

PHASE IB ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION

PROJECT INFORMATION

The Concord Resort Redevelopment Project consists of a large 1,700+-acre property in the Town of Thompson, Sullivan County, New York (Map 1). For detailed information regarding this project refer to the Phase 1A and Phase IA/IB reports prepared by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. for Cappelli Enterprises, Inc. dated April 2006 and September 2007. As part of the project, STRATA Cultural Resource Management, LLC was subcontracted to perform a portion of the Phase 1B Field Investigation based on the recommendations contained in the Phase 1A report. The State Historic Preservation Office Project Review Number for this project is 06PR4395.

Three separate testing areas were investigated during the Phase IB fieldwork (Map 2; Photo 1). These consisted of the lands of the Monster Golf Course south of Thompsonville Road along with the woodlands to the east (collectively known as “Phase 1 Parcel”), the contiguous “Entertainment Village” lands on the southwest corner of Thompsonville and Joyland Roads, and an 8 acre parcel east of Joyland Road known as the proposed “Water Tank Site.” These areas were tested March 12 through April 25, 2012. For results see **Appendix 1: Phase I Shovel Test Records** and **Appendix 2: Phase I Artifact Catalog**.

TESTING STRATEGY

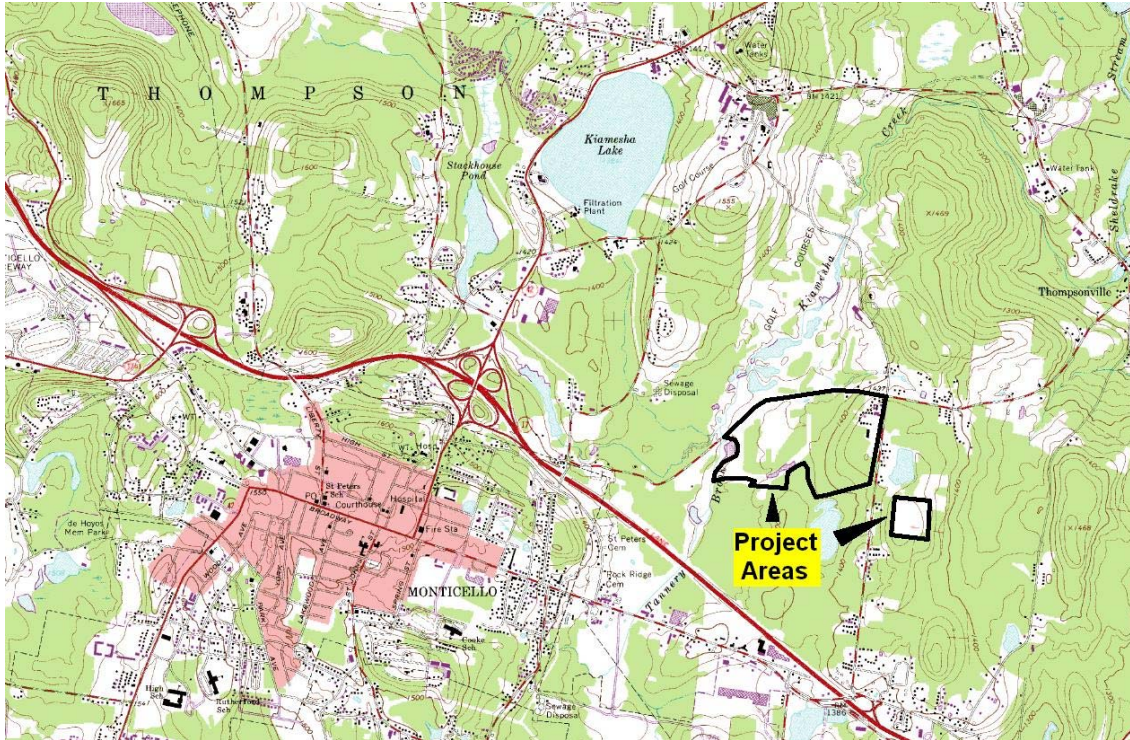
The majority of the archeological testing was performed along parallel transects aligned to magnetic north covering all of Phase I and roughly half of the Entertainment Village acreage (Map 2). A total of 1,710 shovel test pits (STPs) was excavated at 50-foot (16-m) intervals across 76 transects numbered sequentially west-to-east with the individual shovel tests numbered north-to-south along the transects. The transects were discontinuous where they encountered areas of wetlands or prior disturbance. The CAD basemaps were used to great effect in locating the tests while the abundance of recognizable landmarks and long sightlines across the golf course aided in keeping the transects straight.

In developing the testing strategy for the lands of the Monster Golf Course, Douglas Mackey of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was consulted. Mr. Mackey indicated that prior disturbance could not be assumed for the lands containing the fairways and greens since his experience suggested that intact cultural resources could exist beneath the manicured grounds. He suggested that an assessment of potential disturbance should be conducted (pers. comm.). Following this advice, the Principal Investigator invited Chris Hummel, Course Superintendent of the Monster, and Casey Benson of the Town of Wallkill Golf Club, to tour the course and analyze it for signs of ground disturbance. Both men agreed that the course was “European” in style, conforming more to the natural topography in contrast with “American” courses which artificially contour the grounds resulting in greater disturbance (pers. comm.). In order to thoroughly investigate the golf course lands it was decided to test all lands within the course, avoiding only wetlands, tees and greens, and sand traps.

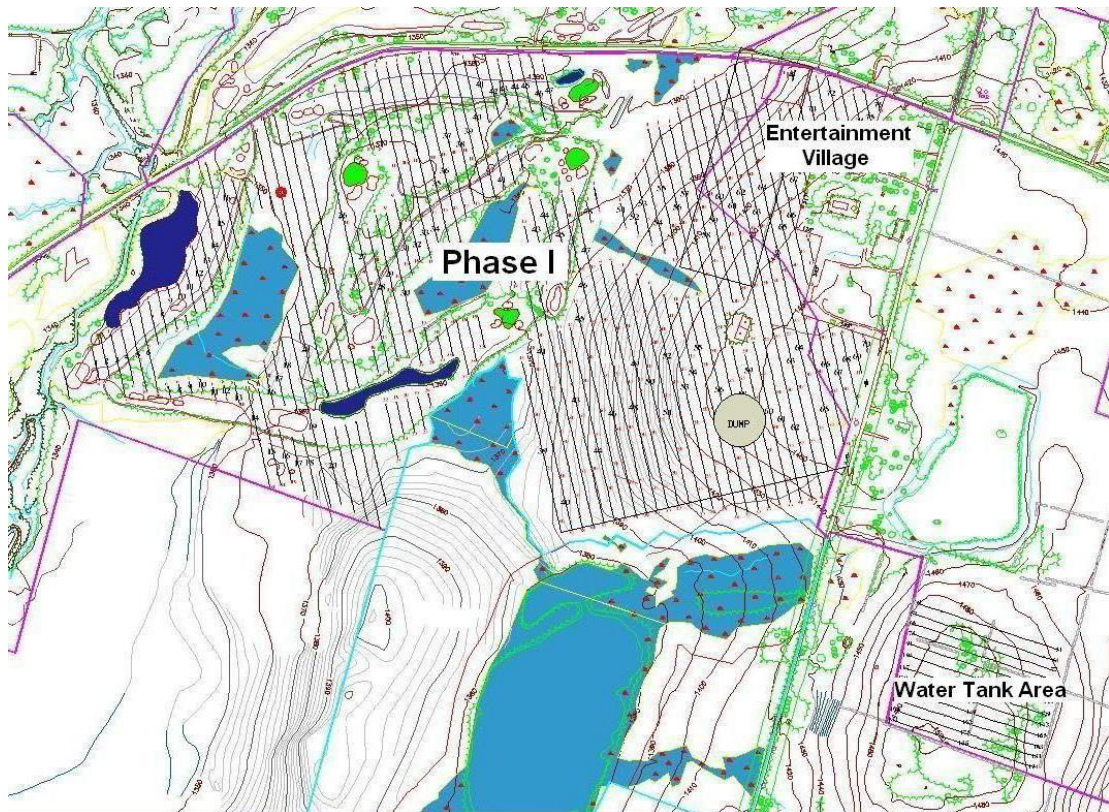
The Entertainment Village property contains approximately 26 acres. Half of the property is wooded while the other half adjacent to Joyland Road contains a number of buildings, including several clusters of bungalows as well as a large community center with theater, wood shop and office space. The wooded areas were included in the testing transects that continued eastward from the golf course. The lands immediately surrounding the standing structures were tested at a closer interval wherever open ground made testing possible.

Also tested at a closer interval was a parcel to the south of Thompsonville Road surrounding a historic foundation and referred to as “Map-Documented Structure 14” (referring to its designation in the Hartgen Phase IA report) or the “Clark Foundation” in reference to its 19th-Century inhabitant. This area of approximately three-quarters of an acre was tested with a total of 38 STPs at a 25-foot interval in response to its higher sensitivity for cultural resources.

The Water Tank Site was tested with parallel transects of tests spaced at 50-foot intervals.



Map 1: Concord Resort Redevelopment Project Areas (1966 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle; Monticello, NY)



Map 2: Project Area showing internal divisions and Phase IB testing.

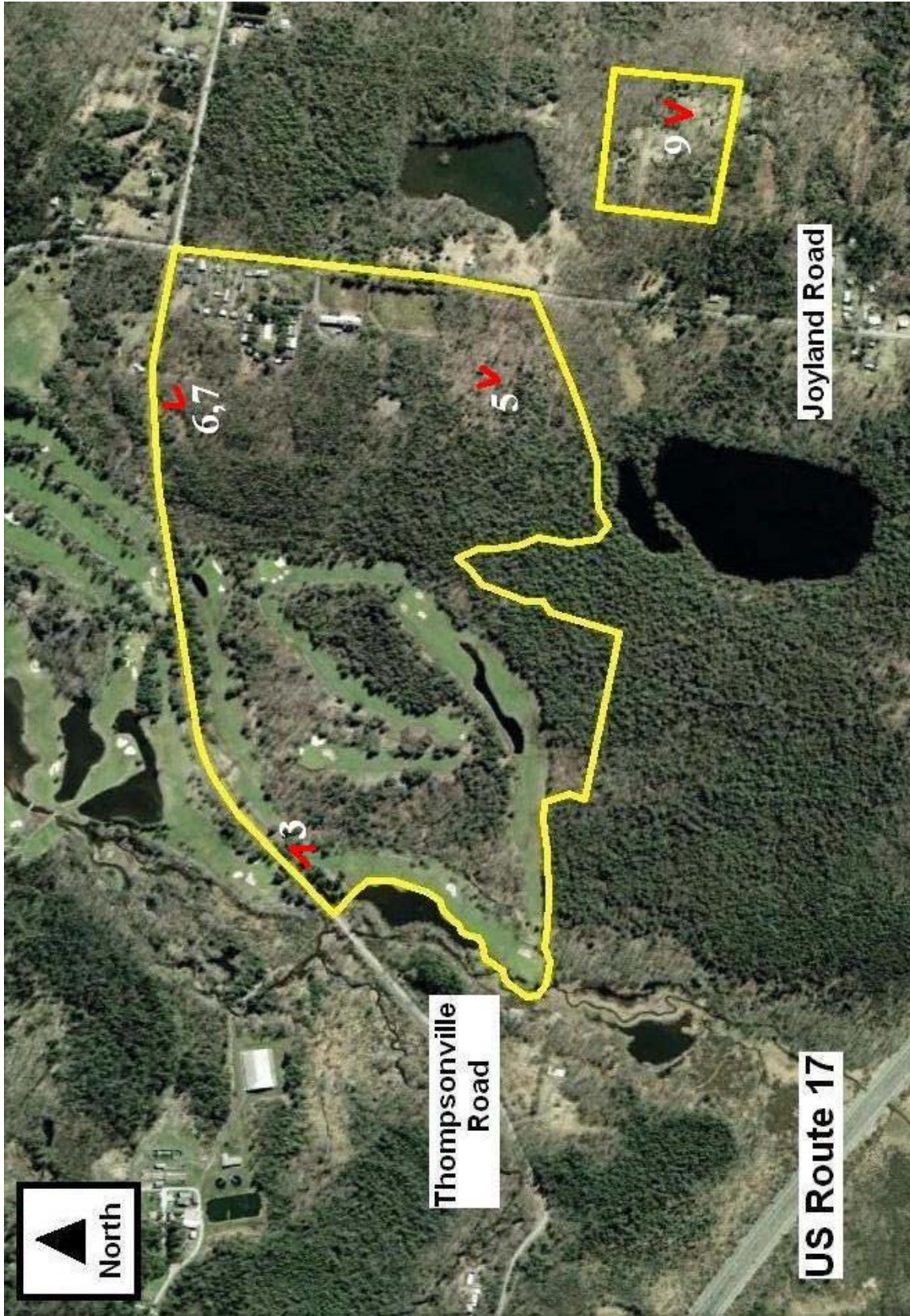


Photo 1: Aerial photo showing Phase IB test areas (yellow) with Report Photo Angles in red.

FIELDWORK RESULTS

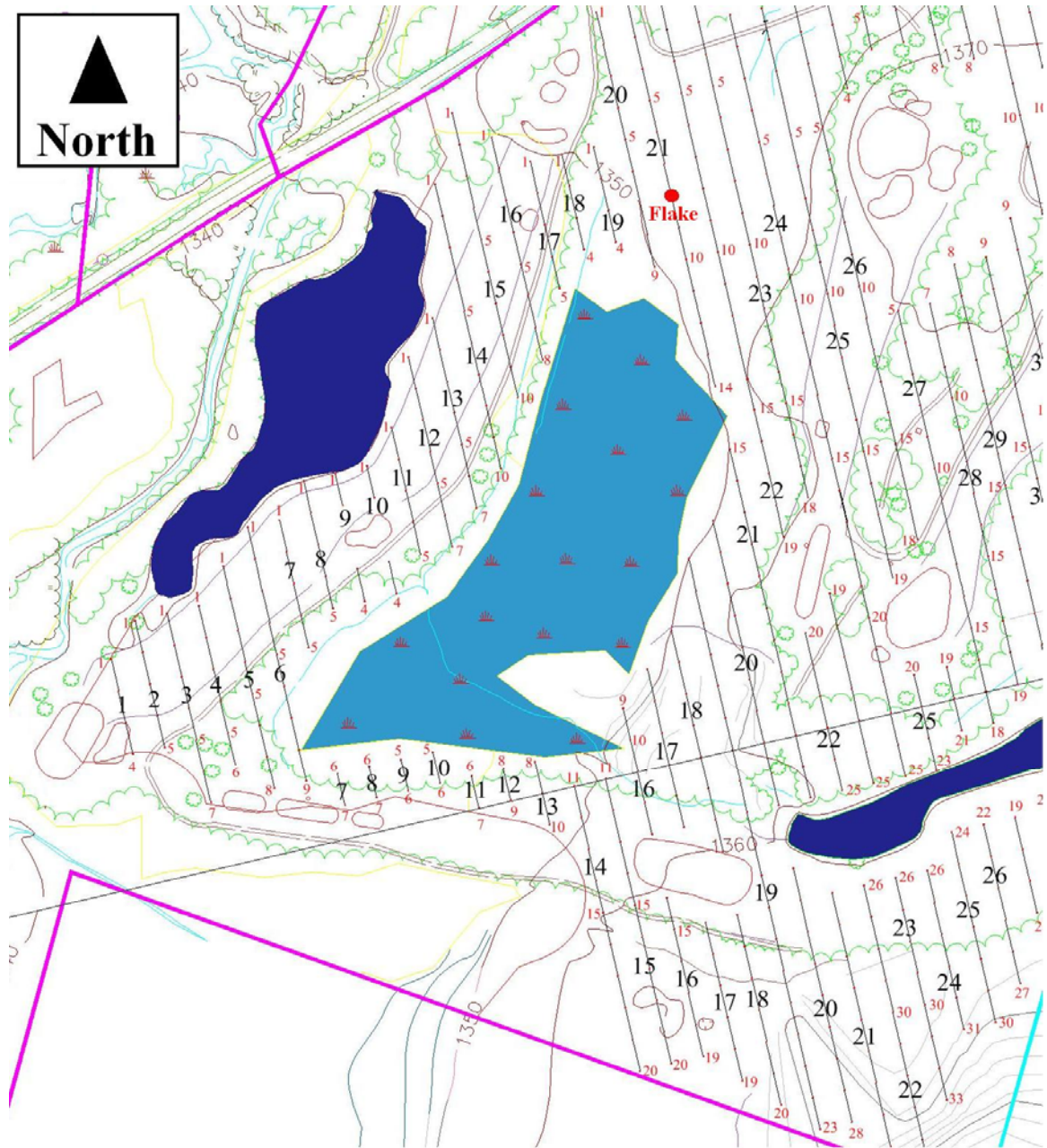
The majority of the Project Area was tested with 1,710 shovel test pits along parallel transects spaced at 50-foot intervals (Maps 3-5). Tests are referenced by transect and test number (eg. STP 25-8). The results of testing across the Monster golf course indicated extensive disturbance within the fairways with lesser disturbance through the woods (Photo 3). The fairways often exhibited disturbance in the form of multiple unnatural strata of fill (Photo 4) or a thin layer of topsoil over a clayey floodplain silt. A single chert secondary flake was recovered from Transect 21 Test 8 but a subsequent series of radial tests around the find spot failed to produce additional artifacts and the chert flake was labeled a stray find. No other significant precontact or historic artifacts were located during the remainder of the testing transects across the golf course.

