

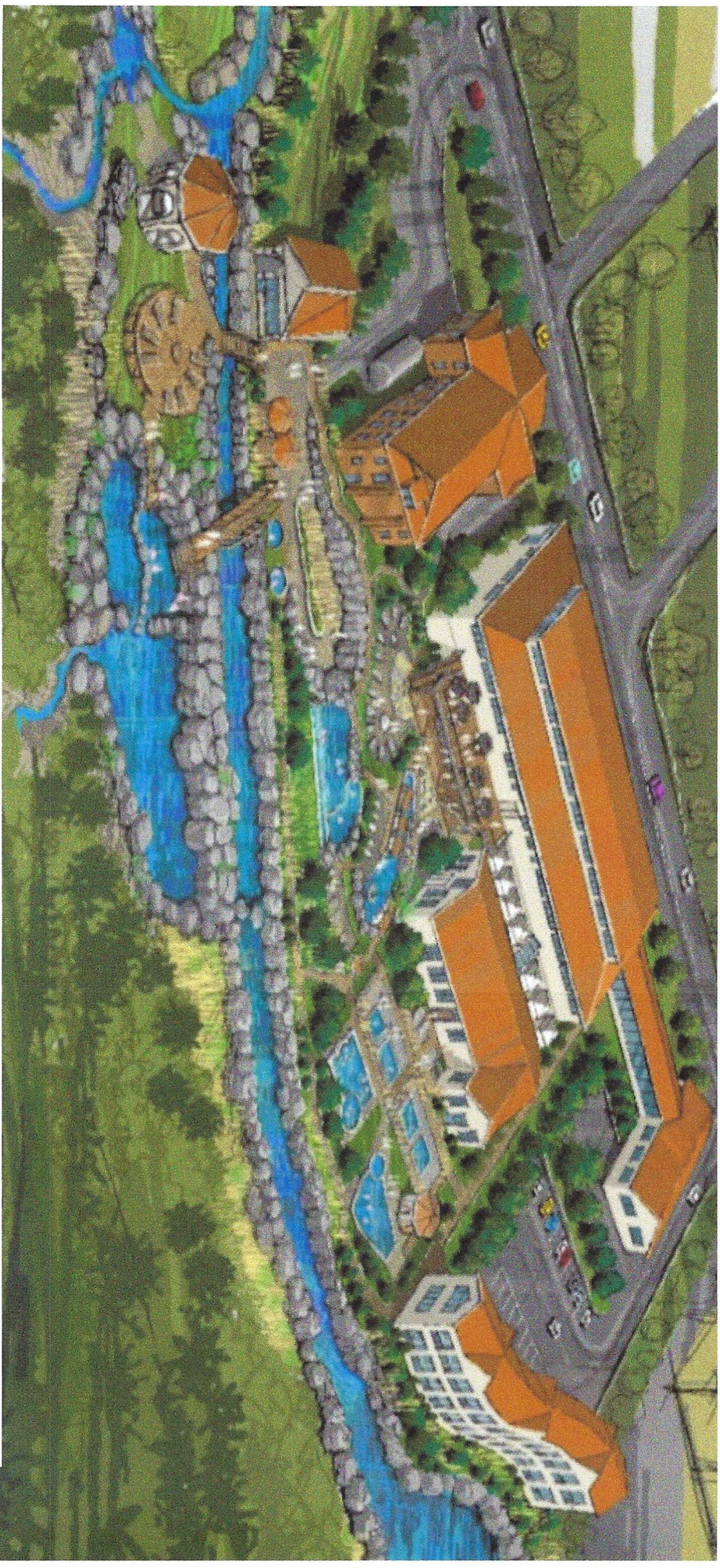
David K Lee / Exclusive Right to Sell Agent

Keller Williams Realty Landmark

www.skylandccmcorp.com / E: info@dkmndusa.com

Sharon Springs Resorts & Spa for SALE

233 Main Street Sharon Springs NY 13459



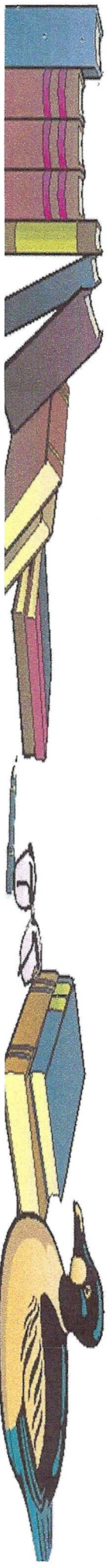
DAVID K LEE / Exclusive Right to Sell Agent

Keller Williams Realty Landmark Tel: 1-(201) 705-2330

Contact: info@dkmndusa.com

www.skylandccmcorp.com

Property Sale Price as it is: 11.5M / 100 Acres



Sharon Springs Water and History Report

INTRODUCTION

In 1884, Dr. Alfred W. Gardner, after touring Europe's leading spas, returned to build the Inhalation Bathhouse, with rooms for inhaling sulphur steam or gases. The Inhalation Bathhouse was designed for practicing the most advanced European methods of using sulphur water. These methods were first introduced into the United States here at Sharon Springs.

