National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2003

Revised: 7/2026



Schuyler Estate

Saratoga National Historical Park

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Schuyler Estate

Resource Level: Cultural Landscape

CRIS-CL Resource ID: 650095

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Saratoga National Historical Park

Alpha Code: SARA

Park Organization Code: 1910

Region: Northeast

Restricted: No

Landscape Description:

The Schuyler Estate is one of five cultural landscapes that comprise Saratoga National Historical Park in Stillwater, New York. The park preserves the sites of two decisive American Revolutionary War battles between British and American forces in the autumn of 1777. It is widely documented that the American victory at Saratoga changed the momentum of the war, after which crucial support from the French was secured. Commemorative efforts by private citizens commenced shortly after the battles, culminating in the battlefield's designation as a state-managed property in 1927, and later as a National Historical Park in 1938.

The Schuyler Estate encompasses 62.15 acres of the once vast manor of Major General Philip Schuyler. The site is located on US Route 4 and sits at the confluence of the Hudson River and Fish Creek. Built in 1777, the Schuyler House is a two-story frame structure with a stone foundation. Philip Schuyler (1733-1804) built the house to replace one burned by the British in 1777 after the Battles of Saratoga. The 3,000-acre estate included mills, a fishery, barns, agricultural fields, formal gardens, and barracks that housed servants, workers, and enslaved people.

The Schuyler House, restored to its c.1787-1804 appearance, is the dominant building on the property. There is an attached kitchen at the northeast corner of the house. A privy and a well house are the only other extant historic buildings, but archeological evidence remains from many other historic buildings that once dotted the landscape. A U-shaped driveway tracks from the trace of the old turnpike/main road to the front of the house and serves as the primary pedestrian circulation feature. It connects to another road that leads to the towpath and ruins of the Old Champlain Canal to the northeast. While the estate was once clear cut for agricultural and industrial operations, the house lot today is more enclosed with many trees growing in the lawn, including many nineteenth-century black locusts. Two old lilacs grow near the house to the south and east. Much of the rest of the land within the legislative boundary is covered with thick successional forest. The canal prism has been leveled with fill where it crosses the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) maintenance facility southeast of the house. The NYSDOT maintenance lot is concealed by this forest. A local farmer raises sweet corn on the federal plot east of the maintenance lot.

A 1960s park residence, comfort station, and a modern shed are the only other buildings on the federal land. Small-scale features on the site include a pair of granite hitching posts. A concrete post and split rail fence, an NPS entry sign, an NPS audio/visual interpretive sign, and an NPS informational sign are located on the grounds.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Located within the Saratoga National Historical Park Historic District, the Schuyler Estate is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A at the national level in the area of Military History as the site of the Battles of Saratoga, which together comprise a definitive turning point in the Revolutionary War and are generally acknowledged by historians to be among the most decisive battles in military history; and at the state level in the area of Transportation for its association with the Champlain Canal, constructed in the early nineteenth century as part of New York's extensive system of artificial waterways. The Schuyler Estate is significant under Criterion B at the national level for its association with Major General Philip Schuyler (1733-1804), a prominent military and political figure whose public career spanned the crucial formative years of the United States. The Schuyler Estate is significant under Criterion C at the local level in the area of Architecture for the Schuyler House, a late-eighteenth-century Colonial/Federal-style country manor house. Lastly, the Schuyler Estate is significant under Criterion D at the national level in the area of Archeology as a property that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Surveys and excavations have revealed archeological deposits with the demonstrated and potential ability to address substantive research issues within the identified areas of significance for the park as well as ancillary research issues important to regional pre- and post-contact period contexts.