Testing within the woodlands to the east of the golf course continued using the same transect system. As testing began to approach the buildings on Joyland Road numerous instances of dumping activity were observed throughout the woods. Construction debris, appliances and other household waste were frequently encountered. Of particular note was a sizeable scatter of refuse to the south of the community center that fronts on Joyland Road. Labelled the “Krum Dump” in response to the apparent age of the deposit and the landowner of that period, the Krum Dump covers about 1/5 of an acre to the north of a rough woods road that proceeds westward from Joyland Road (Photo 5). A surface collection of diagnostic artifacts was made to provide information on the nature of the dump (see **Appendix 2: Artifact Catalog; Krum Dump Surface**). No other significant cultural deposits were identified in the remainder of the Entertainment Village woods.

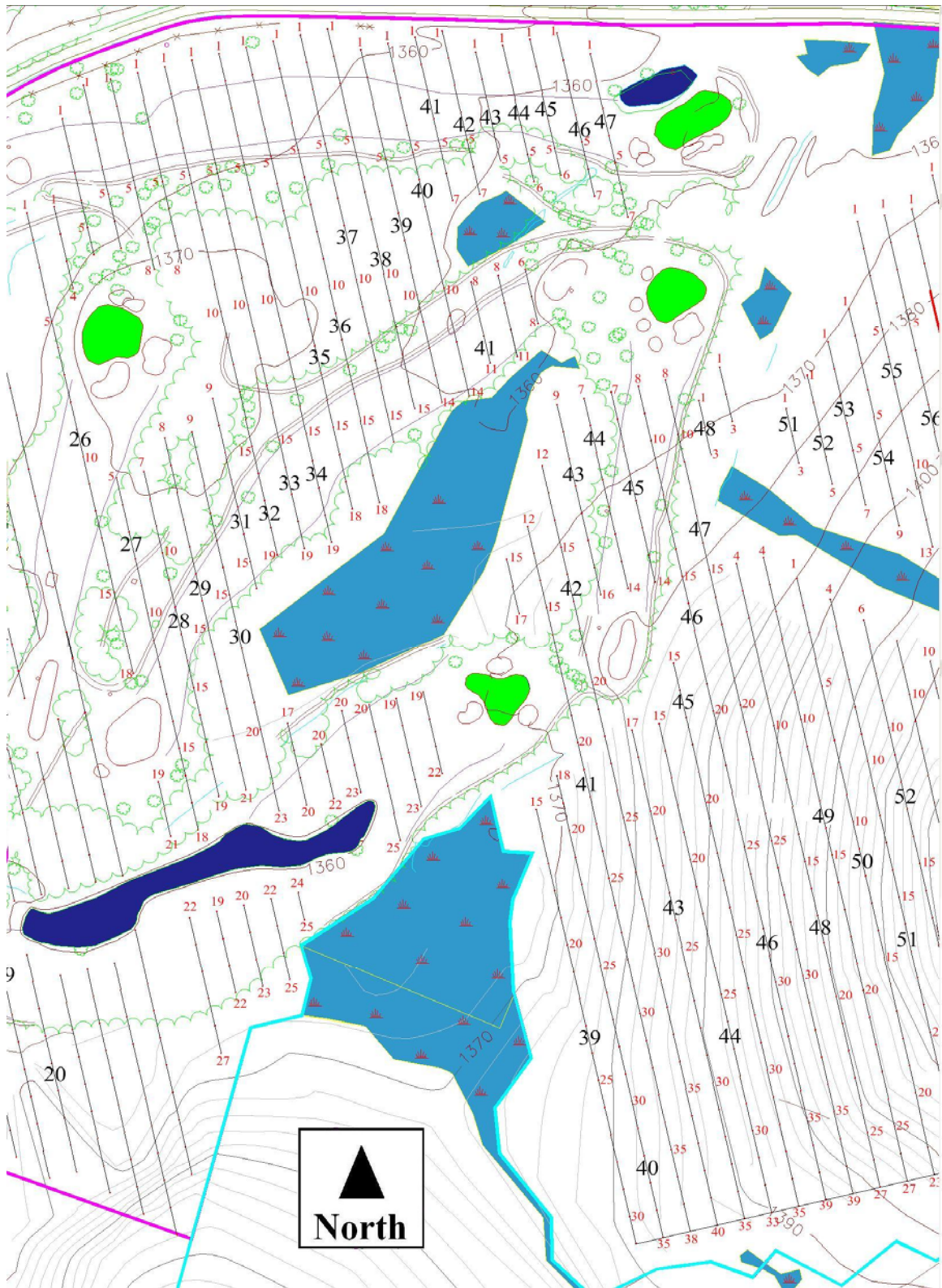
Testing at the MDS 14 or Clark Foundation Site consisted of closer-interval tests spaced along a grid at 25-foot intervals (STPs 1-38; Map 6). The foundation lies on the south side of Thompsonville Road on a sloping site below a stone wall to the east. The Clark residence first appears on the 1854 *Map of Sullivan County* by Gray. Two contiguous cellar holes are visible above the surrounding ground surface although the holes themselves have been nearly filled with dirt. The foundations consist of dry laid or mortared fieldstone as well as poured concrete walls in the interior (Photos 6 & 7). Of note is the fact that the walls fronting on Thompsonville Road do not align with each other, possibly suggesting multiple periods of construction. The southwestern corner of the foundation is incomplete or missing. The easternmost wall is the longest and terminates in the south with a stone-lined well that is approximately 15 feet deep (Photo 8). The artifacts recovered from the shovel tests consisted primarily of domestic and architectural debris. A line of positive shovel tests proceeding south from the foundations suggest that the cultural deposits extend into the rear yard. Approximately 150 feet southwest of the foundations lies a surface scatter of debris at the base of two large boulders. Items include a bed frame, ice box, TV, stove parts, and tires along with bottles and dishware. The dump inventory contains much of what one would expect to find in a house the size of the Clark foundation. The artifact types and proximity to the foundation suggests that the contents of the house were removed and dumped a distance away at the back of the property, possibly around the time the residence changed ownership.

The 8-acre Water Tank Site to the east of Joyland Road was tested with twelve parallel transects of 13 tests each at 50-foot intervals for a total of 156 tests (STPs 39-194; Photo 9; Map 7). The site is an upland hilltop bounded by a number of stone walls suggesting the lands had been used in the past for agriculture or livestock. Several piles of modern trash were observed, apparently related to the seasonal occupation of the nearby bungalows. No significant cultural resources were identified in any of the shovel tests across the proposed Water Tank Site.

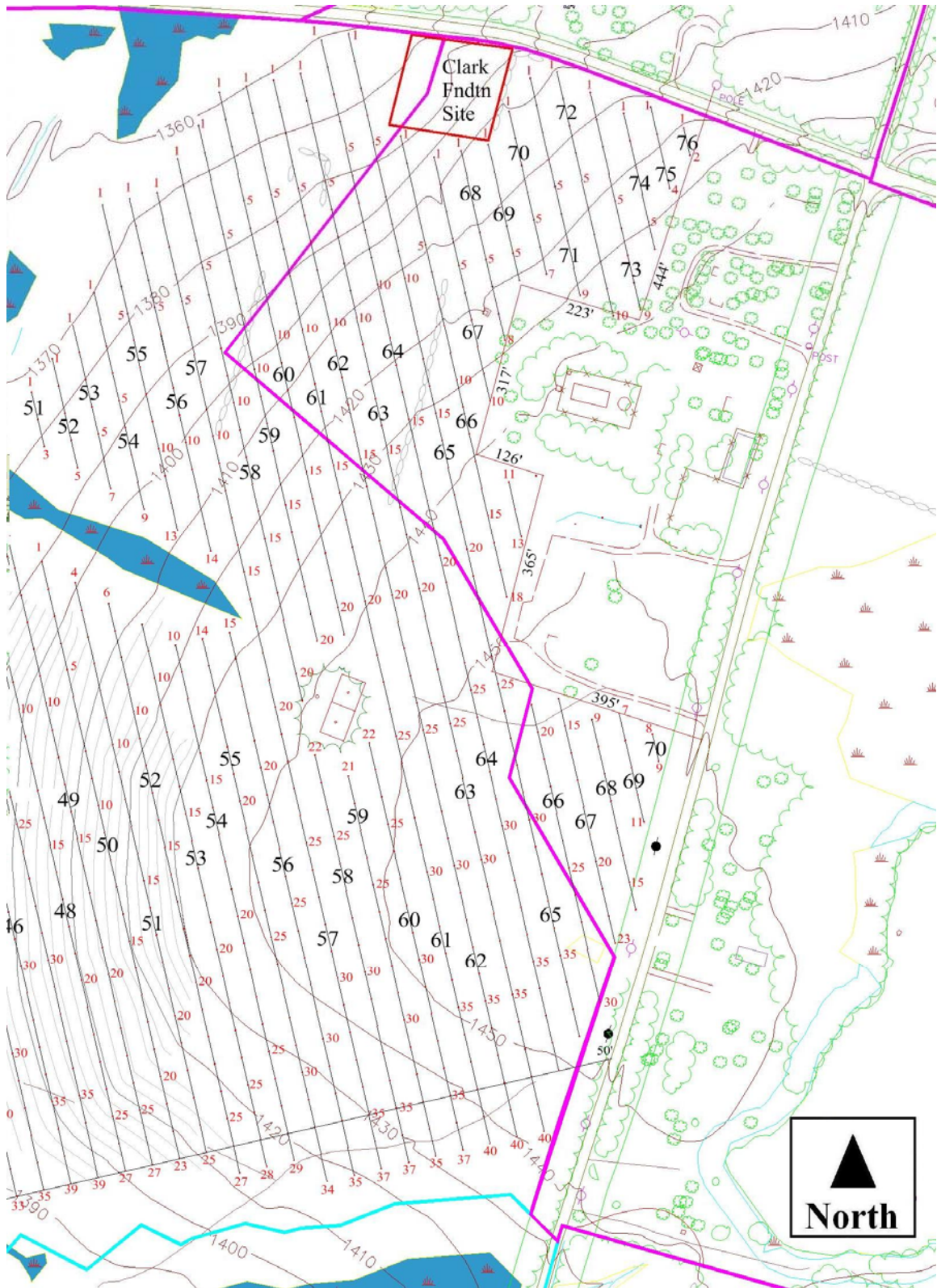
The remainder of the Phase IB shovel tests were excavated in the open areas between the various structures along Joyland Road (Photos 10 & 11). The 1854 map shows a structure attributed to N. Rumsey on the southwest corner of the intersection of Joyland and Thompsonville Roads. No structure of that age was observed at this location. Instead, the property is occupied by a number of abandoned residences, cottages, and mobile homes. Testing was performed at approximately 25-foot intervals wherever open ground could be found. No testing was done amongst the “Breezy Corners” cottages surrounding the swimming pool due to prior disturbance. The subsurface remains of a foundation were identified behind the structure at #287 Joyland Road in the midst of an encircling driveway.



Map 3: Phase I shovel test pit locations, Transects 1-25. Location of stray chert flake is shown.



Map 4: Phase I shovel test pit locations, Transects 26-50.



Map 5: Phase I shovel test pit locations, Transects 51-76. Clark Foundation Site is shown.



Photo 3: View southwest showing shovel testing across the Monster Golf Course Hole #3.



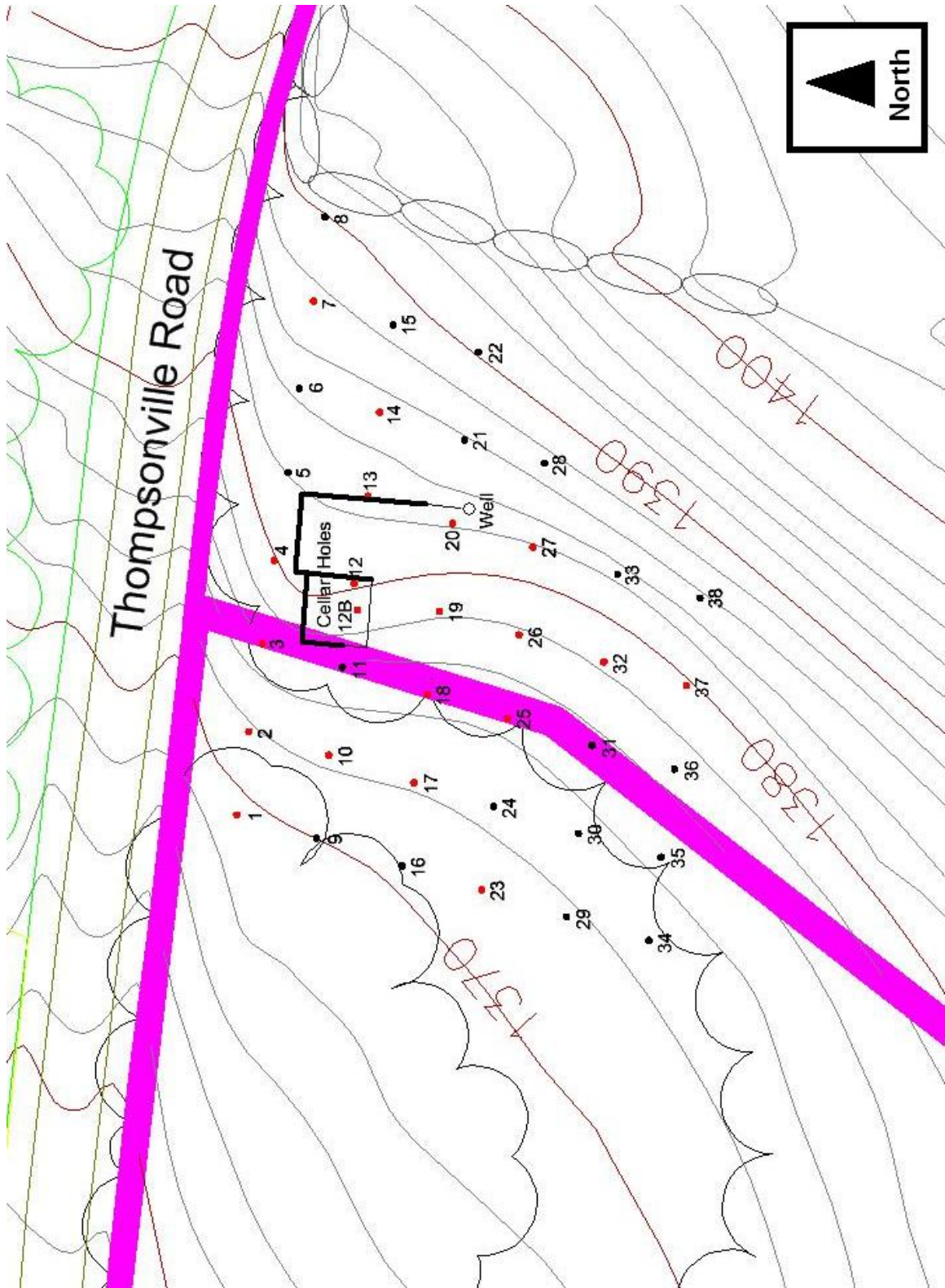
Photo 4: View of multiple unnatural strata in Transect 2 STP 5 indicating prior disturbance.



