The midden is located along a former roadway, but the Phase 1A research does not indicate that any Map Documented Structures (MDS) were located in the area. Without a known structure, the midden must be considered an isolated feature.

### **Analysis of Site Conditions and Research Results from Surrounding Archaeological Surveys**

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants has researched and tested a number of large project areas in the vicinity of the Lost Lake Resort site. Despite excavating thousands of shovel tests on the Sho Fu Den site, the Raleigh Hotel Site, the Rock Hill site and the Cimarron Lakes Estates site (See Appendix A: Map 6: Context Map), with a collective STP count of 6670, all of these sites were sterile for prehistoric material, and only a limited amount of late 19<sup>th</sup> century material associated with early Map Documented Farmsteads was recovered. These reports are cited in the Bibliography. Research on surrounding sites excavated by other archaeologists tells a similar story.

A brief review of sites in the surrounding area yields the following results. William Beauchamp and Arthur Parker list only five prehistoric sites in Sullivan County. All of these are described as village sites. Two of these village sites are located in the Town of Mamakating. Two others are located on the banks of the Delaware River in the Town of Delaware and the Town of Cochection. The final site listed is located near Indian Field Pond in the Town of Bethel. More recently, and importantly, William Ritchie and Robert Funk identified *no* prehistoric sites in Sullivan County.

An examination of current cultural resource surveys for the general area surrounding the Lost Lake Resort Site identified a Stage 1 survey for the Town of Liberty, done in 1976, and another in the vicinity of Jeffersonville in 1977. In neither case were prehistoric sites identified. In 1977, a cultural resource survey of the Town of Thompson reported the traditional belief that prehistoric artifacts had been found on shores of Kiamesha Lake. The site referred to would be A105-40-0004. In the Town of Freemont and the Town of Rockland four prehistoric sites were identified. All of these sites were located on the banks of the Delaware River. In 1980, a survey along the banks of the Neversink River, southwest of the Village of Woodridge, yielded no evidence of prehistoric occupation.

In 2000 CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants prepared a Stage 1A Sensitivity Assessment for the Concord Hotel that found, with the exception of the anecdotal site on Kiamesha Lake, no evidence of prehistoric sites in the Town of Thompson. Subsequent sub surface testing by Hartgen Archaeological Associates on a portion of the Concord Hotel site yielded similar results. One site (OPRHP A10514.000096) has been professionally investigated, and that site and three other small prehistoric sites were located on the Stockbridge-Munsee Casino Site. There is also an anecdotally reported site on Kiamesha Lake that is now occupied by summer bungalows owned by Camp Mikva. Additional research indicates that the site referred to is the prehistoric site mentioned in Quinlan's *History of Sullivan County* (Quinlan, 1873: 618).

In 2004 John Milner Associates (JMA) completed Phase 1B testing along the NYS Route 17 Corridor at locations in the Towns of Thompson and Mamakating. Testing at the northeastern side of the Exit 115 interchange yielded a possible hammerstone and seven chert flakes. This interchange is located 0.2 miles northwest of the Shawngunk Kill. Testing at Exit 102 in the Town of Thompson yielded 4 fragments of debitage and one possible core. Exit 102 is located 600' west of the East Branch of the Mongaup River. The surveys of the ten interchanges were undertaken for the NYS DOT which has proposed upgrades to the existing interchanges. Of the 600+ shovel tests excavated as part of this project only these two low-recovery sites were identified. These surveys are located over 10 miles south of the Lost Lake Resort project area.

This overview of sites in the vicinity of Lost Lake Resort in Sullivan County tells us one important thing; for reasons not yet understood, this landscape was generally unattractive to the prehistoric people of New York State. Clearly, those sites that have been identified were on either the Delaware River or larger inland streams or water bodies as illustrated by the reports cited above.

The sheer size of the Lost Lake Resort site (2091.06 acres), and the geophysical variety on the property provided us with an exceptional opportunity to comprehensively examine a large interior tract in Sullivan County, which would provide us with something of a test case. The property contains both a large lake man-made lake (Lost Lake) and a massive wetland and stream complex that would normally prove to be attractive environmental magnets for prehistoric peoples. Although Lost Lake was created by the damming of the Bush Kill, that waterway in and of itself would have been part of the stream network potentially attracting people to the site. Having said that, our numerous walkovers of the site, totaling more than seven days, was a powerful indicator that the landscape was a formidable barrier to any form of human occupation. As noted above, this is true at the present time and we have no reason to believe that it would have been different in the past.

In preparing the strategy and methodology for testing this site, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants spent considerable time evaluating the surface conditions on the site including the hydrology, the geology, the flora and most importantly, the soils. The fauna, as noted above, were ever present – to the point that “bear whistles” were issued, and bear behavior training became a necessity as bears with and without growing cubs were frequently active in the massive blueberry bog. An extremely large porcupine menaced the crew, and more mundane forms of wildlife were present in large numbers across the entire site. Other site conditions emerged that would certainly contribute to the site's lack of potential to attract people. The site was dug in the heat of August, and much as melting tundra permafrost from northern latitudes explodes with black flies during the warmer months, flies, mosquitoes, swarms of yellow jackets and ticks presented an unpleasant biohazard for the crew. Ultimately, a mosaic of negative factors on the site are most likely the answer to why, after excavation 6929 shovel tests in the areas of highest probability on the site, not a single prehistoric artifact was recovered.

A particularly valuable research exercise was undertaken while CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants developed the methodology and research strategy for this large parcel. Former State Archaeologist Robert Funk excavated a series of sites within the Upper Susquehanna River Valley drainage within the Allegheny front. The Upper Susquehanna valley is located within the northern portion of the Allegheny Front along the Ontario Lowlands. The terrain in the Susquehanna Valley, as part of the Allegheny Front, is somewhat similar to that found within the southern portions of Sullivan County.

In his two volume publication, Funk divides the Allegheny Front into Valley Floors, Valley Walls, and Interfluves(Uplands). He classifies these as Environmental Zones, which are described below. (Funk 1993: 71).

- Valley Floors are relatively low elevations (1000-1110' AMSL in the study area) and tend to be relatively flat. Associated landforms are gently sloped and are products of glacial action modified post glacially by stream action and floodplain development (Funk 1993:68).
- Valley Walls range in elevation from 1100-1500 and vary in slope from gentle to steep. The valley wall zone is ambiguous because it not only consists of steeply rising rock slopes but also the more gently ascending small stream valleys that cut through the slope. Some valley wall topography is gently rolling and in others moderately rugged. The soils are thinner and less suited for vegetation (Funk 1993:68). Lost Lake falls into this category, which may explain why the project area was not used for farming, and lumber harvesting became the primary agrarian activity on the site.
- Interfluves or Uplands reach elevations from 1500-3000 AMSL. These elevations are often within a mile of the Valley Floor. Uplands are considerably more rugged than Valley Floors or Valley Walls, displaying very abrupt changes in elevation, largely due to the alteration of erosion resistant bedrock knolls and hills, gullies, basins of bogs and ponds and sheer rock walls. (Funk 1993:68)

Funk devised a point system based on 14 criteria, and used a point scale of 1-10 per criterion to determine site probability in each local habitat zone. The fourteen criteria used are as follows: Slope, Soils, Accessibility, drainage, vantage, defensibility, proximity to aquatic food (proximity defined as being less than 100 m), proximity to potable water, proximity to canoe navigable water, protection from prevailing winds, proximity to chert sources, or other techno-economic resources, proximity to route of travel and proximity to locales suitable for burials and ceremonial activities. Each criterion was given a value of 10, with a maximum score for each local habitat of 140.

Ultimately, we were only able to consistently apply four of the Funk criteria to each of the environmental zones identified on the Lost Lake Resort site, making the Funk Model invalid as an overall testing strategy. However, the information collected, and the intense scrutiny of each Eco zone using the Funk Model as a research structure, allowed us to refine our site predictability model in such a way that using accepted conventional testing strategies, we were able to maximize the potential to recover data across the site.

## **Methodology**

Results of the Phase 1A confirmed that the site is located in an area of prehistoric activity, although this activity is limited primarily to major waterways. The northern portion of the landscape, even taking into account that

Tout Lake is man-made, conforms to an ecological model that indicates the project area is sensitive for prehistoric cultural materials. The testing strategy for the site was, therefore, structured around the knowledge that the northern portion of the property possessed a moderate to high probability to yield prehistoric cultural remains. The southern portion of the project, the area south of St. Joseph's road, exhibited a lower archaeological sensitivity due to the amount of steep slope, large areas of exposed bedrock, exfoliating surficial bedrock, the lack of well drained soils, difficult terrain and wetland areas. The testing strategy for the southern portion of the site was structured around the knowledge that it possessed minimal potential to produce prehistoric cultural remains. To maximize the potential in the southern portion of the site, areas of well drained soils were identified on the field reconnaissance map (outlined in pink) and located in the field using GIS/GPS information. These areas were comprehensively tested regardless of surface conditions.