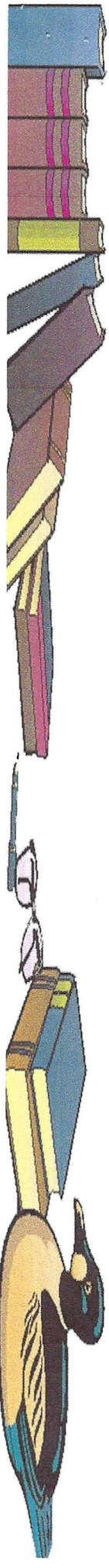
It should be noted that the patronage of Sharon Springs has changed several times during its existence as a health spa. At first, it attracted wealthy gentiles who made their rounds of summer resorts. By the 1890's Sharon Springs was beginning to lose its appeal to this group because they no longer considered mineral baths as fashionable. By the turn of the century, Sharon Springs was developing its identity as a Jewish resort.

Over the next several years, growth was maintained at a more moderate rate. The spa continued as a bustling resort, but a new, modern facility was needed. On June 1, 1927, the new Imperial Bathhouse opened on Main Street with accommodation for 5,000 treatments daily. The following year, the last large hotel to be built in Sharon Springs, the Adler, was completed. It had its own bathing facilities.

Construction nearly came to a standstill during the depression as the number of guests declined. There were many suspicious hotel fires during the 1930's. The Pavilion Hotel was torn down in 1941, bringing an abrupt end to the luxurious environment of the spa.

After World War II, the Village experienced a brief rejuvenation. The German government, as part of the reparation pact, paid for prescribed treatments at the mineral baths for former concentration camp victims. Transportation systems dictated the pulse and health of Sharon Springs economy. Early travelers came by steamer from New York City to Albany and transferred to stagecoaches, and later trains, for the last part of the trip to Sharon Springs. When the D & H Railroad built a spur through Sharon in 1870, it gave visitors easier access to the resort. With the advent of the automobile, people enjoyed the freedom of providing their own travel arrangements. Many city dwellers also later relied on the Greyhound Bus Lines.

Since the 1950's, the resort has declined steadily. Today, Sharon Springs continues to operate as a mineral water spa with a small clientele of primarily Hasidic and Russian Jews.



샤론 스폐링스 온천수 및 역사 보고서

1884년, 알프레드 W. 가드너 박사는 유럽의 주요 온천들을 방문한 후 유황 증기나 가스를 흡입할 수 있는 방식이 있는 흡입 목욕탕을 건설하기 위해 돌아왔습니다. 흡입 목욕탕은 유황수를 사용하는 가장 진보된 유럽식 방법을 연습하기 위해 설계되었습니다. 이러한 방법은 샤론 스폐링스에서 처음으로 미국에 소개되었습니다.

샤론 스폐링스는 건강 스파로서 운영되는 동안 이용객이 여러 차례 바뀌었다는 점에 유의해야 합니다. 처음에는 여름 휴양지를 순회하는 부유한 이방인들을 유치했습니다. 1890년대에 이르러 샤론 스폐링스는 더 이상 미네랄 온천을 유령으로 여기지 않는 이방인들에게 매력을 잃기 시작했습니다. 세기가 바뀌면서 샤론 스폐링스는 유대인 휴양지로서의 정체성을 확립해 나갔습니다.

이후 몇 년 동안 성장은 비교적 완만한 속도로 유지되었습니다. 스파는 할기 넘치는 리조트로 계속 운영되었지만, 새롭고 현대적인 시설이 필요했습니다. 1927년 6월 1일, 메인 스트리트에 하루 5,000건의 트리트먼트를 수용할 수 있는 새로운 임페리얼 배스하우스가 문을 열었습니다. 이듬해에는 샤론 스폐링스에 지어진 마지막 대형 호텔인 애들러가 완공되었습니다. 호텔 자체의 목욕 시설도 갖추고 있었습니다.

대공황 시기에는 투숙객 수가 감소하면서 공사가 거의 중단될 뻔했습니다. 1930년대에는 의심스러운 호텔 화재가 여러 건 발생했습니다. 파빌리온 호텔은 1941년에 철거되면서 스파의 화려로운 분위기는 갑작스럽게 사라졌습니다.

제 2차 세계 대전 후, 빌리지는 잠시나마 활기를 되찾았습니다. 독일 정부는 배상 협정의 일환으로 강제 수용소 희생자들을 위해 미네랄 온천에서 처방된 치료 비용을 지불했습니다.

이후 몇 년 동안 성장은 비교적 완만한 속도로 유지되었습니다. 스파는 할기 넘치는 리조트로 계속 운영되었지만, 새롭고 현대적인 시설이 필요했습니다. 1927년 6월 1일, 메인 스트리트에 하루 5,000건의 트리트먼트를 수용할 수 있는 새로운 임페리얼 배스하우스가 문을 열었습니다. 이듬해에는 샤론 스폐링스에 지어진 마지막 대형 호텔인 애들러가 완공되었습니다. 호텔 자체의 목욕 시설도 갖추고 있었습니다.