The overall period of significance for the Schuyler Estate is 1777-1917. The period begins with the Battles of Saratoga and reconstruction of the house in 1777, includes Schuyler's death in 1804 and the construction of the Champlain Canal on the property in 1822, and ends when canal operations ceased in 1917. The archeological periods of significance are 6000-400 BP and 1720-1917.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The historic integrity of the Schuyler Estate landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, 1777-1917, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2022-2026. Many landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain today. The natural features that influenced the location of the 1777 house–Fish Creek, the Hudson River, and the level plain–are extant. The orientation of the house in relation to the original turnpike/main road is intact, and several outbuildings remain. Mature trees shade the maintained lawns that are dotted with shrubs, and a demonstration garden represents the site of the formal garden. Replacement-in-kind plantings hope to ensure this character is sustained. A U-shaped driveway fronts the house and connects to a trace of the old turnpike/main road. Another historic road and a section of the canal towpath allow visitors to explore the grounds. In addition to the 1777 house, restored to its c.1804 appearance, there is a wellhouse and privy, but many of the other outbuildings were removed or replaced during the course of the historic period. Remnants of the Old Champlain Canal prism and towpath are present, as are structural remains of the bridge Schuyler built over the canal and the aqueduct that crossed Fish Creek. Two eighteenth-century granite posts stand in the lawn and frame the house's front door. Views from the road through the trees and to the house are intact.

Since 1917, some landscape characteristics and features at the Schuyler Estate have changed, perhaps none more than establishment of successional forest vegetation that now marks the borders of the site, cloaks the canal features, and fills formerly open fields. The massive formal garden and its paths and fences are gone. Circulation features associated with the site's dynamic chronology of outbuildings has also been lost. The removal of additional outbuildings after 1917 by the NPS further diminished the working farm character of the site. A parking lot, park residence, shed, and comfort station in the south part of the site, which coincided with construction of US Route 4 to the west of the turnpike/main road, supports park and visitor uses. These non-historic features do not appreciable impact the views to the house as much as the successional vegetation, which has severed views between the house and the canal, fields, creek, and the river. Canal ruins are discernable in the winter when leaves are off but mostly hidden by foliage in the summer.

Condition:
The condition of the Schuyler Estate landscape is evaluated as "fair." This evaluation indicates that the property shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and that some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration on many of the landscape characteristics will cause the property to degrade to a poor condition. Preservation maintenance and/or use must be combined with corrective action to halt deterioration.

The evaluation is primarily based on the establishment and spread of successional forest vegetation, which has consumed much of the historic open space conditions and has severed visual connections to Fish Creek, the Hudson River, and the estate's last surviving agricultural field. This vegetation mostly obscures the remnants of the Old Champlain Canal.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

Saratoga NHP is composed of five landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS-CL): Saratoga Battlefield, Saratoga Monument, Saratoga Surrender Site, Schuyler Estate, and Victory Woods.

Landscape Type:

Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name:	Schuyler House, Old Saratoga Unit	**Other Name Type:**	Historic

Site Plan



Site map, July 2026, 1 of 2.



Site map, July 2026, 2 of 2.

Concurrence Information

Superintendent Acknowledgment:

Park Superintendent Acknowledgment: Yes

Park Superintendent Acknowledgment Date: 07/16/2003

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The original CLI for Schuyler Estate was approved by the Superintendent on July 16, 2003. Condition reassessments for the site were approved by the Superintendent on July 10, 2007 and July 16, 2013.

This CLI Update was edited by Jeff Killion, Historical Landscape Architect at the Olmsted Center. Field work for this update was completed in 2022 by Olmsted Center staff, SUNY-ESF staff and students, and Designing the Parks (DTP) internship participants. Pia Cano and Liz Gunther, DTP associates, prepared a draft for this update. The park contact is Ranna Wells, who can be reached by email (joanna_wells@nps.gov).

SUMMARY OF CLI REVISIONS, 2026

Updates that have made to the Schuyler Estate CLI since the 2003 version include revisions to the National Register section to reflect the park's National Register documentation that was completed in 2012; updating the Chronology and Physical History sections to document changes in the landscape since 2003; updating the site plans; updating the Analysis and Evaluation chapter with expansion of the inventoried features; updated photographs; and a new assessment of the overall landscape condition. Upon approval by the Park Superintendent, this update will supersede all previous versions of the Schuyler Estate CLI.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION + HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE
Bernadette Castro
Commissioner

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 518-237-8643

July 07, 2004

Laurie Matthews
Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
99 Warren St.
Brookline, MA 02445

Re: Saratoga National Historical Park
Schuyler Estate; Saratoga Monument
Saratoga Co., NY
04PR03295

Dear Ms. Matthews:

Some time ago, our bureau received copies of the Cultural Landscape Inventory reports for the Schuyler Estate and the Saratoga Monument. We experienced several sudden staff departures and did not review or respond to your requests for concurrence promptly. Please accept my apologies for the long delay.