Photo 5: View north from woods road showing metal machine parts on ground within Krum Dump.



Photo 6: View north of interior face of upper course of Clark Foundation dry laid stone work.



Map 6: Phase IB Shovel Test Pits around Clark Foundation with positive tests in red.



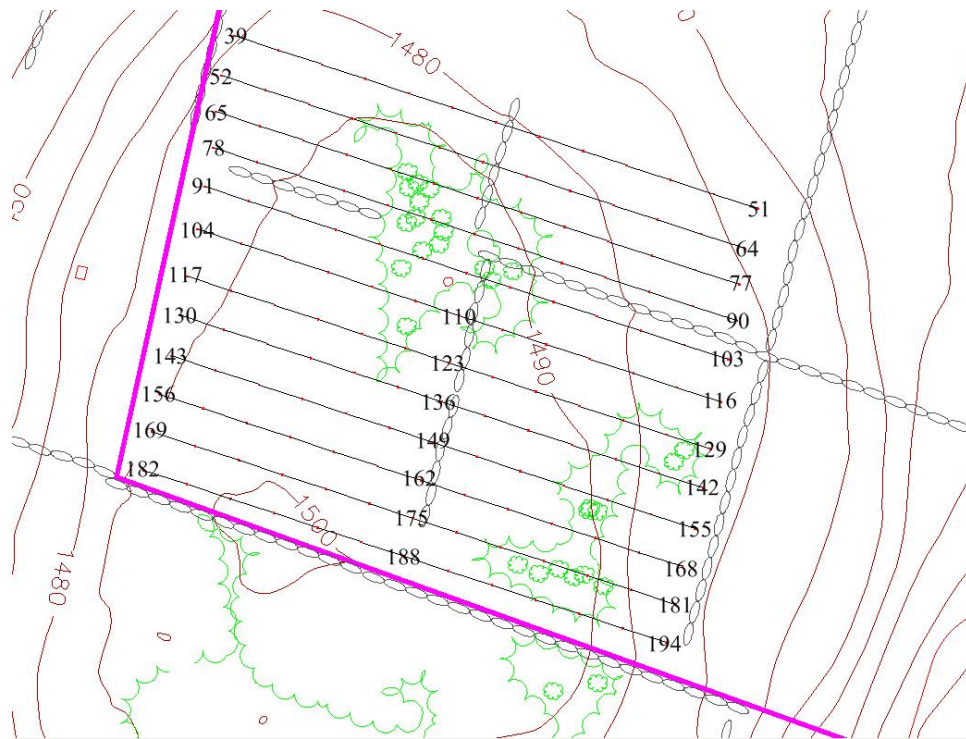
Photo 7: View northeast across Joyland Road from historic foundation.



Photo 8: View into stone-lined well at southeastern corner of Clark Foundation. Water is at approx. 12'.



Photo 9: View north across hilltop plateau at proposed Water Tank Site.



Map 7: Shovel test locations at proposed Water Tank Site.



Photo 10: Aerial view of structures on southwest corner of Thompsonville and Joyland Roads.



Photo 11: Aerial view of structures on west side of Joyland Road including community center at bottom.

Several positive shovel tests behind the residence at #287 Joyland Road produced large quantities of artifacts including ceramic tiles, hand-wrought nails, melted glass and a fragment of a clay smoking pipe (Photo 12). The pipe bore was measured at 5/64" suggesting a date of manufacture early in the 19th Century. STP 250 produced ceramic tiles, toilet fragments, springs, bolts and copper piping amongst other debris. Remains of a foundation wall were also identified within this test adjacent to a series of sidewalks that accessed the location. The site is encircled by a driveway that may date to a previous occupation. A 50cm-x-1m excavation unit was placed straddling the foundation wall and recovered additional artifacts including several hand-wrought nail fragments (Photo 13). Together, the hand-wrought nails and clay pipestem suggest a 19th Century provenance for some of these artifacts, possibly relating them to the missing N. Rumsey residence that appears on the 1851 map. Additionally, the style of the foundation wall, with a piece of dimensional lumber set into the concrete upper surface, is similar to another foundation of contemporary age (MDS 7) further north along the north bank of Kiamesha Creek, attributed on the 1854 map to relative D. Rumsey (Photo 14). The channel on the top of the buried foundation is a full 6 inches across indicating that it was a "true" 2x6 piece of lumber, common in the 19th Century, and not the smaller 1 3/4" x 5 1/4" dimension of more modern lumber.

No other significant cultural resources were identified in the remainder of the shovel tests within the bungalow colony and community center lands.



Photo 12: Artifacts from radial STP 250N including nails, clay pipestem, ceramic tiles and melted glass.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase IB Archeological Fieldwork for the Concord Resort Redevelopment project identified three historic sites: 1) The Krum Dump; 2) The Clark Foundation; and 3) The Rumsey Foundation. OPRHP Historic Site Inventory Forms have been created for each site (Appendices 3-5). The three sites are each recommended for Phase II Site Evaluations to determine if they are eligible for the State or National Registers of Historic Places. Otherwise, no further testing is recommended for the remainder of the Project Area investigated through this study.



Photo 13: View west of 1m-x-50cm Unit 1 excavated across foundation wall to expand STP 250.



Photo 14: Photo of similar foundation wall and channel in D. Rumsey structure (MDS 7) north of test area.

PHASE II HISTORIC RESEARCH

(Prepared by Debbie Scanlon)

The Project Area (PA) is located in the Town of Thompson in Sullivan County, New York, on the grounds of the former Concord Hotel and Resort. The specific area of study for this report is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Thompsonville and Joyland Rd. The PA is located mainly in subdivision 52 of Great Lot 13 of the 1708 Hardenburgh Patent. The historic map review conducted to identify previous ownership and land use within the PA consisted of four maps.

The 1829 Burr Map of the County of Sullivan identifies a county road running north/south near the PA, but no structures within the vicinity of the area of study. The 1856 Gates Map of Sullivan County, New York indicates two structures within the PA. One structure, identified as the property of U. Clark is located along Thompsonville Rd. A historic foundation was identified in this location during Phase I of this project. The map also shows a second structure owned by N. Rumsey, located along what is now Joyland Rd. A foundation identified as the Rumsey foundation was discovered at this location during Phase I. The 1875 Beers County Atlas of Sullivan indicates that the property along Thompsonville Rd., formerly occupied by U. Clark, is now owned by E. Olmsted. N. Rumsey has been replaced by WL Willets on the property along Joyland Rd. Both structures are also visible on the 1911 USGS Topographic Map.

Project Area Land Owners

The PA was originally part of a 180 acre farm, owned by Seth Brownson. In 1836 Brownson sold the property to Benjamin F. (BF) Willets, a surveyor from Flushing, New York, for \$1800.00 (Liber 11: 138). In 1847 BF Willets defaulted on his mortgage and his property was seized by the Sheriff's office and sold at public auction. (www.fultonhistory.org/fulton.html: "Farm for Sale." Monticello Republican Watchman, Feb. 19, 1847). By 1848 Garret Garretson, the nephew of BF Willets owned the property (www.fultonhistory.com, "Death of Mrs. Agnes Rapalje Crandall." Monticello Republican Watchman, 1907). On Oct. 9, 1848, Garretson sold the property to his cousin Walker Lyons (WL) Willets, the son of BF Willets, for \$750.00 (Liber 25: 250). It appears that WL Willets then began to parcel off this property.

The Rumsey and Willets Families

Nathan Rumsey is identified on the 1856 Gates Map as the owner of the property on what is now Joyland Road. The 1856 map shows that Nathan and Harvey Rumsey owned property within and surrounding the PA. Harvey owned a farm in the vicinity of the PA. The extant remains of this farm can be located further east along Thompsonville Rd. According to the book, *Old Monticello*, Nathan Rumsey was one of the "pioneers" of the area (Curley: 33). Newspaper reports about Nathan Rumsey date back as far as 1838, but not much else is recorded about the Rumsey family. By 1875 Nathan Rumsey has been replaced on the Beers Map by WL Willets. Historic newspaper accounts indicate that WL Willets moved to the former Rumsey farm in 1862, however, details involving the specific transaction for the Nathan Rumsey/WL Willets home remain unclear.

As previously mentioned, Benjamin F Willets, a surveyor from Flushing, NY, began to purchase land in Sullivan County around 1836. In October of 1836 Willets purchased 180 acres, which included the PA, from Seth Brownson (Liber 11: 138). On March 12, 1847 the Republican Watchman reported that, pursuant to an order by the Queens, Long Island Court of Common Pleas, BF Willets property had been seized and was to be put up for sale at public auction at the Thompson Court House (www.fultonhistory.com/fulton.html: "Farm for Sale". Monticello Republican Watchman, 1845-1847). By 1848, the property had been acquired by Willets' nephew, Garrett Garretson. Garretson was a Justice of the New York Supreme Court (www.findagrave.com "The death of Agnes Rapalje Willets). On Oct. 1, 1848 Judge Garretson sold the 180 acres to his cousin Walker Lyon Willets, the son of Benjamin F. Willets (Liber 25: 250).

After his son reacquired the property BF Willets and his wife Sarah Luyster Willets moved to Thompson with their son Walker and daughter Agnes (www.fultonhistory.com/fulton.html: Monticello

Republican Watchman, Oct. 3, 1867). The BF Willets' moved to a farm along Thompsonville Rd. This farm is located northwest of the PA on both the 1856 Gates map and the 1875 Beers. BF Willets' farm remained in the Willets family for years.

WL Willets spent the rest of his life on his father's farm along Thompsonville Road. He was married in 1862 (www.fultonhistory.com/fulton.html: Walker L. Willets' obituary, Monticello Republican Watchman, 1897). In 1868 Benjamin F. Willets died and his estate was handled by his daughter, Agnes and son-in-law, O.E. Crandall. The Crandall's and Benjamin's widow Sarah retained the original BF Willets' homestead on Thompsonville Rd. This farm later became known as the Crandall Meadow Brook Farm ([fultonhistory.com/fulton.html](http://www.fultonhistory.com/fulton.html): "Death of Agnes Crandall," Monticello Republican Watchman, 1907). Other parts of BF Willets' estate were divided among his heirs. WL Willets increased the size of his farm when he acquired 14 acres that BF Willets had purchased from Nathan Rumsey in 1862.

After his father's death, WL Willets continued to acquire property. In 1869 he purchased 25 acres from Charles Griffen (Liber 59: 615). This lot came to be known as the Griffen Lot. By 1875 WL Willets had a farm of approximately 70 acres (Beers City Directory: 1875). The 1870 Non-population Farm Schedule (www.ancestry.com) indicates that the farm produced potatoes, indian corn, buckwheat, and hay. Livestock on the farm was valued at \$550.00 and the total cash value of the farm was \$1500.00.

With the advent of the summer tourist boom, Walker Willets recognized the value of his property as a tourist accommodation. "Picturesque Erie Summer Homes," an 1890 travel guide, produced by the Lake Erie and Western Ontario Railroad Company, advertised that the WL Willets Boarding house had ten double rooms, a number of well-stocked ponds in the vicinity and "excellent livery accommodations (www.archive.org)." They had easy access to the Monticello Train Depot and offered private transportation to and from the station. This last amenity was quite beneficial for carriage drivers. With most boarding houses hiring private coaches, licensed chauffeurs were virtually guaranteed employment during the summer season.

In 1897 Walker Willets died of "organic heart trouble" at his home on the Willets' farm (www.fultonhistory.com/fulton.html: Walker L. Willets obituary, Monticello Republican Watchman, 1897). After Walker's death, his widow Hester, daughter Mary Krum and son-in-law David Krum continued to reside on the farm. According to travel guides and newspaper accounts, they also continued to operate a boarding house. An article in the Monticello Republican Watchman described a near fatal carriage accident on Thompsonville Road, prevented by David Krum, "who keeps a boarding house" there (www.fultonhistory.com/fulton.html:)." The 1900 Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad's "Guide to Summer Tourists" includes the Mrs. W.L. Willets Boarding Home in its summer directory (www.usgenweb.info/nysullivan/books/1900rr.htm).

The Krum Family

In 1908 Hester sold the WL Willets farm to her daughter, Mary Willets Krum. The property consisted of three adjacent lots making up a single farm: one lot of about 40 acres, which included the Willets' homestead, the 14 acre lot that had been sold to BF Willets and was later deeded to Walker Willets by O.E. Crandall, and the 25 acre Griffen lot purchased by Willets in 1869. The sale included all of the property within these lots, "Excepting and reserving out of the lands included in said boundaries, a lot of eight acres in the north part thereof, heretofore sold to Elias Olmsted (Liber: 190: 242)." A stipulation of the deed was that David L. Krum, husband of Mary Elizabeth Krum, would have "a home upon the premises above described so long as he lives (Ibid)."

It is unclear why a stipulation to provide a life-long home for David Krum was included in the deed. In 1908 Krum was approximately 50 years old and he went on to live a long and productive life. U.S. and NY Census records indicate that David and Mary Krum and Hester Willets (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M57F-XT5>) remained together on the farm until 1915. Also residing in the Krum household were Mary and David's seven children. Two of their sons worked the farm. Their 28 year old son George contributed to the tourism industry through his work as a chauffeur.

Hester Matilda Willets continued to live with the Krum family until her death, “from a complication of diseases” in 1917 (Republican Watchman, 1917). In 1918 the Republican Watchman reported that David Krum had, “left for Newburgh, where he is now conducting a milk route (Vol. 92, No 30, July 12, 1918).” The paper also reported that his family would remain on the farm “for the present (Ibid).” The 1920 US Census shows David living in Newburgh and working for a milk company. Mary Krum is listed as the head of household on the Thompson census with her children (www.ancestry.com). In February 1922 Mary Krum sold the three Willets lots to Aaron and Tillie Hertzberg of Long Island City, NY (Liber 217: 395). Mary then moved to Newburgh. Mary and David Krum remained in Newburgh until their deaths in the early 1940s.

Aaron and Tillie Hertzberg, Alexander Glick, Sally Weiner

Aaron and Tillie Hertzberg owned the former Rumsey/Willets property until 1942. Census records indicate the Hertzbergs maintained their home in Long Island as their primary residence (www.ancestry.com). Research into the use of the PA during this time has yielded little information. The Monticello Republican Watchman occasionally reported the Hertzberg’s arrival in town. This may indicate that Aaron and Tillie used the farm solely as a summer residence. In March 1942 the Hertzbergs sold the property to Alexander Glick (Liber 353: 446). A month later Glick sold the property to Sally Weiner. (Liber 353: 444) In 1945 Sally Weiner sold the property to Edith Miller (Liber 375: 166).

