

# 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:**

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

By:

**CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants**  
166 Hillair Circle  
White Plains NY 10605

December 2010

# Lost Lake Resort Historic Site

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## Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation



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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.

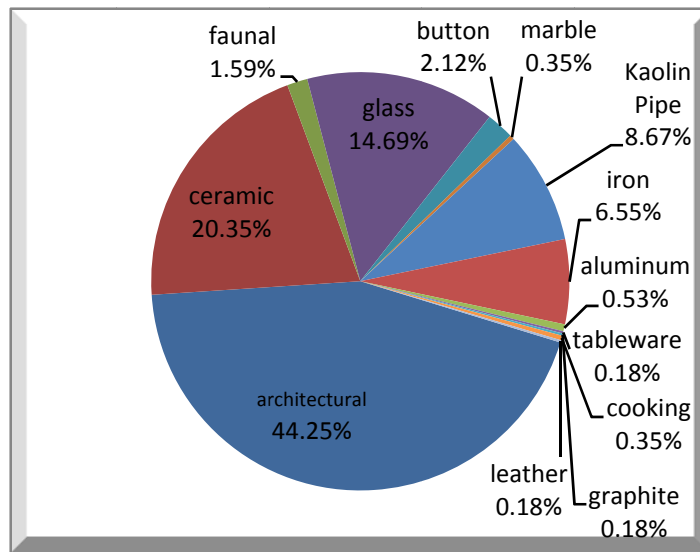
Following the completion of the Phase 2 field investigation, the artifacts recovered from the Lost Lake Historic Site were removed to the CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants, where they were washed, identified and cataloged.

### **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.

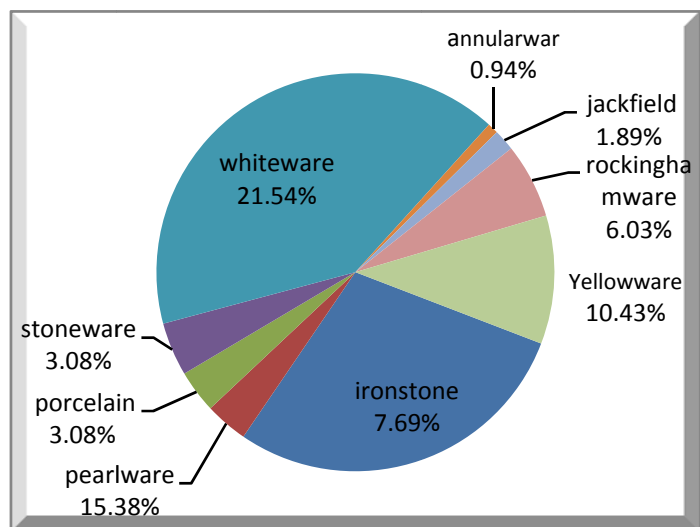
The Phase 1B survey identified historic artifacts in STP 3870 on TR 367 that included whiteware (1830 to present), hand painted whiteware (1830-1900), yellowware (c. 1840-present), and architectural materials, including flat glass, rusted nails, metal fragments and brick.

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.

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

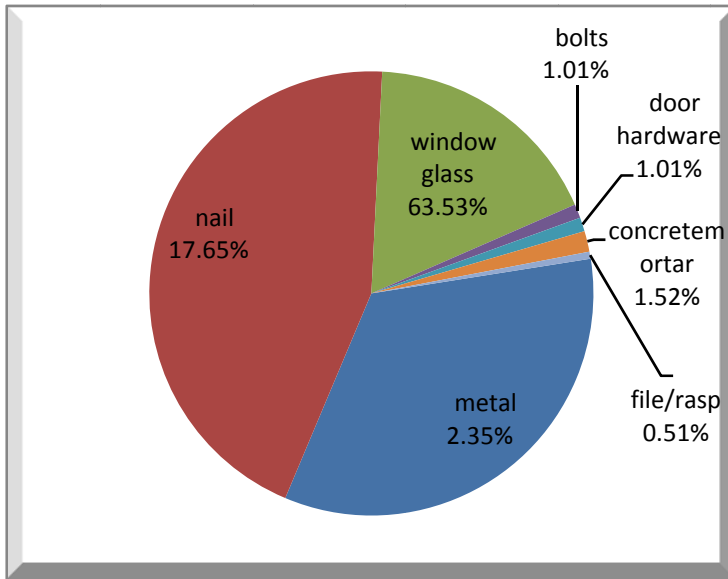


**Chart 2:** Lost Lake Historic Site Artifact Assemblage Ceramics

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.

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 & Fisher 2000).*

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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# **APPENDICES**

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix A: Maps & Figures  
Appendix B: Photographs  
Appendix C: Shovel Test Records  
Appendix D: Artifact Catalog  
Appendix E:Excavation Unit Records  
Appendix F: Unit Profiles  
Appendix G: Site Form