Areas selected for subsurface testing were identified during several comprehensive walkover of the property that took a week to complete. These walkovers of the site were undertaken in the summer of 2009, and served to evaluate the site, assess loci of disturbance, rule out slope and wetland areas, identify zones of heavy overburden in the form of glacial debris, identify zones of surficial bedrock, assess available raw material and habitation resources and determine former land usage. Subsurface testing was limited to the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

As noted above, due to the size of the project area, the APE was divided into sections that are outlined descriptively in the text and in tabular form below. In addition, these areas have been delineated on a scaled map of the project area. To impose spatial control in the field, seventy five 11" by 17" scaled maps were produced in folio form that allowed the crew to excavate the site systematically and accurately. Engineers provided by the project sponsor also aided in spatial control and mapping by accompanying the crew and providing GPS support that ranged from staking 50' interval baselines, to pre-mapping and providing GPS guidance to remote loci in the southern half of the site.

## **Field Methodology**

Field Methodology employed at the Lost Lake Resort site consisted of several stages of investigation. These included:

1. A walkover and visual inspection of the site to assess areas of potential sensitivity for prehistoric and/or historic cultural remains.
2. The excavation of a control shovel test to establish the stratigraphy of the site and to identify the depth and composition of the sterile glacially deposited sub-soils.
3. Systematic visual inspection of the land surface to rule out the presence of rock faces, overhangs and formations of cryptocrystalline rock that might indicate prehistoric mining.
4. Subsurface testing in the areas identified as having a potential sensitivity for prehistoric remains, and to identify historic cultural material, should it be present.
5. Photographic documentation of all areas eliminated from statistical subsurface sample.
6. Photographic documentation of the overall site.

The methodology for shovel testing in the sensitive areas involved excavating 40-cm (16 in) diameter shovel tests at 50' (15.24 m) intervals. In some locations, due to saturated soils or steep slopes, the interval was increased to 100' (30 m) and 150' (45 m). These areas of greater interval have been comprehensively documented with photographs. (See Appendix B) Soils were passed through a ¼ inch steel mesh screen and the materials remaining in the screens were carefully examined for historic and prehistoric artifacts. Items recovered from the screens were assigned to the stratum from which they were obtained. The stratigraphy of each test was recorded, including the depth and the soil description of each layer.

## **Field Results**

Once a testing strategy had been established and areas unsuitable for testing were eliminated from the survey, potentially sensitive areas were systematically shovel tested and inspected. Wetlands and protective wetland buffers cover approximately 400 acres (165.4 hectares) of the Lost Lake Resort site, creating a potentially rich prehistoric landscape. Slopes in excess of 12% grade cover 450 acres (182.1 hectares) of the site are concentrated primarily in the southern and eastern portions of the site. There are several wetland areas located adjacent to the proposed APE. (Appendix B: Photo 44) None of these wetlands will be impacted by the proposed development. Due to the size of the project, the engineering team for the project Brinkash & Associates staked out the proposed roads, and added these locations to the field reconnaissance Map. (See Appendix A). These "staked roads" served as baseline markers in the field. As noted above, for clarification purposes the Lost Lake Resort site has been divided into six distinct testing areas. These areas are discussed and presented in tabular form below.

The area north of St. Joseph's Road, is divided into five large areas (Figure 5). Area 1 is located on the western side of the northern portion, Area 2 and Area 3 are located in the central portion, Area 4 is located on the eastern side of the property, and Area 5 is located on the southwestern side of Lost Lake. Testing was completed within the boundaries of the proposed APE.

### Area 1

Testing began on the northern side of St. Joseph's Road, at the western boundary of the APE. The crew began testing in the southern portion of the area and progressed north. Proposed roads were staked by Brinkash & Associates and provided the baseline for transects. (Appendix A: Figs. 1, 5, 6, 11, 15 & 16) The terrain in Area 1 is fairly level, and bordered to the north and west by a series of small wetlands. Ground cover consists of pine forest and overgrown blueberry fields. Appendix B: Photos 14 & 30) Boulders and rock outcrops were noted throughout the landscape, and the field crew inspected each of these lithic features for the presence of rock shelters or prehistoric sources of lithic raw material. Testing utilized the proposed Road B as a baseline with transects aligned generally east to west. A total of 1342 shovel tests were excavated within Area 1. Soils in Area 1 varied including a reddish brown silt loam over yellowish red clay and clay loam. Bedrock obstructions were numerous as the overlying soils are very shallow. No cultural material was identified or recovered during the excavations in Area 1.

### Area 2

Testing then moved east of Area 1 to the large central portion of the northern half of the Lost Lake Resort site. Proposed Road B and Lost Lake Drive served as baselines in Area 2. Transects were generally aligned north to south. (Appendix A: Figs. 2, 3, 6, 7, 12, & 13) This large level portion of the site is densely overgrown with

blueberry bushes. The field team, using compasses, moved through the terrain cutting sight lines through the brush to establish the compass orientation of transects. A total of 1330 shovel tests were excavated within Area 2. The soils encountered in this area included varying shades of red brown silt loam overlying a yellowish red clay and clay loam. The surface was frequently saturated and large fraction gravel and stones were ubiquitous in this locus. Area 2 is bounded on the west by a former road. The name of this road is not known, but is depicted on the 1911 USGS Topographical Map (Map 5) of the area. No cultural material was recovered from Area 2.

### Area 3

The field crew then moved to the north central portion of the site. This area is located northwest of Lost Lake. The proposed road Lost Lake Drive served as the baseline for the transects, which were aligned northwest to southeast. (Appendix A: Figs. 11,12,16,17,17A,21,22) A total of 1147 shovel tests were excavated in this area. Soils in Area 3 varied, and included a reddish brown silt loam over yellowish red clay and clay loam as well as reddish gray silt clay overlying light reddish brown sandy clay. The crew located and identified a historic Midden in Area 3. The midden was initially located at the 6th shovel test along TR 367 (STP3870). Fragments of white ware, yellow ware and glass were recovered. The field crew excavated a series of eight radials, all of which were positive for historic cultural material. Materials recovered included and complete kaolin clay pipe, ceramics and architectural materials. The assemblage of recovered materials is discussed in greater detail below. This small historic midden was located, identified, and preserved for a subsequent Phase 2 investigation to determine its eligibility for National Historic Register eligibility. (Appendix B: Photo 48) No prehistoric artifacts of any kind were recovered in Area 3.

### Area 4

Area 4 is located adjacent to the southern boundary of Area 3, and constitutes the southwestern portion of the project area north of St. Joseph's Road. The central portion of Area 4 contains two small streams, as well as a delineated wetland. (Appendix A: Figs. 22,23,27,28,33,34,40,41,46 & 47) The wetland will not be impacted by the proposed development. Shovel tests in the center of Area 4 encountered pooling ground and surface water. For this reason, the testing interval for the western central portion of Area 4 was increased from 50' (15 m) to 100' (30 m). Significant portions of this area have been identified by the drafting engineers as "obscured due to dense trees". (Photo 21) Transects 84 through 124, tested this area.

### Area 5

Area 5 is located adjacent to the western boundary of Area 2, and constitutes the northwestern portion of the project area north of St. Joseph's Road. The landscape within Area 5 is steeply sloped, with much of the area containing slopes in excess of 12%. (Appendix A: Figs. 3,4,7,8,13,14,18,19,23,24,29,34,35 & 41) For this reason, the testing interval in this area was increased to 150' (45 m). Transects 214 through 223, aligned south to north, tested the level terraces encountered within this area. A total of 75 shovel tests completed within this area encountered reddish brown silt loam overlying yellowish brown silty clay. A small stone wall was identified in the central portion of Area 4. (Appendix B: Photos 46) The possible structure was tested with a series of 6 shovel tests. Only two of the perimeter shovel tests were positive, yielding 2 large railroad spikes. (Appendix A: FRM Figure 8) Based on this scant recovery, and its ephemeral nature, the wall was eliminated from further testing.