Breezy Corners Bungalow Colony

While it continued to grow steadily throughout the 20th century, the Catskill tourist industry experienced a large growth spurt at the end of World War II. The post-war economic boom afforded more people the opportunity to travel and many cooped-up New Yorkers took advantage of the proximity of the Catskill resorts. Historically, Jewish Americans made up the largest percentage of visitors to Sullivan County. As early as the 1870s, many eastern European Jewish families came to the region to escape the city heat. Unfortunately, due to rampant anti-Semitism many were turned away. In response to this anti-Semitism, private hotels, boarding houses and bungalow colonies that catered to a Jewish clientele opened. Throughout the 20th century large numbers of Jewish Americans summered in the Catskills and the area was christened the “Borscht Belt”. In the 1940s and 50s, former farms and small hotels were transformed into large resorts like the Nevele and Concord. Vast numbers of bungalow colonies continued to grow throughout Sullivan County. By 1952 there were 509 boarding houses and hotels located in Sullivan County (sullivancountyhistoricalsociety.org). According to Sullivan County property tax records, this was the year that Edith and Samuel Miller began building the Breezy Corners Bungalow Colony (Sullivan County Tax Map and Records System).

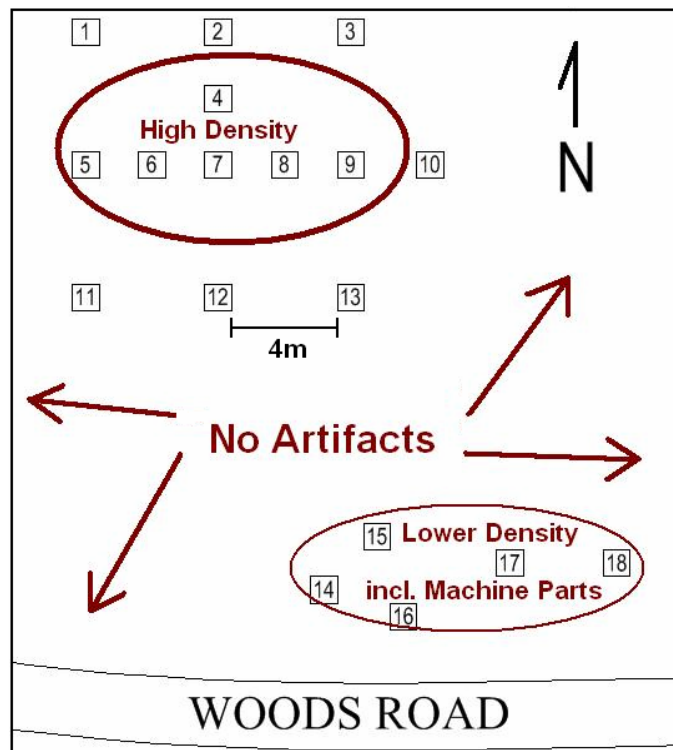
Edith and Samuel Miller lived in the Bronx when they purchased the land in the Project Area. The Millers established and ran the Breezy Corners Bungalow Colony on the site of the former Rumsey/Willets farm. It is unclear exactly when they opened, but property tax records indicate the first bungalows were built in 1952 (Sullivan County Tax Map and Records System). The first reference to “Breezy Corners” comes in a 1963 deed between Edith and Louis Fuchs (Liber 665: 374). The deed indicates that Edith Miller, “residing at Breezy Corners, Joyland Rd. (Ibid)” purchased .75 of an acre from Louis Fuchs to be used for “residential or bungalow purposes (Ibid).”

On Jan. 27, 1968 Edith Miller, “residing at Breezy Corners Bungalow Colony (ibid)”, sold all of the former Willets’ property to Breezy Corners Bungalow Colony, Inc. The company was incorporated on Dec. 21, 1967 by Benjamin Goldstein, Rebecca Friedman and Willard Schop. The purpose of the corporation was to purchase, construct, operate, own or invest in, “bungalow colonies, tourist homes, hotels, motels, farms, bars and grills, etc. and all businesses of a similar nature (Certificate of Incorporation, Oct. 30, 1967).” On Feb. 4, 1969 Breezy Corners Bungalow Colony, Inc. transferred ownership of the bungalow colony back to Edith Miller (Liber 730: 31). Tax records indicate that by 1971 the property had been acquired by Kiamesha Concord, Inc., followed by Concord Associates, L.P. and Louis Cappelli in 1999. Breezy Corners Bungalow Colony continued to operate until 2008.

PHASE II SITE EVALUATION: KRUM DUMP

The Phase II Site Evaluation of the Krum Dump occurred in May, 2012 and consisted of the excavation of 18 1m-x-1m units across two areas of artifact concentrations (Map 8). The smaller of the two scatters lay immediately north of a rough woods road that passed through the forest, originating to the east at Joyland Road. Large pieces of metal machinery as well as a metal bed frame were located here. A short distance to the north lay a larger artifact scatter. The relative absence of artifacts between the two scatters suggests that they represent two distinct periods of dumping. A GPS reading from the center of the site gave the coordinates of the dump as 41°39.48'N 74°38.815'W (Photo 15). For fieldwork results see **Appendix 6: Krum Dump Phase II Artifact Catalog**.

The sampling strategy for the Krum Dump began in the larger northern scatter with a group of nine units arrayed at 5-meter intervals in a grid across the densest part of the artifact deposit (Photo 16). The northern and southern units in the array indicated lower artifact densities prompting the excavation of four additional units at closer intervals within the existing grid. The remaining five units were placed across the smaller scatter near the road in areas of visible artifact concentrations. [NOTE: The excavation units have been renumbered from their original sequence in order to facilitate easier interpretation. The original unit numbers are recorded in parentheses in the artifact catalog.]



Map 8: Phase II Site Evaluation Excavation Unit Locations for Krum Dump with north and south dumps.

Observations suggest that the Krum Dump originated through the discard of refuse on the forest floor and, through time, became partially buried as leaf litter composted into soil. The surface artifacts were mixed with a soil and leaf mulch and extended to depths ranging from 5cm (Unit 5) to 35cm (Unit 4) below the adjacent ground surface. The units were excavated into sterile soil. A sampling strategy was devised to keep the artifact collection manageable by weighing and discarding certain classes of artifacts that occurred in large quantities but that provided no worthwhile research potential. Three classes of artifacts (clear glass, ceramics, and metal) were segregated from the collection in the field, weighed on a hanging scale and then discarded (Photo 17). The weights, shown at the bottom of the Artifact Catalog, provide a comparison of the relative amounts of each discarded artifact class within the respective units.

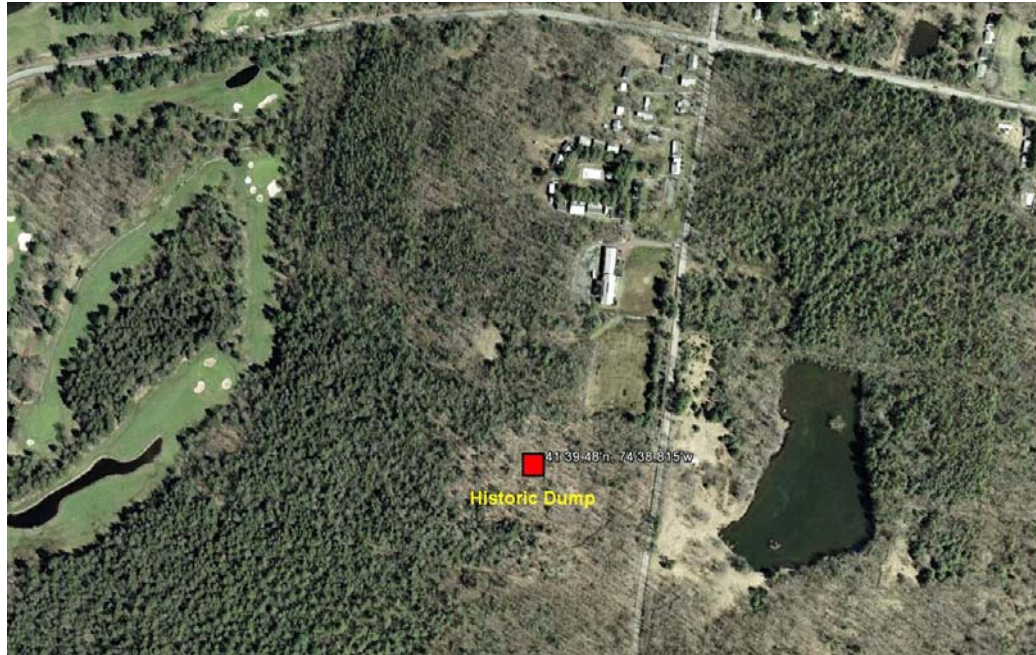


Photo 15: Aerial view of Project Area showing location of Krum Dump in woods south of buildings.



Photo 16: View of Krum Dump Phase II Unit 7 (originally Unit 1) at center of dump showing excavation.



Photo 17: Field tech Maggie Klejbuk weighing metal artifacts before discarding.

A surface collection was again taken at the start of the Phase II which contained numerous complete bottles, many with embossed advertising. Certain classes of products, like the Milk of Magnesia and Bromo-Seltzer bottles for indigestion, provide insight into the consumption habits of the surrounding inhabitants, suggesting that perhaps their summer diets did not always agree with them (Photo 18). Representative domestic artifacts were found in large quantities (Photos 19 & 20).



Photo 18: Milk of Magnesia bottles at left with Bromo-Seltzer bottle at right from Krum Dump surface.



Photo 19: Assorted colored Depression glass from Unit 7 (original Unit 1 at center of north dump).



Photo20: Unit 4 artifacts: ceramics, glass, "Squibb" cap, button, plastic hair pin, electrical insulator.

Krum Dump Interpretation

The artifact distribution across the Krum Dump suggests that there were a minimum of two separate episodes of dumping here possibly by different parties separated by some years. The larger artifact scatter is in the north and the smaller in the south with a wide area devoid of artifacts between the two dumps. The proximity of the dumps suggest an association between the two, such as a single party returning to the same spot over time, although this might be a spurious relationship, with the convenience of the woods road providing access and the location decided on the basis of a safe distance off the main road nearby. Differences in the artifact assemblage between the two dumps also suggests separate periods of dumping, with more machinery parts and large household items in the south and a predominance of kitchenware and related items in the north.

The most diagnostic artifact comes from the southeastern most unit, #18, and consists of a chauffeur’s badge with an expiration date in 1928 (Photo 21). The boarding houses and vacation resorts that populated this area at the time required a professional class of drivers to shuttle the tourists to and from the train station. The 1915 census indicates that 28-year-old George Krum was employed as a chauffeur and was still there living with his mother at the time of the 1920 census. In February 1922 George’s mother Mary Krum sold the property and moved to Newburgh. The chauffeur badges were valid for a period of one year suggesting that, if the badge belonged to George Krum then aged 40, it may be testament to the fact that the adult George had stayed behind in the area to practice his profession. An internet search provided a comparative badge from the same year (showing the fastener that is missing from the back of the Krum badge) as well as an example of a chauffeur’s license from the period (Photos 22 & 23).

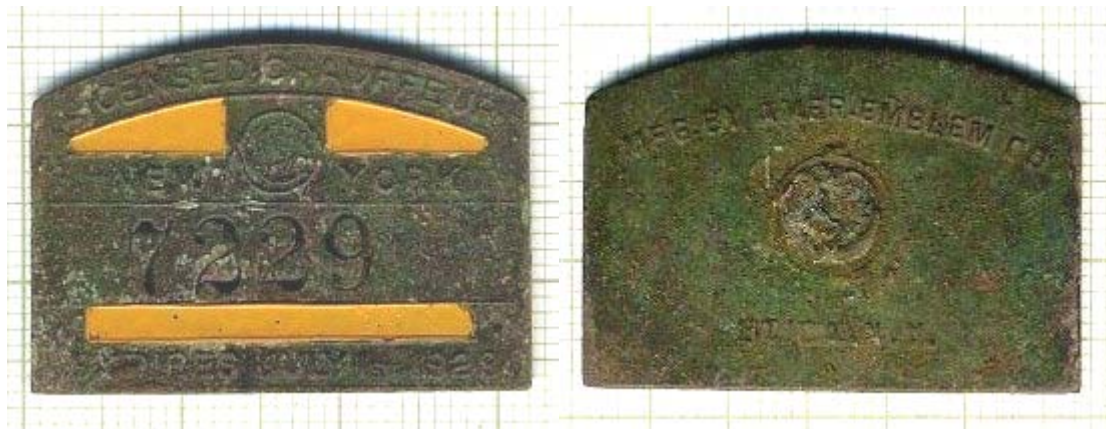
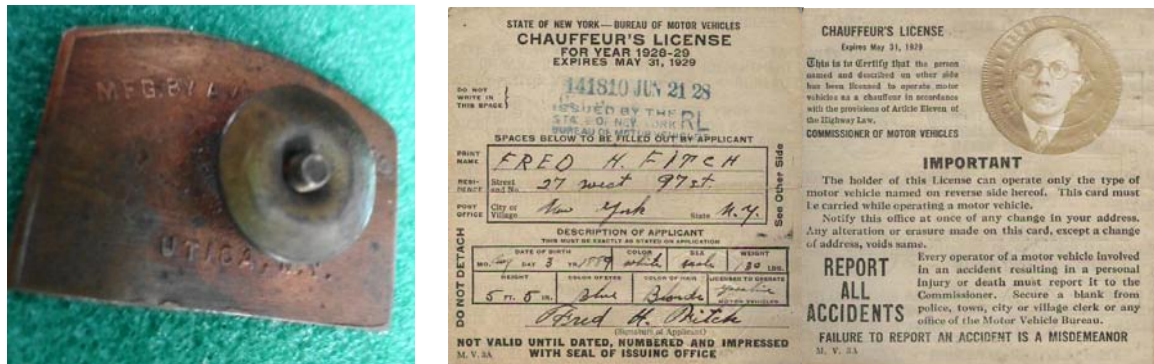


Photo 21: Badge from Unit 18 reading: LICENSED CHAUFFEUR / NEW YORK / 7229 / EXPIRES JULY 1ST, 1928. Reverse: MFG. BY AMER. EMBLEM CO. / UTICA, NY. [Scale is in mm.]



Photos 22 & 23: Comparison badge with fastener and example of 1928-29 New York chauffeur’s license.

At the opposite end of the southern dump an oil lamp burner was recovered with patent dates of 1883 and 1897 (Photo 24). The burner is from the Plume and Atwood Manufacturing Company, a predominant lighting supplier based in Waterbury, CT. The useful life of these oil lamps can extend for decades so it is not an accurate predictor of the age of the dump deposit. The presence of electric light bulbs within the dump suggests the oil lamp was already a relic from an earlier age.



Photo 24: Oil lamp burner from Unit 14. Thumbwheel reads: P&A Co. Pat. 1.16.83 & 8.17.97.

Overall, the artifact assemblage from the south dump contains 274 artifacts including manufactured items with patent dates from the first half of the 20th Century produced by companies that existed through the same period. Many artifacts have a lower date limit around 1920 suggesting, like the chauffeur's badge, that the deposit was made no earlier than the late 1920s or 1930s. While the assemblage contains domestic consumer debris such as medicine bottles, milk bottles, teacups, and candy jars, there is also present a large proportion of ferrous machine parts and tools. Drill bits, ax heads, lawn mower pieces and large gears littered the ground. The conspicuous remains of a metal boiler and a bed frame were the first artifacts observed which led to the identification of the surrounding dump site. This is in contrast to the larger dump to the north which is a surface scatter barely visible beneath the leaf litter.

The larger north dump artifact assemblage consists of 936 artifacts of a more domestic nature including dishware, food and beverage bottles, and food remains. More than 250 fragments of bone were recovered, many showing obvious butcher marks. At least 20 sardine can openers were recovered, a number of which still had the sardine lid tightly wound around the opener (Photo 25). Curiously, however, no associated sardine tins were recovered raising questions as to how the two would have become separated before disposal. The quantity of refuse suggests that the north dump is related to a boarding house or other commercial-style kitchen that produced large numbers of meals each day. This presents several plausible scenarios for how the sardine tops may have become separated from their respective tins before disposal.