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쉽게 접근할 수 있게 되었습니다. 자동차가 등장하면서 사람들은 스스로 여행 계획을 세울 수 있는 자유를 누렸습니다. 이후 많은 도시 주민들은 그레이하운드 버스 노선을 이용하기도 했습니다. 1950년대 이후 리조트는 꾸준히 쇠퇴했습니다. 오늘날 샤론 스폐링스는 하시드파와 러시아 유대인을 중심으로 소규모의 고객을 유치하며 미네랄 워터 스파로 운영되고 있습니다.

What is the most beneficial component of a hot spring?

The most beneficial components of hot springs can vary depending on the desired therapeutic or health benefits, Sulfates, sulfites, and sulfides each have their own roles, as follows:

Sulfate (SO4²⁻): Most beneficial

- **Role in hot springs:** Sulfates are commonly found in hot springs and are known for their therapeutic properties. Sulfate-containing products, such as magnesium sulfate or calcium sulfate, are believed to have the following effects:
 - Alleviates skin conditions such as eczema and psoriasis.
 - Promotes liver detoxification.
 - Improves blood circulation and reduces inflammation.
 - Relieves joint and muscle pain.

Company	Year	Nostalgia History Book	H2H	St. Peter Hospital	Phoenix Lab	Crawford	Bowman
Temple Sulfate	1850	1650	1490	1500	1490	1510	1440
Well Sulfate	1443	1443	1380	-	1510	1490	1440
Temple Sulfate open to air 24hr	-	-	-	1450	-	-	-
Temple Sulfate heated to 140	-	-	-	1520	-	-	-
Temple Sulfate heated to 212	-	-	-	1450	-	-	-

E B D C A B

- **Example of a hot spring:** Epsom salt is a sulfate compound that is often used in spa treatments.

Sulfite (SO3²⁻): Generally less beneficial

- **Role in hot springs:** Sulfites have low stability and are not found

Sulfur (S²⁻): Potentially Beneficial

- **Role in hot springs:** Sulfur dioxide is responsible for the characteristic sulfurous odor (like a rotten egg) found in many natural hot springs. It is known to have the following health benefits:
 - Improves skin conditions, relieves arthritis pain, and promotes relaxation.
 - Acts as a natural antibacterial agent.

Mineral Concentration per liter	Sulfate	Sulfite	Sulfide	Magnesium	Calcium
Sharon Springs	1490	18	18	363	773
Beppu (Japan)	343.3	0	0.1	18.5	0.6
Tokushima (Japan)	485	0	11.4	29	10
Kisarazu (Japan)	606	0	8.8	34.3	0

온천에 가장 유의한 성분은 무엇일까요?

온천에서 가장 유의한 성분은 원하는 치료 효과나 건강 효과에 따라 달라질 수 있습니다. 황산염 (Sulfate), 아황산염 (Sulfite), 황화물 (Sulfide) 각각의 역할은 다음과 같습니다.

황산염 (SO42-): 가장 유의함

- 온천에서의 역할: 황산염은 온천에서 흔히 발견되며, 치료 효과로 잘 알려져 있습니다. 마그네슘 황산염이나 칼슘 황산염이 포함된 황산염 함유 물은 다음과 같은 효과가 있다고 여겨집니다:
 - 습진이나 건선과 같은 피부 질환 완화.
 - 간 해독 작용 촉진.
 - 혈액 순환 개선 및 염증 감소.
 - 관절 및 근육 통증 완화.
- 온천의 예: 엘스 소금 (은 황산염 화합물), 스파 치료에 자주 사용됩니다.

Company	Nostalgia History Book	H2H	St. Peter Hospital	Phoenix Lab	Crawford	Bowman
Year	1850	2006	2015	2016	2016	2024
Temple Sulfate	1650	1490	1500	1490	1510	1440
Well Sulfate	1443	1380	-	1510	1490	1440
Temple Sulfate open to air 24hr	-	-	1450	-	-	-
Temple Sulfate heated to 140	-	-	1520	-	-	-
Temple Sulfate heated to 212	-	-	1450	-	-	-

아황산염 (SO32-): 일반적으로 덜 유의함

- 온천에서의 역할: 아황산염은 안정성이 낮아 자연 온천에서 많이 발견되지 않습니다.

황화물 (S2-): 잠재적으로 유의함

- 온천에서의 역할: 황화물은 많은 자연 온천에서 나는 특유의 유황 냄새(짙은 달걀 냄새)를 유발하며, 다음과 같은 건강 효과가 있다고 알려져 있습니다:
 - 피부 질환 개선, 관절염 통증 완화, 심신 이완 촉진.
 - 천연 항균제로 작용 가능.

