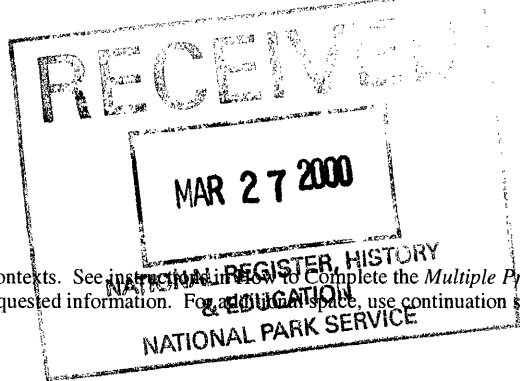


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

Cover



This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions to complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For applications, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area, Saratoga Springs, New York

B. Associated Historic Contexts

1. Prehistoric Period (9500 BC to AD 1609)
2. Historic Period (AD 1609-1950)

C. Form Prepared by

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 organization Skidmore Archaeological Survey date November 15, 1999
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Edited by: Linda M. Garofalini, Historic Preservation Program Analyst
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D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR part 60 and the secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (See continuation sheet for additional comments)

J.W. Acker Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation 18 January '00
 Signature and title of certifying official Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
 State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Edson H. Beall 5/1/2000
 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

	<u>Page Numbers</u>
E. Statement of Historic Contexts	E-1
1. Prehistoric Period (9500 BC – AD 1609)	E-3
<i>a. The Paleo-Indians, 9500-8000 BC</i>	E-3
<i>b. The Archaic Cultures, 8000-1000 BC</i>	E-4
<i>c. Early and Middle Woodland Cultures, 1000 BC - AD 1000</i>	E-5
<i>d. Late Woodland to Contact Period Cultures, AD 1000-1609+</i>	E-7
2. Historic Period (AD 1609-1950).....	E-8
<i>a. Indian-European Contact, 1609-1780</i>	E-8
<i>b. Early Euro-American Settlement, 1780-1820</i>	E-10
<i>c. Nineteenth Century Lake Houses and Leisure, 1820-1900</i>	E-13
<i>d. Twentieth Century Lake Houses and Leisure, 1920-1950</i>	E-15
F. Associated Property Types	F-1
1. Prehistoric Period (9500 BC- AD 1609).....	F-1
<i>a. Residential Sites (including Seasonal Residential Sites, Residential Sites with Storage Features, Residential Sites with Elongate Wigwam-Type Dwellings)</i>	F-2
<i>b. Repeated Logistical Camps</i>	F-3
<i>c. Situational “Emergency” Sites (including short term camps and caches)</i>	F-4
<i>d. Lithic Manufacturing Sites</i>	F-5
<i>e. Fish Weirs</i>	F-5
<i>f. Burial Ritual Sites</i>	F-6
<i>g. Garden Sites (including areas associated with residential sites as well as dispersed garden sites)</i>	F-7
2. Historic Period (AD 1609-1950).....	F-8
<i>a. Native American Seasonal Sites, c.1609 – c.1800</i>	F-8
<i>b. Farmstead Sites, 1780 – 1820</i>	F-9
<i>c. Cemeteries</i>	F-10
<i>d. Leisure and Recreation Sites (Taverns, Restaurants, Hotels, Casinos, Estate Homes)</i>	F-11
G. Geographical Data	G-1
H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods	H-1
I. Major Bibliographic References	I-1

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 1

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Introduction

The City of Saratoga Springs is within the County of Saratoga, located in the northeastern section of New York State (Figure 1). The name Saratoga is derived from an Iroquois term, although its meaning is unclear and several possible interpretations have been discussed (Beauchamp 1893). Historically, Saratoga referred to a region within modern Saratoga and Washington Counties, as well as a stretch along the Hudson River at modern Schuylerville (named "Old Saratoga" during the mid-late eighteenth century), and a 1708 land patent. The two 1777 Battles of Saratoga were fought on lands ten to fifteen miles east and southeast of the modern City of Saratoga Springs. Saratoga Springs is named for the numerous local fault and low, limestone escarpment running through the city.

Saratoga Springs is a small city with several significant educational, cultural and recreational assets. These include Skidmore College (a small, private, liberal arts college), the thorough-bred racing season at the Saratoga flat track, the Saratoga Performing Arts Center (summer home of the New York City Ballet and Philadelphia Orchestra), and the National Museum of Dance. The City borders Saratoga Lake, which provides water sports and vacationing.

The Saratoga Battlefield National Historic Site and other attractions are located nearby. As a result, tourism has long been an important local industry, and a vibrant main street (Broadway) shopping district is supported by the large number of visitors. The extensive preservation and maintenance of local historic properties (primarily nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings and landscapes) which provides much of the built environment for shoppers and tourists, also promotes Saratoga Springs as a specific destination for history tourism. Several National Register of Historic Places buildings and districts have been listed within the City, including the Broadway Historic District, the Casino-Congress Park-Circular Street Historic District, The Drink Hall, the East Side Historic District, Franklin Square Historic District, Pure Oil Gas Station, Saratoga Spa State Park District, the Hiram Charles Todd House, the United States Post Office building, the Union Avenue Historic District, and the Petrified Sea Gardens (NHL).

The Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek archaeological study area



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 2

Environment

The Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Study Area lies within an environmentally rich area with well drained, sandy plateaus and terraces overlooking extensive wetlands, streams, ponds, and lakes. The plateau between Lake Lonely and Saratoga Lake is a kame terrace that was formed when sand was deposited by glacial melt waters flowing between ice blocks. The melting of the ice blocks created Lake Lonely and Saratoga Lake (Cushing and Ruedeman 1914:15). Soils on the plateau are well-drained brown or slightly yellowish brown sand with loose, bright yellow sand subsoil which becomes yellowish gray with depth. Small, rounded gravel may be present in all layers (Maxon 1919:31-32).

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 3

Drainage involves a complex of streams that flow eventually to the Hudson River via Fish Creek. Bog Meadow Brook runs from the northwestern corner of the district through Bear Swamp and into Lake Lonely. Lake Lonely empties into Kayaderosseras Creek via Little lake Creek, which flows through a marshy area into Saratoga Lake. Owl Pond, a small kettle lake, is just west of Lake Lonely. Most of the northeastern section of the project area consists of terraces bordering Fish Creek. A small intermittent stream flows into Fish Creek in the northeast corner of the project area. Historically, and no doubt prehistorically, Fish and Kayaderosseras Creeks were known for spring runs of herring, shad, and alewife. Before the introduction of a variety of non-native species such as black bass, pickerel and muskellunge, Saratoga Lake was an important trout fishery (James P. Walsh, personal communication).

Forests in the region are northern hardwood types featuring components of the oak-chestnut and maple-beech-hemlock regions (Shelford 1963). The oak-chestnut forest follows Fish Creek from the Hudson Valley to Saratoga Lake reflecting the extension into the hinterlands of a more southern climate and richer environment, characteristic of the Hudson valley (Bender and Curtin 1990). The maple-beech-hemlock forest is found at higher elevations within the region, although on sandy, upland soils other forest types may predominate depending upon local conditions of drainage and climate. White pine is a significant constituent if relatively recent disturbance by fire or timbering has occurred. On the sandy plateau between Lakes Lonely and Saratoga, oak is predominant in the mature forest.

The built environment is now dominated by a combination of mid-twentieth century cottages and new, extensive, residential subdivisions comprised of single family homes and condominiums. There is also a boat launch, several restaurants, small businesses, and older private homes. Woods and fields continue to exist in places. A large area within the 1990s Waters Edge planned unit development is regulated by the city as an archaeological park or conservation area where potential future construction is severely limited.