The large quantity of colored Depression glass suggests a date for the deposit of 1930s at the earliest. This style of glass is absent from the smaller dump to the south which may predate the larger dump to the north. However, two 19th-Century kaolin pipestem fragments from Unit 8 are outliers within the northern deposit (Photo 26). The appearance of brand names on many of the artifacts provides a snapshot of consumption habits during the period. Products include Grand Union Tea, Armand Cold Cream, Vaseline, La Choy Soy Sauce, Clorox, Lysol, Listerine, Barbasol, Saratoga Springs Water, Colgate Shaving Stick and Gulden's Mustard among the identifiable remains, many of which are still for sale today.

The Krum Dump Site is likely related to the early 20th-Century occupants of the property with residences a distance north of the dump. The wooded location was ideal for disposing of trash without having it visible; this practice continues to the present in this area. The property changed hands several times in the early 1940s. The larger northern dump may have been created when Aaron and Tillie Hertzberg, after owning the property for 20 years, cleaned it in preparation for its sale in March 1942.



Photo 25: Domestic items from Unit 5 including spoon, cold cream tube, and sardine can openers.



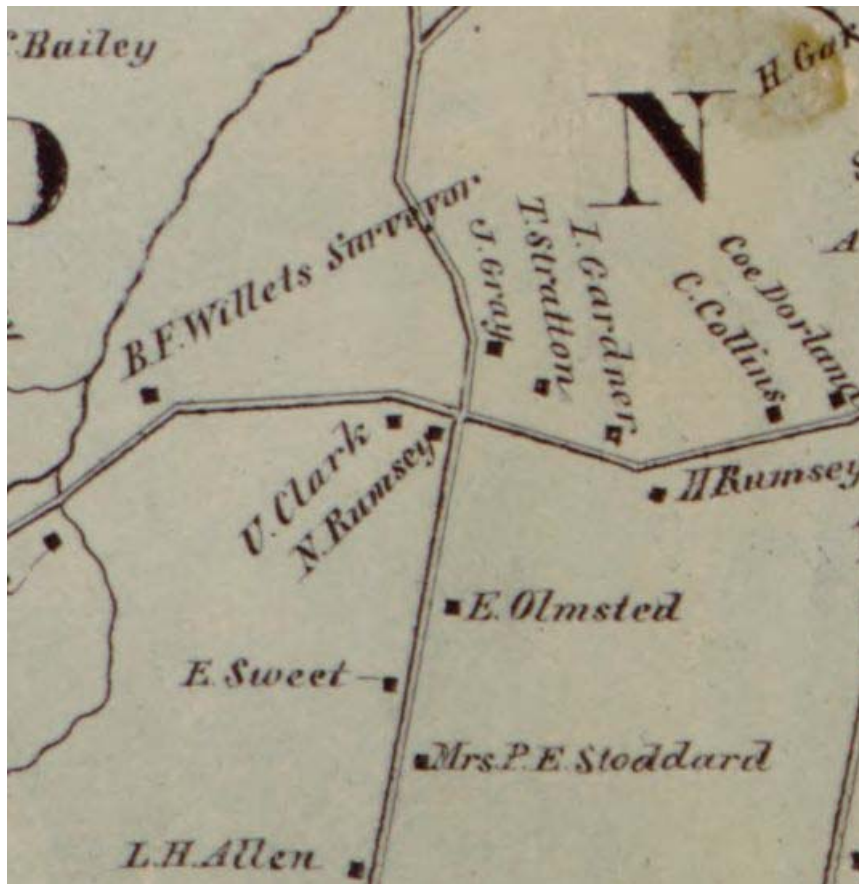
Photo 26: Domestic items from Unit 8 including two kaolin pipestem fragments at bottom.

PHASE II SITE EVALUATION: CLARK FOUNDATION (MDS 14)

The Phase II Site Evaluation of the 19th-Century Clark Foundation remains was conducted during May and June, 2012. The site lies along the south side of Thompsonville Road at elevations around 1380 feet AMSL and was named after Uel Clark who appears at this location in mid-19th Century maps of the region (Map 9). The intention of the investigation was to assess the integrity of the building remains and to attempt to locate artifact deposits that could provide data on the lifeways and consumption habits of the 19th-Century inhabitants in order to determine the State or National Register eligibility of the site. For results see **Appendix 7: Clark Foundation Phase II Shovel Test Records** and **Appendix 8: Clark Foundation Phase II Artifact Catalog**.

The Clark Family

Derilla Bunton Clark was born around 1812 in Carmel, NY (www.ancestry.com; 1860 US Federal Census). Sometime before 1851 Derilla moved to Monticello and married Uel Clark. In 1851 Walker Lyons Willets sold the eight acre parcel on the south side of Thompsonville Rd. to Derilla Clark (Liber 31: 187). Although Derilla's name is on the deed, it is her husband Uel (U. Clark) identified on the 1856 Gates Map. The 1860 Non-Population Farm Schedule (www.ancestry.com) lists Uel as a farmer and indicates he owned one milch cow, one "other cattle" and one ox. His crops included rye and indian corn. The cash value of his farm was \$800.00. Uel Clark died in March 1865 and was buried in Monticello (www.findagrave.com, Search: Uel Clark). A month later Derilla sold the property to neighbor Elias Olmsted for \$300.00 (Liber 52: 600). Derilla then moved to Stamford, CT. She died in 1891 and was buried with the Bunton family at Woodland Cemetery in Stamford (www.ancestry.com: Connecticut Deaths and Burials Index).



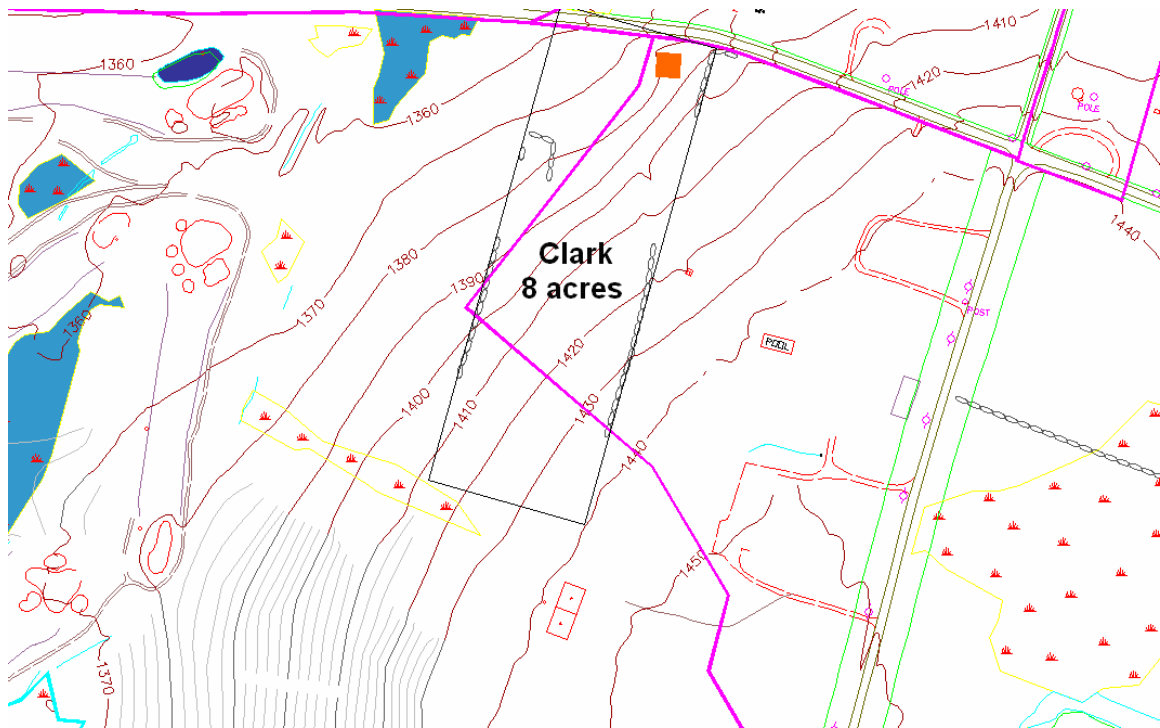
Map 9: 1856 Map of Sullivan County, New York: from actual surveys by C. Gates & Son.

The Olmsted (Olmstead) Family

In 1865 Elias Olmsted purchased the Clark farm from Derilla Clark for \$300.00. The property is described as follows (Liber 52: 600):

All that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Thompson situated and bounded as follows: beginning at the SW corner of lands owned by Benjamin F. Willets and running along said Willets line a northly course sixty-three rods to John Gates's lands and a certain highway, thence along with John Gates's line in a westerly course crossing said highway twenty and one third rods to lands owned by Walker L. Willets, thence a southerly course along said Willets line sixty three rods thence easterly along said Walker L. Willets line twenty and one third rods to the place of beginning, containing within said bounds eight acres be the same more or less.

The historic foundation located during Phase I and identified as the Clark foundation was located within these bounds (Map 10). The outline of the 8-acre property is still visible today, marked by two parallel stone walls oriented perpendicular to Thompsonville Road and continuing the described distance to a rear stone wall lying northwest of the existing septic field.



Map 10: Outline of 8-acre Clark property showing foundation footprint in orange.

Elias Olmsted was born March 29, 1837. Elias married Emaline Warner in Monticello in 1867. Elias and Emaline had three children. (www.fultonhistory.com/fulton.html: "The Death of Mrs. Emaline Olmstead." Monticello Republican Watchman, May 1919). In 1865 the Olmsted family moved into the former Clark residence and took up farming (Ibid). The 1870 Non-Population Farm Schedule (www.ancestry.com) shows that the farm produced potatoes, butter and hay, indian corn, oats and buckwheat. Elias owned one horse, one milch cow and "other cattle". The cash value of the farm was \$500.00. In 1894 Olmsted expanded his farm by purchasing six additional acres adjacent to his property (as described in Liber 146: 445).

Elias owned the property on Thompsonville Rd. until his death on November 10, 1900 (www.fultonhistory.com/fulton.html: "The Death of Mrs. Emaline Olmstead." Monticello Republican

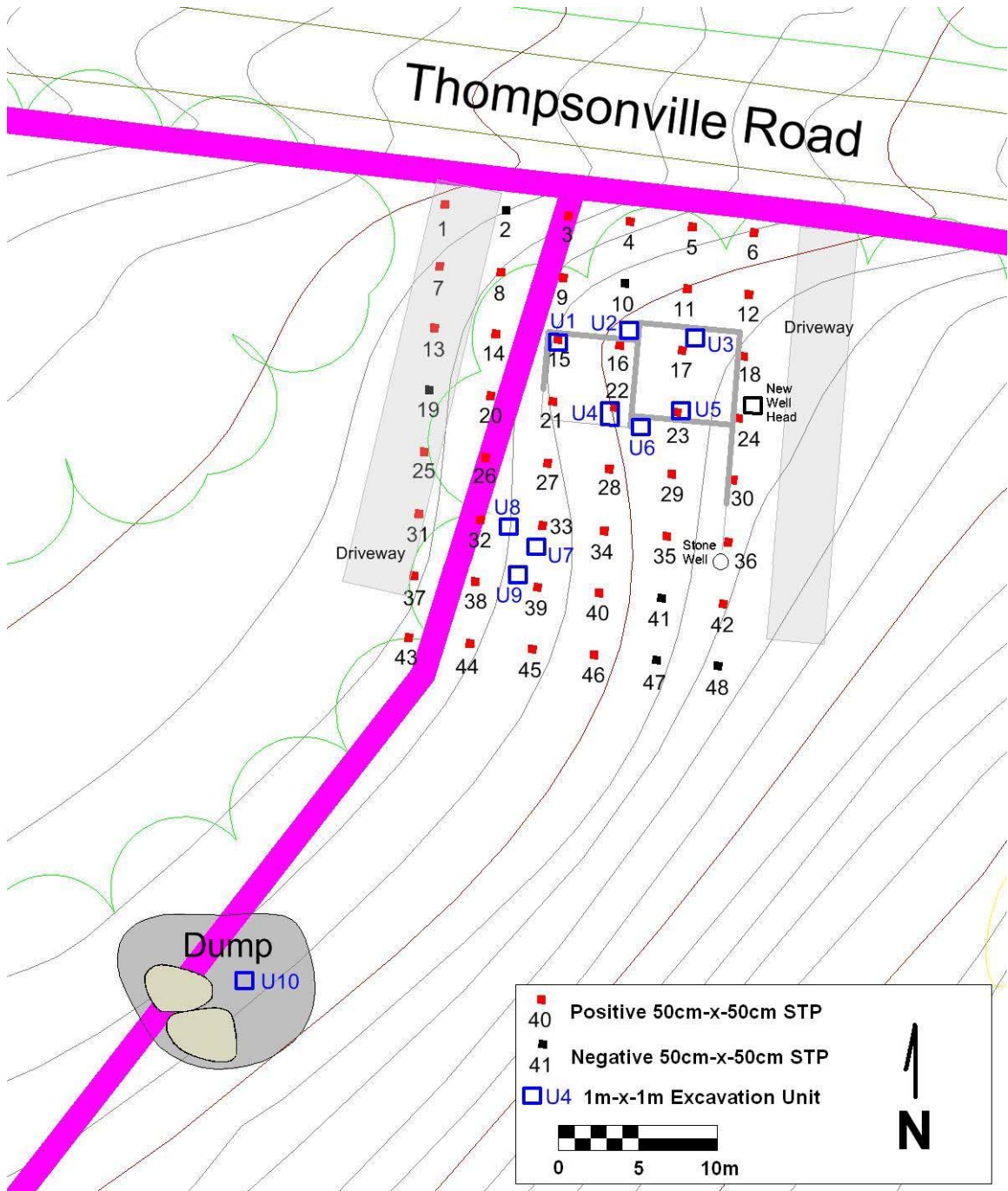
Watchman, May 1919). Ownership was then transferred to his wife Emaline. Around 1906 Emaline transferred the property to her son, Dewitt (as described in Liber 146: 445). After the sale of her farm, Emaline moved to the home of her son in the Village of Monticello. Emaline lived with DeWitt and his family until her death at her daughter's home in Newburgh on April 27, 1919. She is buried in Rock Ridge Cemetery in Thompson, with her husband Elias (op cit).

In 1909 DeWitt Olmsted sold his father's property, the eight acres purchased from Derilla Clark in 1865 and the six additional acres purchased in 1894, to John M. Yeager (Liber 146: 445). Yeager was a prominent realtor in Sullivan County. In 1911 Yeager sold the property to Nicholas Gerken (Liber 169: 6). Members of the Gerken family remained on the former Clark/Olmsted farm for fifty years suggesting the majority of 20th-Century artifacts are associated with their residency. Nicholas and Emilia had four children. After Nicholas' death in 1942 Emilia and their children inherited the property. Nicholas' children owned the property jointly until 1959 when it was transferred outright to Edna Gerken Caulfield and her husband William Caulfield (Liber 588: 414). In 1961 the Caulfields sold the 14 acres originally purchased by Elias Olmsted to Nalou Realty Corp (Liber 617: 49). In 1968 NaLou Realty issued a ground lease to Kiamesha Concord LP Associates as tenants.

Phase II Testing Strategy: Clark Foundation

In response to the artifact distribution patterns observed during Phase I fieldwork around the Clark Foundation, the Phase II testing strategy focused primarily on the foundation itself and the lands to the north, west and south. The lands adjacent to the east contain an access driveway with a sloping hillside beyond with low artifact densities indicating this location was not a major activity area of the property. Of particular interest were the interior of the foundation and the rear yard to the south where Phase I testing showed elevated artifact concentrations and where one might expect to find privies or other artifact-rich middens from the 19th Century. Of secondary interest was a dense surface scatter of artifacts lying about 45 meters southwest of the foundation which contained mid-20th Century trash and assorted home furnishings.