<b>Table 1: Identification of Testing Areas within Lost Lake Resort Site.</b>		
<b>Area</b>	<b>Transects</b>	<b># of STP's Excavated</b>
Area 1	TR 1-TR 19 & TR 28-TR 147	1342
Area 2	TR 20-TR 27 & TR 148-TR 188 & TR 319-TR 379	1330
Area 3	TR 198-TR 285	1147
Area 4	TR 189-TR 195 TR 380-TR 459	1001
Area 5	TR 286-318, TR 460-TR 627, TR 696-TR 710	1765
South of St. Joe's Rd	TR 628-TR 695	344

**Area 6 -South of St. Joseph's Road**

With most man- made features the path of least resistance is the path most often taken. Just as Route 9 in the Hudson River Valley acts as a major corridor today, it was the Albany Post Road in colonial times and a Native American foot path for hundreds, if not thousands of years. Occupants of the Valley clearly used a corridor that capitalized on the easiest and most open route. In much the same way, St. Joseph's Road bisects the Lost Lake Resort property at almost exactly the point where the terrain separates from mildly hospitable to nearly impassable. South of St. Joseph's road, with the exception of a few isolated areas that are somewhat well drained and flat, the landscape would discourage any sort of overland movement.

The project area south of St. Joseph's Road is dominated by a large wetland and stream and steep slopes that are often in excess of 12%. (See Field Reconnaissance Map Figures A-D)The understory is often higher than eye view, and as a result, foot travel through this area is daunting. The crew was very much aided in testing the southern section of the project area by two things. First, a series of gravel roads had been created, that reached into the interior of this area. (Appendix B: Photo 45) Second, the engineering company, Brinkash & Associates provided the crew with staff to not only create a precise GPS map of the areas selected for testing, but to accompany the crew to each locus as well. This was of incalculable value to the testing of this lower half of the project area.

Areas selected for testing south of St. Joseph's road were selected based on the following criteria: soil type, elevation, proximity to wetland resources and drainage. Any land surface south of St. Joseph's road that had the most remote potential to have served as a human habitation was tested. Despite knowing that the potential of this area was extremely low, it was felt that every possible location should be included to provide a complete sample in an effort to understand why this part of Sullivan County appears to have been unattractive to Native Peoples.

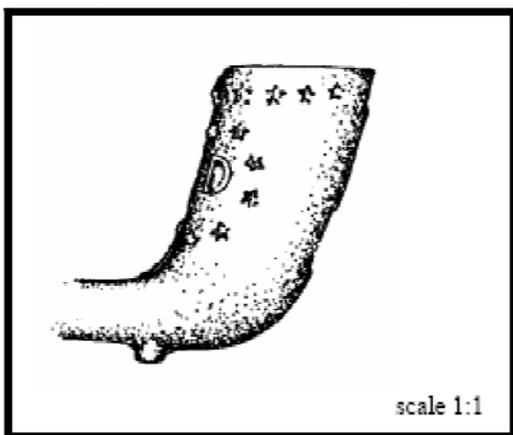
Working with the CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultant staff, the engineers pre-mapped in GPS points in those areas selected for sub surface testing. (See Appendix A: Field Reconnaissance Maps) Once in the field, the engineers and CITY/SCAPE crew used the gravel roads and GPS technology to locate and dig all of these loci. As noted above, despite excavating 341 shovel tests south of St. Joseph's Road, these loci were 100% sterile for cultural material. We have appended a photo log in the form of a CD documenting the daunting surface conditions in this area (Appendix E).

## Rock Shelters and Mines

The site was carefully inspected for any rock formations with the potential to yield lithic raw materials or shelter. This inspection took place during the collective seven days of field reconnaissance as well as during the field testing. Although bedrock outcrops and exposed surface bedrock were encountered throughout the project area, particularly south of St. Joseph's Road, one contained the height or breadth to be a rock shelter. This bedrock exposure was located in the southeastern portion of the project area, and the eastern face was shovel tested (Transect R L STPs 1-3). This exposure was carefully searched and tested, but yielded no cultural material. (Appendix E: Photo E87) A large, rather substantial outcrop can be seen from St. Joseph's Road. This was photographed during the initial walkover of the site for the Phase 1A portion of the survey. (Appendix B: Photos 12-13) The outcrop is located outside of the APE and was not tested as part of the Field Reconnaissance survey. All bedrock outcrops encountered were inspected for the presence of quartz or cryptocrystalline rock, but none were identified.

## Lost Lake Midden

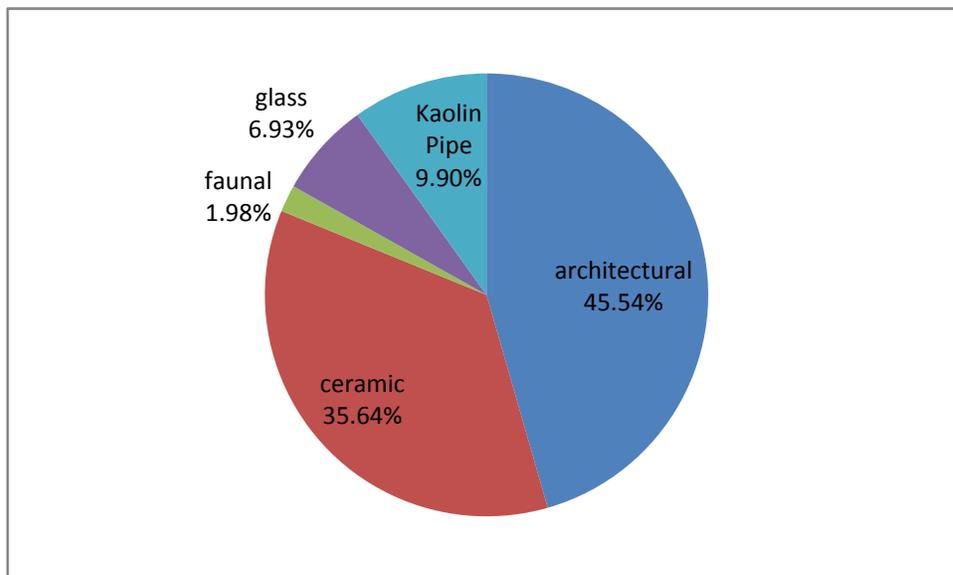
As noted above, a midden was identified at the 6<sup>th</sup> shovel test (3870) along TR 367. The initial test recovered ceramics such as white ware (1830-present), yellow ware (c. 1840) and hand painted white ware (1830-1900). In addition, architectural material such as glass, rusted nails and metal fragments and brick were also recovered. A series of confirmation tests were excavated at 5' intervals out from STP 3870 in cardinal directions. All but two of these tests were positive (See Appendix A: FRM Figure 17A). The additional material recovered from these radial patterns included an partially intact kaolin pipe bowl marked "TD" (STP 3870 S2).



Sketch of pipe bowl identical to one recovered from Lost Lake Midden (JMA: 2000: Appendix VI)

The bowl is also marked with 13 six pointed stars around the TD and around the rim. In 2000 John Milner Associates (JMA) undertook expansive excavation of the Five Point site in NYC. The report for the Five Point site included a comprehensive discussion of marked pipe bowls found in the North East and New England states. Pipes marked TD for the North American markets were primarily Scottish-made. In fact, many of TD pipes were manufactured by many firms in many countries. A study of 19<sup>th</sup> century Scottish, Dutch, German and French pipe catalogues revealed no "13 star Patriotic "TD" styles." This suggests a United States provenance, as the export catalogues for major Scottish and English makers do not identify a 13 star motif. JMA dates the 13 star motif "TD" pipe as manufactured from 1845-1865. (JMA:2000 Appendix VI: p. 47). A base fragment of a pipe bowl was also recovered from the radial testing pattern. This pipe bowl has flutes (gadroons) rising from the heel. This design was

not identified due to the small fragment recovered. A total of 10 pipe stems and bowl fragments were recovered from the Phase 1B testing at the Lost Lake Midden, comprising 9.9% of the artifact assemblage.



**Chart 1:** Lost Lake Midden Phase 1B artifact Assemblage by class.

The assemblage of material included additional fragments of white ware and yellow ware and flat window glass and bottle glass. Architectural material dominates the Phase 1B assemblage at nearly 46% of the assemblage. Architectural materials included rusted nail fragments, various rusted metal fragments.

The ceramics recovered, yellow ware and white ware suggest a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date for the assemblage. It is believed that the site discovered represents a domestic midden, but also may represent a dump site. Additional testing in this area at the level of a Phase 2 investigation will be required to determine National Register eligibility.