Historic Contexts

1. Prehistoric Period (9500 BC – AD 1609)

In New York State the prehistoric period is divided into three major cultural-historical divisions, the Paleo-Indian, Archaic and Woodland. These are further subdivided into subperiods and phases associated with features of environmental adaptation, subsistence, technology or other characteristics.

a. The Paleo-Indians, 9500 – 8000 BC

The Paleo-Indian is the earliest period of Northeastern U. S. prehistory. Paleo-Indian cultures were adapted to a late glacial environment, likely hunting caribou and possibly other species, such as mastodon, now locally or globally extinct. The Paleo-Indian way of life seems to have involved mobility over long distances in order to procure food. The earliest Paleo-Indians produced chipped stone artifact assemblages with a diversity of specialized implements, including characteristic fluted or "Clovis" points. At the end of the Paleo-Indian period, similar points, usually lanceolate in outline but without the flutes or channels on the blade faces, replaced the fluted points. These unfluted points are often referred to as Plano points, as they are most common in the central, plains region of North America.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 4

Paleo-Indian sites have been [REDACTED] and elsewhere in Saratoga County (Funk and Walsh 1988; Levine 1989). [REDACTED] but based on topography, water resources, and environmental history, Paleo-Indian sites are expected to occur there.

b. The Archaic Cultures, 8000 – 1000 BC

By 10,000 years ago the world's temperature had warmed sufficiently for a variety of trees to migrate north, reestablishing forests. As the climate continued to ameliorate, more deciduous tree species became abundant, producing more nuts and browse for the species hunted by ancient Native Americans. Notable among these species are deer, turkey, and the now extinct passenger pigeon. It is likely that the territories of the hunting and gathering bands decreased as natural productivity increased and as the bands, therefore, could be more sedentary, living at fewer sites for longer periods of time. A succession of Indian cultures adapted to this improving situation, and readapted when the climate turned colder and wetter about 1000 BC.

The earlier hunting and gathering adaptations to the temperate forest, before the invention of pottery, are called Archaic cultures. The Archaic is divided into three subperiods, Early (8000-6000 years BC), Middle (6000-4000 BC), and Late (4000-1000 BC). The period 1800-1000 BC is often referred to as the Transitional (Funk 1976; Ritchie 1969) or Terminal Archaic (Kraft 1986; Snow 1980). These divisions generally coincide with distinctive artifacts, especially projectile point types. The Early Archaic period shares characteristics such as small population size with the Paleo-Indian period, and together with the Paleo-Indian forms the human dimension of change from Pleistocene to Holocene ecologies (Cleland 1976). Small, mobile Early Archaic populations adapted to an environment with few nut bearing trees and fish poor waters. They were probably attracted to wetlands for aquatic resources as well as stands of oak, where deer would be more found. Early Archaic bifurcate base projectile points dating to about 8000-8500 BP have been documented at the Arrowhead Casino site by James Walsh (1977), and are reported by Michael Stoika from a site known as the Three Brothers site (notes on file, Skidmore College and New York State Museum). Other, similar projectile points from local sites have been identified in private collections, although it is not always possible to relate these artifacts directly to the project area. Early Archaic period projectile points types, such as Palmer and Kirk corner notched, have also been found in the collections of avocational archaeologists.

Cultures of the Middle Archaic period (6000-4000 BP) occupied a land richer in resources as deciduous forests became more fully established, and the increasing stabilization of coastlines and stream gradients, along with ameliorating temperatures, allowed richer aquatic communities to develop. Collectors have found Middle Archaic Neville points in or near the study area. Numerous Neville type points found [REDACTED] the study area are in the Louis Follette collection at Skidmore College. Otter Creek side-notched points are also found in the study area. This type recurrently has been radiocarbon dated between 4000-4600 BC in the northeast. Assemblages dominated by this projectile point type may be regarded as of Middle Archaic age, and may also to indicate a "proto-Laurentian" or initial phase of the Late Archaic Laurentian tradition (Funk 1993).

Relatively modern climatic conditions were reached by 4000 BC. As a consequence, after this time, Late Archaic cultures seem to have exploited smaller, though richer territories. Artifacts associated with the Late Archaic are among the most frequent artifacts found in institutional and private collections, including well-documented, excavated collections from [REDACTED] James Walsh (1977) has described Late Archaic period, River phase occupations dating to 3500-4000 years ago from [REDACTED]

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 5

The record of exchange of exotic materials during the Late Archaic period includes small amounts of copper from the Great Lakes and marine shell from the Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake, and Long Island regions. A copper awl has been recovered from the Late Archaic period occupations [REDACTED] (Walsh 1977).

The Laurentian Tradition and the River Phase, 3000-1500 BC: Recurrent sequences of Late Archaic projectile point types are found at stratified archaeological sites in the [REDACTED]. The recurrent sequence of different styles and stone chipping traditions indicates the succession over time of two major cultural traditions, the Laurentian and the Small Stemmed Point traditions. The time frame of changes in the sequence is approximately 3000 BC-1500 BC (5000 BP-3500 BP). The Arrowhead Casino site has shown an important, rare example of this sequence. [REDACTED] a variety of Laurentian Tradition projectile point types such as Otter Creek, Vosburg, Brewerton side notched and Brewerton eared notched are on the average stratigraphically deeper than a large number of Normanskill type points, the key diagnostic of the River phase of the Small Stemmed Point tradition (Walsh 1977).

The Laurentian Tradition and River Phase have been associated with two essentially different temperate forest adaptations by Snow (1980): the Lake Forest Archaic and Mast Forest Archaic, respectively. In addition to artifact assemblage differences, Snow indicates that the Mast Forest Archaic shows a broader subsistence orientation to a large variety of species, particularly plant species, than the Lake Forest Archaic. Funk (1976) finds a low incidence of River phase settlements or camps with lacustrine associations. However, sites in the study area seem to show evidence of the River phase adaptation not identified elsewhere. This evidence therefore is important for understanding the total settlement pattern of the River phase. Moreover, important comparisons can be made between the River phase and the Laurentian tradition. While the River Phase is strongly represented at [REDACTED] prehistoric site (Walsh 1977), evidence of Laurentian Tradition occupation has been found recurrently along [REDACTED] including the apparently single component [REDACTED] (Walsh 1996).

The Transitional or Terminal Archaic, 1800-1000 BC: At the end of the Late Archaic period, during an interval referred to as the Transitional or Terminal Archaic period (1800-1000 BC), exchange across regional and subregional boundaries greatly increased. Terminal Archaic exchange usually involved chipped stone bifaces and projectile points made from quarry sources in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and southern New England. In fact, distinct patterns seem to characterize this trade, with Pennsylvania jaspers and rhyolites being the materials most often entering the Hudson, upper Delaware, Susquehanna, and Genesee valleys (Ritchie 1971; Funk 1976; Kinsey *et al.* 1972; Trubowitz 1977; Curtin 1984).

Another important stone material exchanged over long distances during the Transitional period is carved steatite or "soapstone" (talc schist), made into usually flat bottomed, lugged bowls. The identified sources of steatite occur in southern Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Near the end of this period, and seemingly at the same time that stone bowls were being produced, baked clay pottery was introduced from the south.

c. Early and Middle Woodland Cultures, 1000 BC - AD 1000

Archaeologists identify the introduction of pottery (invented along the Atlantic coast in the southern United States) as the beginning of a new era, the Woodland period. The earliest pottery is believed to have been used to stew nut-based meals featuring hickory nuts and walnuts, and to render nut oil available as a fat-rich food.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 6

Pottery significantly improved the efficiency of food preparation, helping to buffer against subsistence stresses possibly caused by the cooling climate, or population growth, an effect of increasingly settled life.

The first five hundred years of the Early Woodland period (1000 BC – 1 BC) in the Hudson valley, as in other coastal and eastern valley areas, features a culture referred to as the Orient phase. Orient phase projectile points that are similar to, although narrower than Terminal Archaic period Susquehanna Broad points (Kraft 1986). The inclusion of the Orient phase in the Early Woodland period is a revision of earlier chronology (Funk 1976; Ritchie 1969) by authors such as Snow (1980), Kraft (1986) and Bender and Curtin (1990), based upon radiocarbon dating and the occurrence of Early Woodland type ceramics in Orient phase sites. Walsh (1977) has described Orient phase occupations dating to approximately 2500 years ago at the Arrowhead Casino site. At other sites in the Hudson valley, Orient points have been found in association with an early pottery type, Vinette 1. The archaeological collection recovered by Hartgen Archeological Associates ahead of sewer construction at the Arrowhead Road site includes at least one example of Vinette 1 pottery (in the collection curated by the New York State Museum). Another Early Woodland culture, the Meadowood phase, also employed Vinette 1 pottery, but traces of this culture are slim in eastern New York. Nonetheless, evidence of the Meadowood phase has been documented at the Dennis site near Albany (c. 30 miles south of the project area), where the Meadowood phase seems to post-date the Orient phase based upon stratigraphic evidence (Funk 1976). Funk (1976) indicates that during the Meadowood phase chipped stone material was traded into the upper Hudson valley from sources in western New York. But on a broader geographic scale, radiocarbon dates associated with both phases overlap significantly, indicating that these cultures were at least partly contemporaneous. If they were contemporaneous, then the two cultures may have had different adaptations, or at least used the landscape in different ways. For example, even with similar adaptations, the Meadowood culture might have incorporated the upper Hudson in a hunting and gathering strategy involving extended mobility away from a home territory, while populations of the Orient culture made a home within the upper valley.