Mineral Concentration per Resort	Sulfate	Sulfite	Sulfide	Magnesium	Calcium
Sharon Springs	1490	18	18	363	773
Beppu (Japan)	343.3	0	0.1	18.5	0.6
Tokicko (Japan)	485	0	11.4	29	70
Musetsu (Japan)	606	0	8.8	34.3	0

12



WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS (DRAFT)

All results provided in mg/L or as noted. Results in bold exceed designated guidance levels.

PARAMETER	DOH PART 5, [SUBPART 5-1] mg/L (unless otherwise indicated)	SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION			
		SULPHUR SPRING #1	SULPHUR SPRING #2	MAGNESIUM SPRING	EYEWASH SPRING
HARDNESS (CaCO3)	NE	1690 mg/L	1670 mg/L	1610 mg/L	1630 mg/L
ALKALINITY (CaCO3)	NE	215 mg/L	232 mg/L	226 mg/L	222 mg/L
CHLORIDE	250	33.2 mg/L	36.00 mg/L	16.5 mg/L	21.6 mg/L
CHLORINE RESIDUAL	0.2	<0.02 mg/L	<0.02 mg/L	<0.02 mg/L	<0.02 mg/L
COLOR, APPARENT	16 CU	<1 CU	<1 CU	<1 CU	<0.02 mg/L
CORROSIONITY	NE	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
LANGMUIR INDEX	NE	0.034 pH units	0.0995 pH units	1.10 pH units	1.03 pH units
FLUORIDE	2.2	1.01 mg/L	1.00 V	1.05 mg/L	0.97 mg/L
FREE CHLORINE	<0.4	<0.02 mg/L	<0.02 mg/L	<0.02 mg/L	<0.02 mg/L
NITRATE AS NITROGEN	10	<0.05 mg/L	<0.05 mg/L	<0.05 mg/L	<0.05 mg/L
ODOR AT 60 DEGREES C ¹	3 Units	40 T.O.N.	40 T.O.N.	40 T.O.N.	21 O.N.
PH	6.5-8.5 SU	7.69 pH units	7.69 pH units	7.91 pH units	7.84 pH units
SULFATE ¹	250	1510 mg/L	1480 mg/L	1310 mg/L	1400 mg/L
SULFIDE	NE	4.94 mg/L	5.05 mg/L	0.59 mg/L	0.04 mg/L
TOT. DISS. SOLIDS ¹	500	2400 mg/L	2400 mg/L	2200 mg/L	2300 mg/L
TURBIDITY	5 NTU	<0.20 NTU	0.2 NTU	0.32 NTU	0.32 NTU

Notes:

Guidance levels based on NYSDOH Drinking Water Regulations Part 5, Subpart 5-1 Public Water Systems
 ND = Not Detected NA = Not Analyzed/ Not Applicable NE = Not Established D = Results for Dilution U = Analyzed for but not detected
 1. Exceeds Secondary Goal
 Blue bold and shaded indicates exceedance of applicable regulatory criteria
 T.O.N. = Threshold Odor Number

C&A Job # 4678.00

H2H
Bowman

A full service analytical research laboratory offering solutions to environmental concerns

Client Name: Bowman Consulting
 Address: 174 River Street Troy NY
 send report to: John Lanza @ Bowman.com
 Client Phone # 518 208-4461
 Client PO # 320213-01-001
 Client Email: john.lanza@bowman.com
 Client PO # 320213-01-001
 Samples Name: Dylon Working
 Samples Signature: [Signature]

AES Sample Number	Client Sample Identification & Location	Date Sampled	Time A-ann P-ann	Sample Type Matrix	Filter	Preserve	Analysis
W21	Well	10-15	3:30	Water	1	Y	Sulfate
W22	Well	10-15	3:30	Water	1	N	Sulfate
W23	Well	10-15	3:30	Water	1	N	Sulfate
T21	Temple	10-15	3:00	Water	1	Y	Sulfate
T22	Temple	10-15	3:00	Water	1	N	Sulfate
T23	Temple	10-15	3:00	Water	1	N	Sulfate

Sample Location	Sample Date	Sulfate (mg/L)	Sulfite (mg/L)	Sulfide (mg/L)
Well Spring	11/17/2006	1380	1.5	0.89
Well Spring	10/15/2024	1440	15	0.16
Temple Spring	11/17/2006	1490	18.0	18.0
Temple Spring	10/15/2024	1440	20	ND (1.0)

FedEx UPS Client? AES Other:

Turnaround Time Requester: Standard

NOTE: Samples received after 2:30pm are considered next business day.