Phase II testing began with a grid of 48 50cm-x-50cm shovel test pits (STPs) arrayed across the site in a 6x8 grid (Map 11). These tests were followed by a total of ten 1m-x-1m excavation units with six units placed in and around the foundations, three placed in a suspected privy area and a single unit located within the surface dump at the rear of the property.



Map 11: Phase II shovel test pit and excavation unit locations around the Clark Foundation site.

Testing Results

Overall, the results of the Phase II fieldwork indicated at least a century of occupation of the property spanning from the middle of the 19th Century into the second half of the 20th Century. In general, the STPs inside the foundation produced greater quantities of artifacts than those excavated outside of the foundation. Early diagnostic artifacts include ceramics such as pearlware and rockingham ware along with clay pipestems and hand-wrought nails. No distinctly 19th Century deposits were identified but rather the earlier artifacts were commingled with the later ones. Evidence of intentional demolition of the building was observed suggesting that the artifact assemblages may have become mixed during the process of demolition.

Unit 1 was an expansion of STP 15 in the northwest interior corner of the foundation (Photo 27). The artifact assemblage included nails, screws, drill bits, pulleys, chisels, paint cans and terracotta pot fragments. These remains were interpreted as being related to a workshop or utility storage room in the basement of the house. A suspected floor layer was encountered at 1.6m below the ground surface which consisted of thin slate pavers laid flat to create a hard surface over the underlying dirt.

Unit 2 was placed in the exterior junction of the discontinuous walls between the two adjacent foundations (Photo 28). Numerous sherds of pearlware were recovered that mend to form a delicate lidded box with a blue Chinese motif.

Unit 3 was placed against the interior face of the northern foundation wall in the eastern cellar hole (Photo 29). A thick layer of fill material overlay a jumble of stones that appeared to resemble those used in the construction of the adjacent foundation which was also covered under a comparable layer of fill. These conditions suggest that the cellar hole was bulldozed resulting in the upper courses of the stone foundation being tumbled into the foundation cavity and the entire area subsequently covered with additional soil (Figure 1). A mix of 19th-Century and 20th-Century artifacts were recovered including a clay pipestem and an 1887 Indian Head penny. Electrical wiring was encountered above the floor of the unit.

Unit 4 was placed against the interior face of the southern foundation wall of the west cellar hole. Further evidence of demolition and fill activities were observed here where an entire door was encountered under the fill, knocked over and buried against the foundation wall (Photo 30). The door was a wooden panel door with white paint and included an additional layer of thin plywood tacked over the door. The additional plywood appears to be an attempt to weatherproof the door suggesting it was an exterior door. The conspicuous crack in the original wood panel may have prompted the additional veneer of wood. Upon removal of the door remains and further excavation it was noted that the adjacent foundation wall terminated at this location (Photo 31). This evidence suggests that there was an exterior door at this location opening into the rear yard and that the door was simply knocked into the foundation and buried.

Unit 5 was located against the interior face of the southern foundation wall of the east cellar hole. The foundation wall at this location was a smooth poured concrete wall above a poured concrete floor (Photo 32). The outward taper of the wall suggests that it was poured against the existing stone foundation in an attempt to stabilize the wall which may have been structurally unsound. A steel I-beam was also located in this unit lying parallel to the floor. This further suggests that stabilizing efforts were retrofit into the structure and that these too were knocked down during demolition of the building.

Unit 6 was placed on the opposite side of the wall from Unit 5, displaced slightly west into the juncture between the two cellar holes. The unit was choked with large stone cobbles and was bounded on the east by a third stone wall that may be a retaining wall to stabilize the sloping ground above (Photo 33).

Unit 7, 8 and 9 were excavated in close proximity to one another in an area of high artifact density which had produced numerous 19th-Century artifacts from the 50cm STPs. The area was close enough to the house to have been convenient for an outdoor privy although no soil stain or other physical evidence was found to confirm this hypothesis.



Photo 27: View of Unit 1 floor showing interior corner of foundation walls and slate pavers on floor.



Photo 28: View west showing excavation of Unit 2 on exterior of foundation with Unit 1 at left.

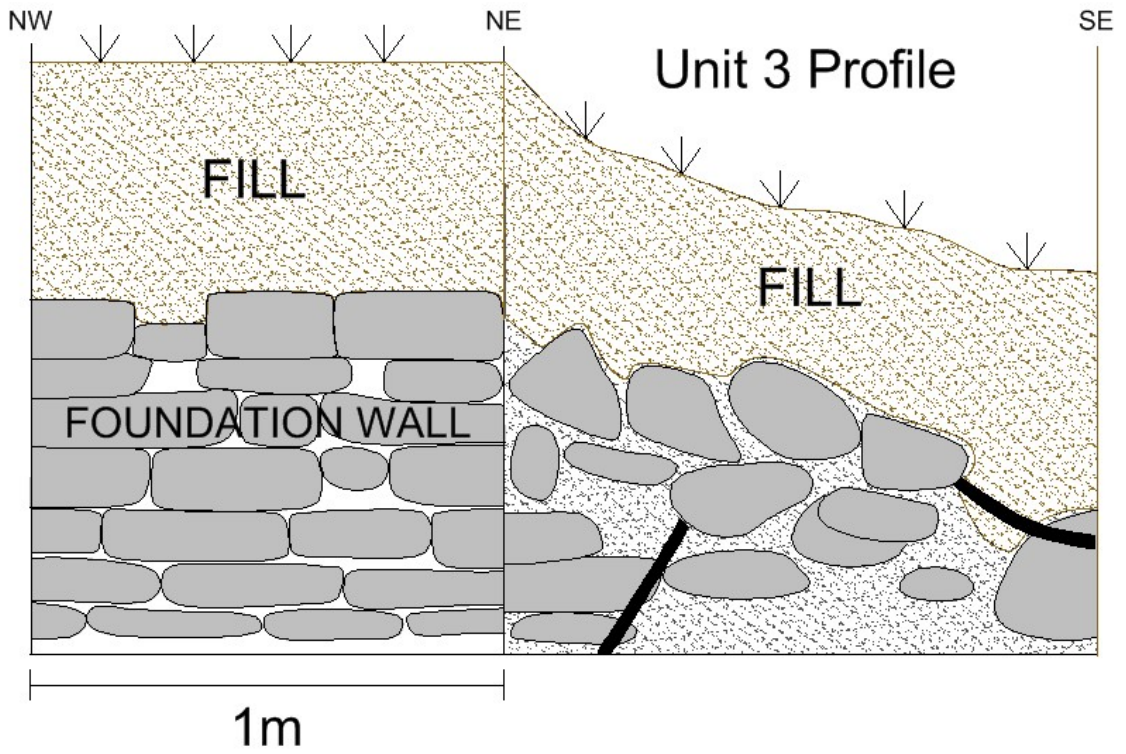


Figure 1 and Photo 29: East wall of Unit 3 with North and East Wall Profile above showing wall tumble.



Photo 30: View of Unit 4 showing wooden panel door crushed against interior of foundation wall.



Photo 31: View south from west cellar hole through doorway (yellow) toward dump on property line (red).



Photo 32: View of Unit 5 showing concrete wall and floor with steel I-beam lying across floor.



Photo 33: View of Unit 6 showing foundation to left and top with additional stone retaining wall at right.

Unit 10 was placed in the midst of the surface dump surrounding two large boulders at a distance from the foundation remains. The boulders are of significant size and straddle the property line, perhaps acting as a boundary marker. To the south and west of the boulders an intermittent drainage empties toward the floodplain, creating a boundary for the dump to the north. During the period preceding the demolition of the building it is hypothesized that the furnishings of the house were removed and dumped in the surface scatter at the rear of the property before the property was sold, possibly during the 1950s or 1960s before the Gerken/Caulfield family sold to Nalou Realty Corp. After the property became part of the former Concord Resort it is further hypothesized that the historic Clark residence, likely in an advanced state of disrepair, was eventually demolished for safety and liability reasons.

Clark Foundation Interpretation

The structural remains and artifact assemblage from the Clark Foundation Site represent the accumulation of material over a century during the existence of the historic farmhouse, overlain with modern debris that was bulldozed into the cellar hole after the demolition of the house. While the foundation walls show evidence of disturbance by heavy machinery, the relative paucity of architectural remains indicates that the superstructure was removed off site before the backfilling of the foundation.

Early ceramic artifacts including pearlware and rockingham ware were recovered from in and around the foundation as well as from an area in the rear yard. One notable example was a delicate lid with Chinese motifs and a lion head handle (Photo 34). No associated base was identified. The ceramic remains were recovered from Unit 2 at the exterior juncture of the northern foundation walls. A short distance to the east on the interior of the foundation, an Indian Head penny with a date of 1887 was recovered from Unit 3, Level 1 (Photo 35). However, Level 1 of Unit 3 is a disturbance layer as shown in the profile above suggesting that the coin may have originated outside the foundation and been pushed in during backfilling.



Photo 34: Ceramic lid fragments from Unit 2 on exterior foundation wall.



Photo 35: 1887 Indian Head penny recovered from Unit 3, Level 1.

Five examples of clay pipestems were recovered including two in Unit 4, Level 2 and one each in Units 7, 8 & 9 in the rear yard (Photos 36 & 37). The example from Unit 7 was an uncommon terra cotta material. The example from Unit 8 was impressed with the letters “GLASGO” and “WHITE” indicating that it was imported from Scotland. Because the pipe is marked with the city “Glasgow” instead of the country “Scotland”, the pipe dates back prior to 1891 when the U.S. mandated imported goods needed to be marked by their country of origin. A pipebowl fragment was also recovered from Unit 8 that showed a partial cartouche with the letter “D” surrounded by a circle of stars. While the bore diameters of the two fragments from Unit 8 do not match suggesting that they came from two different pipes, the Scottish firm of William White is also known to have produced the generic “TD” pipes as well.



Photos 36 & 37: Clay pipestem fragments from Unit 4 (two), Unit 7 & Unit 9. Pipestem with impressed “GLASGO” and pipebowl fragment from Unit 8.

Units 7-9 were excavated in the rear yard in an area of higher artifact density. While no soil stains or other features were identified to suggest a privy or midden, the location does contain elevated concentrations of 19th-Century artifacts. The location may have been used during that period as a convenient spot for the disposal of household waste at a safe remove from the house. Otherwise, no significant deposits of 19th-Century materials were located elsewhere within the site.

One notable glass bottle from Unit 1 was an intact example of “Piso’s Cure For Consumption,” an elixir of opiates and *cannabis indica* (Photo 38). Manufacturer Hazletine removed the “For Consumption” from their labels and advertising in 1904 indicating this bottle predates that change (Sullivan 2007). Elias Olmstead died in 1900 and was a possible consumer of such medicines in the period before his death.



Photo 38: Glass bottle: “PISO’S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION” from Unit 1.

The surface dump around the large boulders beyond the rear yard produced trash that is interpreted as a wholesale clean-out of the house before it was sold. The most suggestive artifact is a license plate fragment dated to 1955-56. This is only a few years before the property was transferred from the communal ownership of the Gerken children to the sole ownership of Edna Gerken Caulfield and her husband William Caulfield. In 1961 the property was sold outright to Nalou Realty Corp., ending 50 years of occupation by the Gerken family. The dump likely represents the disposal of unwanted items from the house as it was being cleaned before the transfer of ownership.

PHASE II SITE EVALUATION: RUMSEY FOUNDATION (MDS 15)

The Phase II Site Evaluation of the 19th-Century Rumsey Foundation remains was conducted during October 2012. The site lies along the east side of Joyland Road south of Thompsonville Road at elevations above 1440 feet AMSL and was named after Nathan Rumsey who appears at this location in mid-19th Century maps of the region (see Map 9 above). The intention of the investigation was to assess the integrity of the subsurface building remains and to attempt to locate artifact deposits that could provide data on the lifeways and consumption habits of the 19th-Century inhabitants in order to determine the State or National Register eligibility of the site. For results see **Appendix 9: Rumsey Foundation Phase II Shovel Test Records** and **Appendix 10: Rumsey Foundation Phase II Artifact Catalog**.

The site is enclosed within a driveway that circles around on three sides behind the existing residence at #287 Joyland Road (Photo 39; Map 10). The remnants of a modern bungalow colony surround the driveway. Phase I shovel testing identified quantities of architectural debris and other cultural remains across the site along with subsurface stone and concrete foundation remains. The site exhibits numerous paths, sidewalks and driveways of concrete and asphalt likely dating to a more recent occupation. A single mobile home sits toward the southwest corner of the site, elevated on concrete block piers with the front door aligned to a sidewalk left over from a previous construction. The aerial view shown in Photo 10 above indicates a second trailer situated perpendicular to the north of the existing trailer. The aerial view in Photo 10 above dates to 2004. Later aerial photos indicate that the second trailer was removed some time between 2009 and 2011 (Google Earth).