## Summary and Conclusions

### Prehistoric Resources

In the months of June through October 2010, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a field reconnaissance level archaeological survey of the *Lost Lake Resort* site along St. Joseph's Road Town of Forestburgh, Sullivan County, New York. A total of 6929 shovel tests were excavated across the 2,091.06 acre site in all of the loci that had been judged to have even minimal potential to produce prehistoric cultural resources. Based on our extensive research in advance of the Phase 1B testing, it seemed a distinct possibility that our recovery would be low. In fact, the site proved to be sterile. Although a disappointing result, the comprehensive excavation and testing of the Lost Lakes Resort site gives us information in the form of negative data. Like the numerous sites reported above, there is something about this area of New York State that was inhospitable to prehistoric exploitation. The few sites that do occur in the larger region are located along major river ways such as the Delaware or Mongaup Rivers. As is well known, the rivers were the superhighways of ancient times, and sites along rivers would be expected. However, it is increasingly clear that early peoples did not push inland from the

waterways to exploit the land resources in this area. It is our belief that the dense grid of shovel tests excavated on this site would have identified something, no matter how ephemeral, if it were there. Our conclusions, based on the results of this Phase 1B testing are shaped by the human activity on the site that was completed by our excavation team. The simple act of moving across the site was onerous. The blueberry bogs, the dense mountain laurel understory the extremely stony soils and rocks on the surface and the exposed bedrock slowed mobility to a crawl. The bear, porcupines, flies, mosquitoes and bees added interest, but also stress as the crew worked across the landscape. The site very much earned the nickname bestowed by the crew: "The Anvil." Our conclusion, then, is that the ecosystem and geophysics of the Lost Lake Resort site created an environment which, although not completely hostile, was discouraging to human habitation.

### **Historic Resources**

A small midden containing artifacts dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century was identified in the central section (Area 3) of the project area north of St. Joseph's Road. The assemblage dates, based on the ceramics and pipe bowls recovered, to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. This result indicates that a Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation of the Lost Lake Midden will be required to identify whether the resource is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The recommended testing strategy for the Phase 2 includes close interval testing to not only determine the extent of the midden deposit, but also as an attempt to identify structural remains. In addition, the excavation of meter square units is recommended.

### **Recommendations**

Despite the excavation of 6929 shovel tests, the Phase 1B survey of the Lost Lake Resort site failed to identify prehistoric resources of any kind. We therefore recommend that no further prehistoric testing is warranted for this site. A small historic midden was identified in Area 3 of the northern portion of the project area. We recommend that this small midden be examined at the level of a Phase 2 excavation to determine whether it meets the criteria for National Historic Register eligibility.

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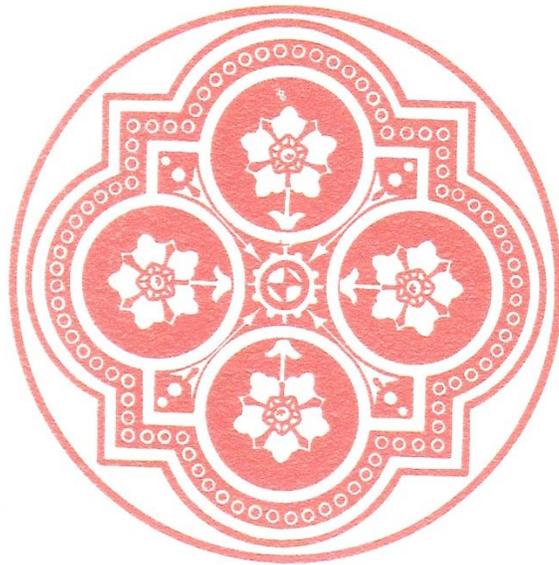
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# Lost Lake Resort Historic Site

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## Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation



St. Joseph's Road (CR 108)  
Town of Forestburgh, Sullivan County New York

**Prepared for:**

**Tim Miller Associates, Inc.**  
10 North Street  
Cold Spring, New York 10516

By:

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White Plains NY 10605

January 2011



# LOST LAKE HISOTRIC SITE

St. Joseph's Road (CR 108)  
Town of Forestburgh, Sullivan County, New York

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## Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number (if available): OPRHP 07PR02975

Involved State and Federal Agencies (DEC, CORPS, FHWA, etc): **ACOE, NYSDEC**

Phase of Survey: **Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation**

Location Information:

Location: **St. Joseph's Road (CR 108)**

Minor Civil Division: **Town of Forestburgh**

County: **Sullivan**

Survey Area (Metric & English)

Length: **5125 m (16,810')**

Width: **2719.5(8920')**

Depth (when appropriate):

Number of Acres Surveyed: **±2079.51 acres (846.2 hectares)**

Number of Square Meters & Feet Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): **N/A**

Percentage of the Site Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only):

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Hartwood**

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests **101 at various intervals'**

Number & Size of Units: 3 meter square

Width of Plowed Strips:

Surface Survey Transect Interval:

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of prehistoric sites identified: 0

Number & name of historic sites identified: **1 Lost Lake Historic Site**

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance:

Results of Architectural Survey

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within project area: **0**

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: 0

Number of previously determined NR listed or eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: N/A

Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: N/A

Report Author (s): **Stephanie Roberg-Lopez M.A., R.P.A. and Beth Selig**

Date of Report: **January 2011**

## Introduction

On October 19, 20 and 28, 2010, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation of the Lost Lake Historic Site located on the Lost Lake Resort site. The Lost Lake Resort site, which encompasses  $\pm 2,079.51$  acres (841.5 hectares), is situated in the northern portion of the Town of Forestburgh, Sullivan County, New York. (Maps 1 & 2) St. Joseph's Road (County Route 108) bisects the project area between Bushkill Road/ Cold Spring Road and County Route 42. (Photo 2 & 27) The largest portion of the site is on the south side of St. Joseph's Road, with a smaller portion on the north extending to the Town of Thompson line, which forms the northern boundary of the project area. (Photo 5) Access to the site is from St. Joseph's Road and the terminus of Merriewold Club Road, located along the southwestern boundary of the project area. (Photo 26)

The Lost Lake Historic Site is located on the east side of an abandoned dirt road that in 1911 provided access to the north from St. Joseph's Road. (See Phase 1A: Map 5) Historic maps available for Sullivan County are limited, but maps from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century failed to identify a map documented structures (MDS) in the vicinity of the Lost Lake Historic Site.

The Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation of the Lost Lake Historic Site was supervised by the Principal Investigator, Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, M.A., RPA. Samantha Browne and Kris Mierisch, who acted as crew chiefs for the Phase 1B survey, were also the crew chiefs for the Phase 2 work. The field crew included Tom Wilson III, Matt Hartman, Stephanie Bower, Franco Zani and Eric Riesman. Beth Selig and Gail T. Guillet analyzed the materials recovered from the Lost Lake Historic Site. Beth Selig wrote the final report, produced the graphics and prepared the final maps under the supervision of Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, M.A., RPA.

Environmental conditions on the Lost Lake Historic Site were similar to those found on other portions of the Lost Lake site, including the presence of brambles and briars, which were cleared prior to the start of the Phase 2 investigation. The weather was clear and cool during the Phase 2 investigation, and no environmental conditions were encountered that would have affected the outcome of the work.

The Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation of the Lost Lake Historic Site was undertaken after a concentration of historic cultural material was identified during the Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey. (Phase 1A Literature Review & Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Survey, Lost Lake Resort, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants, December 2010). The methodology and results of the Phase 1B survey are described below:

The Lost Lake Historic Site was initially identified during the Phase 1B survey in STP 3870 on TR 367. Fragments of whiteware, yellowware and container glass were recovered in STP 3870, and the field crew continued the investigation of the area by excavating eight radials at a 5' interval around STP 3870, all of which were positive for historic cultural material. Among the materials recovered was a fragment of a kaolin pipe bowl embossed with the initials "TD" on the bowl, and thirteen stars, which surrounded the embossed "TD" mark and decorated the bowl's rim (STP 3870/S2). In excavations completed at Five Points in New York City, an identical pipe was considered to be of American manufacture and to date to 1845-1865 (JMA 2000: Appendix VI, p. 101). In

total, ten pipe stems and bowl fragments were recovered from the Phase 1B testing on the Lost Lake Historic Site.

Ceramics recovered on the Lost Lake Historic Site included fragments of whiteware and yellowware; while whiteware has a broad date range (1830 to the present), the presence of yellowware suggest a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date for the assemblage. There were also sherds of bottle glass, which depending on the method of manufacture, could also point to a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date for the assemblage. Overall, architectural material, including rusted nail fragments and various rusted metal fragments, dominated the Phase 1B assemblage, representing nearly 46% of the artifacts recovered.