Released by (Signature): <u>[Signature]</u>	Received by (Signature):	Date:	Time:
Released by (Signature): <u>[Signature]</u>	Received by (Signature):	Date:	Time:
Released by (Signature): <u>[Signature]</u>	Received by (Signature):	Date:	Time:

Property Preserved: Y / N

Received Within Holding Times: Y / N

Notes: Chilled Chilling Bagun

Custody Seal Intact: Y / N

↑ (C)



Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
597 East Middle Turnpike, P.O. Box 370, Manchester, CT 06045
Tel: (860) 645-1102 Fax: (860) 645-0823

FOR: Airt. Ms. Melissa Peritz
Crawford & Associates Eng. P.C.
441 Route 9 Suite 200 Flinders Bldg
Hudson, NY 12534



Analysis Report

August 12, 2016

Sample Information
Matrix: DRINKING WATER
Location Code: CRAWFORD
Rush Request: Standard
P.O.#: 4678.0

Custody Information
Collected by: MP
Received by: LK
Analyzed by: see 'By' below

Date Time
08/03/16 10:00
08/03/16 17:33

SGD ID: GBN85845
Phoenix ID: BNB5845

Laboratory Data

Parameter	Result	RU	DIL	Units	DW	Sec	Date/Time	By	Reference
Hardness (CaCO3)	1680	0.1	1	mg/L			08/03/16	E200.7	
Alkalinity-CaCO3	215	20.0	1	mg/L			08/04/16	RREG SM23208-97	
Chloride	33.2	3.0	1	mg/L		250	08/04/16	BSGD E300.0	
Chlorine Residual	< 0.02	0.02	1	mg/L			08/03/16	SM18-20 2150B	
Color Apparent	< 1	1	1	Color Units			08/03/16	DRK08 SM21208-01	
Corrosivity	Negative	1	1	mg/L			08/03/16	DRK08 SM21208-01	
Fluoride	1.01	0.20	2	mg/L			08/03/16	BSFG E300.2	
Free Chlorine	< 0.02	0.02	1	mg/L			08/03/16	OCI SM23208-05	
Lead	0.854	0.05	1	mg/L			08/04/16	BSGD E300.0	
Lead as Nitrogen	< 0.05	0.05	1	mg/L			08/04/16	BSGD E300.0	
Nitrate as Nitrogen	40	1	1	mg/L		3	08/03/16	SM21208-01	
Oil at 60 Degrees C	0.10	1	1	mg/L			08/04/16	BSGD E300.0	
Oil at 60 Degrees C exceeds Secondary Goal ***	0.10	1	1	mg/L			08/04/16	BSGD E300.0	
pH	8.0	1	1	pH Units			08/03/16	RREG SM18-20 2150B	
Sulfide	1.50	150	50	mg/L		250	08/04/16	BSFG E300.0	
Sulfide exceeds Secondary Goal ***	1.50	150	50	mg/L			08/04/16	BSFG E300.0	
Turbidity	2400	4.94	15	mg/L		500	08/03/16	KH SM23208-01	
Turbidity exceeds Secondary Goal ***	2400	4.94	15	mg/L			08/03/16	KH SM23208-01	
Vanadium	< 0.20	0.20	1	mg/L			08/03/16	X SM21208-01	
Silver	0.0056	0.005	1	mg/L			08/04/16	RS E200.7	
Arsenic	< 0.001	0.001	1	mg/L			08/04/16	RS E200.7	
Barium	< 0.001	0.001	1	mg/L			08/04/16	RS E200.7	
Cadmium	0.001	0.001	100	mg/L			08/04/16	RS E200.7	
Cerium	< 0.001	0.001	1	mg/L			08/04/16	RS E200.7	
Chromium	< 0.002	0.002	1	mg/L			08/04/16	RS E200.7	
Copper	< 0.01	0.01	1	mg/L			08/04/16	RS E200.7	
Iron	< 0.0002	0.0002	1	mg/L			08/04/16	RS E200.7	
Mercury	< 0.0002	0.0002	1	mg/L			08/04/16	RS E200.7	

↑ (D)

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY

Kevin Lee
21 Grand Ave Suite 603
Paltadesa Park, NJ 07650

Printed On: 10/26/2015
Sample ID: AU13165
Data Received: 09/15/2015
Time Received: 13:30
Date Financed: 10/26/2015
PO Number: Your/Nil

Page 1 of 3

Customer: Kevin Lee
Owner: Kevin Lee
Sample Loc: Sharon Springs Reasons
Sample Pt: sulfur spring existing water
Water Source: Spring
Chemical: No
Field Residual Chlorine: No

Collected Date: 09/15/2015
Collected Time: 00:00
Collected By: KEVIN LEE
Receiver Temp: 14 C see note 1
Probably: Yes
Grab/Comp: Grab