Chris Capella-Peters, Raymond Smith and Mark Peckham have each reviewed these volumes and found them to be thoughtful and well researched. Inevitably, several minor errors and ambiguities appeared. On page 13 of the Monument Report description, the management of the monument between 1967 and 1980 should be corrected to simply indicate the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. In the Schuyler Estate Report, findings summarized on page 1 of the Management Information correctly explain that while the larger agricultural context of the estate has been lost, the historic landscape elements in the immediate vicinity of the house site contribute to the property's historic character and should be preserved. Analysis on page 5 of the Landscape Description seemingly contradicts this interpretation when it states that the overall landscape does not retain integrity to the historic period. These statements should be qualified to explain the difference between the integrity of the larger setting and the immediate house site in terms of National Register standards.

On behalf of the New York SHPO, I concur with the findings of both reports and ask that the cultural landscape elements described in these reports be included should National Historic Landmark registration forms be produced in the future. Thank you for providing us with an opportunity to comment. We appreciate your patience.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont
Director
Historic Preservation
Field Services Bureau

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SHPO concurrence letter, July 7, 2004 (4 pages).

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Northeast Region
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2878

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30(NER&RS&S)

March 22, 2004

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner, New York State Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro: Bernadette

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the Schuyler Estate within the Old Saratoga Unit of the Saratoga National Historical Park (NHP). The National Park Service (NPS) considers the Schuyler Estate to be a unit within the overall district. The report has been prepared by Chris Stevens, Historical Landscape Architect, of the NPS Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Through the CLI program, the NPS is currently in the midst of a nationwide effort to inventory its cultural landscapes. The CLI is conducted in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). It is an inventory of baseline information for all historically significant cultural landscapes within the national park system, and it examines multiple landscape features that contribute to the significance of historic properties. The CLI process includes gathering information from existing secondary sources and conducting on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the property's overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the evaluation describes their character-defining features and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that need further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties they provide fuller documentation than for others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape, and similarly documents other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort that also includes cultural resource inventories for historic structures, archeological sites, ethnographic resources, and museum objects. For example, the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) inventory includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground features in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

Saratoga NHP was administratively listed on the NR in 1966 as a district, but a NR Inventory Nomination Form has not yet been completed. The National Register Information System (NRIS) database notes that Saratoga NHP is significant in the areas of Military and Politics/Government, for its association with the American Revolution. Furthermore, through the NPS LCS program, you have concurred that the Schuyler House is a contributing resource to the property's significance, stating "The Philip Schuyler House…played a role in the battle and should be considered a NR contributing resource" (reference T. Savage to B. Castro, 8/23/1996).

Until this time, the landscape characteristics and features of the Schuyler Estate had not been evaluated. In addition to the significance stated in the NRIS we also find that the district is significant for its association with Philip Schuyler (under Criteria B) in the areas of Military, Politics/Government, and Industry for the period that Schuyler owned the property, 1763-1804.

The district is a contributing resource and therefore eligible for listing on the National Register. While the overall landscape associated with the Schuyler Estate does not retain integrity, due to the great amount of change since the end of the periods of significance, those landscape characteristics and features that remain should be preserved since they contribute to the property's historic character.

The Champlain Canal has been entered on the NR as a district having a period of significance of 1823-c.1917 (Entered/Documented on NR 9/1/1976). The Canal is noted as having significance in the areas of Engineering and Transportation (Criterion A and C). Two stretches of the Champlain Canal are within Saratoga NHP, each approximately one kilometer in length. The LCS identified two structural elements of the canal at the Schuyler Estate as contributing features (LCS 8/23/1996) for which we concur. These elements should be included as contributing features to both property listings--Champlain Canal and Saratoga NHP (Schuyler Estate).

We call your particular attention to the Statement of Significance (end of Part 1), the Analysis and Evaluation Summary (beginning of Part 3) and the National Register Information (near the beginning of Part 4) in the enclosed CLI Park Report.