Alternatively, even though more broadly contemporary, the two cultures may have occupied the upper Hudson region in succession. If the latter process occurred, the evidence from the Dennis site suggests that Meadowood phase settlements may have followed the Orient phase in the upper Hudson valley. However, paucity of data in the region precludes evaluation of these alternative hypotheses. The Orient phase component at the Arrowhead Casino site is thus an extremely important resource for testing ideas of human settlement and land use strategies in this part of eastern North America during the Early Woodland period.

Other terminal Early Woodland (or incipient Middle Woodland) cultures are the Bushkill and Middlesex phases. However, the Bushkill phase is not identified in the upper Hudson drainage, while evidence of the Middlesex phase, although present, may pertain to a mortuary program associated with the Meadowood phase or other Early to Middle Woodland cultures (Curtin, Anderson and Lloyd 1994; Snow 1980).

The Middle Woodland period (AD 1-1000) shows continued long distance exchange, although perhaps with varying strength at different times. There is strong evidence (Funk 1976; Johnson 1979) that certain occupation sites were becoming larger during this period. Thicker middens were developing and food storage was becoming a common practice. Fresh water mussel shells and sturgeon plates are found at Hudson Valley Middle Woodland sites, suggesting that people were exploiting a greater variety of foods, perhaps as another response to stress induced by increasing settlement stability, residential sedentism, and perhaps, population size. This may have been a period of intensified exploration of herring and other anadromous fish in Fish Creek.

Approximately 2000 years ago, the use of harder, more refined pottery became common as technological improvements were made. These improvements were perhaps a result of subsistence changes requiring more effective cooking methods, particularly of native seed plants. Ceramics recovered in the study area by Hartgen

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 7

Archeological Associates and Greenhouse Associates include Middle Woodland pottery types with either stamped and rocker-stamped designs, or fabric and net impressed surfaces. The stamped and rocker-stamped pottery tradition is associated with the Middle Woodland period (AD 1-1000 AD), and is connected culturally to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence region. The fabric and net marked pottery indicate associations with an Atlantic cultural province centered in the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware River area, c. 500 BC-AD 500. Among all sites producing Native American ceramics in the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek area, those producing Middle Woodland ceramics are most frequent.

The wide-spread occurrence of Middle Woodland sites may indicate that the Native American population was growing through this period. In the upper Hudson drainage, there are several indications that Middle Woodland populations were becoming more sedentary, often banding together in larger communities. Perhaps consequently, they were exploiting a wide variety of foods more intensively; such as fish, shellfish, and native seed-producing plants. However, the origin of these Middle Woodland events is poorly understood, as sites dating between about 500 BC to AD 500 are relatively rare. Importantly, high frequencies of ceramics believed to date from this interval were recovered by Greenhouse Associates at the Water's Edge subdivision within the study area.

In other areas such as the American Mid-continent, Native American populations of the Middle Woodland period were domesticating native seed bearing-plants. One of the most important wild seed plants, possibly involved with early, indigenous domestication, was chenopodium, also known as goosefoot, lamb's quarters, or pigweed. Smartweed (*Polygonum*) is another important, early potential domesticate. This process may also have been occurring in the project area, as a high frequency of native seeds of these species are associated with the period AD 300-600 [REDACTED] (Bender and Curtin 1994).

d. Late Woodland to Contact Period Cultures, AD 1000-1609+

Increasing sedentism, community size, and plant food exploitation of the Middle Woodland period was succeeded in the Late Woodland period by trends that may well be the culmination of Middle Woodland cultural processes. These include the adoption of corn horticulture by local populations, and further adaptation of ceramic technology. Corn horticulture spread east from the Midwest and Great Lakes areas just prior to AD 1000 due to the success of the cold-resistant variety, Northern Flint, which first appeared in the northern midwest or south-central Ontario. The use of corn no doubt changed Native American society by providing more storable food and an important energy source. It may also have strengthened the social importance of matrilineal descent, inheritance, and land use rules, and the elaboration of labor organization and diplomatic relationships. Many of the characteristics of Northeastern Algonquian and Iroquoian peoples known through historical records most likely emerged with this subsistence transformation.

The precise timing of the adoption of corn horticulture is not known, but certain discoveries, such as at the [REDACTED] (Funk 1976) suggest an agricultural adaptation including food storage was underway by AD 1300. The earliest corn in the region has been found at a transitional Middle-Late Woodland period site (c. 900-1000 AD) on the Roeliff-Jansen Kill [REDACTED] [Cassedy *et al.* 1993]). In the Midwest, an intensification of wild seed use, and the domestication of native plants, including the sunflower and chenopods preceded corn horticulture. The adoption of corn may have continued a trend of subsistence species diversification inferred for the Middle Woodland period.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 8

The Late Woodland people of the upper Hudson Valley were ancestors of the Algonquian-speaking Mohican Indians, whose corn supply was described by Henry Hudson in 1609. Corn horticulture seems to have encouraged accelerating population growth, village life, and warfare among some cultures, such as the Iroquois west of the Hudson Valley. It is not known whether similar effects occurred in the Hudson Valley, but since large, Late Woodland village sites have not been documented by archaeologists in this region, chances are that the Mohicans or their ancestors did not typically establish such large, aggregated communities. It seems more likely that the late prehistoric peoples of the upper Hudson Valley lived in small, dispersed farmsteads or hamlets, in similar fashion to many of the New England Indians (Bender and Curtin 1990; Cronon 1983; Handsman 1990). Sites of this small type recently have been described by Lavin *et al.* (1996) and Diamond (1996) in the middle and upper Hudson valleys.

New ceramic manufacturing and decorative traditions also became apparent during the Late Woodland period, including elaborate style signals executed through the application of linear, zoned decorative fields on collared pots, and harder, thinner-walled pots that were resistant to thermal shocks created by long periods of cooking. These pots effectively and evenly conducted heat during the cooking process. The latter adaptation may have been necessary in order to enhance corn preparation for proper digestion.

Well-documented Late Woodland period occupations are uncommon in the study area, suggesting possible abandonment during the Late Woodland period. However, Late Woodland pottery is a minor constituent of the collection made by Hartgen Archeological Associates during studies for the sewer system [REDACTED]. Other Late Woodland pottery has been identified through recent excavations at [REDACTED] Skidmore College. Intriguingly, a Late Woodland ceramic component is well represented within the Edward Spencer collection, a private collection reported to be from the study area. Although the question of Late Woodland settlement within the study area is open, Late Woodland sites have been documented [REDACTED] (Bender and Brumbach 1986; Funk 1976; Funk and Lord 1972).

2. Historic Period (AD 1609 – 1950)

a. Indian-European Contact 1609-1780

During the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, the prehistoric period became historic as trade and interaction was initiated between Indians and Europeans. This change is not well-documented in the upper Hudson drainage in either the identified archaeological record or historic documents (Bender and Curtin 1990:3-13; Grumet 1992:88) until Dutch exploration and settlement began in 1609. During the early seventeenth century, the Iroquoian Mohawks from the middle Mohawk Valley defeated the Mohicans of the upper Hudson region, and control of the Saratoga region shifted from the Mohicans to the Mohawks (Dunn 1994). However, European American settlement and record keeping did not occur locally until the late eighteenth century.

It is possible that the first European visitor to the area was the Jesuit Isaac Jogues, who may have visited the outlet of Saratoga Lake or locations along Fish Creek while a missionary to the Mohawk Indians during the 1640s. Jogues provided brief descriptions of a region that may include Fish Creek and Saratoga Lake. However, there is virtually no documentary record of the seventeenth century in the vicinity. Archaeological evidence of Native American use of the area during the seventeenth century may include a single blue glass bead reported from a location along [REDACTED] (Berg *et al.* 1977), and European trade beads and axes found outside the study area at the [REDACTED] (Bender and Brumbach 1986).

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 9

As the seventeenth century passed into the eighteenth, European colonists grew increasingly interested in the Native American lands of the upper Hudson region (Figure 3). The Saratoga (granted 1684, confirmed 1708) and Kayaderosseras (granted in 1703) Patents, opened the claims of Euro-American owners to the lands within and surrounding the study area. However, the Kayaderosseras Patent was not settled quickly, and remained unoccupied until after the end of the French and Indian Wars (1763), presumably when the threat of violence to northern frontier colonies dramatically abated (Figure 4). An attempt to settle within the modern bounds of the City of Saratoga Springs in 1764 was turned back by a Mohawk party who disputed the patent. The Mohawk resistance to the Kayaderosseras Patent became a matter of concern to the entire confederacy of the Iroquois, who went to great effort to negotiate it with the Crown's Indian Agent, Sir William Johnson of Johnstown. A settlement finally was reached through the Governor. The patent was surveyed in 1768, and divided for the patentees in 1771 (Stone 1875:72,93-94; Sylvester 1878:75-6). Subsequently, the military defeat of the Mohawks, who were a British ally in the Revolutionary War (1776-1783), removed any possible doubt regarding legal claims by that nation to the lands around Saratoga Springs. Mohawk resistance to settlers was no longer possible after the Revolution.