## **APPENDIX A**

# **MAPS & FIGURES**

## MAP LIST

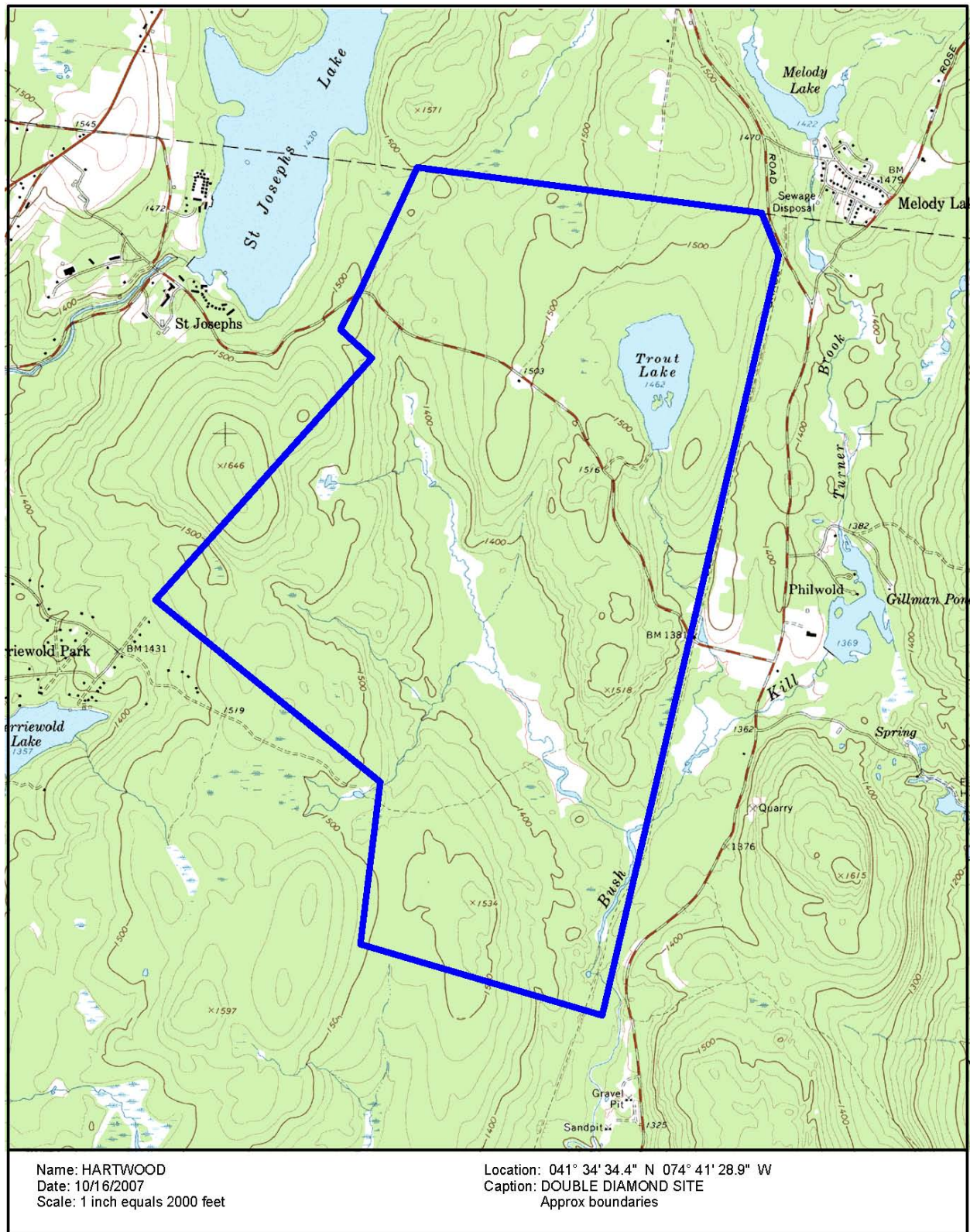
### **Maps**

- Map 1: Location Map including Project Area. USGS Topographical Map. 7.5 Minute Series. Orange Lake Quadrangle. Scale:  $\frac{3}{4}$ " =  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.
- Map 2: Locator Map of the project area. (Source: Rand McNally *Hudson Valley Street Atlas* 2006).  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " =  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile

### **Figures**

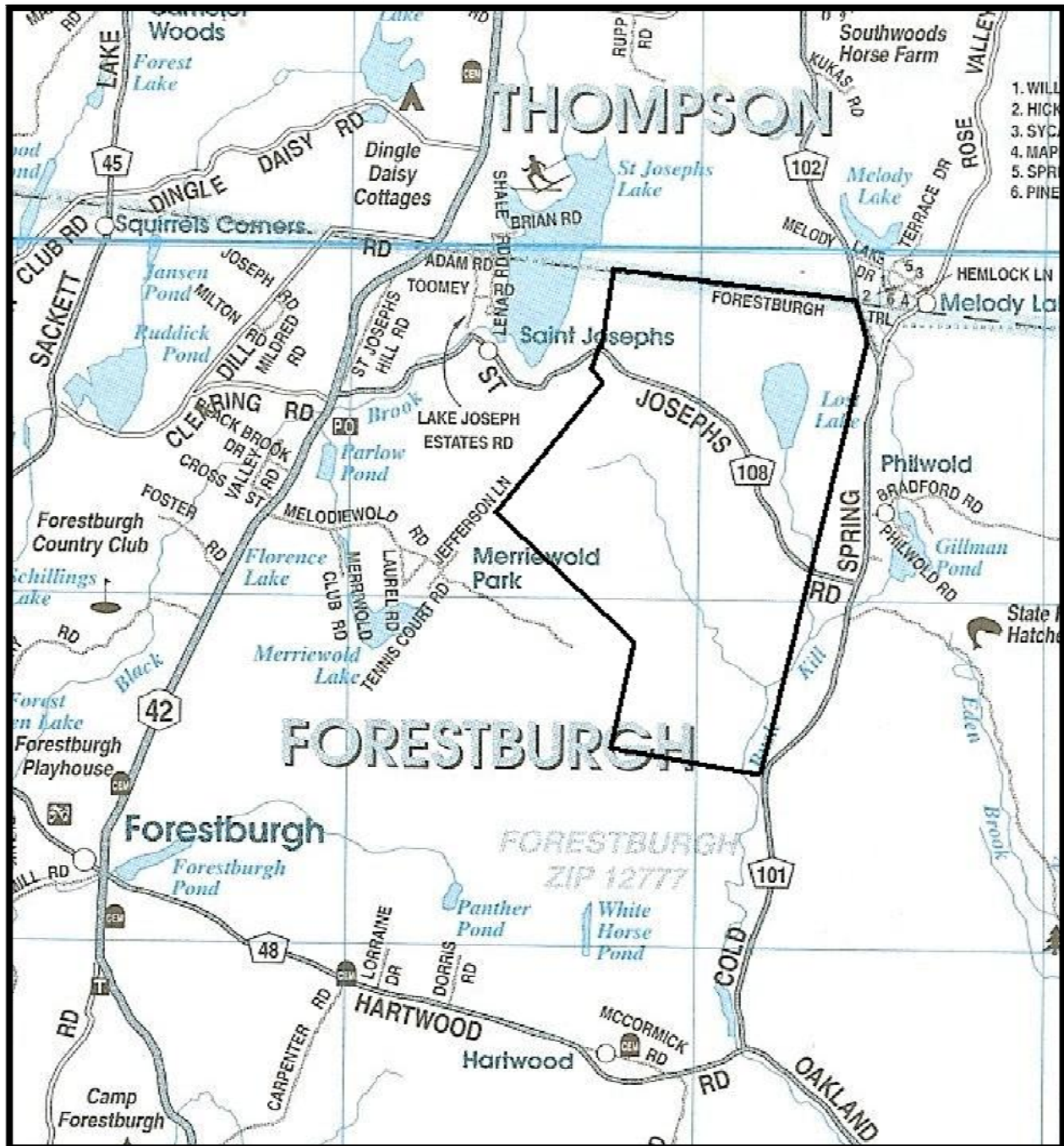
- Fig. 1: Location Map of Phase 2 Investigations at Lost Lake Historic Site
- Fig. 2: Location Map of Phase 2 Investigations and Phase 1B Investigation at Lost Lake Historic Site