It was hypothesized, based on the fact that no map documented structure was associated with the area and its relationship to the former roadway, that the site represented a dump site, but it was not possible to entirely rule out the possibility that there had been a structure on the site that either pre-dated the maps available for the Town of Forestburgh..

The assemblage was identified in the Phase 1B as a domestic assemblage. In addition to the shovel testing completed for the Phase 1B survey, the historic locus, which was defined by a right-angle stone wall separated from a short straight stone wall by an earthen berm, was measured and mapped. The Phase 1B report recommended that a Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation be undertaken to determine whether the historic locus represented a cultural deposit that was eligible for National Register listing.

Based on these results, the Phase2 Archeological Investigation methodology included excavating a grid of shovel tests across the site at 25' intervals to identify a structure, should one be present, and to establish site boundaries. The shovel testing was followed by the excavation of three (3) meter square units in locations where artifact densities were identified.

## **Background Information**

The previous work on the Lost Lake site includes a Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis, and a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey (CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants, December 2010). As noted above, map research included in the Phase 1A did not identify a structure in the vicinity of the Lost Lake Historic Site, nor did additional research completed following the identification of the historic material. In 1911, a roadway existed through the area in which the historic material is located; this roadway has since been abandoned.

## **Methodology**

The objective of the Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation was to recover information that would allow conclusions to be drawn concerning the significance of the site, and to make a determination concerning the eligibility of the Lost Lake Historic Site for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Once this

information has been obtained, it will be possible to make a determination regarding the impact (if any) that the proposed project would have on the Lost Lake Historic Site. In an effort to determine the significance of the Lost Lake Historic Site, several research questions were posed:

1. Is there an undocumented dwelling or other structure associated with the cultural material identified on the Lost Lake Historic Site?
2. If an undocumented structure is identified, what types of activities may have been carried out on the site that resulted in the formation of the deposit?
3. What is the size of the site?
4. What is the level of preservation of the material on the site?

Professional archaeological investigations in Sullivan County have been few, making each identified site a potentially important source of information concerning the lifeways of the people inhabiting the area in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The methodology and research design for the Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation was, therefore, tailored to maximize the information recovered.

### **Field Methodology**

The methodology for the Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation involved the hand excavation of a series of shovel tests at a 25' (7.5 m) interval across the Lost Lake Historic Site to determine whether an unidentified dwelling or other type of structure was present, and to establish the boundaries of the site. Soils from the shovel tests were passed through a ¼-inch (6 mm) steel mesh screen, and the materials remaining in the screens were carefully examined for cultural material. The stratigraphy of each shovel test was recorded, including the depth and the soil description of each layer. Items recovered from the screens were assigned to the stratum from which they were recovered, and the location of each find was recorded on a large scale field reconnaissance map. Artifacts were then bagged and removed to the CITY/SCAPE laboratory for processing.

Once the shovel testing program had been completed, three (3) meter square units were hand excavated in areas where artifact densities had been identified. Units were excavated by quadrant and in 1cm arbitrary levels to maintain control. Soils from each unit were passed through a ¼-inch (6 mm) steel mesh screen, and the material remaining in the screen was carefully examined for cultural material. Artifacts were assigned to the quadrant and level from which they were recovered, then bagged and removed to the CITY/SCAPE laboratory for testing.

### **Field Results**

The Phase 2 investigation began by excavating a grid of shovel tests at 25' (7.5 m) intervals across the historic locus to identify the boundaries of the site, and to determine whether there were structural remains associated with the historic deposit. In addition to the original artifact density identified in the Phase 1B at TR 367/STP3870, a second concentration of historic artifacts was identified on Yard Transect 6 (Y6)/STP 32. Material recovered from Y6/STP 32 included window and container glass in several colors, the base of a glass vessel decorated with a radiating star and waffle pattern, a yellowware rim sherd, whiteware, fragments of an ironstone

plate, a sherd of pearlware, and several pieces of Rockinghamware with the "Rebekah at the Well" pattern that is generally seen on tea pots. There were also milk glass buttons in white and blue, a metal "strainer" with traces of green paint, several pieces of fabric, and square nails that were heavily corroded. A pattern of radial shovel tests was excavated at 5' (1.5m) intervals around this positive location. Two of these radial tests (W1 and N1) yielded a single artifact, but the other shovel tests in the area of Y6/STP32 were sterile.

Once the ninety-three (93) shovel tests on the 25' (7.5 m) interval grid were completed, three 1 by 1 meter excavation units were laid out in the locations that contained a concentration of artifacts or were considered to have the greatest potential to yield historic cultural material. To maintain control, all units were excavated in quadrants, and in discreet 10 cm levels within the natural strata. Munsell soil readings were taken on each unit, and the north wall was profiled and photographed. (Appendix F: North Wall Profiles and Photograph) The location of each unit and the artifacts recovered are described below:

### **Unit 1**

Unit 1 was placed 14" north of Phase 1B radial STP 3870N1. This shovel test had been negative, despite the fact that in the Phase 1B survey both STP 3870 and 3870N2 had yielded positive results. In the Phase 1B, STP 3870 and 3870N2 had yielded a density of artifacts suggestive of a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century domestic site. The datum was placed in the northeast corner of the unit, and measured for its depth above ground level. Unit 1 was excavated in 10 cm levels within the natural strata. The depth below datum and soil type for each level is included in tabular form in Appendix E. A total of five levels were excavated in Unit 1. Sterile subsoil was encountered at a depth of 50 cm (20"). Level 1 through 4 produced artifacts in the form of stoneware, whiteware, yellowware, container and window glass, buttons, a clay marble, pipe fragments, square nails and other rusted objects (Appendix D: Artifact Catalog). Level 5 was sterile for all cultural materials. The soils within the unit consisted of a 5YR3/2 dark reddish brown silt loam overlying a 5YR5/2 reddish gray silty clay. The sub-stratum was a 5YR5/6 yellowish red silty clay. Upon completion of the hand excavation, the north wall was profiled and photographed, and the unit was backfilled.

### **Unit 2**

Unit 2 was placed at the northwest corner of a small square depression, bordered by a stone pile to the north and a mounded pile of earth to the east that was considered to have the general profile and dimensions of a privy. The datum was placed in the northeastern corner of the unit, measured for its depth above ground level. The unit was excavated in 10 cm levels within the natural strata. The depth below datum and soil type for each level is included in tabular form in Appendix E. A total of four levels were excavated within this unit. Sterile subsoil was encountered at a depth of 31 cm (17.5") below ground surface. Level 1 through 3 produced cultural material in the form of yellowware, whiteware, ironstone, two Jackfield ware sherds, several milk glass buttons in a variety of styles, flat glass and bottle glass, bone, heavily corroded square nails, and several pipe bowls and stems. (Appendix D: Artifact Catalog). The pipe bowls include two "TD" examples with embossed stars, a pipe bowl with rouletting around the rim, a pipe bowl with a sprigged decoration along one side of the bowl, and a bowl marked with an impressed "T". Large rusted metal fragments, believed to represent a stove were also recovered. The soils within the unit consisted of a 5YR3/1 very dark gray silt loam overlying a 5YR5/4 reddish brown clay. Upon completion of the hand excavation, the north wall was profiled and photographed, and the unit was backfilled.

### **Unit 3**

In a continuing effort to locate evidence of a foundation, Unit 3 was placed north of the Phase 1B radial shovel test 3870N2 and to the west of the depression examined by Unit 2. The datum was placed in the southeast corner of the unit, measured for its depth above ground level. The unit was excavated in 10 cm levels within the natural strata. The depth below datum and soil type for each level is included in tabular form in Appendix E. A total of four levels were excavated within this unit. Sterile subsoil was encountered at a depth of 40 cm (16"). Level 1 through 3 produced artifacts in the form of yellowware, whiteware, blue painted whiteware, painted whiteware with a green leaf motif, flat and bottle glass, and corroded metal fragments, most of which are nails. There was one pipe bowl fragment and two pipe stems recovered in Unit 3. (Appendix D: Artifact Catalog). Level 4 was sterile for all cultural materials. The soils within the unit consisted of a 5YR4/2 dark reddish gray silt loam overlying a 5YR5/6 yellowish red silty clay. Upon completion of the hand excavation, the north wall was profiled and photographed, and the unit was backfilled.