**Early Land Grants in
New York** (from P.S. Palmer,
Lake Champlain 1609-1814,

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 10



b. Early Euro-American Settlement, 1780-1820

Saratoga Lake and Fish Creek, with access to transportation by road and water, and plentiful game, fish and land, were attractive locations for settling. In 1780 Benjamin French settled "on the Kayederroseras flats adjacent to the lake" (Durkee 1927-8:250). He is believed to be the earliest permanent European-American settler in the study area. In 1784, Levi Fish ran a dug-out ferry across Fish Creek near the Saratoga Lake outlet in order to meet the demand for crossing. It became a rope ferry one or two years later, and ran until it was replaced by Moon's Bridge (Stone 1875:75-6; Sylvester 1878:219). Other early settlers included Amos Stafford and the Ramsdill family. Jonathan Ramsdill built a house on the [REDACTED]

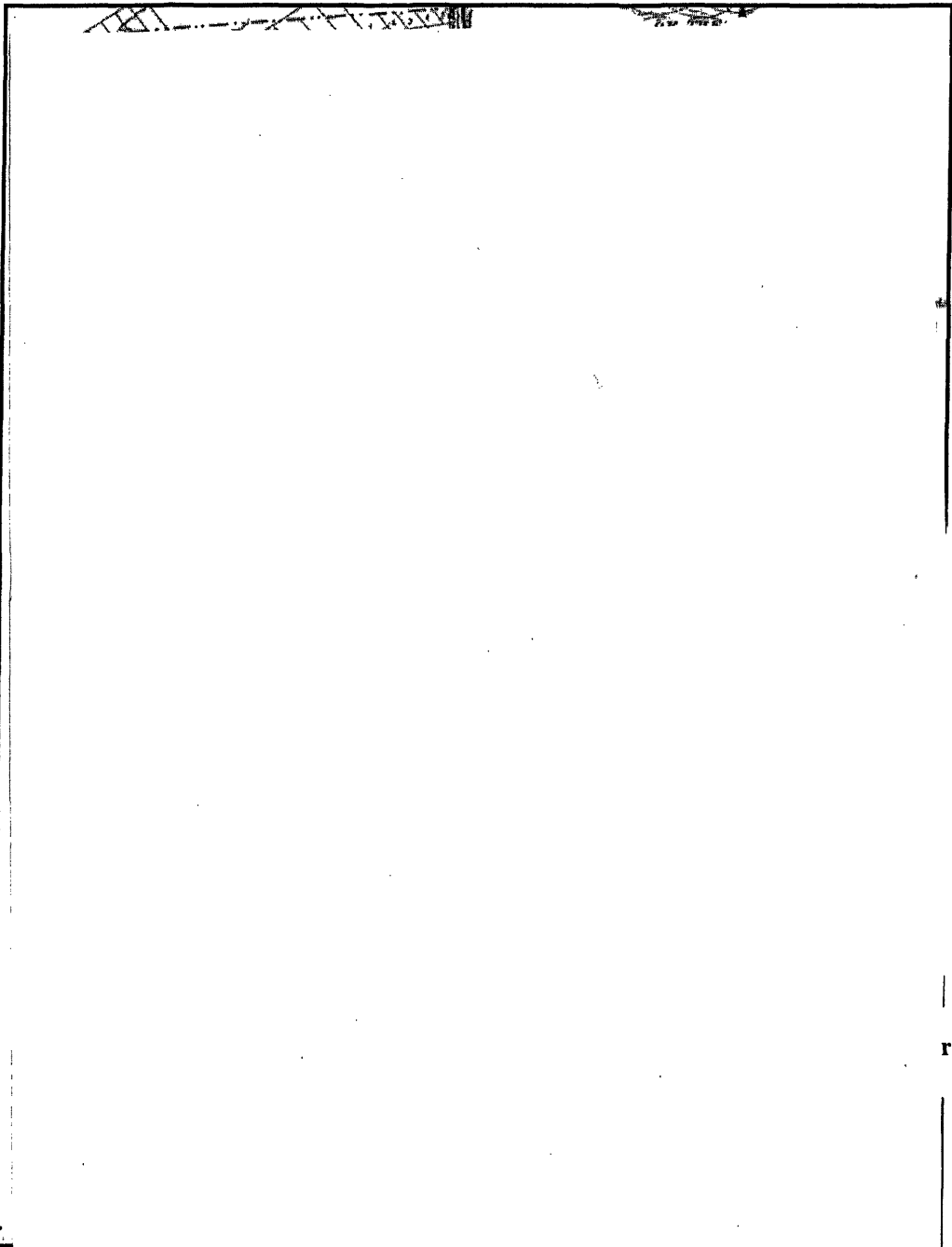
[REDACTED] One of the early Ramsdill ancestors, Laura Winne, was born [REDACTED] in a tiny house whose foundation was accompanied by the remains of an apple orchard and several currant bushes even into the middle of this century (Lester Ramsdill, Jr., interview). At Stafford's Bridge was an important intersection with the road coming from [REDACTED]

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 11

██████████ The Stafford's had a tavern there which also served occasionally as a meeting place for the governments of Saratoga and Saratoga Springs (Stone 1875:40; Sylvester 1878:219). The earliest recognized European American cemetery in the study area is that of the Stafford's, with a first grave date of 1811 (Sylvester 1878:221). Other cemeteries are those of the Jewell, McDowall/ Ingarson, Leslie, Ramsdill, and Abel families. The settler families intermarried until a web of family connections had solidified the Saratoga Lake neighborhood (Figures 5 & 6).



Study Area

rr Atlas, 1840

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 12



CATAUGUS SPRINGS

Figure 6: Beers Atlas, 1866

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 13

Despite their loss of lands through sale and conquest, Native Americans continued to travel to the Saratoga region and use its natural resources. Most recorded or retold stories of Native American-white interaction seem to refer to the period 1780-1800 (Durkee 1927-1928), although seasonal uses by Native Americans may have continued on a small scale for several decades afterward. Besides fishing and hunting, the Native Americans made baskets and bows and arrows along the Kayaderosseras (Durkee 1927-1928:255). A Ramsdill family story relates that Indians would come to fish in the spring when the herring were spawning, and stay in the Ramsdill barn until they had built their seasonal lodges on the flats along the creek, where they would catch and smoke the fish. Eventually, the damming of the Hudson [REDACTED] prevented the age-old herring, shad, and alewife migrations that had made Fish Creek, Saratoga Lake and the Kayaderosseras significant fisheries.

d. Nineteenth Century Lake Houses and Leisure, 1820-1900

The first several decades of the nineteenth century saw many changes, as the fisheries ecology of the lake was altered, the land was increasingly deforested in favor of farms, small or cottage industries developed, and an incipient tourist trade grew. Pickerel were introduced into Saratoga Lake in 1824, which hastened the demise of trout. Other introduced species were muskellunge in 1855 and black bass in 1857 (Stone 1875:114-5). The increased rate at which the lake was being developed in the 1850s and 1860s is evidenced in its stocking with fish. During the nineteenth century, the Ramsdills produced not only game, fish, crops, and dairy, but also ice from the lakes and wheels for carriages from a factory on Lake Lonely. Farmers in the neighborhood were as strongly connected with the resort industry as the innkeepers themselves.

Saratoga Springs, with its grand hotels and mineral springs, had begun to overshadow the Saratoga Lake neighborhood in the early 1800s. However, Saratoga Lake remained a favorite destination for travelers passing along the road to Schenectady, and families looking for a day at the lake and meals of fresh game and fish. The first innkeepers were families who rented rooms to the travelers who were working their way north or south *via* the road by the lake. Often a room was accompanied by fresh game or fish caught by the owner or the guest, and

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 14

the reputation of the food and the scenery grew. As the waters in Saratoga Springs became a tourist magnet before the Civil War, the first lake houses went up to serve wealthy tourists (Sylvester 1878:214). The first restaurant at Riley's Lake House overlooking Lake Lonely was opened in 1821.