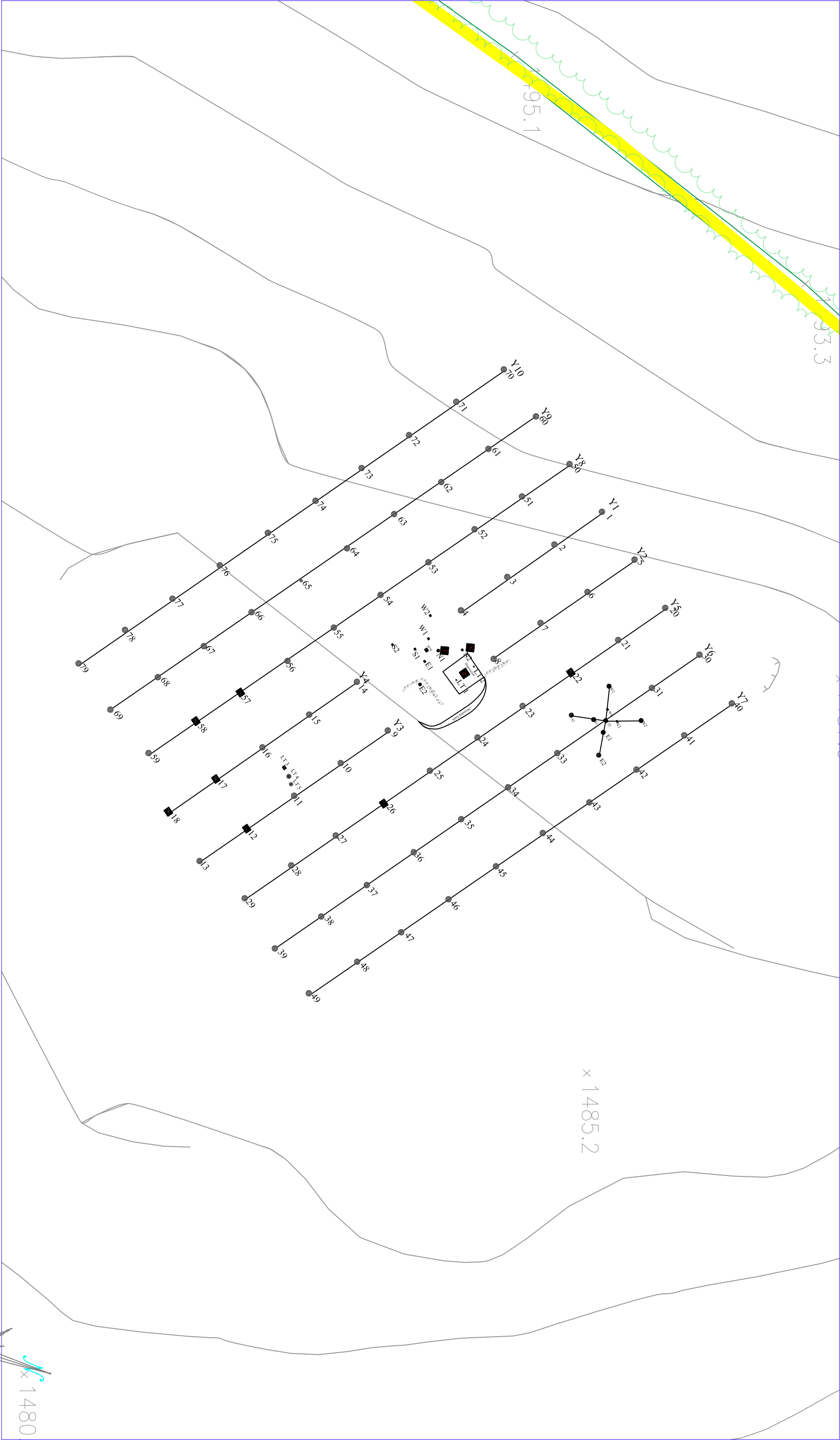


**Map 1:** 1986 USGS Topographical map. Hartwood Quad. (Source: Tim Miller Associate, Inc.) Scale: 1"=2000'.

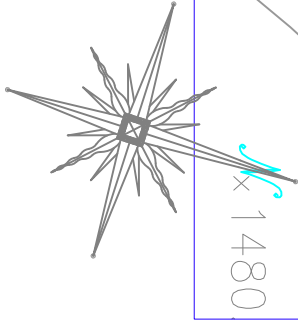


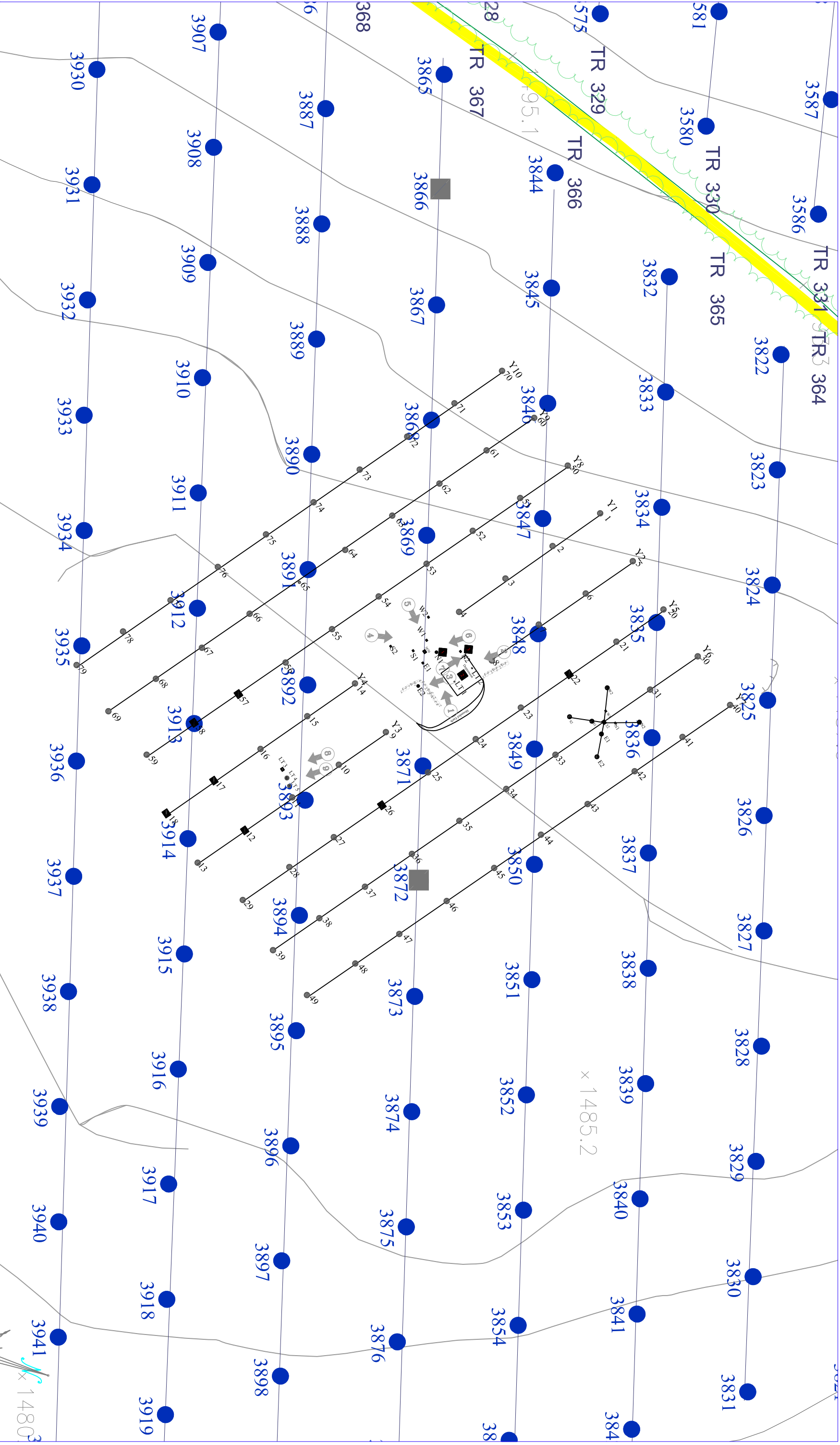


Map 2: Location map including the Lost Lake Resort Site . Scale 1"=4000'. Source : Jimapco Hudson Valley Street Atlas



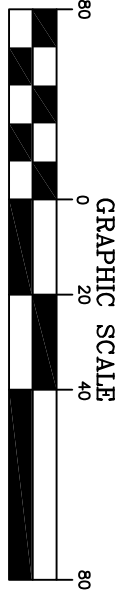
CITY/SCAPE Cultural Resource Consultants  
166 Hillair Circle, White Plains NY 10605  
Figure 1 : Phase 2 Excavations  
Lost Lake Historic Site  
Scale: 1"=40'



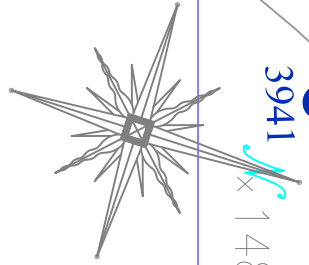


CITY/SCAPE Cultural Resource Consultants  
166 Hilliar Circle, White Plains NY 10605

Figure 2: Phase 1B & Phase 2 Excavations  
Lost Lake Historic Site  
Scale: 1"=40'



- LEGEND**
- Sterile Shovel Test Location
  - Historic Positive Shovel Test Location
  - Excavation Unit Location
  - Photographic View



**APPENDIX B**

**PHOTOGRAPHS**





**Photo 1:** Historic Site identified at Phase 1B STP 3870. Radial pattern excavated in cardinal directions from positive tests. View west.



**Photo 2:** Depression located at northwestern extent of Historic Site. Location of Unit 2 and two large test pits. View south.





**Photo 3:** Large pile of rocks located at southern extent of historic locus. View south.



**Photo 4:** Radial pattern identified the extent of historic site. Area needed clearing before beginning confirmation test.





**Photo 5:** All but two of the radial tests were positive. View east.



**Photo 6:** Three excavation units were excavated at historic locus. View south of Unit 1.





**Photo 7:** Unit 3 was placed on northern side of depression seen in photo 2. View north.



**Photo 8:** Sixty feet south of historic site a second, smaller deposit was identified. Area completely overgrown with brambles. View south.





**Photo 9:** Field team excavating one of three shovel tests at the second locus. View south.

**APPENDIX C**

**SHOVEL TEST RECORDS**

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
Y1	1	1	0-11	0-18	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
		1	0-10	0-25	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
	2	2	10-15	25-38	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	3	1	0-7	0-18	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-16	18-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	4	1	0-8	0-20	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
Y2	5	1	0-12	0-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-17	30-43	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	6	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	7	1	0-6	0-15	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-13	15-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	8	1	0-8	0-20	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
Y3	9	1	0-12	0-3	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-18	30-45	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	10	1	0-14	0-35	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	14-16	35-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	11	1	0-11	0-28	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	12	1	0-12	0-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	ceramic, pipestem
		2	12-16	30-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	13	1	0-12	0-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
Y4	14	1	0-10	0-25	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM

Lost Lake Resort. St. Joseph's Road. Town of Forestburgh, Sullivan County, New York

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	15	1	0-8	0-20	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-14	20-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	16	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-16	23-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	17	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-14	23-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	18	1	0-10	0-25	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	pipe fragments, ceramic
		2	10-15	25-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	19	1	0-11	0-28	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
Y5	20	1	0-3	0-8	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	3-12	8-30	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	21	1	0-4	0-10	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-10	10-25	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	22	1	0-4	0-10	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	ceramic
		2	4-11	10-28	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	23	1	0-18	0-45	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	18-24	45-60	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	24	1	0-10	0-25	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	25	1	0-7	0-18	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-13	18-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	26	1	0-8	0-20	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	ceramic
		2	8-12	20-30	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	27	1	0-11	0-28	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	28	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM

Lost Lake Resort. St. Joseph's Road. Town of Forestburgh, Sullivan County, New York

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	29	1	0-12	0-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
		2	12-18	30-45	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
Y6	30	1	0-3	0-8	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	3-12	8-30	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	31	1	0-4	0-10	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-10	10-25	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	32	1	0-4	0-10	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	ceramic, nails, pipe stems glass
		2	4-11	10-28	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	32N1	1	0-10	0-25	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	metal strainer
		2	10-14	25-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	32N2	1	0-7	0-18	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-13	18-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	32 E1	1	0-8	0-20	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	32E2	1	0-10	0-25	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	32S1	1	0-8	0-20	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-14	20-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	32S2	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-16	23-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	32W1	1	0-4	0-10	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	ceramic
		2	4-10	10-25	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	32W2	1	0-4	0-10	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-11	10-28	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	33	1	0-18	0-45	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	18-24	45-60	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	34	1	0-10	0-25	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	35	1	0-7	0-18	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-13	18-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	36	1	0-8	0-25	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	25-30	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	37	1	0-11	0-28	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	38	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	40	1	0-12	0-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-18	30-45	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
Y7	41	1	0-8	0-20	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-14	20-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	42	1	0-5	0-8	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	5-12	8-30	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	43	1	0-6	0-15	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-13	15-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	44	1	0-10	0-25	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	45	1	0-11	0-28	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	46	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-15	23-38	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	47	1	0-3	0-8	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
		2	3-12	8-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
	48	1	0-7	0-18	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-13	18-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	49	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	50	1	0-12	0-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-14	30-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
Y8	51	1	0-7	0-18	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-11	18-28	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	52	1	0-13	0-33	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	13-16	33-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	53	1	0-12	0-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	window glass, rusted nail
		2	12-15	30-38	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	54	1	0-11	0-28	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	55	1	0-12	0-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	56	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-16	23-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	57	1	0-8	0-20	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	ceramic
		2	8-16	20-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	58	1	0-7	0-18	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	ceramic
		2	7-15	18-38	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	59	1	0-11	0-28	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	60	1	0-12	0-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-17	30-43	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
Y9	61	1	0-8	0-20	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-14	20-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	62	1	0-5	0-13	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	5-12	13-30	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	63	1	0-6	0-15	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-13	15-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM



Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	64	1	0-10	0-25	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	65	1	0-11	0-28	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	66	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-15	23-38	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	67	1	3-12	8-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	0-3	0-8	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	68	1	0-7	0-18	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-13	18-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	69	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	70	1	0-12	0-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-14	30-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
Y10	71	1	0-10	0-25	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-15	25-38	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	72	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-14	23-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	73	1	0-12	0-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	74	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-16	23-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	75	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	76	1	0-9	0-23	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-15	23-38	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	77	1	0-12	0-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-14	30-35	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	78	1	0-8	0-20	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-11	20-28	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	79	1	0-10	0-25	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	80	1	0-8	0-20	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-13	20-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
Locus Test	1	1	0-8	0-20	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	ceramic, glass, pipe, nails
		2	8-13	20-33	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	2	1	0-10	0-25	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	ceramic, glass, pipe, nails
		2	10-16	25-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	3	1	0-12	0-30	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	ceramic, glass, pipe, nails
		2	12-16	30-40	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	4	1	0-13	0-33	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	13-20	33-50	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM
	5	1	0-15	0-38	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	15-18	38-48	5YR4/6	Y Rd Cl Lo	NCM

**APPENDIX D**

**ARTIFACT CATALOG**

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Lost Lake Resort. St. Joseph's Road. Town of Forestburgh Sullivan County, New York

Unit	Stratum	Level	Ct	Artifact	Type	Color	Type/Design	Labelling	Date
1	1	1	1	ceramic	whiteware	plain			19th Century
1	1	1	1	ceramic	stoneware	gray salt glaze			L. 18th - 19th Century
1	1	1	1	glass	bottle	aqua			
1	1	1	1	ceramic	porcelain	plain			19th Century
1	2	1	1	ceramic	whiteware	plain			19th Century
1	2	1	2	ceramic	pearlware	flowblue feather			L. 18th- M. 19th Century
1	2	1	1	architectural	metal		unidentified		
1	2	2	1	ceramic	whiteware	plain			19th Century
1	1/2	1	1	button	milk glass	white	4 hole molded		
1	1/2	1	2	marble	clay	red	broken marble		
1	1/2	1	5	glass	bottle	clear	molded		
1	1/2	1	3	glass	window	clear			
1	1/2	1	1	ceramic	whiteware	flowblue feather			L. 18th - E. 19th Century
1	1/2	1	1	ceramic	whiteware	plain			19th Century
1	1/2	1	4	ceramic	ironstone	plain			19th Century
1	1/2	1	3	ceramic	Yellowware	plain			L. 18th - E. 19th Century
1	1/2	1	1	ceramic	annularware	blue/brown/whit			E. - L. 19th Century
1	1/2	1	1	ceramic	whiteware	polychrome			19th Century
1	1/2	1	4	Kaolin Pipe	bowl fragments				
1	1/2	1	1	Kaolin Pipe	stem fragment				
1	1/2	2	10	architectural	nail	rusted	square		
1	1/2	2	2	architectural	nail		rectangle	machine made	
1	1/2	2	2	architectural	bolts				
1	1/2	2	2	architectural	metal	rusted	unidentified		
1	1/2	2	3	glass	unidentified	melted			
1	1/2	2	1	architectural	door hardware				
2	1	1	7	Kaolin Pipe	stem fragment				
2	1	1	3	button	milk glass		4 hole molded		

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Lost Lake Resort. St. Joseph's Road. Town of Forestburgh Sullivan County, New York

Unit	Stratum	Level	Ct	Artifact	Type	Color	Type/Design	Labelling	Date
2	1	1	1	Kaolin Pipe	complete bowl			"T D "	M. 19th Century
2	1	1	1	Kaolin Pipe	bowl fragments				
2	1	1	1	ceramic	ironstone	plain	dish		19th Century
2	1	1	4	architectural	glass	window			
2	1	1	1	glass	bottle	olive			
2	1	1	3	glass	bottle	aqua	blown in mold		
2	1	1	1	glass	bottle	clear	machine made		
2	1	1	12	ceramic	whiteware	plain			19th Century
2	1	1	1	ceramic	stoneware	gray salt glaze			L. 18th - 19th Century
2	1	1	1	faunal	bone				
2	1	1	1	ceramic	Yellowware	plain			L. 18th - E. 19th Century
2	1	1	27	architectural	nail	rusted	square		
2	1	1	15	iron	stove fragments				
2	1	1	1	aluminum	clasp		clothing		
2	1	1	3	architectural	concrete/mortar				
2	1	1	3	iron	stove fragments				
2	1	1	1	architectural	file/rasp				
2	1	2	2	ceramic	Yellowware	plain			L. 18th - E. 19th Century
2	1	2	7	Kaolin Pipe	stem fragment				M. 19th Century
2	1	2	22	architectural	nail		square		
2	1	2	15	ceramic	ironstone	plain			19th Century
2	1	2	4	ceramic	whiteware	plain			19th Century
2	1	2	2	ceramic	jackfield	black glaze			L. 18th Century
2	1	2	14	glass	bottle	clear	medicine	Seabury	
2	1	2	4	button	milk glass		4 hole molded		
2	1	2	1	button	milk glass		shank		
2	1	2	1	Kaolin Pipe	complete bowl			unmarked	
2	1	2	7	Kaolin Pipe	bowl fragments			"T"	M. 19th Century

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Lost Lake Resort. St. Joseph's Road. Town of Forestburgh Sullivan County, New York