Once the unit excavations were completed, five shovel tests were excavated in areas considered to have the potential to yield evidence of a structure, should one be present, or to contain historic artifact concentrations. The first two (LT 1 and LT 2) were excavated in small depressions on the northwest and southeast side of Unit 2 to determine whether they might be part of a foundation. These exploratory tests revealed no evidence of a foundation or structure, but did yield materials consistent with those recovered in Unit 2. LT1 yielded whiteware, ironstone, milk glass buttons, a medicine bottle, bone, and nails, as well as another "TD" bowl. LT2 yielded a dense concentration of artifacts, including salt glazed stoneware with a dark brown interior glaze, and another sherd with an Albany slip interior, plain whiteware, whiteware with a blue sponge design, the base of a whiteware bowl, the base of a London shaped whiteware bowl, a sherd of annularware with a pink and green stripe, a milk glass button identical to that recovered in LT1, a graphite stylus, chimney glass, bottle glass and flat glass, a clay pipe bowl fragment, and three pipe stems. Once these test were completed, the field crew moved to an area heavily overgrown with vegetation of the same type found on the historic locus to determine whether a second historic deposit might be present at that location. After clearing the vegetation, three exploratory tests (LT 3 through LT 5) were excavated in this area. LT 3 was positive, yielding whiteware, stoneware, pipe stem fragments, and various types of glass.

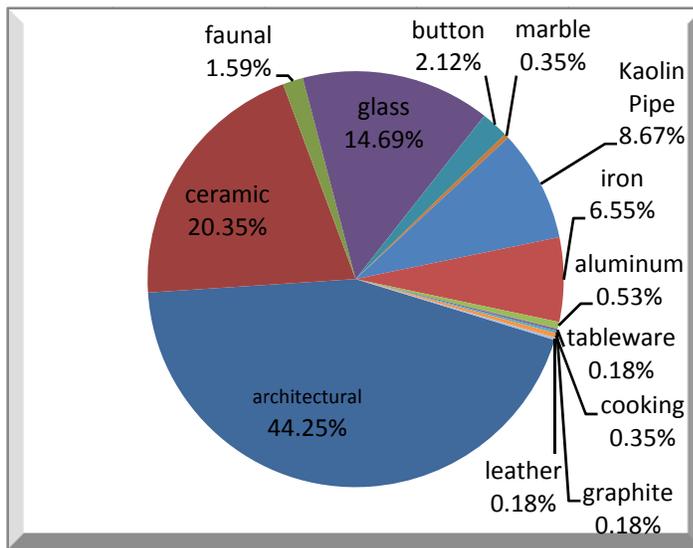
Following the completion of the Phase 2 field investigation, the artifacts recovered from the Lost Lake Historic Site were removed to the CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants, where they were washed, identified and cataloged.

### **The Artifact Assemblage from the Lost Lake Historic Site**

During the Phase 1B survey of the Lost Lake Resort site, the field crew identified a small concentration of historic artifacts that, based on the material recovered, dated to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The location of the find was adjacent to an abandoned road running north from St. Joseph's Road. No map documented structures were identified in the area of the find spot, and it was hypothesized the artifacts represented a dumping episode. The Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation was undertaken to gather the information necessary to make a determination concerning the eligibility of the Lost Lake Historic Site for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Phase 1B survey identified historic artifacts in STP 3870 on TR 367 that included whiteware (1830 to present), hand painted whiteware (1830-1900), yellowware (c. 1840-present), and architectural materials, including flat glass, rusted nails, metal fragments and brick.

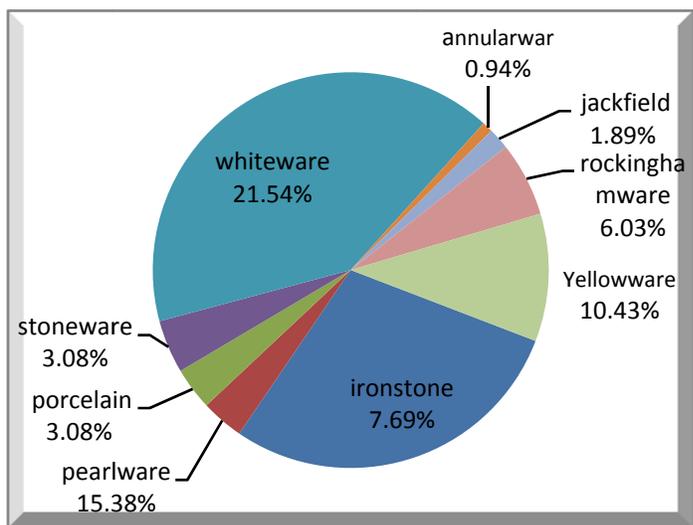
The Phase 2, as stated above, included the excavation of a series of 93 shovel tests at 25' intervals along ten (10) transects to delineate the boundaries of the historic site, and to determine whether a foundation or some other type of structure was associated with the deposit. Once the shovel testing had been completed, three 1 by 1 meter square units (Unit 1 through Unit 3) were excavated. Finally, five exploratory shovel tests (LT1 through LT5) were excavated in two locations in an effort to locate additional artifact concentrations or structural remains.



**Chart 1:** Lost Lake Historic Site Assemblage Artifacts by Class.

The largest class of artifacts from the Lost Lake Historic Site is architectural material, which represents 44.25% of the assemblage. Ceramics is the next largest artifact class, representing 20.35% of the assemblage, and including vessels used in food preparation and food service. While the many clay pipe bowl fragments and stems that were recovered from the site are made of a ceramic material, they are shown in Chart 1 as a separate category; pipe bowls and pipe stem fragments represent 8.67% of the artifacts recovered from the Lost Lake Historic Site.

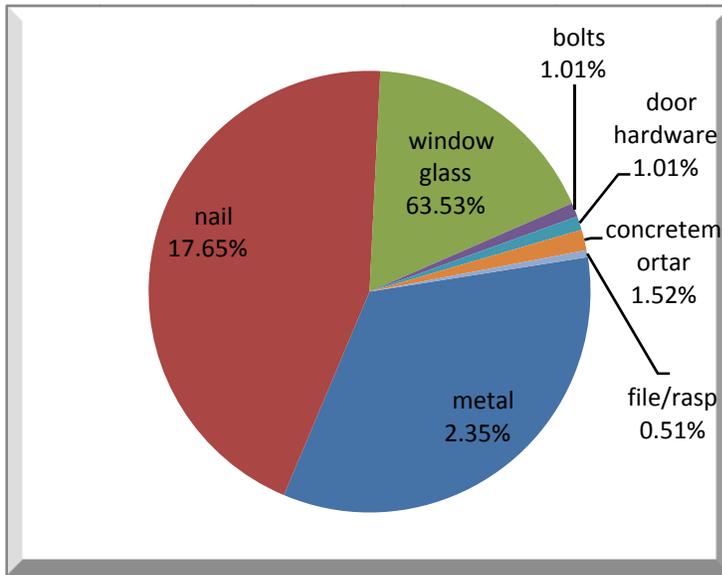
Glass, both window glass and container glass, makes up 14.69% of the materials recovered during the Phase 2 investigation. Fragments of metal identified as pieces of an iron stove are present in the assemblage, as is a metal object that looks rather like some type of strainer. This object has traces of green paint, and an opening into which a handle may have been fitted. Its purpose is unknown, but it is possible that it was a cover for some type of heat vent. Minimal amounts of bone were recovered in the Phase 2 excavations; all of the bone is burned, and it is not possible to determine whether it represents a meal or meals consumed on the site. The remaining items, including tableware, fragments of alluminum, a graphite stylus, fragments of a cooking pot, several buttons, and a broken clay marbles, represent minor components in the Lost Lake Historic Site assemblage.



**Chart 2:** Lost Lake Historic Site Artifact Assemblage Ceramics

As noted above, ceramics represent 20.35% of the total assemblage, second only to the architectural category. The ceramics include plain porcelain (1675-present), black glazed

redware (Jackfield ware) (1750-1830), blue decorated pearlware (1815-1830), two different annularware vessels (1830-1900), one with a London body, whiteware (1830 to present), both plain and patterned, flow blue whiteware (1844-1870), several type of stoneware (1715-1900), including gray salt glazed, one with a brown glazed interior and another an Albany slip interior, several sherds of yellowware (c. 1840), including two rim sherds representing a minimum of two vessels, and several sherds of Rockinghamware decorated with what is most probably the "Rebekah at the Well" pattern, which entered production in 1850 (Caney 2004). Yellowware and stoneware are generally associated with food preparation and storage, while the porcelain, pearlware, Jackfield ware, whiteware, ironstone and Rockinghamware represent food service vessels that were used at the table during meals.