Laboratory Report

Test	Result	MCL	Qualifiers	Units	Method Used	Analyt/Analysis Date
Color	< 5	15	T	NTU	SM 18-21 2120A	BPC 9/15/2015
Turbidity	0.50	5	T	NTU	EPA 180.1 Rev/2.0	BPC 9/15/2015
Oil	Sulfide/100	3	X	TON	SM18-20 2150B	BPC 9/15/2015
pH	6.3		HZ	Std units	SM18-21 4500-H-B	BPC 9/15/2015
Alkalinity, Total (CaCO3)	216		AT	mg/L	SM23208	MBF 9/16/2015
Nitrate as N	0.09	10.0	T	mg/L	EPA300.1	NSS 9/22/2015
Iron	< 0.05	0.30		mg/L	SM3111B	NSS 9/22/2015
Manganese	0.03	0.30		mg/L	SM3111B	NSS 9/22/2015
Chloride	33	250	TX	mg/L	EPA300.1	NSS 9/22/2015
Nitrate as N	1500	250		mg/L	SM3111B	NSS 9/22/2015
Sulfide	22.2		M-	mg/L	SM3111B	NSS 9/22/2015
Fluoride	0.80	2.2		mg/L	EPA300.1	KL 9/16/2015
Arsenic	0.0044	0.010	M+	mg/L	SM3111B	BP 9/16/2015
Lead	0.0054	2.0		mg/L	SM3111B	BP 9/16/2015
Barium	< 0.0010	0.01		mg/L	SM3111B	SUB- 10/14/2015
Chromium	< 0.0050	0.05		mg/L	SM3111B	SUB- 10/14/2015
Chlorine Residual, Free	< 0.02	0.05		mg/L	SM3111B	NSS 9/22/2015
Chromium	< 0.01	1.3		mg/L	SM3111B	BP 9/22/2015
Copper	0.83	0.015		mg/L	SM 18-21 3111B	NSS 10/17/2015
Magnesium	< 0.0002	0.020		mg/L	EPA245.1 Rev.3.0	NSS 10/17/2015
Mercury	1.57			mg/L	SM 18-21 3111B	NSS 10/17/2015
Vanadium	0.002	0.050	M-	mg/L	SM43113B	SUB- 10/14/2015
Silver	< 0.0100	0.10		mg/L	SM43113B	SUB- 10/14/2015
Zinc	< 0.01	5.0		mg/L	SM3111B	NSS 10/6/2015
Corrosivity Result@20C	-0.28		HZ	@20C	SM 18-19 2330	CHR 10/6/2015
Chlorine Residual, Total	< 0.05		HZ	mg/L	SM4500 CF	CHR 9/16/2015
Chlorine Residual, Total	< 0.05		HZ	mg/L	SM4500 CF	CHR 9/16/2015
Sulfide	6.8			mg/L	SM4500-S E	BP 9/17/2015
Dissolved Solids, Total	2570	500	X	mg/L	SM 18-21 2540C	BP 9/17/2015
Hardness, Ca	1460			mg/L	SM2340C	MBF 9/17/2015

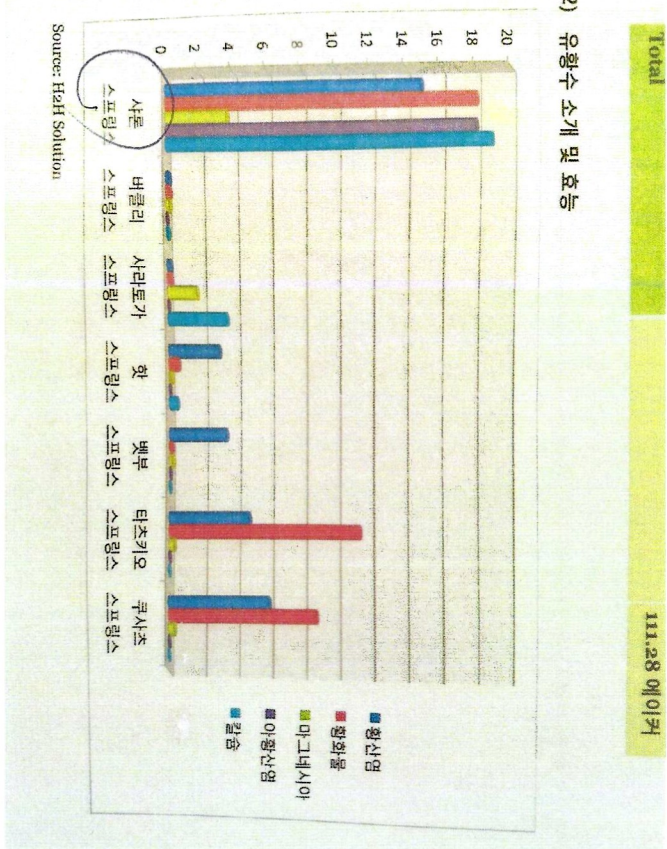


Mineral Concentration per Resort	Sulfate	Sulfite	Sulfide	Magnesium	Calcium
Sharon Springs	1490	18	18	363	773
Beppui (Japan)	343.3	0	0.1	18.5	0.6
Tukioka (Japan)	485	0	11.4	29	10
Kusatsu (Japan)	606	0	8.8	34.3	0

Sharon Springs Inc Imperial Sulfur Spa Resort

Business Plan

2) 유향수 소개 및 효능



수질개선용 미네랄

World's Best Sulfur Water

	Sulfate	Sulphite	Sulphide	Calcium	Magnesium
Sharon Springs	1490	18	18	773	363
Kasusetsu Springs (Japan's Best Spring)	606	0	8.8	0	34.3
Tsuikoka Springs (Japan's Highest Sulfur Spring)	485	0	11.4	10	29
Bethon Springs	343	0	0.87	0.6	18.5
Dogo Springs	18	0	1.5	135	4
Yellow Stone Springs	301	0	0	830	12

12

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SHARON SPRINGS WATERS

By Frederick W. Schwartz, Ph. D. - Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.
 HYPOTHETICAL FORM OF COMBINATION IN PARTS PER MILLION
 Temperature of water 3 Deg. C.