Unit	Stratum	Level	Ct	Artifact	Type	Color	Type/Design	Labelling	Date
2	1	2	19	iron	stove fragments				
3	1	1	1	ceramic	whiteware	flowblue feather			L. 18th - E. 19th Century
3	1	1	1	ceramic	ironstone	polychrome			19th Century
3	1	1	2	architectural	glass	window			
3	1	1	1	glass	bottle	clear			
3	1	2	50	architectural	metal	rusted	unidentified		
3	1	2	2	Kaolin Pipe	stem fragment				
3	1	2	1	Kaolin Pipe	bowl fragments				
3	1	2	4	ceramic	ironstone	plain			19th Century
3	1	2	3	ceramic	ironstone	polychrome			19th Century
3	1	2	1	ceramic	Yellowware	plain			L. 18th - E. 19th Century
3	1	2	6	ceramic	whiteware	plain			19th Century
3	1	2	6	architectural	glass	window			
3	1	2	1	glass	bottle	clear			
3	2	1	1	Kaolin Pipe	stem fragment				
3	2	1	7	architectural	metal	rusted	unidentified		
LT 1	1	1	6	faunal	small mammal				
LT 1	1	1	2	button	milk glass	white	4 hole molded		
LT 1	1	1	2	Kaolin Pipe	bowl fragments		battery rods		
LT 1	1	1	8	glass	bottle	clear			
LT 1	1	1	1	tableware	glass	tumbler			
LT 1	1	1	6	architectural	nail	rusted	square		
LT 2	1	1	1	ceramic	whiteware	plain			19th Century
LT 2	1	1	2	ceramic	porcelain	plain white			19th Century
LT 2	1	1	2	faunal	bone				
LT 2	1	1	1	button	milk glass		4 hole molded		
LT 2	1	1	1	Kaolin Pipe	stem fragment				
LT 2	1	1	2	Kaolin Pipe	bowl fragments				

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Lost Lake Resort. St. Joseph's Road. Town of Forestburgh Sullivan County, New York

Unit	Stratum	Level	Ct	Artifact	Type	Color	Type/Design	Labelling	Date
LT 2	1	1	4	glass	lamp	clear			
LT 2	1	1	1	architectural	glass	window			
LT 2	1	1	1	glass	bottle	clear			
LT 2	1	1	1	graphite	stylus				
LT 2	1	1	1	ceramic	stoneware	gray salt glaze			L. 18th - 19th Century
LT 2	1	1	3	ceramic	ironstone	plain			19th Century
LT 2	1	1	1	ceramic	ironstone	polychrome			19th Century
LT 3	1	1	3	Kaolin Pipe	stem fragment				
LT 3	1	1	1	Kaolin Pipe	bowl fragments				
LT 3	1	1	1	ceramic	stoneware	brown salt glaze			L. 18th - 19th Century
LT 3	1	1	6	ceramic	whiteware	plain			19th Century
LT 3	1	1	1	ceramic	whiteware	polychrome			19th Century
LT 3	1	1	1	ceramic	whiteware	blue transfer			19th Century
LT 3	1	1	1	architectural	nail		square		
LT 3	1	1	1	aluminum	metal	clasp			
LT 3	1	1	2	cooking	iron/metal	pot fragment			
LT 3	1	1	14	architectural	nail	rusted	square		
LT 3	1	1	7	architectural	metal	rusted	unidentified		
LT 3	1	1	1	architectural	door hardware				
Y4	18	1	4	Kaolin Pipe	stem fragment				
Y4	18	1	4	ceramic	whiteware	plain			19th Century
Y4	18	1	1	ceramic	Yellowware	plain			L. 18th - E. 19th Century
Y5	22	1	1	ceramic	whiteware	plain	white	burned	19th Century
Y5	26	1	1	ceramic	whiteware	plain	white		19th Century
Y6	32	1	2	Kaolin Pipe	stem fragment				
Y6	32	1	1	Kaolin Pipe	bowl fragments				
Y6	32	1	1	glass	button	white			
Y6	32	1	1	glass	button	blue			

Appendix D: Artifact Catalog

Lost Lake Resort. St. Joseph's Road. Town of Forestburgh Sullivan County, New York

Unit	Stratum	Level	Ct	Artifact	Type	Color	Type/Design	Labelling	Date
Y6	32	1	4	ceramic	Yellowware	plain	rim sherds		L. 18th - E. 19th Century
Y6	32	1	1	ceramic	whiteware	polychrome			19th Century
Y6	32	1	22	architectural	window glass				
Y6	32	1	6	architectural	nail	round	rusted		
Y6	32	1	2	ceramic	whiteware	plain			19th Century
Y6	32	1	1	ceramic	stoneware	gray salt glaze			L. 18th - 19th Century
Y6	32	1	8	glass	bottle	clear	rectangle		
Y6	32	1	10	glass	container	aqua			
Y6	32	1	10	glass	lamp glass	clear			
Y6	32	1	4	glass	bottle	amber			
Y6	32	1	2	glass	bottle	amethyst			
Y6	32	1	1	glass	bottle	clear	cut glass,BIM		
Y6	32	1	45	architectural	nail	machine cut			
Y6	32	1	6	architectural	nail	wire			
Y6	32	1	1	architectural	bracket				
Y6	32	1	1	ceramic	porcelain	white			19th Century
Y6	32	1	1	ceramic	ironstone	white			19th Century
Y6	32	1	7	ceramic	rockinghamware		handle		M. 19th - M. 20th Century
Y6	32	1	1	leather					
Y6	32 N1	1	1	aluminum	strainer	can?			
Y6	32 W1	1	2	ceramic	pearlware		blue painted		L. 18th - E. 19th Century