**Chart 3:** Lost Lake Historic Site Architectural Material

The number of pipes in the Lost Lake Historic Site assemblage, representing 8.67% of the overall assemblage, is of particular interest, especially those bearing the "TD" mark surrounded by a circle of 13 stars with another ring of 13 stars encircling the rim, and a molded leaf motif on the part of the bowl that faced away from the smoker (referred to as the distal bowl). The use of 13 stars, representing, no doubt, the original 13 colonies, clearly suggests a patriotic motif, and one that likely reflects the political sentiments of the smoker. One pipe with this motif was recovered during the Phase 1B testing (STP 3870/S2), and two with a similar, if not identical design, were recovered from Unit

2. Shovel test LT1 yielded another pipe bowl with the "TD" mark, but without the 13 stars. Pipes with the "TD" and 13 star motif have been recovered on the J. Reed site to the north in Gilboa, New York (Schoharie County), on a site dated to 1852 in Sacramento, California, and at Five Points in New York City (Kastl 2009). Kastl reports that Paul Reckner, who completed his thesis on clay tobacco pipes at Binghamton University in 1999, has identified the "TD" and 13 star, motif in archaeological contexts dating between 1840 and 1860 (Kastl 2009).

At the Five Points site, John Milner Associates (JMA) identified over 800 pipe bowls and stems from contexts dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and later, among them were several embossed with "TD" surrounded by a circle of 13 stars, with another 13 stars around the pipe's rim and a molded leaf design on the seam facing away from the smoker (distal bowl). Diane Dallal and Paul F. Reckner, who authored the volume on smoking pipes, identified several "TD" pipes, one of which appears identical to that recovered on the Lost Lake Historic Site (JMA 2000, vol. VI:101). Dallal and Reckner note that pipes there are examples of pipes with a molded "TD" that were manufactured in Scotland for the North American market, but they indicate that many firms in other countries, including Dutch, German and French firms, also used the molded "TD" mark. However, their examination of catalogues of pipes from Europe and the British Isles found none that employed the 13 star motif, and they conclude that the molded "TD" with 13 stars has an American provenance (JMA 2000, vol. VI: 25): Other examples of similar pipes were identified in the Five Point assemblage, including one recovered from a feature with an 1850 *terminus post quem* (TPQ), and a second, with the same motif on the bowl, but without the stars around the rim, from a feature with an 1870 TPQ (JMA 2000, vol. VI:83 & 47).

Rechner's analysis of clay smoking pipes in the Five Point collection concludes that in the 19<sup>th</sup> century political allegiance and ethnicity appear to have been closely linked (JMA 2000:Vol. II:87). Rechner sees in the "highly charged symbols of the American Republic," which would include pipes with the "TD" and 13 star motif, indications of ". . . class conflict, xenophobia, and raging debates over the nature and character of American national identity. (JMA 2000, vol. II:99). By appropriating these symbols, Rechner argues, the smokers may have been expressing their allegiance to one of several causes, but, whatever the cause, they reflected their personal values and their concept of their relationship with the American Republic through their choice of smoking pipes (JMA 2000, vol. II:107). The Germans and Dutch in Five Point appear to have often selected pipes with patriotic motifs, whereas the working class Irish do not appear to have favored such motifs; the reasons for this are several, but among them was fear of the nativist movement, which was strongly anti-Catholic, and painted Irish immigrants as the "foreign-born other." Rechner discusses nativist and unionist movements in New York, as reflected in smoking paraphernalia, and concludes that "[s]ocial groups wield symbols – or ethnicity, of nationalism – to define and distinguish themselves and their ideology within the political realm (JMA 2000, vol. II:110).

In addition to the pipes with the "TD" with 13 stars motif, there are a number of pipe bowl fragments in the Lost Lake assemblage that are either undecorated or too fragmentary to know if they were decorated. There are, however, several pipe bowl fragments that are decorated with impressed and molded motifs, including one with an impressed mark resembling an evergreen on the side of the bowl that faced the smoker (proximal bowl) and rouletting around the rim, one that was undecorated except for the rouletting on the rim, one plain pipe impressed with a "T" on the proximal bowl, and one with a sprigged decoration on the side of the bowl that would have faced away from the smoker (distal bowl). There are many pipe stems in the collection, including one with a pronounced curve. One or two had some ridged decoration on the mouth piece, but the majority of the stems are unmarked and undecorated.

As Kastl points out in his article on the pipes recovered at the J. Reed site in Gilboa, New York, clay smoking pipes ". . . were first manufactured by Europeans in the seventeenth century and remained the most popular smoking device until the mid-nineteenth century (Kastl 2009:1). According to Joseph Sopko, the way in which tobacco was used changed in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when briar pipes and cigars became the preferred method of consumption among the upper and middle class (Sopko 2000:152 in Hart & Fisher 2000). Between 1860 and 1880, Sopko reports, kaolin pipes became:

*. . . established as the workingman's preferred method of smoking and as a symbol of the working class. . . [and] the continued use of kaolin pipes by the working class during the third and fourth quarters of the nineteenth century can be seen as a rejection of middle-class values which viewed smoking as a leisure activity. Thus the clay pipe, which would be smoked during the working day, became a symbol of the working class, setting them apart from the middle-class and their values. . . . The continued use of kaolin tobacco pipes during the later nineteenth and early twentieth century could indicate a household identified with the working class rather than the middle class (Sopko 2000:152 in Hart & Fisher2000).*

It is, therefore, possible that the presence of the kaolin pipes, and particularly "TD" pipes with a patriotic motif, are an indication of the socio-economic status or political sentiments of the people who occupied the Lost Lake Historic Site. The suggestion that the clay pipes could be an indicator of socio-economic status is buttressed by the presence of sherds of Rockinghamware that appear to be part of a "Rebekah at the Well" teapot, which, according to Claney,

was most frequently found in lower class houses in rural areas, as opposed to the homes of the middle class or rural craftsmen/proprietors (Claney 2004:109).

In the course of shovel testing the yard area to determine if there was a foundation present, the field crew recovered several sherds of Rockinghamware from TR Y6/STP 32. While fragmentary, the sherds are most likely part of a "Rebekah at the Well" teapot. The sherds show only a portion of the design, but the similarities to the "Rebekah at the Well" teapot recovered on the Thomas Edwards farmstead in the Town of Liberty (Sullivan County) and at the Ingram Farmstead in the Town of LaGrange (Dutchess County) make the attribution relatively certain. The "Rebekah at the Well" design dates from 1851, when it was produced by Edwin Bennett of Baltimore (Claney 2004:81). According to Jane Perkins Claney, the "Rebekah at the Well" teapot, which became the best and longest-selling Rockinghamware pattern in history, ". . . resonated with a dominant theme in American discourse about ideal womanhood," as well as a political message to the effect that "a woman's place is in the home" (Claney 2004:82-83). Claney considered the "Rebekah at the Well" teapot ubiquitous; of the 86 teapots included in her study, 31 of them were "Rebekah at the Well," and another 7 were most probably that design (Claney 2004:81). Claney's study concluded that, while the "Rebekah at the Well" teapot was found on both middle and lower class rural sites, it was more closely associated with lower class sites. The presence of the "Rebekah at the Well" teapot on the Lost Lake Historic Site in the Town of Forestburgh and on the Thomas Edwards farmstead in the Town of Liberty provides evidence that this type of teapot was available in the rural areas of Sullivan County after 1851, and that the woman or women of the household wished to demonstrate that, even though they lived in a rural area, they were aware of the marks of gentility. While it is not possible to prove such assertions directly, it may also be presumed that the occupants of the Lost Lake Historic Site, through their possession of a "Rebekah at the Well" teapot, were demonstrating their adherence to the leading "myths" of the Victorian era, including the sanctity of the home and the place of womanhood in maintaining the moral standards of the family. If we agree with Jane Perkins Claney's interpretation, then the presence of a "Rebekah at the Well" teapot suggests that the family that occupied the Lost Lake Site were lower class or members of the rural poor, but that they were also people who understood the nature of gentility and aspired to it.