Based on the enclosed CLI Park Report, we seek your concurrence on the following which should supplement the eventual NR documentation.

- significance in the areas of Military, Politics/Government, and Industry (Criteria B for association with Schuyler) and Transportation (Criteria A for Champlain Canal resources)
- expansion of the period of significance to include 1763-1804 for the properties' association with Philip Schuyler, and 1823-c.1917 for the properties' association with the Champlain Canal
- the cultural landscape as a whole lacks integrity, but what remains does contribute to the property's significance and historic character.
- landscape characteristics that are contributing and non-contributing to the significance of the property (see attached list)
- associated contributing and non-contributing landscape features (see attached list).

If you concur with our evaluation for the Schuyler Estate's landscape resources, please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Laurie Matthews, Co-CLI Program Coordinator (Address: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 99 Warren Street, Brookline, MA 02445) within thirty days. Thank you for your attention to these reports. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ms. Matthews at 617-566-1689 ext. 266.

Sincerely,

Marie Rust
Regional Director

Enclosures

I concur with the above-stated evaluation, including contributing and non-contributing landscape resources of the Schuyler Estate, Saratoga National Historical Park.

_____ _____SHPO

NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory
List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics and Associated Features
Schuyler Estate, Old Saratoga Unit, Saratoga National Historical Park
December 2003

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES
The following landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the district's historic character.

Archeological Sites
Buildings and Structures
- Schuyler House (LCS# 001290)
- Schuyler House - Stone Wellhead (LCS# 040757)
- Schuyler House – Well House (LCS# 040761)
- Schuyler House – Privy (LCS# 023054)
- Schuyler House - Granite Hitching Posts (LCS# 040756) *

Natural Systems and Features
Topography
Constructed Water Features
- Old Champlain Canal Stone Bridge Abutments (LCS# 040759).
- Old Champlain Canal Fish Creek Aqueduct Abutments
- Old Champlain Canal Prism (LCS# 023056)

NON-CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES
Spatial Organization
Buildings and Structures
- Comfort Station
- Concrete Post and Split Rail Fence
- Park Residence
- Shed

Circulation
- U-shaped Gravel Drive/Walkway**

Land Use
Vegetation
- Black Locust Tree Grove
- Old Hackberry Trees**
- Lilac Shrub**

Views and Vistas

* The Granite Hitching Posts, dating to a period when the Schuyler Estate was privately owned, are listed as contributing resources on the LCS since their construction falls within the park-wide period of significance for Historic Preservation and Memorialization (1877-1938). It's important to note that the CLI does not find the Schuyler Estate cultural landscape as a whole as being significant for this period.

** The contribution of these features is listed as undetermined in this CLI. Further investigation is needed to determine their origin.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Level II

Saratoga National Historical Park:
Schuyler House Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Saratoga National Historical Park concurs with the findings of the Level II inventory for Schuyler House including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Level II Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Schuyler House in Saratoga National Historical Park is hereby approved and accepted.

DOUG LOWSAG — JULY 16, 2003

Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park — Date

Park concurrence form, July 16, 2003.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2007

Saratoga National Historical Park:
Schuyler Estate

Saratoga National Historical Park concurs with the condition reassessment for the Schuyler Estate, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – Schuyler Estate

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values

The condition reassessment for the Schuyler Estate is hereby approved and accepted.

Frank Dean — July 10, 2007

Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park — Date

Condition reassessment form, July 10, 2007.

08/01/2013 14:30 15186649830 SARATOGA NHP PAGE 02/02

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2013

Saratoga National Historical Park
Schuyler Estate
Victory Woods

Saratoga National Historical Park concurs with the condition reassessments for the Schuyler Estate and Victory Woods, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – Schuyler Estate
Good – Victory Woods

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The condition reassessments for the Schuyler Estate and Victory Woods at Saratoga National Historical Park are hereby approved and accepted.

Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park — Date 7/16/13

Condition reassessment form, July 16, 2013.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Updates Certification Form
2026

Saratoga National Historical Park
Saratoga Battlefield
Saratoga Monument
Schuyler Estate
Victory Woods

Saratoga National Historical Park certifies the CLI updates for Saratoga Battlefield, Saratoga Monument, Schuyler Estate, and Victory Woods, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT:
Good – Saratoga Battlefield
Fair – Saratoga Monument
Fair – Schuyler Estate
Good – Victory Woods

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The CLI updates for sites listed above at Saratoga National Historical Park are hereby approved and accepted.

LESLIE MORLOCK Digitally signed by LESLIE MORLOCK Date: 2026.07.31 10:48:11 -04'00'

Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park Date

Park concurrence form, July 31, 2026.

Seq. No.	File Name	Caption

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Explanatory Narrative
Jeff Killion	Change in Condition	07/10/2007	Condition Reassessment
Jeff Killion	Other	05/28/2013	Management category and date corrected to reflect information in email, Matthews to Lindsay, July 16, 2003.
Jeff Killion	Change in Condition	07/16/2013	Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.
Jeff Killion	CLI Update	07/31/2026	Three levels of effort have been developed for CLI Updates: A, B, and C. Level C is limited to a condition reassessment of the landscape; Level B includes C and is a targeted update of select data fields; Level A includes B and C and is a comprehensive update of all data fields. The update to the Schuyler Estate CLI has been done at a Level A effort.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State/Territory	County
New York	Saratoga County

Area (Acres): 54.79

Land Tract Number(s)

01-101 (26.0 acres), 01-102 (1.30), 01-124 (7.47), 01-125 (24.41), 01-126 (1.22), 01-128 (1.86), 01-155 (0.38), 01-159 (1.60), 01-164 (n/a).

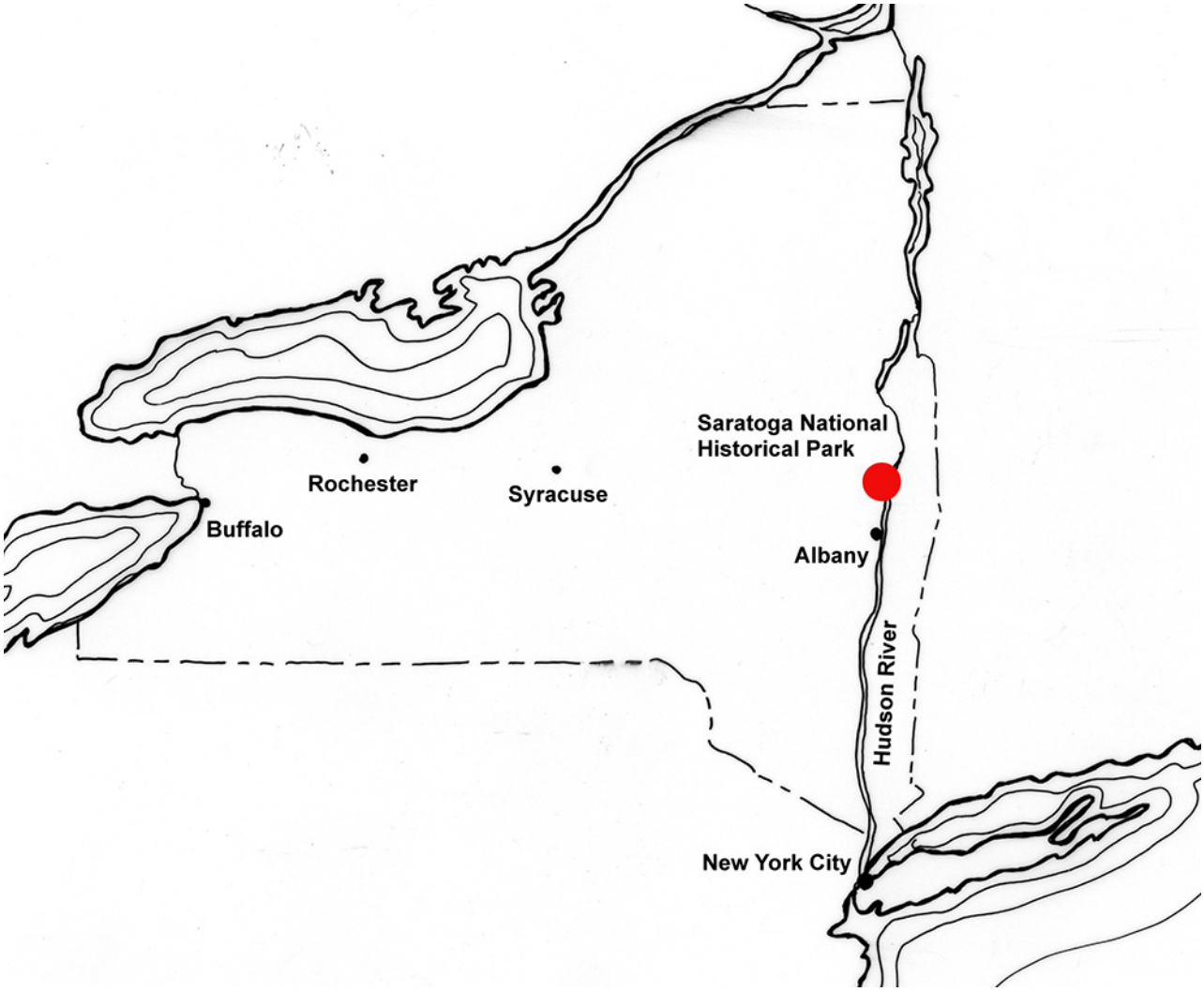
Boundary Description:

The legislative property is bound by US Route 4 to the west, Fish Creek to the north, the Hudson River to the east and agricultural fields to the south. The NPS owns and manages 54.79 acres of the original Schuyler Estate, with an additional 9.07 acres of state-owned land within the Schuyler Estate site's legislative boundary, administered by the NYS Office of General Services and by the NYS Canal Corporation. Much of the state land was once part of the Old Champlain Canal and its operations, portions of which are currently a NYSDOT maintenance lot. This linear property and a small 0.38-acre parcel owned by the Town of Saratoga, divide the federally-owned property into roughly two halves

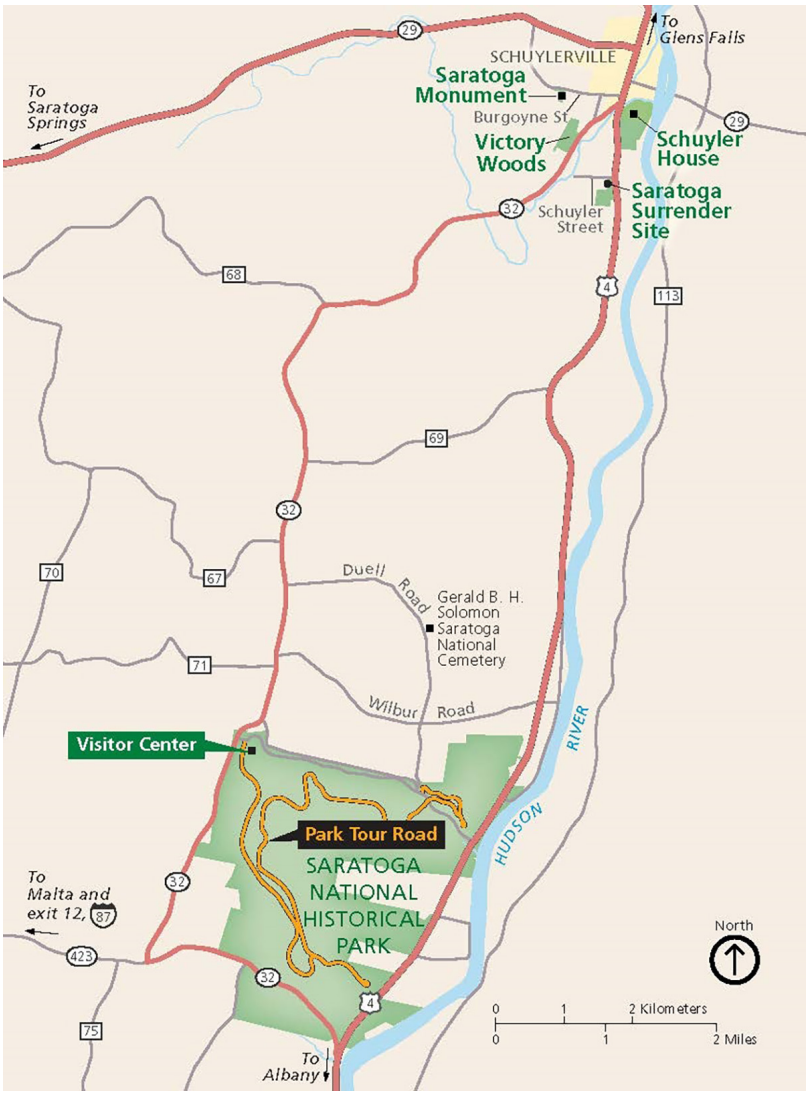
Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.0969902	-73.576696	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.095614	-73.57704	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.092712	-73.579	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.09281	-73.579388	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.091883	-73.579742	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.090965	-73.579857	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.091044	-73.582439	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.087491	-73.58326	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.086952	-73.583256	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.087041	-73.583472	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.087894	-73.583445	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.090623	-73.583	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.091309	-73.582996	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.094227	-73.583203	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.095315	-73.583201	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.096044	-73.583229	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.096103	-73.582745	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.096448	-73.581962	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.096837	-73.58081	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.097363	-73.580282	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.097527	-73.579675	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.097161	-73.5774	