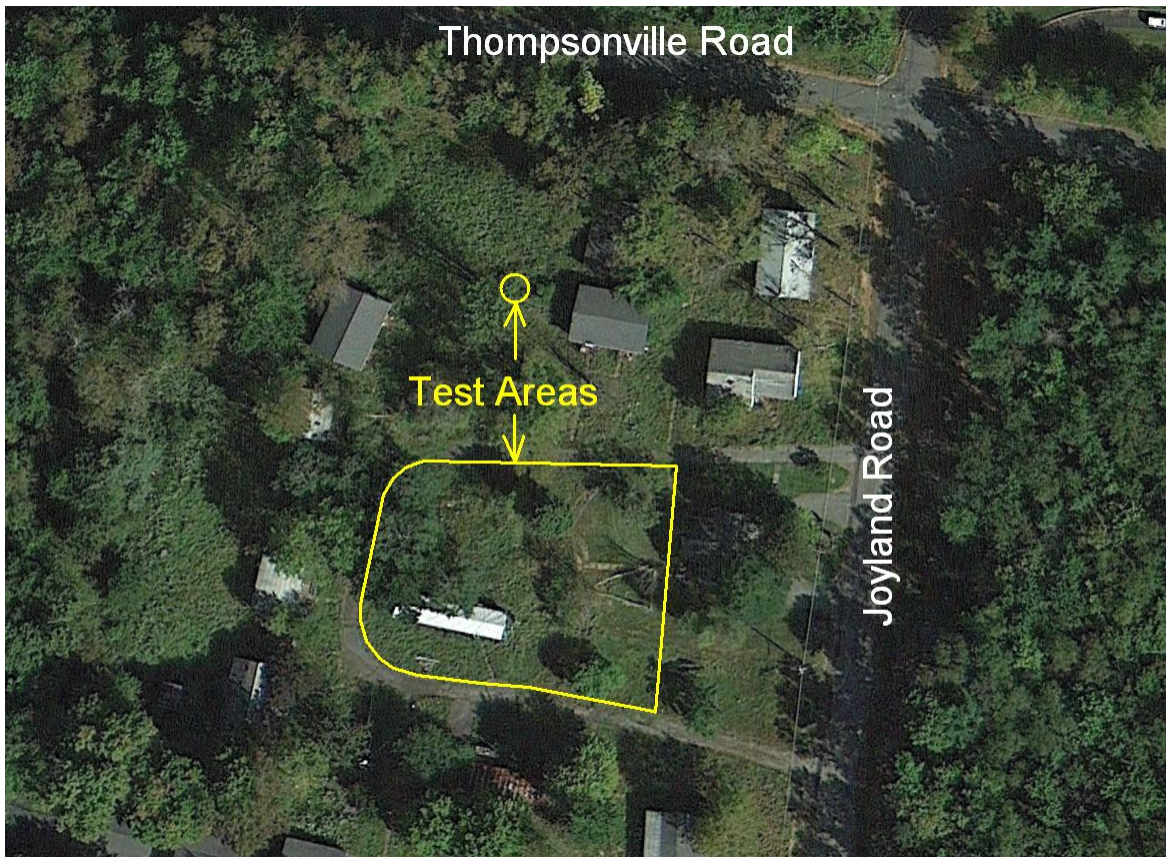
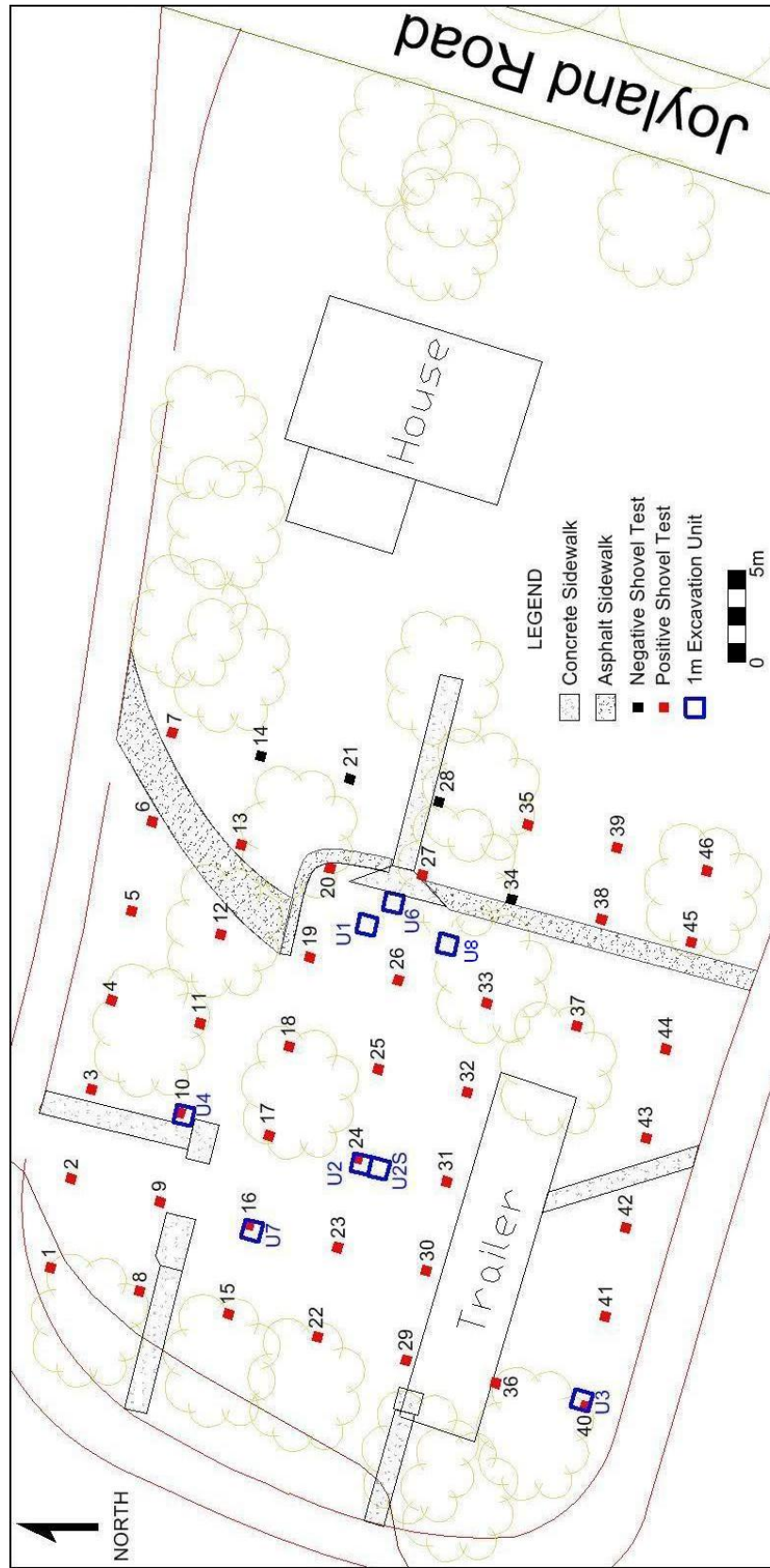


Photo 39: 2012 aerial view of Rumsey Foundation Site with Phase II testing areas marked in yellow.



Map 10: Phase II shovel test pits (STPs) and excavation units, Rumsey Foundation Site.

Phase II Testing Strategy: Rumsey Foundation

The Phase II testing strategy for the Rumsey Foundation Site consisted of forty-six 50cm-x-50cm square shovel tests arrayed in a grid at 5-meter intervals followed by nine 1m-x-1m excavation units. Additionally, numerous sidewalks constructed of concrete or asphalt were identified and uncovered to inform site usage and traffic patterns. During the course of the field investigation a possible roadway access to Thompsonville Road to the north was hypothesized and a single 1m excavation unit (Unit 5) was located along this alignment to the north of the Phase II test area to investigate a potential related stone culvert or drainage feature.

Shovel Testing Results

Overall, the Phase II site Evaluation identified extensive deposits of cultural materials across the entire site with 42 of 46 shovel test pits producing 941 artifacts. However, the stratigraphy of the soils encountered and the compromised integrity of the observed subsurface architectural remains indicates deep and wide-spread disturbance across the site. Ten of the 46 shovel tests encountered a buried ash layer suggesting accidental or intentional burning of structures. Intermixed with the ash were burned architectural debris and domestic artifacts such as glass and ceramics that indicated the structures likely burned along with their contents (Photo 40).

The surface soils almost uniformly consisted of a reddish brown loam with depths ranging from 15 to 75cm. Thirty-six of the 46 shovel tests contained artifacts within Level 1. Of the ten tests containing ash, seven of these displayed the ash within Level 2 suggesting that, subsequent to the ash-producing fires, the surface strata of loam was deposited overtop of the ash most likely in an effort to redevelop the site. Some of the cultural remains were recovered from excessive depths such as STPs 24 and 31 which displayed ash and artifacts below 70cm. Six of the tests in the northern half of the site were halted due to impasses consisting of concrete, pipes, electrical wires or large stones. Otherwise tests were excavated to a sterile glacially-deposited reddish brown gravel layer.



Photo 40: Melted glass and burned porcelain from STP 24.

While the most productive shovel tests were centrally located within the main test area in the vicinity of the suspected 19th-Century foundation, STP 40 in the southwest corner of the test area identified a thick ash layer overlying a linoleum-covered concrete floor. A complete brick impressed with the name "HUTTON" was recovered from this location (Photo 41). The Hutton Brickyard, located in Kingston, NY, operated from 1870-1965 (<http://brickcollecting.com/hutton.htm>). Another fragment of Hutton brick was recovered in STP 3 on the opposite side of the main test area. STP 40 would later be expanded with Unit 3.



Photo 41: Hutton brick recovered from STP 40.

Excavation Unit Results

Nine square meters were excavated in the form of seven 1m-x-1m excavation units as well as a single compound 1m-x-2m unit (Unit2/2S). These units were primarily focused on subsurface architectural remains in an attempt to discern a prior occupation of the site dating to the 19th Century.

Unit 1 was located near the western end of a concrete sidewalk alongside the Phase I STP 250 and expanded 1m-x-50cm unit that identified possible foundation remains in this location. While the foundation remains align with the sidewalk and overall site orientation, the expansion of Unit 1 revealed that the foundation fragment was an isolated remnant that did not extend beyond the limits of the original Phase I unit (Photo 42). Both architectural and domestic artifacts were recovered in Unit 1 including tableware and ceramic fragments, a brass buckle, decorative ceramic tiles, lead and copper pipe fragments, a volume of cut and wire nails as well as charred wood fragments (Photo 43). Similar decorative ceramic mosaic tiles were recovered in 18 of the STPs and six of the excavation units in locations across the site suggesting a widespread use in the structures that occupied this site. Likely used in kitchens, bathrooms or other wet locations, their distribution also suggests that the related structures were demolished on site resulting in their deposition across the test area.



Photo 42: View north of Phase II Unit 1 showing foundation remnant from Phase I investigation.



Photo 43: Unit 1 artifacts including, from top left, glass dish top fragment, brass buckle, ceramic tiles, lead pipe fragment and charcoal fragments.

Unit 2 was an expansion of STP 24 which had encountered a rock impasse at a depth of 71cm beneath an ash layer containing architectural hardware and domestic artifacts. After opening the test pit further several large stones were revealed in close proximity suggesting a rough foundation (Photo 44). Negative mortar casts indicated that the stones were at one time attached but were later displaced. Water seepage prevented excavation below the stones. The orientation of the stones suggested a north-south foundation wall prompting a second 1-meter unit to be opened to the south. This unit, designated **Unit 2S**, encountered a large concrete slab above the level of the stone foundation preventing further excavation. The displacement of the mortared foundation stones below the ash layer suggests that the stones were knocked from their original location during redevelopment of the site possibly by heavy machinery. One can envision a bulldozer smoothing out the burned remains of demolished buildings prior to the encapsulation of the debris below a covering layer of topsoil.



Photo 44: View north of Unit 2 (top) and Unit 2S showing stone foundation remains and concrete slab.

Artifacts recovered from the ash layer in Unit 2 included a significant quantity of decorated porcelain tableware with numerous burned pieces. Two diagnostic examples of Charles Field Haviland porcelain flatware originating in Limoges, France depict a “GDA-FRANCE” decorator’s mark dating to 1900 (Photo 45) (<http://www.havilandonline.com/backmark.htm>). This dates the deposit to the 20th Century. Other ceramic artifacts include hand-painted or transfer-printed decorations (Photo 46). One notable artifact is a burned fragment of a decanter. The charred rim sherd demonstrates an embossed facial profile of a male figure. The occurrence of burned artifacts commingled with unburned artifacts suggests multiple origins for the varied elements of this deposit.



Photo 45: Sherds of Haviland porcelain from Unit 2 Level 3 with inset of complete Decorator's Mark.



Photo 46: Ceramic sherds from Unit 2 Level 3 incl. burnt decanter rim sherd with embossed facial profile.

Unit 3 was located in the southwest corner of the main test area where STP 40 identified a concrete floor at a depth of 75cm below ground surface. Further investigations at this location identified two upright concrete walls forming the corner of a foundation (Photo 47). The excavation unit was positioned within the corner of the foundation and encountered two superimposed layers of debris beneath a covering layer of silt loam at the surface. Below the silt loam lay a mottled silty gravel with numerous Hutton bricks and charcoal fragments. Beneath this overlying the concrete floor was a thick layer of ash and charcoal containing significant amounts of ferrous artifacts. Besides nails, nuts, bolts, washers and screws there was also an antique door knob, an antique key, a screw driver fragment, an S-hook, a door latch hook with eye screw, L-brackets and the remains of a shoe. Compared to the previous units considered above from the center of the main test area, Unit 3 is notable for its complete lack of domestic debris such as ceramics or bottle glass. The artifacts from Unit 3 suggest the foundation may have been associated with a workshop or garage, the type of location where tools and hardware would be stored perhaps for use in the maintenance and upkeep of the surrounding bungalows. While the concrete foundation appears to be of recent provenience the antique door knob and key date to an earlier period. The evidence considered does not suggest an explanation for the mix of time periods.



Photo 47: View east of concrete foundation wall and linoleum-covered concrete floor exposed in Unit 3.

The foundation wall was exposed toward the north where it continued beneath the trailer that occupies this corner of the site. Laying perpendicular to the wall were a pair of buried pipes that may have been for water supply and draining. At the point where the piping crossed the wall, the concrete foundation had been roughly removed evidently by a backhoe with a toothed bucket. The implication is that there had been at least one additional phase of redevelopment of the property subsequent to the abandonment and burial of the concrete foundation.



Photo 48: View northeast of Unit 3 showing concrete foundation and mass of rusted nails on floor.

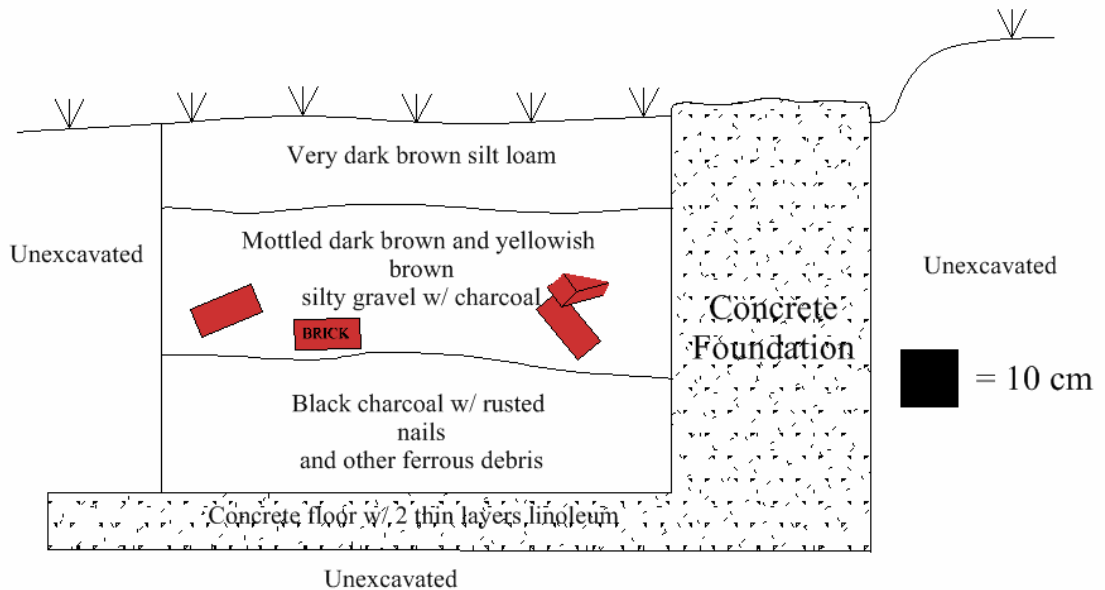


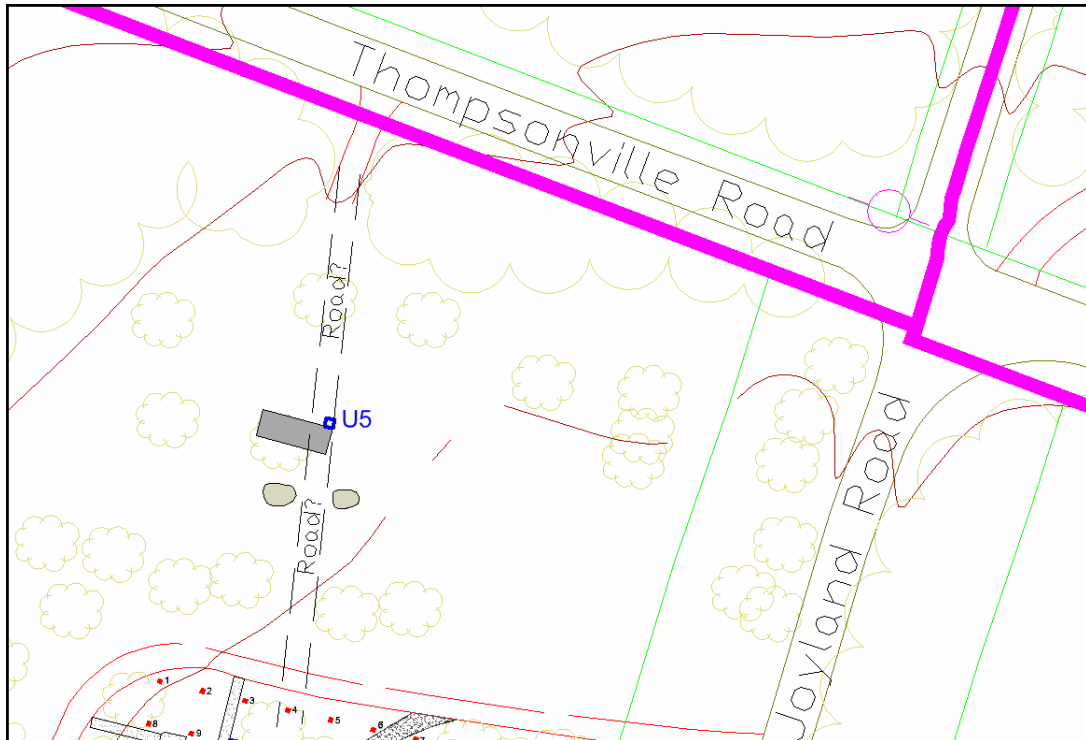
Figure 2: North wall profile of Unit 3 showing brick rubble above burn layer within concrete foundation.