Only one artifact in the Lost Lake assemblage bore a maker's mark: a round greenish blue medicine bottle embossed down one side with "SE-BURY'S" and on the other with "BALSAM." Research indicates that J. S. Seabury manufactured Seabury's Balsam in Jamaica, New York beginning in 1870. Seabury's Balsam, a patent medicine sold through catalogues, was intended for use for "coughs, colds, influenza, croup, whooping cough, asthma and other afflictions of the lungs and throat leading to consumption" (Kenneth E. Behring Center, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution). One advertisement reported that "Its rapid growth in public favor is an evidence of its real merit." Whether it was helpful to the occupants of the Lost Lake Historic Site we will never know, but its presence on the site is an indication of one type of illness that plagued residents of Sullivan County in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **Conclusion**

The assemblage of artifacts from the Lost Lake Historic Site are, with few exceptions, unremarkable, in that similar materials can be found on numerous rural farmstead sites. The deposits were made, based on the TPQ dates for the artifacts recovered, over a period of time that could have begun as early as the first three decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and that continued until after 1870, the initial manufacturing date of Seabury's Balsam.

The impression of the ceramics in the deposit is that there are a few pieces that could date to as early as the 1830s, specifically the Jackfield ware, which was first manufactured in 1750, but that continued in production until 1830, the blue decorated pearlware, which dates to between 1815 and 1830. There are also several sherds of hand painted whiteware that could be relatively early. However, most of the ceramics date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, including the flow blue whiteware (1844-1870) and the yellowware, which dates to no earlier than the 1840s. The Rockinghamware is firmly dated to 1850, the first year that the "Rebekah at the Well" teapot was manufactured.

Few of the ceramic sherds were identifiable with respect to their function, but, at a minimum, there are plates and small bowls represented. The presence of a "Rebekah at the Well" teapot suggests that the family or at least the women drank tea, but there are few cups and no saucers in the assemblage. The presence of yellowware may indicate that these vessels were used by women in the preparation of meals, while the stoneware indicates that food was being stored. There were no canning jars or canning jar lids that might indicate food was being processed. The base on a Jackfield vessel is present that may be a bowl or, perhaps, another teapot. Other than the Jackfield vessel, there was no other redware present. The lack of redware, which was replaced in the kitchen by yellowware after the 1840s, is another indication that the assemblage dates to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, as is the presence of ironstone (c. 1850). In dating the Lost Lake assemblage, the presence of ceramics from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century can be explained as items that were brought to the site from elsewhere, either for continued use or as heirloom or curated items.

Looking at the broader picture, the presence of whiteware, in conjunction with the "Rebekah at the Well" teapot and the kaolin pipes, suggests that the family adhered to dominant Victorian ideology focused on the sanctity of the home and the place of women in it. As noted above, if Jane Perkins Claney is correct in her interpretation of the "Rebekah at the Well" teapot, then the occupants of the Lost Lake Historic Site were lower class or members of the rural poor.

The glass recovered included window glass, chimney glass, and container glass, including primarily bottles. There was the base of a decorative vessel with a radiating star and waffle design that may have been a bowl, and a rim sherd of a faceted tumbler or goblet. There are medicine bottles in the assemblage, but only one that could be identified: the Seabury's Balsam discussed above. There appears to be no evidence of liquor or beer bottles in the assemblage; the lack of liquor bottles and glasses in which to serve it may be an indication that the family were nominally adherents of the temperance movement. There was flat glass, which is considered to have been window glass. The presence of window glass, nails, bolts, and architectural hardware suggest that, despite the fact that no foundation of a building was identified, that there was a structure associated with the Lost Lake Historic Site.

There was almost no faunal material present in the deposit, and what was recovered was burned to the point that it could not be identified other than as bone. There were no oyster or clam shells, despite the fact that shellfish is ubiquitous on many rural farmsteads. We know from the material recovered at the Thomas Edwards farmstead that shellfish was available in Sullivan County in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, as it was in many other areas with access to the Hudson River.

The presence of the Seabury's Balsam bottle, which was manufactured in Jamaica, New York, shows that the occupants had access to regional markets, while the presence in the assemblage of pieces of English ceramics indicates that the occupants of the Lost Lake Historic Site had access to international trade networks as well. The presence of chimney glass implies the use of lamps to light a structure. These might have used coal oil, then produced in Pennsylvania, or, perhaps, whale oil. Both products had to be brought to the stores in Sullivan County

for distribution. The likely route for the coal oil was along the Newburgh-Cochecton Turnpike, which provided a transportation link between the Delaware River and the Hudson. No condiment bottles were identified in the assemblage, but it is not possible to determine whether the absence of mass produced food stuffs represented a consumer choice or an economic necessity. The presence of yellowware suggests that food was being prepared, while the presence of the "Rebekah at the Well" teapot indicates that tea was being consumed. Tea would be an imported product, another indication of international trade networks, which by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century extended outward from metropolitan areas into Sullivan County. With the possible exception of the hand painted artifacts and the decorated glass vessel, no items in the assemblage can be considered luxury items. There is no evidence of "company" china or glassware, which makes a contrast with a number of other rural sites with which the consultant is familiar, where objects intended for "show" and "company" have been recovered in the archaeological record.

While it has been possible to identify a variety of objects in the artifact assemblage, there are many items one might expect in the assemblage that are not present, specifically, personal items such as combs, toothbrushes, or toilet articles, nor is there evidence of sanitary items, such as chamber pots, despite the fact that the family must have used a privy. No basins or pitchers such as would have been used to wash are represented in the deposit.

Based on the presence of the Seabury's Balsam bottle, the *terminus post quem* (TPQ) for the Lost Lake Historic Site is 1870, but the *terminus ante quem* is uncertain. The 1911 topographical map indicates that a road passed close to the Lost Lake Historic Site. This road did not appear on earlier maps, but it may have been a farm lane, which would not necessarily have been shown on these maps. Based on the presence of the road and the failure to identify a structure in this location, the Phase 1B hypothesized that the Lost Lake Historic Site represented a dumping episode. However, the presence of window glass and numerous nails suggests that at one time a structure was present. The presence of early ceramics on the site suggests that the site may have been occupied as early as the 1830's, but, as discussed above, it is possible that these early pieces were brought to the site from elsewhere. The preponderance of the evidence, as seen from the Lost Lake assemblage, suggests a structure that was occupied from 1840 through at least the 1870's. Assuming that this interpretation is correct, it may be that the structure was an ephemeral one that was used only at certain seasons, and that it was not included on the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century maps of Sullivan County.

In the course of our investigation an effort was made to locate a privy. It was assumed that this feature might have been to the north of the house, but, although several depressions in the ground were tested, no privy was identified. The reasons for this may be that it was an ephemeral feature that escaped notice, but as Charles Fisher suggested, ". . . prior to the 1840s outside of urban areas, public buildings, and the estates of wealthy landowners. . ." (Fisher 2000:65 in Hart & Fisher 2000:65). There were few privies, which indicated ". . . a lack of concern for both waste removal and privacy among the majority of Americans" (Fisher 2000:65 in Hart & Fisher 2000:65). This may be the reason why the location of the privy was not identified.

The Lost Lake Historic Site was examined at the level of a Phase 1B survey and a Phase 2 investigation. Three units were excavated in areas where concentrations of artifacts were observed, or in areas where it was thought a foundation might be located. The artifacts excavated in the Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation were cleaned, bagged and identified, and the material entered into an EXCEL database so that information could be derived from it. The artifact assemblage for the Lost Lake Historic Site suggests that a structure was present on the site, and that the occupation of the site dated from the 1840s until sometime around 1870. It is suggested that the structure on the Lost Lake Historic Site was an ephemeral building that may not have been included on the historic maps of the area. It is not possible to reach a conclusion, based on the information gathered, to determine the nature

of the occupation, except to say that the presence of an iron stove, a cooking pot and food preparation and food service vessels indicates that the Lost Lake Historic Site was a domestic site occupied by one or more persons over a period of time.

## **Phase 2 Summary**

A Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation was conducted by CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants at Lost Lake Historic Site, located on the Lost Lake Resort property, off of St. Joseph's Road, in the Town of Forestburgh, Sullivan County.

During the initial Phase 1B, Field Reconnaissance Survey a small historic site was identified that yielded historic material in the form of ceramics and architectural material. A Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation was undertaken, which recovered additional material indicative of a domestic assemblage dating to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although no foundation was identified, the presence of architectural material, including window glass and nails indicates that a structure of some type was formerly located on the site. The presence of an iron stove, chimney glass and other domestic artifacts indicates that the structure was occupied for some time by one of more persons. We were not able, based on the Phase 2 investigation, to provide additional information on the occupants of the site or the purpose of the occupation. Based on our findings, we do not consider the Lost Lake Historic Site is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and we recommend no further investigation of the Lost Lake Historic Site.

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