Of particular interest among the early resorts is the mid-19th century Moon's Lake House. (The original Moon's Lake House site, including an extant foundation, is identified in the state archaeological site inventory.) The lake houses grew until they included shady lovers' groves, summer-houses from which to gaze at the lake, gardens, stairwells stepping down the steep slope, two-story boathouses, woodlands, designed driving parks to provide excursions, and farmland to provide for the table (Sylvester 1878:214). In the 1870s, publisher Frank Leslie, of *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*, was central to the scene at the lake where he had a large estate between Lake Lonely and Saratoga Lake, aptly named Interlaken (Figure 7).

An elegant, broad carriage way was opened in 1866 which connected Saratoga Springs with the lake (Stone 1866:25). A trolley ran in a loop from town to bring people to the shore. The railroad also ran through two sections of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek study area, and certain portions of the nineteenth century railroad route abandoned in the 1950's is on the archaeological site inventory of the State Historic Preservation Office.

The scene at Saratoga Springs grew to be fast-paced and exciting in part due to the trotting races which began in Saratoga Springs in 1847, and the thoroughbred race track which opened there in 1863 (Saratoga History Timeline, Saratoga Room). Gambling began to take a larger place in the summer activities. There were more than a dozen gambling houses in town and at the lake by 1873 (*Poor Richard's Saratoga Journal* 1991).

Rowing regattas were held on Saratoga Lake beginning in 1871 when John Morrissey staked the first one, calling it the International. The first intercollegiate regatta was in 1874; participants included Yale, Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth and Williams. 1875's intercollegiate regatta involved 13 colleges, 105 students, included track and field events, and is considered by some to be the greatest regatta ever held in this country. One of the more famous oarsman was John Riley, the lake house restaurateur, who led the country as an oarsman for 25 years and won the world record in 1876 at the United States Championship. Some of the structures

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section E, Page 16

Mitchell of the Saratoga Springs estate. It was built on the way to Saratoga Lake because the politics of the town at the time did not favor its establishment in the city. This may have been true of other lake houses. The Piping Rock is one of the more infamous of the houses. It closed in 1949 and burnt down in 1954 (Deuel 1989 video).

Riley's, an art deco entertainment palace overlooking Lake Lonely, was associated with both the oarsman John Riley and Benton Riley, who ran "Ben Riley's Arrowhead Inn" in New York City. The business was the oldest operating public restaurant in Saratoga at the time of its closure, having been established in 1821 (Deuel 1989 video).

The Estes Kefauver Investigation in 1950 led to the shutdown of the open gambling industry in 1951. The lake house casinos closed and one by one burned or were torn down. Newman's Lake House had been open since 1871 when it closed after the crackdown on open gambling in the 1950s. It has since been demolished (Deuel 1989 video). In the 1890s, Ben Riley converted the former Hall Estate (c. 1840) into a country restaurant called the Arrowhead Inn. In the 1920s, the Arrowhead Inn was converted into a casino, which was closed in the 1950s; today only the annex (used as the gambling hall) remains.

The glamorous side of the early nineteenth century entertainment industry in Saratoga included Bing Crosby making his movie premiere in "The King of Jazz" (or "Pure Jazz") in Saratoga, performances by the Paul Whiteman Orchestra with the Rhythm Boys, (including the young Bing Crosby) at the Arrowhead Inn, and the entertainment at the Piping Rock including Vincent Lopez, Gypsy Rose Lee, Joe. E. Lewis, Helen Larkin, and Sophie Tucker (Deuel 1989 video; *Poor Richard's Saratoga Journal* 1992).

Kaydeross Beach and Amusement Park closed as recently as 1987, when it was sold to residential developers (Saratoga History Timeline, Saratoga Room). It was in existence in 1905, when a tourist circular listed it on the route of the carriage ride from the city to the lake (N.Y.S.P.A. 1905). It probably had a casino, and later it had a roller rink and the Rafters nightclub (1980s). A 1928 tourist brochure advertised 650 rooms, showers, night bathing and free parking (Saratoga Souvenir 1928). The 1937 *Guide to Saratoga Springs* (Blue Book Publishing Co. 1937) mentions Kaydeross offered camping in a trailer park. In 1987, shortly before it was demolished, it was 40 acres and consisted of picnic tables, rides, a historic carousel, and a public beach, among other things (*Saratogian* 1992:3A).

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section F, Page 1

F. Associated Property Types

1. Prehistoric Period, 9500 BC – AD 1609:

- a. *Residential Sites (including Seasonal Residential Sites, Residential Sites with Storage Features, Residential Sites with Elongate Wigwam Type Dwellings)*
- b. *Repeated Logistical Camps*
- c. *Situational "Emergency" Sites (including short term camps and caches)*
- d. *Manufacturing Sites*
- e. *Fish Weirs*
- f. *Burial Ritual Sites*
- g. *Garden Sites (including areas associated with residential sites as well as dispersed garden sites)*

2. Historic Period, c.1609 - 1950:

- a. *Historic Native American Seasonal Sites, c.1609-c.1800*
- b. *Farmstead Sites, 1780-1820*
- c. *Cemeteries*
- d. *Leisure and Recreation Sites (Taverns, Restaurants, Hotels, Casinos, Estate Homes)*

A review of the archaeological and historical literature concerned with the Upper Hudson region, Saratoga County, and the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek study area indicates the existence of several property types associated with either the prehistoric or historic period. The prehistoric and historic periods are each associated with context specific property types. Moreover, the occurrence or relative frequency of the property types vary over time within each context. The characteristics and changing nature of the property types are discussed below in association with each historic context.

1. Prehistoric Period, 9500 BC – AD 1609

The longest time scale considered in this multiple property document is the period during prehistory when Native American populations practiced mixed hunting-gathering-fishing subsistence strategies. These subsistence strategies are associated with mobile land use strategies that ranged from highly mobile during the Paleo-Indian period (c. 9500 BC) to semi-sedentary at the time of the introduction of corn horticulture during the later part of the Middle Woodland period (c. AD 850-1000). Over the last three decades, the field of archaeology has developed explicit, general models concerned with the ways in which mobile and semi-sedentary hunting and gathering peoples have cognitively constructed, behaviorally encountered, and affected the physical environment. Archaeologists have come to considerable agreement concerning the use of a variety of site types reflecting systems of site and land use strategies and behaviors (Bamforth 1986, 1991; Bettinger 1987; Binford 1979, 1980; Magne 1989; Nelson 1991; Yellen 1977). The main concepts and general aspects of these models have been applied aptly and with cogent articulation between theory and data in the archaeology of the United States eastern woodlands (Anderson and Hanson 1988; Cesarski 1996; Curtin 1996; Pagoulatos 1988; Versaggi 1987, 1996). The general site types of these models show enduring utility over long periods of prehistory, and are characterized by changes in frequency, landscape associations, and particular details over extended time frames. Accordingly, the general model of mobile, hunter-gatherer land use is adopted for the identification of Paleo-Indian through Middle Woodland period property types. The four common site types, Residential, Repeated Logistical, Situational Emergency, and Lithic Manufacturing sites assist the understanding of mobile land use strategies as discussed below.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section F, Page 2

With increasing sedentism and the introduction of corn horticulture, significant changes occur in the characteristics of human settlement and land use strategy. Archaeological sites potentially associated with prehistoric Native American horticulture are beginning to be recognized within the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek study area through current excavation programs and the study of archaeological collections. Therefore, property types associated with increasing sedentism and early Native American horticultural sites and associated settlements are identified below. The elaboration of Residential Sites to include storage facilities, more substantial housing, and garden plots are expected based upon information from other northeastern locales. At the same time, specialized subsistence sites including dispersed gardens, fishing camps and fish weirs would increasingly characterize land use patterns and subsistence strategies. Complex, ritual burial sites represent yet another dimension of the prehistoric Native American cultural landscape. These concepts and trends are discussed below as a series of property types associated with the prehistoric period in the study area.

a. Residential Sites (including Seasonal Residential Sites, Residential Sites with Storage Features, Residential Sites with Elongate Wigwam-type Dwellings)

Description:

Residential Sites are identified through study of a variety of evidence, some of which distinguish sub-types of residential sites thought to pertain to specific prehistoric periods. Generically, residential sites contain evidence of a relatively wide variety of activities and a considerable amount of manufacturing. Residential sites often are inferred to be seasonal based upon various lines of evidence. These may include the specific subsistence activities indicated by the artifact assemblage, in comparison to the seasonal availability or abundance of food sources such as various game, fish, nuts and seeds. Stronger cases for seasonal use of a residential site can be made through the study of pollen, macrofloral and faunal assemblages. Residential sites may also contain storage pits and evidence of houses. Regional archaeological evidence indicates that Paleo-Indian, Archaic and Early Woodland period residential sites are most aptly identified by study of the artifact assemblage, while Middle and Late Woodland period sites are more likely to contain relatively well preserved floral and faunal information, storage pits, midden deposits, or evidence of houses. Evidence of houses so far has been restricted to the Late Woodland to Contact periods in the Hudson drainage. Nonetheless, the accumulation of middens and presence of substantial archaeological features indicates increasing sedentism, and leads to the consideration of more elaborate examples of the Residential Site property type: Residential Sites with Storage Features, and Residential Sites with Elongate, Wigwam-type Dwellings. Another property type defined below, The Garden Site may form a complex with either of these sub-types of residential sites during the late Woodland and Contact periods. Finally specialized, seasonal fishing sites are recorded as a type of local, Mohican residential site in the ethnohistoric literature. Such sites are likely to have been used during the Late Woodland period as well, and may show continuity with the Historic Native American Seasonal Site property type described below.