Unit 4 was placed alongside a concrete walkway as an expansion of STP 10 which had encountered a quantity of architectural debris, an ash layer and a large stone reminiscent of the foundation stones observed in Unit 2 (Photo 49). The fact that STP 10 lay along the extrapolated alignment of the north-south oriented foundation wall of Unit 2 suggested a possibility that the stone in STP 10 was a continuation of this foundation. Unit 4 encountered additional large stones directly below the surface which extended beyond the limits of the unit and which were too large to be removed. The stones were situated in a haphazard fashion suggesting they were not part of a unified foundation. Furthermore, the ash layer extended beneath the stones indicating that they lay above a strata of prior disturbance.



Photo 49: View west of Unit 4 showing large stone within unit and concrete sidewalk to the west.

Unit 5 was located to the north of the main test area roughly halfway to Thompsonville Road (Map 11). The purpose for locating this unit away from the main test area was to investigate a small stone feature and a possible access road connecting with Thompsonville Road to the north. The stone foundation remains within the main test area suggested a 19th-century barn or other large outbuilding at that location. On the southern side of Thompsonville Road to the north of the test area is a deep cut in the hillside suggesting a driveway or other road access at this point. Observing the alignment between the road access to the north and the possible barn foundation to the south it was noticed that two mature juniper trees framed either side of the alignment near the midpoint. Further investigation showed a small stone feature to the east side of the proposed access road alignment. This was postulated to be related to a culvert or other drainage feature of the roadway. Immediately south of the stone feature a large concrete patio was identified likely associated with the later bungalow colony era. A short distance south of this two large boulders or bedrock outcrops also flanked either side of the proposed road. While no evidence of a compacted road surface was identified and no additional evidence of a culvert was observed, two buried pipes appeared to intentionally skirt the stone feature (Photo 51). No significant cultural remains were recovered from Unit 5.



Map 11: Location of Unit 5 to north of concrete patio, boulders flanking hypothetical road and test area.



Photo 50: View east of Unit 5 adjacent to small stone feature and concrete patio.



Photo 51: View east showing Unit 5, stone feature and concrete patio with buried pipes to the north.

Unit 6 was excavated at the western terminus of the concrete sidewalk to the rear of the existing residence at #287 Joyland Road (Photos 52 & 53). At this point the sidewalk flares out and has two flanking asphalt sidewalks proceeding to the north and south. The northern sidewalk turns 90 degrees to the west suggesting that there had previously been a structure at this location that was accessed by these sidewalks. Unit 6 revealed a layer of flagstones beneath the concrete sidewalk, possibly an earlier walkway from a previous occupation. However only Level 1 produced cultural material consisting of modern artifacts.

Unit 7 was used to expand STP 16 which had encountered a concrete impasse at a depth of 28cm below ground surface. The unit encountered a set of concrete steps below the ground surface. The unit was further expanded to determine the overall extent of the stairs (Photo 54). The stairs were observed to be painted blue and were not sitting level, evidently displaced from their original position. The size and weight of the stairs were obviously factors in their abandonment and their damaged and askew nature provide further evidence that heavy equipment was employed in the subsequent redevelopment of the site.

Unit 8 was excavated several meters south of Unit 1 in an attempt to identify other remains associated with the building previously occupying this location. Three distinct artifact-bearing strata were identified including a lower burn layer (Photo 55). The artifacts were all of modern provenance and contained additional examples of the ceramic mosaic tiles identified in nearby units. Porcelain toilet or sink sherds were also recovered from Unit 8. Similar sherds were observed across the site in ten shovel tests and four other units further suggesting that the interior contents of some residences were bulldozed during the demolition of the previous structures.



Photo 52: View east showing excavation of Unit 6 at end of concrete sidewalk.



Photo 53: View southeast of Unit 6 adjacent to termination of concrete sidewalk.



Photo 54: View east across expanded Unit 7 showing concrete steps encountered below ground surface.



Photo 55: View east of Unit 8.

Rumsey Foundation Interpretation

The Phase II Site Evaluation of the Rumsey Foundation identified extensive disturbance across the entire site. Recovered artifacts consisted almost exclusively of 20th-Century domestic and architectural debris. Architectural remains and soil stratigraphy demonstrated several periods of occupation punctuated by episodes of demolition and redevelopment.

Deeply buried stone remains observed in Unit 2 may represent the foundation of a barn related to the 19th-Century Rumsey occupation of the site although associated artifacts belonged to the 20th Century. The 1856 map (Map 9 above) shows the residence of Nathan Rumsey in the vicinity during the early agricultural era of this region. Investigations of the area revealed a possible location for the original house now replaced with a modern structure (Photo 56). The new house sits immediately north of the residence at #287 Joyland Road in a location approximating the structure shown on the 1856 map. Furthermore, several features were observed around the exterior of this structure that appear to date to a previous construction. To the northeast of the house two separate concrete aprons were identified that bore no obvious relation to the existing structure. One of the aprons lay adjacent to Joyland Road away from the house while the other lay immediately adjacent to the northeast corner of the building. Closer inspection showed a narrow gap between the edge of the apron and the building foundation with conspicuous bulges on the poured concrete foundation as if the concrete forms had been braced against the edge of the apron prior to pouring. Similar concrete aprons were observed outside of exterior doorways in the extant Harvey Rumsey house to the east on Thomsonville Road (see Map 9 above, Photo 58). The H. Rumsey house is contemporary with the 19th-Century N. Rumsey house and it can be assumed that relatives of the same family might build in similar styles. Also, on the southwest corner of the house pictured below the remains of a stone wall were observed that appeared to relate to an earlier historic period (Photo 59).



Photo 56: View north toward modern structure on suspected site of original N. Rumsey residence.



Photo 57: View south of northeast corner of structure showing seemingly unrelated concrete apron.



Photo 58: View north of concrete aprons outside rear doors of nearby Harvey Rumsey house (MDS 19).

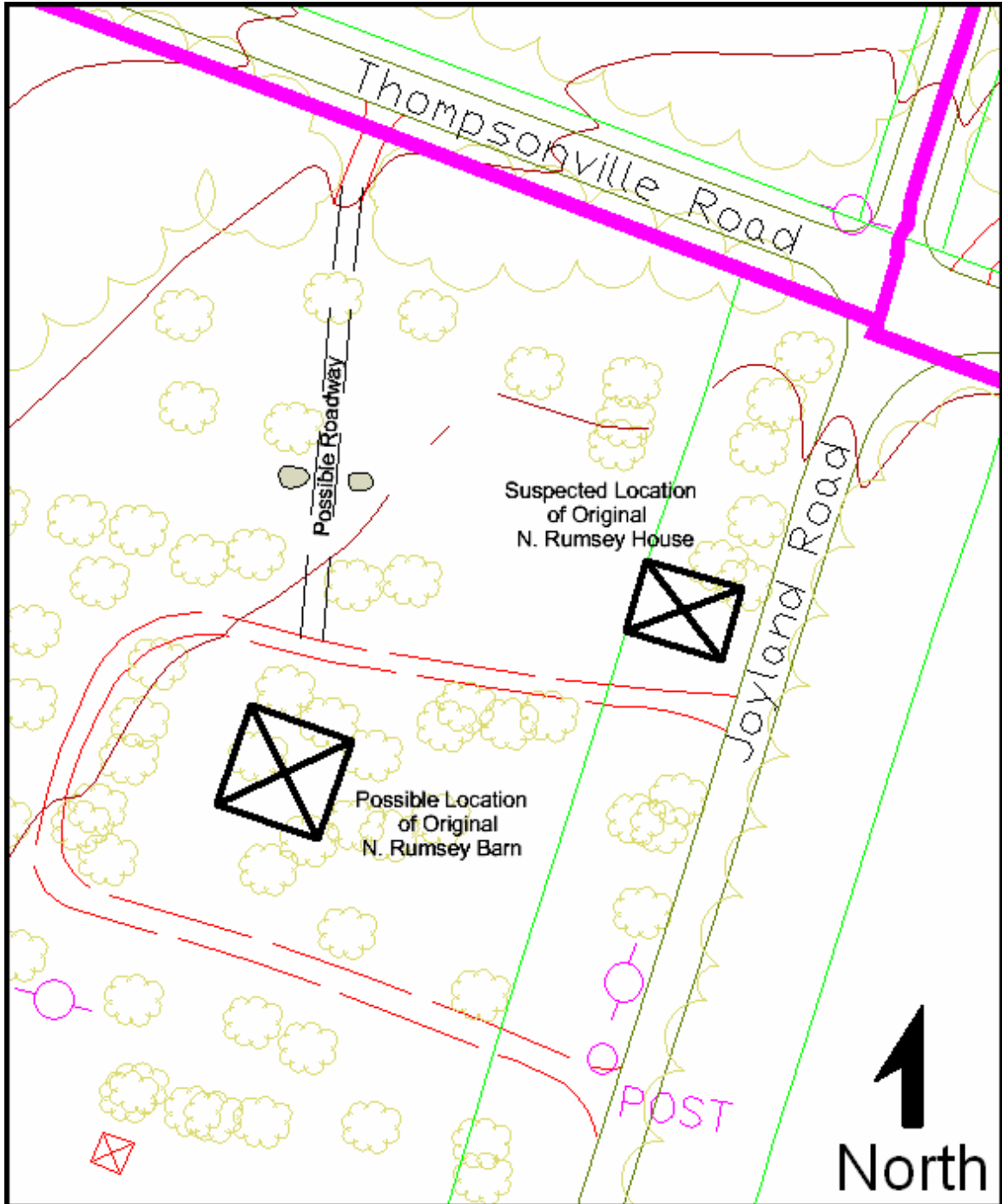


Photo 59: View east of southwest corner of house showing remains of stone wall.

The Phase II Site Investigation of the Rumsey Foundation site has provided insights into the original layout of the 19th-Century residence of Nathan Rumsey who was described as one of the early “pioneers” of the region. Situated at the crossroads of Thompsonville and Joyland Roads, the Rumsey residence fronted on Joyland Road sitting a short distance from the west edge of the roadway (Map 12). Approximately 120 feet (40 m) to the southwest was a barn on a mortared stone foundation. Access to the barn was likely from both Joyland Road and Thompsonville Road with the latter having two large flanking boulders as well as a deep cut through the roadside hill.

As population of the area began to grow, the location of the Rumsey household, now occupied by the Willetts family, proved advantageous for travel through the region. As tourism in the area began to increase, the Willetts began to develop the site as a boarding house. Changing land use necessitated redevelopment of the property. Eventually the property was turned into a bungalow colony like the one we see today. The seasonal nature of the bungalows allowed for inexpensive lightweight 3-season construction techniques which were often easier to replace than repair. During periods of redevelopment demolition of buildings would have been required resulting in the quantities of architectural remains encountered during excavations.

Multiple lines of evidence indicate several episodes of demolition and burial of debris. This has resulted in commingling of artifact horizons and a subsequent low integrity for the site as a whole. The paucity of 19th-Century artifactual remains suggests that the redevelopment of the site has displaced the deposits that would have been anticipated to exist at this location given the decades of occupation of the site after its original settlement.



Map 12: Project map showing suspected location of original N. Rumsey House (MDS 15) and barn.

NATIONAL/STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY

Krum Dump Site

The remains identified as the Krum Dump appear to be related to two separate periods of dumping activity, most likely in the 1920s and the 1930s. The artifact assemblages provide a snapshot of consumption patterns related to the seasonal occupation of the nearby residences to the north of the site during this period. While the assemblage is a useful study collection for understanding the emergence of the Catskill resort era that was developing at this time, the collection does not appear to warrant inclusion in the State or National Registers of Historic Places.

Clark Foundation Site

The foundation remains and associated artifacts at the Clark Foundation Site date from the period of the construction of the dwelling in the 1850s up to its period of abandonment in the late 1950s/early 1960s. The site represents one of the earlier family residences in the area as the region began to develop as a farming community. The small 8-acre parcel, later expanded to 14 acres, was relatively small for a farm at the time and occupies marginal land. Besides a small scatter of artifacts in the rear yard, no concentrations of 19-Century artifacts were identified to inform about the early period of the site's development. The overall integrity of the site has suffered greatly by the removal of the structure from the foundation and subsequent backfilling of the cellar holes. The upper courses of the foundation have been bulldozed into the foundation and the artifact-bearing strata have been intermixed, confusing artifact provenience. The poor preservation of the site and the lack of integrity of the artifact deposits suggest that the Clark Foundation Site is not eligible for the State or National Registers of Historic Places.

Rumsey Foundation Site

The Phase II Site Investigation of the Rumsey Foundation Site found extensive disturbance across the entire site. Architectural remains and soil stratigraphy demonstrated multiple periods of occupation, demolition and redevelopment. Very few diagnostic 19th-Century artifacts were recovered with the majority of the artifact assemblage consisting of modern 20th-Century debris. Near the center of the site the remains of a stone foundation were tentatively identified at a depth of approximately 70cm below ground surface. However these remains also appeared to have suffered disturbance. The paucity of diagnostic artifacts and the lack of integrity due to prior disturbance indicate that the Rumsey Foundation Site is not eligible for the State or National Registers of Historic Places.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I Archeological Investigation undertaken on the Concord Resort Redevelopment property has adequately tested the area for the presence of significant cultural resources. Three historic sites were identified: 1) The Krum Dump; 2) The Clark Foundation; and 3) The Rumsey Foundation. The Phase II Site Evaluations on the Krum Dump, the Clark Foundation and the Rumsey Foundation indicated that these sites were not eligible for inclusion in the State or National Registers of Historic Places. Otherwise, no further archeological testing is recommended for the Concord Resort Redevelopment lands.

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Sullivan County Deeds

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Liber #/P #
10/12/1836	Seth Brownson	BF Willets	Liber 11: 138
10/1/1848	Garet Garretson	WL Willets	Liber 25: 250
4/4/1851	WL Willets	Derilla Clark	Liber 31: 187
5/3/1860	WL Willets	BF Willets	Liber 44: 566
4/2/1862	Nathan Rumsey	BF Willets	Liber 46: 36
4/5/1865	Derilla Clark	Elias Olmsted	Liber 52: 600
10/6/1868	OE Crandall	WL Willets	Liber 57: 636
8/9/1869	Charles Griffen	WL Willets	Liber 59: 615
4/2/1906	Dewitt Olmsted	John M. Yeager	Liber 146: 445
4/30/1908	Hester M. Willets	Mary E. Krum	Liber 190: 242
10/12/1909	John M. Yeager	Nicholas Gerken	Liber 195: 2
2/27/1922	Mary E. Krum	Aaron & Tillie Hertzberg	Liber 217: 395
3/1/1942	Hertzberg	Alexander Glick	Liber 353: 446
4/15/1942	Alexander Glick	Sally Weiner	Liber 353: 444
1/12/1945	Sally Weiner	Edith Miller	Liber 375: 166
09/25/1959	Heirs of N. Gerken	William & Edna Caulfield	Liber 588: 414
05/1/1961	William & Edna Caulfield	Nalou Realty Corp.	Liber 617: 49
10/17/1963	Louis Fuchs	Edith Miller	Liber 665: 374
1/27/1968	Edith Miller	Breezy Corners Bungalow Colony, Inc.	Liber 720: 302
2/24/1969	Edith Miller	Breezy Corners Bungalow Colony, Inc.	Liber 730: 31

Deeds accessed at the Office of the Sullivan County Clerk