**APPENDIX E**

**EXCAVATION UNIT RECORDS**

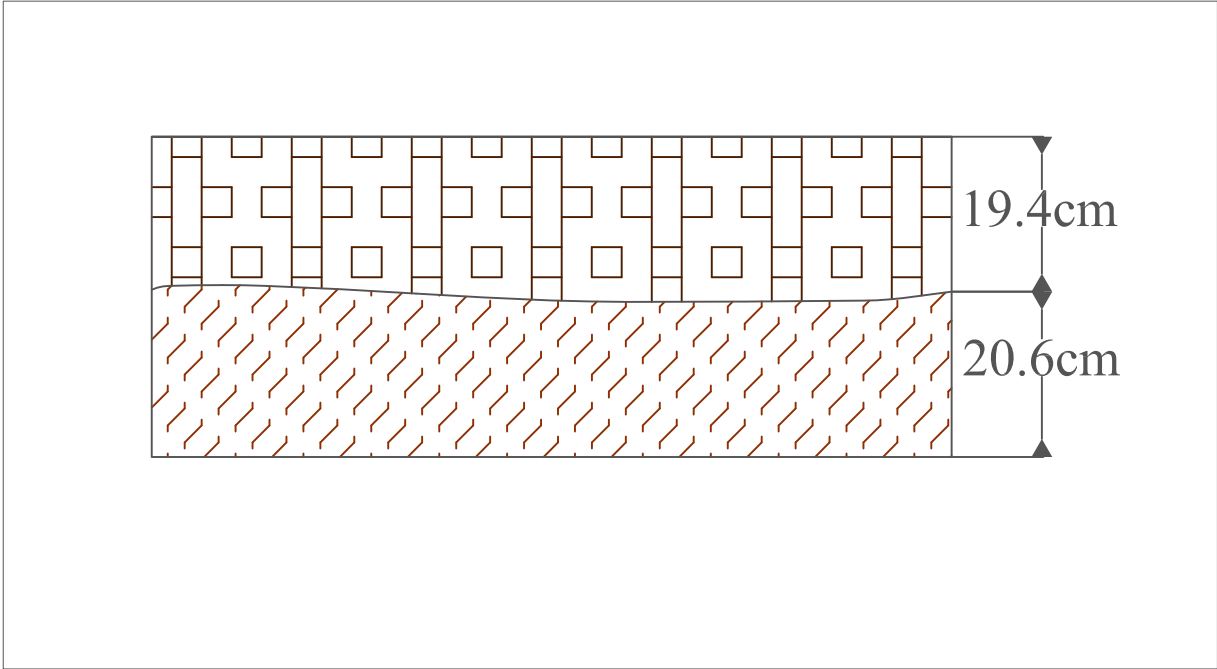
EU	Level	Depth (cm)	Depth (in)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
1	1	6.5-16.5	0-4	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn	ceramic, glass
	2	16.5-26.5	4-8	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn	ceramic, glass, metal, nail, pipes
	3	26.5-36.5	8-12	5YR3/2	Dk Rd Brn	ceramic, metal
	4	36.5-39	12-16	10YR5/2	Gry Brn Si Cl	ceramic
	5	39-49	16-19	10YR5/2	Gry Brn Si Cl	NCM
2	1	10-20	0-5	5YR3/1	V Dk Gry Si Lo	ceramic, glass, nails, pipes (charcoal & ash: not collected)
	2	20-32	5-8	5YR3/1	V Dk Gry Si Lo	ceramics, glass, nails, buttons, pipes (charcoal & ash: not collected)
	3	32-41	8-11	5YR3/1	V Dk Gry Si Lo	ceramic, glass, metal (charcoal, cement & coal ash not collected)
	4	41-51	11-17	5YR5/4	Rd Brn Cl	NCM
3	1	8-18	0-4	5YR4/2	Dk Rd Gry Si Lo	ceramic, glass
	2	18-28	4-8	5YR4/4	DK Rd Brn Si Lo	ceramic, glass, metals, pipes (charcoal: not discarded)
	3	28-38	8-12	5YR5/6	Y Rd Si Sa Cl	glass, metals, pipes (charcoal: not collected)
	4	38-48	12-16	5YR5/6	Y Rd Si Sa Cl	NCM



**APPENDIX F**

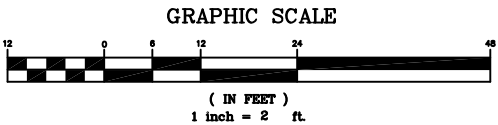
**UNIT PROFILES**



Excavation Unit 3 East Wall Profile

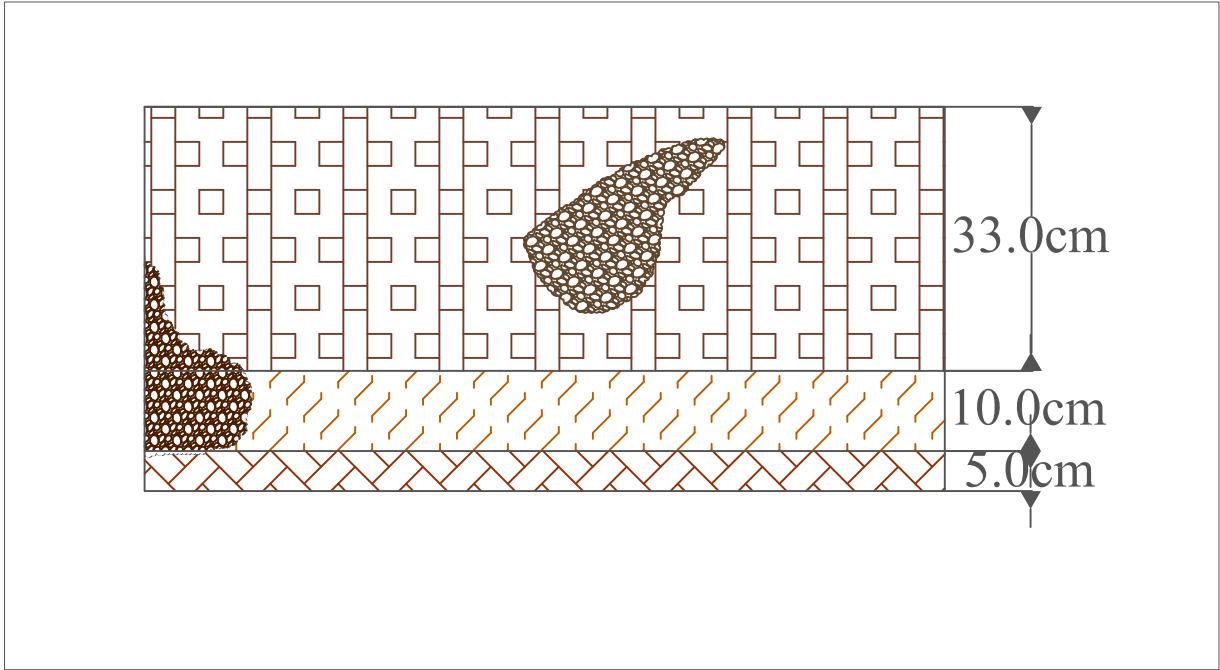






-  5YR4/2 Dark Reddish Gray Silt Loam
-  5YR5/6 Yellowish Red Silty Sandy Clay

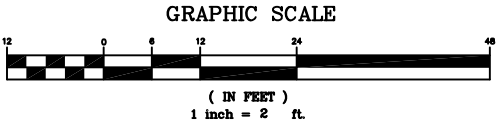




Excavation Unit 1 West Wall Profile



-  5YR4/2 Dark Reddish Gray Silt Loam
-  5YR5/5 Yellowish Red Silty Clay
-  5YR5/6 Yellow Brown Silty Clay
-  Bedrock