Significance:

Residential sites are fundamentally important components of prehistoric Native American settlement systems of all periods. In earlier times they were moved seasonally to locations of optimal access to resources, although additional trips originating at the residential sites and venturing into the wider environment were usually necessary to procure all resources. Thus, complete settlement systems are composed of a range of sites including a variety of property types, among which residential sites are the central bases, and often, the most recurrently occupied. The wide variety of activities performed at residential sites provides a correspondingly rich

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section F, Page 3

opportunity to reconstruct past cultures through archaeological analysis. In addition, the changes in residential site attributes over time, such as the addition of storage features, the accumulation of middens, the development of associated gardens, and the construction of substantial dwellings provide the record for studying the development of prehistoric cultures into historic Native American peoples. Thus, evidence from residential sites is crucial to understanding the continuous, long term history of the Mohicans of the surrounding upper Hudson region. Residential sites contain large, varied artifact assemblages, substantial evidence of manufacturing which could include either stone tool manufacturing or manufacturing of other objects such as wood tools or building material, bone and antler tools, basketry or nets, shell or bone beads, etc.

Registration Requirements:

a) National Register Criteria: D

b) areas of significance: prehistoric archaeology

c) data requirements: In order to be included in the National Register under Criterion D, a residential site must contain undisturbed deposits sufficient to provide important information concerning the artifactual assemblage, archaeological features, floral remains or faunal remains. Such important information would contain some combination of diverse artifact assemblages, an abundance of archaeological features, spatial patterning of features and/or artifact assemblages to show how space was divided and activities were performed in relation to the residential context. The chronological placement of the site within the prehistoric period historic context should be clear, or a plausible case should be made that the chronological placement of the site is new information that would expand the description of the context. Specialized information such as faunal and floral assemblages, storage features, house patterns or garden sites, or specialized features such as roasting or smoking facilities would provide additional, important information. However, this additional evidence is not necessary to demonstrate significance if the conditions of site integrity, artifact assemblage, and archaeological features such as cooking or heating hearths are sufficient.

b. Repeated Logistical Camps

Description:

Repeated logistical camps also are the locations of a variety of activities, so like Residential Sites, they have a high assemblage diversity. However, since they are involved with a logistical mobility phase of human subsistence and settlement, they normally are provisioned from elsewhere, and do not have a high proportion of debris produced by manufacturing. Waste materials likely are dominated by repair rather than manufacturing debris. Facilities other than basic hearths or certain specialized resource processing facilities are either not present or not numerous (Binford 1980; Curtin 1996). Nonetheless, the spatial patterning of artifact assemblage may be well-defined.

Significance:

These sites are important components of land-use strategies that locate residential sites optimally with respect to a variety of resources while reducing the frequency of residential site movement. Therefore, the hunting-gathering-fishing strategies of many or most prehistoric, Native American populations cannot be understood without study of repeated logistical sites.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section F, Page 4

Registration Requirements:

- a) National Register Criteria: D
- b) areas of significance: prehistoric archaeology
- c) data requirements: In order to be included in the National Register under Criterion D, a repeated logistical site must contain undisturbed deposits sufficient to provide important information concerning the artifactual assemblage, the site's chronology (through temporally diagnostic artifacts and/or radiocarbon dating), and the spatial patterning of artifactual data. The presence of archaeological features augments these data, but is not a necessary data requirement.

c. Situational "Emergency" Sites (including short term camps and caches)

Description:

Situational Sites are short term camps occasioned by the challenges and unpredictability of travel and environmental variables. Assemblages have low diversity as the technology is mobile and little is left behind, unless cached against future travel or field difficulties. Binford (1979) finds that such sites are locations where useful materials may be stashed away in anticipation of future use, particularly when travel is interrupted, or importantly, when emergencies arise in transit. These sites usually contain some combination of waste materials derived from responses to situational exigencies or incidental repairs. They may also contain caches or insubstantial archaeological features such as isolated hearths or insubstantial shelters. In the stone artifact assemblage, repair debris greatly dominates manufacturing debris.

Significance:

These sites represent key, strategic moments of punctuation in mobile land use patterns. Their study is necessary in order to understand the adaptation of prehistoric Native American populations to broad geographical regions. Since these sites contain evidence of situational activities performed in relative isolation from other events that otherwise could create confusing volumes of archaeological evidence, these sites can be important to reconstruct individual events performed by even a single individual, such as the repair of a tool, the rejuvenation of a tools kit, or the construction and use of a special purpose or single use feature.

Registration Requirements:

- a) National Register Criteria: D
- b) areas of significance: prehistoric archaeology
- c) data requirements: In order to be included in the National Register under Criterion D, a Situational "Emergency" Site must contain undisturbed deposits sufficient to provide important information concerning the artifactual assemblage, artifact or material caches, chronology, and/or archaeological features. Since artifacts may occur in low density at this type of site, radiocarbon dating using standard chronometric or accelerator determination is expected to provide necessary information on chronology.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section F, Page 5

d. Lithic Manufacturing Sites

Description:

Lithic Manufacturing Sites are sites where manufacturing or the initial stages of manufacturing took place, such as stone quarry sites or lithic workshops. Manufacturing debris is abundant, repair debris is incidental or limited to specialized technology, such as quarry tool rejuvenation (LaPorta 1996), and assemblage diversity is low as a result of the specialized nature of activity at these sites. Quarry sites will contain rock sources such as exposed faces of rock stratigraphy including chert, and/or quarry pits excavated to reach chert beds. Workshop sites may be at or adjacent to quarry sites, or en route to either residential sites or resource procurement locations.

Significance:

Lithic Manufacturing Sites contain evidence of the technology and raw material of chipped stone tools. Chipped stone technology is one of the most fundamental components of prehistoric Native American technological systems.

Registration Requirements:

- a) National Register Criteria: D
- b) areas of significance: prehistoric archaeology
- c) data requirements: In order to be included in the National Register under Criterion D, a Lithic manufacturing Site must contain a chipped stone quarry, or evidence of the initial stages of lithic raw material reduction. A chronological interpretation based upon the presence of chronologically diagnostic artifacts, radiocarbon dating, or other reasonable means is necessary. Sufficient integrity must be present to identify activities, features, or the organization of behavior.

e. Fish Weirs

Description:

Two general types of Native American fish weirs are known in the fresh waters of eastern North America. One is formed of two lines of boulders and cobbles placed in a stream with the apex facing downstream. Fish could be concentrated for netting in this restricted space. The other type is a barrier of poles set in the stream or lake bottom, either closely spaced or with intertwined laths closing the barrier. Fish trapped behind this weir could be netted, or gill nets could be placed in an opening directing fish downstream. Impediments in the stream may also have functioned to impede upstream fish migrations, such as the spring migrations of certain anadromous species. Fish weirs may have functioned doubly in this regard, or special impediments such as stone dams may have been constructed to assist migratory fish procurement.

Significance:

Fish weirs are facilities that allow enlarged fish catches, obviously important to subsistence. Such facilities positioned strategically on Fish Creek or Kayaderosseras Creek would have enhanced the windfall catch of

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section F, Page 6

seasonally abundant species such as shad and herring, which migrated in the spring to the first impassable barriers along Atlantic Slope drainages. Fish weirs would not have provided such barriers, but would have slowed fish and exposed them to capture. Importantly, the presence of these features require consensus and cooperation of local human populations, since they concentrate the fish resources in portions of the waterways, affecting access unless agreement is reached concerning joint use. Moreover, the features are large enough to require communal construction and maintenance. These factors together (the windfall harvest, right of access to the harvest, and labor requirements) indicate that fish weirs were an important focus of social integration and perhaps, diplomatic conflict resolution.