Temperature of Water 9 Deg. C	White Sulphur	(Hardner Magnestic Calcic	Eye Water
Ammonium Chloride.....	1.1	0.7	0.3
Potassium Chloride.....	8.5	33.1	4.0
Sodium Chloride.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithium Chloride.....	5.1	27.8	17.0
Sodium Sulphate.....	83.9	223.1	69.9
Magnesium Sulphate.....	362.8	141.2	219.1
Calcium Sulphate.....	1287.4	1443.1	1446.1
Calcium Sulphite.....	3.3	1.6	0.5
Calcium Hydrosulphide.....	0.3	0.5	0.2
Calcium Bicarbonate.....	772.9	450.9	448.6
Calcium Phosphate.....	0.0	Trace	0.0
Iron and Aluminum Oxides.....	2.0	2.4	1.4
Silica.....	3.2	19.0	10.0
Total Solids.....	2530.5	2343.4	2217.1
Carbon Dioxide Gas.....	11.7	9.6	1.8
Cubic centrimtrs per liter.....			
Hydrogen Sulphide Gas.....	11.3	0.4	0.3
Cubic centimeters per liter.....	3200	3700	3800
Bacteria per cubic centimeter.....	None	None	None
Bacillus Coli Communis.....			

2/20/23

Well Springs

SW 1912



Roger Ingraham (1939) is assisting a patient unable to enter a tub without help. Invalids could be lowered into the sulphur water by use of a canvas sling operated by a...



Dr. Leiland O. White and attendants are giving "patient" Jennette Eschman MacBride a demonstration of a sulphur steam bath (1939).

Dr. Vassar, with the best-arts style White Sulphur Temple that replaced an earlier one. Artist, Vera Elserichov, presented this oil painting to Mayor Samuel Kadlo (1972). Given to the Sharon Historical Society by his daughter, Howell Kadlo.



*Eye Water
yambwv*



A DIPLOMA AND SILVER MEDAL AWARDED THE "SHARON SANATORIUM" AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION IN 1900. The "SHARON SANATORIUM" consists of the Celebrated White Sulphur Spring and Bathing Establishment. SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

1-2 22. 2011



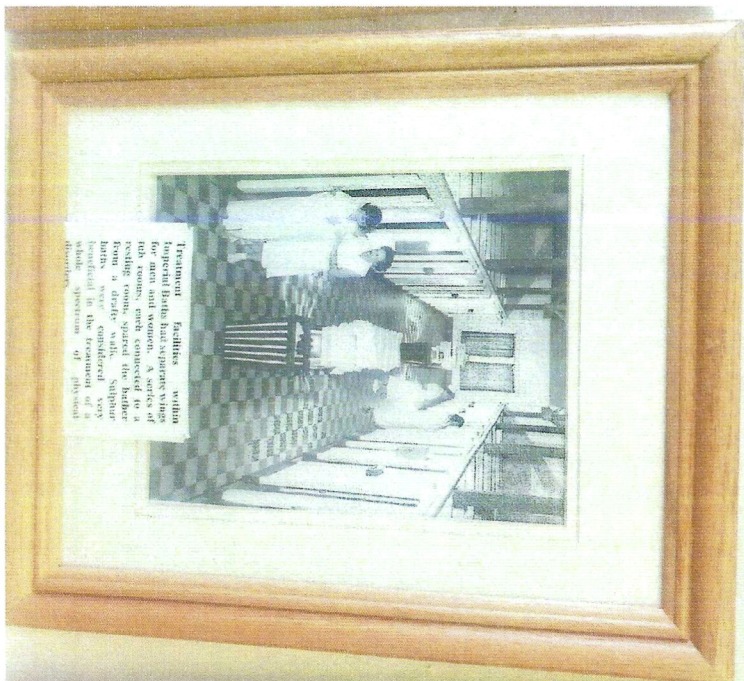
Helen Wainwright (1939)
 was photographed
 demonstrating the Direct
 Inhalation treatment.
 Breathing vapor through
 this glass cone delivered the
 sulphur directly to the
 throat and lungs.

2009 gas → lung treatment.



Arthritic patients sat in the mud
 chair for Hot Mud Pack
 treatments. Pictured is Lebonna
 Macbride receiving a
 mud pack administered by
 Roger Ingraham (1939).

*Hot mud skin treatment
 - 2009*



Treatment facilities within
 Imperial Bldg had separate wings
 for men and women. A series of
 rooms, each connected to a
 central hallway, housed patients.
 From a dark wall, the gurney
 beds were considered very
 helpful in the treatment of a
 chronic system of illness.