**APPENDIX G**

**SITE FORMS**



# NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
(518) 237-8643

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier

Project Identifier Lost Lake Historic Site

Your Name Beth Selig Date Updated Jan 12 2011  
Address 166 Hillair Circle, White Plains, New York 10605 Phone (914 ) 328-3032

Organization (if any) CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants

1. SITE IDENTIFIER(S)

2. COUNTY Sullivan One of the following: CITY  
TOWNSHIP Forestburgh  
INCORPORATED VILLAGE  
UNINCORPORATED VILLAGE OR HAMLET

3. PRESENT OWNER  
Address

4. SITE DESCRIPTION (check all appropriate categories): Historic Site

Superstructure: complete ☐ partial ☐ collapsed ☐ not evident

Foundation: above ☐ below ☐ (ground level) not evident

☐ Structural subdivisions apparent ☐ Only surface traces visible

☐ Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

None detected

Grounds

☐ Under cultivation ☐ Sustaining erosion ☐ Woodland ☒ Upland

☐ Never cultivated ☐ Previously cultivated ☐ Floodplain ☐ Pastureland

Soil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) 500' (152.48 m)

Elevation: 1485' (452.7 m) AMSL

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface -- date (s) October 2010 Site map (submit with form\*)  
Collection

Subsurface -- date(s)

Testing: shovel ☒ coring ☐ other ☐ unit size  
no. units (Submit plan of units with form\*)

Excavation: unit size no. of units  
(Submit plan of units with form\*)

\* Submission should be 8 1/2" by 11", if feasible

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.

## Phase 2 Investigation at Lost Lake Historic Locus

### 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.

Manuscript or published report (s) (reference fully):

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants. *Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation* Lost Lake Resort. St. Joseph's Road. Town of Forestburgh, Sullivan County New York (Prepared for Tim Miller Associates. 10 North Street, Cold Spring NY 10516)

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants. *Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis and Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey*. Lost Lake Resort. St. Joseph's Road. Town of Forestburgh, Sullivan County New York (Prepared for Tim Miller Associates. 10 North Street, Cold Spring NY 10516)

Present repository of materials \_CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants laboratory

6. Site inventory:

- a. Date constructed or occupation period c. Mid 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - b. Previous owners, if known None known
  - c. Modifications, if known
- (append additional sheets, if necessary)

7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

a. Historic map references

- 1) Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Source \_\_\_\_\_  
Present location of original, if known \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Source \_\_\_\_\_  
Present location of original, if known \_\_\_\_\_

b. Representation in existing photography

- 1) Photo date \_\_\_\_\_ Where located \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Photo date \_\_\_\_\_ Where located \_\_\_\_\_

c. Primary and secondary source of documentation (reference fully)

d. Persons with memory of site

- 1) Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

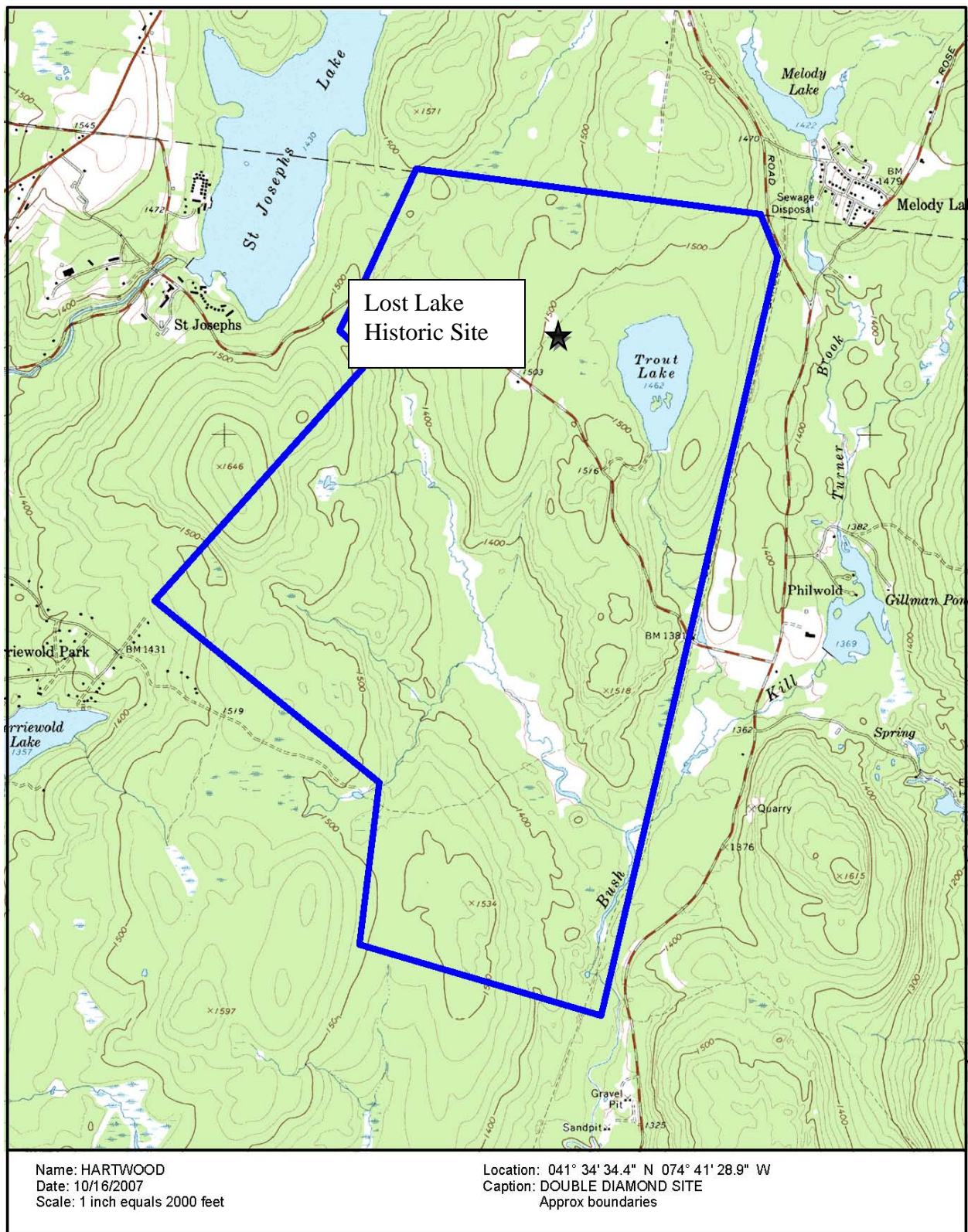
See Above

If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form.

9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½" x 11", if possible.

USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quad. Name Hartwood  
For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.



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