Registration Requirements:

a) National Register Criteria: D

b) areas of significance: prehistoric archaeology

c) data requirements: In order to be included in the National Register under Criterion D, a fish weir site must contain undisturbed evidence of stone or wood features indicating an impoundment or barrier in a stream or lake. Its chronological age must be reasonably inferred from direct evidence such as the radiocarbon dating of organic construction materials or submerged materials in stratigraphic association, or by inferred association with an archaeological site nearby on the shore.

f. Burial Ritual Sites

Description:

Prehistoric Burial Ritual Sites are locations where Native American human remains have been interred outside of residential sites. These locations often occupy commanding views such as high bluffs overlooking streams and lakes. The human remains may have been buried in the flesh, or they may be secondary burials of bone bundles or cremations. Often these burials are associated with deposits of red ochre, and sometimes they contain artifacts, including grave offerings. Occasionally dogs were interred with the human remains. Sometimes the burial site is an elaborate ritual setting inside of a large excavated pit, with offerings arranged in juxtaposition to each other or internal site features such as fire places, rock platforms, or ochre deposits. Burned or unburned animal bones also may be found within the ritual site. Given the elaborate contexts and associations, it is not at all clear that the ritual sites were fundamentally mortuary sites, or whether they contain human remains among other offerings of ritual substances and objects. In some cases, crematoriums or pits containing apparent offerings have been found nearby. This type of ritual site is most often associated with the Late and Terminal Archaic, Early Woodland, and Middle Woodland periods.

Significance:

These sites are rich in symbolic meaning and evidence of ritual performance. They are also considered to be sacred places by modern Native Americans and have special significance in their living traditions.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section F, Page 7

Registration Requirements:

a) National Register Criteria: A or D

b) areas of significance: prehistoric archaeology

c) data requirements: In order to be included in the National Register under Criterion D, a Prehistoric Burial Ritual Site must contain undisturbed deposits sufficient to provide important information concerning ritual materials and activities. Given the likely status of these sites as Native American sacred places and appropriate cultural sensitivity, it should not be necessary to extensively excavate and study these sites for the purpose of National Register of Historic Places nomination. Some ability or potential to infer the age of the site may be required to nominate the site under Criterion D. This information may become available as a matter of course if extensive investigation is required should such a site be found inadvertently during construction, or if it is threatened by development and cannot be avoided. The case for significance under Criterion A may be plausible as a traditional cultural property due to the special importance of ritual to Native American culture and history.

g. Garden Sites (including areas associated with residential sites as well as dispersed garden sites)

Description:

Garden sites may be ephemeral and thus go unrecognized. However, the corn hill features that were common to Native American gardens in the Northeast are found in special preservation circumstances where they were sealed by sand or silt prior to erosion and deflation. In addition to low mound type features sealed in soil stratigraphy, they likely contain pollen or plant macrofossils indicative of Native American crops such as corn, beans, squash, tobacco, sunflower, and Jerusalem artichoke. They may also show concentrations of the pollen of weeds such as ragweed, chenopod and amaranth. Pollen may occur on-site soil stratigraphic contexts, or in bog, wetland, pond or lake sediments, especially in contextual relationship to organic material that can radiocarbon dated. Artifacts associated with cultivation such as deer scapula, shell or stone hoes or digging stick tips may occur, as well as stone axes or ax spalls used for clearing. Garden sites are thought to be associated with residential sites as well as dispersed away from residences. Therefore they may be physically associated with structures of varying types, whether elongate wigwams or smaller, temporary shelters constructed for use at dispersed gardens.

Significance:

Garden sites are fundamentally important to the study of the role of horticulture in native subsistence. Moreover, since the ecological adaptation of the Mohicans is seen as intimately connected to the use of floodplain settings, and garden locations were on these alluvial flats, garden sites are symbolic of the early historic Mohican way of life.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section F, Page 8

Registration Requirements:

a) National Register Criteria: D

b) areas of significance: prehistoric archaeology, Mohican Indian culture

c) data requirements: In order to be included in the National Register under Criterion D, a Garden Site must contain evidence of horticulture such as corn hills or concentrations of pollen or plant macrofossils in frequency and context sufficient to infer the existence of a garden. The requirement of site integrity has a relatively high threshold, since the identification of corn hills requires the preservation of distinctive soil stratigraphic evidence, while the identification of pollen depends upon stratigraphic contexts that have not been contaminated. These sites no doubt once were widespread, but their preservation may be unusual.

2. Historic Period (c. 1609-1950)

The Euro-American colonization of the land now within the study area occurred between about 1780-1820. The early settlement pattern included dispersed farmsteads at the end of lanes such as Benjamin French's homestead near Kayaderosseras Creek and the Ramsdill homes overlooking Saratoga Lake. Other early sites such as Amos Stafford's home and Stafford's Tavern were close to early thoroughfares. Home industries included providing game, fish and farm produce and light manufacturing. Stafford's tavern, overlooking the crossing of Fish Creek where Stafford's Bridge has been located since the early nineteenth century was a central location important for political and governmental activity. Several small family cemeteries are dispersed through the area. Late eighteenth century Native American lodge sites associated with seasonal fishing trips are believed associated with some of the early farmsteads such as Ramsdill's. Thus, the early neighborhood integrated a diversity of people, places, and economic strategies.

In addition, by the early nineteenth century, the Saratoga Lake locale was being visited regularly by people looking for leisure. Tourism and recreation was supported by the local network of farmers, hunters, fishers and inn-keepers. Through the nineteenth century, restaurants and resort hotels such as Moon's Lake House and Briggs Hotel were established, along with resort homes for the wealthy, such as publisher Frank Leslie. The diversity of sites grew to include gambling casinos, rowing team headquarters and a large grandstand from which to view the regattas. These activities died down by the turn of the century, but casinos again appeared in the 1920s, and enjoyed an approximate three decade heyday before being closed again.

a. Historic Native American Seasonal Sites, c. 1609- c. 1800

Description:

Historic period native American seasonal sites are anticipated both as an extension of the mobile dimension of late prehistoric Mohican land and from information related in nineteenth century histories. In the early seventeenth century Mohawk use of the region for fishing is referenced in the interpretation of a trip to Saratoga Lake in the record of the Jesuit missionary Isaac Jogues. Nineteenth century histories describe seasonal visits by Native Americans for fishing on Kayaderosseras Creek during the early years of Euro-American settlement.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section F, Page 9

Native Americans are recorded as building seasonal lodge sites on at least one Euro-American farm. However, these lodges are not described further, and could have taken a variety of forms such as log cabins or covered pole structures. These lodge sites would contain facilities such as cooking/heating hearths as well as pole frames or fireplaces associated with drying or smoking fish. Pits may have been used for storage or refuse, and refuse middens may also be present. A dug-out canoe associated with Native American fishing is reported to have been found in the study area and donated to the New York State Museum. Dug-out canoe sites are a specialized element of this property type and are most likely to occur submerged in water or mud.

Significance:

Historic Native American seasonal sites represent important, cyclical food procurement activities away from areas of permanent residence. Late eighteenth century sites may represent the end of a continuum of Native American seasonal fishing which has been documented as early as the early seventeenth century, and may have also in part characterized prehistoric Native American use of the same area. As such, these sites are representative of an important, local Native American tradition demonstrating continuity with the prehistoric period. Moreover, Native American sites of the post-Revolutionary War period have rarely been investigated in New York State. Preserved sites of this period in this study area may provide an unusual opportunity to obtain information regarding historic period native American culture. Therefore, these sites contain information critical to understanding local and regional Native American culture.

Registration Requirements:

- a) National Register Criterion: D
- b) areas of significance: historical archaeology
- c) data requirements: In order to be included in the National Register under Criterion D, an historic Native American seasonal site must contain undisturbed deposits sufficient to provide important information concerning the artifactual assemblage, dwelling evidence, specialized archaeological features such as food procurement or processing features or watercraft sites, and faunal remains or floral remains

b. Farmstead Sites, 1780-1820

Description:

This property type is the archaeological sites of early Euro-American settlement, c. 1780-1820. These sites may have started as small, non-permanent dwellings such as log cabins, and developed over time into frame farmsteads with outbuildings such as privies, barns, sheds, root cellars, or other functional structures. They may also contain evidence of landscaping such as terracing or the construction of bulkheads to contain level ground above slopes. The houses uniformly would be associated with wells. Many or most would have detached kitchens later replaced inside or incorporated into the house by extension. Many of the archaeological features, such as privies, wells and landscaped surfaces are highly likely to contain sealed archaeological deposits and preserved stratigraphy. Both sheet and thick middens would occur near the house walls and cellar hole, and may be sealed in some cases below architectural or landscaped features. Well-preserved archaeological sites of this type will contain a variety of artifacts and other objects such as ceramics, clay pipe fragments, personal items, and faunal remains.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section F, Page 10

Significance:

Farmstead sites represent the pioneer Euro-American settlement of the archaeological district, and will contain information for interpreting the pioneer experience. This information will reflect economic circumstances, and may reflect the degree of self-sufficiency or socioeconomic integration of local farmsteads.