The bathing quarters provided the
 patient with a private space. The
 showers had built-in
 benches for armrested patients
 and were given as a constant
 reminder that for their recovery
 progress, they were given the
 highest quality care. The
 patient was able to receive a
 massage.

Active patients were in the ward
 and were given the highest quality
 care. The patient was able to
 receive a massage.



CLEANSE YOUR LUNGS
CLEAR YOUR SKIN
SOOTHE YOUR NERVES

AND
IMPROVE YOUR BATH

WITH A BOTTLE OF
PINE NEEDLE EXTRACT

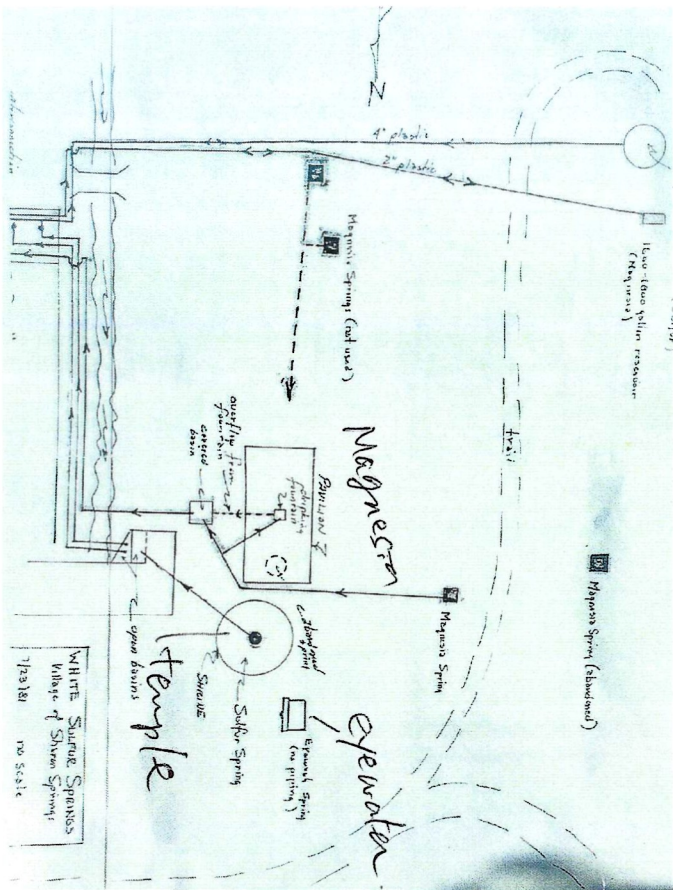
IMPORTED
FROM THE BLACK FORESTS OF GERMANY

Half gallons \$3.75
In gallon cans \$7.00
TAKE A QUANTITY WITH YOU WHEN YOU LEAVE
AND ENJOY IT IN YOUR HOME.

YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY IT

ONCE YOU TRY IT

1896 (M.H.M. 2-271)



SCHOHARIE COUNTY
 Department of Health
 SCHOHARIE, NEW YORK 12157 TEL: 518/295-8174, 7285
 MEMORANDUM

Contains information on piping etc. etc.

TO: File
 FROM: Carl J. Stefanik, P.E.
 Administrator
 SUBJECT: White Sulfur Springs
 Village of Sharon Springs

DATE: 8-14-81

The water supplies serving the White Sulfur Springs, Village of Sharon Springs, consist of the Eyewash, Sulfur, and the Magnesia springs.

Eyewash Spring
 The Eyewash Spring consists of a single basin and overflow with no piping or distribution system. In a single basin set in the base of rock with a cover slightly less than 20 gpm. Its yield at peak flow is estimated to be slightly less than 20 gpm.

Sulfur Spring
 The Sulfur Spring emanates from a deep cavern in rock directly below the "shrine". Its diameter is about 10', the depth unknown, and the estimated yield of 96 gpm. Water from the spring flows from a basin or reservoir located within a seepage house. From the position of the basin located outside to the bathhouse, water is pumped, through the pump house, two 40-45 gpm pumps to the bathhouse, sulfur baths in the Adler Hotel, and a covered partially underground reservoir (alleged to be 365,000 gallon capacity, 20' deep).

The pumps are usually used separately and/or alternately depending on demand. The 45 gpm Marlow pumps to the reservoir; the 40-45 gpm Adler pumps to the Adler. There are no controls on the reservoir level; when it overflows the pumps are shut off.
 Water is used for drinking only at the shrine where it is dipped from the bubbling spring.

Magnesia Spring
 The source of the Magnesia Spring is located on the hill directly below the pavilion. It flows by gravity to the drinking fountain and a covered concrete basin. Overflows from the fountain goes into the concrete bathhouse or to the basin the water is pumped, through the pump house, to overflow 20' or 25' above ground 1600-180' steel storage tank. A 30 gpm pump is used.
 Date: 8/14/81

Imperial Bath House Renovation Project - Historical Photos