Registration Requirements:

a) National Register Criterion: D

b) areas of significance: historical archaeology

c) data requirements: In order to be included in the National Register under Criterion D, an historic farmstead site must contain undisturbed deposits sufficient to provide important information concerning the artifactual assemblage, archaeological features, floral remains or faunal remains associated with the early settlement period. Stratified or spatially dispersed or organized deposits or features representing relatively short periods of time, or sequences of distinctive time frames, are examples of archaeological contexts that could provide such information.

c. Cemeteries

Description:

Historic cemeteries in the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Archaeological District are small, family graveyards from the nineteenth century. The earliest recognized European American cemetery in the study area is that of the Stafford's, with a first grave date of 1811. Other reported cemeteries are those of the Jewell, McDowall/Ingarson, Leslie, Ramsdill, and Abel families. Historic cemeteries exist at least in part as small plots with standing, engraved headstones. Unrecorded or unobtrusive family plots may contain graves not currently marked. Largely cemeteries are not recorded or expected.

Significance:

Historic period cemeteries provide important information concerning burial practices, personal artifacts and clothing, gravestone styles and epitaphs, other cultural information, as well as human demography, lifestyle and health. The early age of these cemeteries indicates the potential to provide important cultural and biological information relative to populations that originated in the eighteenth century and whose lives reflect the pioneer/early settlement experience.

Registration Requirements:

a) National Register Criterion: A, C or D

b) areas of significance: historical archaeology, bioarchaeology

c) data requirements: The historic cemeteries in the study area are most likely to be eligible under Criterion D, as archaeological sites. However, it is possible that arguments could be developed to support eligibility under

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section F, Page 11

Criteria A or C. In order to be included in the National Register under Criterion D, an historic cemetery must contain artifacts such as clothing and personal effects, particularly those indicative of burial practices, as well as human remains. Human remains should be sufficiently well-preserved for anthropological and forensic analyses. Other information such as analyses of gravestone style or relation of the stones to the work of a master could result in consideration of other National Register criteria such as Criterion C, or as related to the initial settlement of the region, to Criterion A.

d. Leisure and Recreation Sites (Taverns, Restaurants, Hotels, Casinos, Estate Homes)

Description:

This property type includes a series of commercial establishments that provided primarily social and recreational functions. It also includes luxurious homes used for living, vacations, entertaining, and hosting institutional guests such as college rowing teams. The earliest site in this property type is the early nineteenth century Stafford's Tavern, which also provided rooms for early governmental meetings. Later sites include Moon's Lake House and the Briggs Hotel of the middle to late nineteenth century as well as the c. 1920-1950 Arrowhead Inn and Newmans Lake House. The sites of these establishments will contain architectural elements such as cellar holes, foundations, and outbuildings. The nineteenth century sites typically also have specialized facilities related to storing food and beverages to provision meals. These facilities normally would include root cellars, water-cooled storage rooms/structures, cisterns, and icehouses. Privies and wells would have been used before indoor plumbing at the early sites. Subterranean features such as privies and wells typically contain stratified trash deposits. In addition, large middens containing kitchenware, bottles, smoking pipe fragments, and floral and faunal remains should occur in reasonably close proximity to building sites. The preserved elements of historic recreation and tourist sites may be present as parts of the original sites, which often have been disrupted by later development.

Significance:

Recreational and tourist sites are fundamentally important to understanding nineteenth and early twentieth century life at Saratoga Lake. The sequence of commercial establishments devoted to these industries, as well as large private homes with extensive grounds and facilities provided leisure settings and activities that are intimately associated with the development of Saratoga Springs as a cultural and recreational center. Several miles from the race-track, spas, springs and downtown businesses, the lake establishments and estates provided the major rural aspect of the enduring city-country duality that has long-characterized the organization of leisure in Saratoga. The history and variation of the archaeological components of these sites can assist the interpretation of recreation in Saratoga Springs, and provide insights into the special role of the lake neighborhood.

Registration Requirements:

a) National Register Criteria: D

b) areas of significance: historical archaeology

c) data requirements: In order to be included in the National Register under Criterion D, these sites must contain undisturbed deposits sufficient to provide important information concerning the artifactual assemblages,

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section F, Page 12

archaeological features, floral remains or faunal remains. Artifact, floral and faunal assemblages are expected to reflect the functions of the resorts (often food service). Archaeological features similarly will be related to function, but in some cases they may be extensive, if indicative of large storage facilities, out-buildings, or sport facilities (such as tennis courts, toboggan runs, boat houses, or seating), or landscape features, such as gardens, pools and walks. Additional floral information may be obtained from pollen recovered from suitable deposits. Pollen profiles would indicate land use changes and landscape alteration, particularly if collected in sequences reflecting the periods before and after the period when the recreational/tourist site was used.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section G, Page 1

G. Geographical Data

The multiple property listing for the Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area includes all the area within the locally-designated



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section H, Page 1

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The archaeological resources inventoried within the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek study area have been identified over a long period of time through a variety of means. These include review of (1) institutional site files maintained by the New York State Museum dating to the days of the early archaeologists William Beauchamp (1900) and Arthur C. Parker (1922); (2) avocational archaeological excavations by James P. Walsh and members of the Auringer-Seelye Chapter, New York State Archeological Association; (3) cultural resource management surveys either required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (Berg 1977; Fisher and Bouchard 1980) or the City of Saratoga Springs for State Environmental Quality Reviews (Hartgen 1987, 1988; Greenhouse 1992); (4) background research performed by A. Caroline Hotaling and Edward V. Curtin of the Skidmore Archaeological Survey through a Certified Local Government grant to the City of Saratoga Springs; and (5) recent (1997) investigation *via* Skidmore College's archaeology field and lab methods class taught by Dr. Susan Bender.

Walsh's excavations and initial publication (1977) drew the attention of the modern community of Northeastern archaeologists to the extent and importance of the Arrowhead Road vicinity. Subsequent cultural resource surveys prior to sewer system installation led to the 1985 determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places afforded to five prehistoric sites identified by Walsh: the Arrowhead Casino, Kitchen Garden, Cottonwood, Arrowhead II and Arrowhead III sites (Environmental Protection Agency 1985), as well as the areas between these sites that have demonstrated archaeological importance, but for which specific boundary information is unavailable. This area was subsequently included within the boundaries of an archaeological park locally designated for protection and special consideration. The size of the archaeologically important area was expanded north in 1990 as the result of additional cultural resource surveys to include two sites known as the Waters Edge Locus 1 and 2 sites (Bender and Curtin 1990). The Waters Edge Locus 2 site is also known as the Rafters site (Greenhouse Consultants 1991).

In 1994, the City of Saratoga Springs Design Review Commission identified the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek study area as an archaeological study area for municipal planning. In cooperation with the Skidmore Archaeological Survey of Skidmore College, the Design Review Commission took this action in order to recognize the area's archaeological potential and provide a process of local archaeological resource management. The Skidmore Archaeological Survey compiled all available information from archaeological site files, museum and private collections, cultural resource survey reports, published reports and other documentary sources (Curtin and Hotaling 1994; Curtin, Nelson and Hotaling 1996). These site file and documentary research activities were augmented by windshield and canoe surveys, 1994-1995, by Hotaling and Curtin, who were joined in a field visit by Linda M. Garofalini of the New York State Historic Preservation Staff, 1995. This research showed that the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek area has been used by human populations since at least 8000 BC (10,000 BP), and established that most, if not all, local phases of the Archaic and Woodland periods (8000 BC-AD 1600) are represented. Continued Native American use of the locale during the historic period, as well as the initial European-American settlement of Saratoga Springs, the early nineteenth century tourist resort industry, and late nineteenth century-twentieth recreational uses were identified as contexts with identified or likely associated archaeological components within the study area.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Saratoga County, New York

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MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
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Saratoga County, New York

Section I, Page 2

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section I, Page 3

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section I, Page 4

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section I, Page 5

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

Section I, Page 6

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Archaeological Sites of the Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area
Saratoga County, New York

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