Location Map:



Location of Saratoga National Historical Park--hereafter NHP. (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation--hereafter OCLP, 2002)



Map of the five sites that comprise Saratoga NHP. (Harpers Ferry Center website)

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

This context concerns the general human overlay on the physical form of the landscape. Prior to the battles of Saratoga, the area was home to Native American people and European settlers. The Schuyler family, mainly General Philip Schuyler, was instrumental in the development of the Village of Saratoga, now Schuylerville, as an agricultural and industrial village that relied on milling, farming, and fishing. Fish Creek was at the center of the development and housed the milling and fishing operations. The first and second Schuyler Houses were burned during King George's War and the Revolutionary War respectively. Today, the Schuyler Estate site is administrated as a house museum and public park that interprets the history of General Schuyler, his family, his manor and its relation to the two battles of Saratoga in 1777. The community has strong ties to the Schuyler Estate as a source of pride and tourism.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

This context concerns the large-scale physical forms and patterns of the landscape such as hill, plateau, ravine, drumlin, etc. The Schuyler Estate property is near the confluence of Fish Creek and the Hudson River in the southern section of Schuylerville, NY. The Schuyler House is on the south bank of Fish Creek, east of the US Route 4 Bridge. The landscape is a flat plateau above Fish Creek, the Old Champlain Canal, and the Hudson River. The Hudson River in the vicinity of the park forms part of a historic transportation corridor extending to the St. Lawrence Valley. Artificial waterways have improved travel through the area since 1823, but for centuries before that the corridor provided a route for trade and invasion. Saratoga became a battlefield because of its strategic location on this waterway system.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

This context concerns the overlay imposed on the landscape through general land use, zoning, legal restrictions,
transportation, utilities, population, and political jurisdiction (e.g., state, county, city, borough, or village). The Schuyler Estate is owned by the Federal Government as part of Saratoga National Historical Park, managed by the National Park Service. The 30.38-acre tract is located in the Village of Schuylerville, Town of Saratoga, Saratoga County, New York. The site is approximately eight miles north of the Battlefield Unit of Saratoga NHP in Stillwater, NY and approximately forty miles north of Albany, NY.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Category A (High NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance)

Management Category Date: 07/06/2003

Management Category Narrative:

As approved on July 16, 2003, the Schuyler Estate meets two criteria of the Category A (High NPS Priority for Preservation and Maintenance, formerly Must Be Preserved and Maintained) management category. The property is related to the park's legislated significance, described as: "lands, structures, and other property in the area at Saratoga, New York, whereon was fought the Battle of Saratoga during the War of the Revolution…shall be set apart as a public park for the benefit and inspiration of the people and shall be known as Saratoga National Historical Park." (GMP 2004: 75, citing 52 Stat. 608)

The property is also nationally significant as defined by the National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, B, and D, as determined in the park's 2012 National Register documentation.

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: None

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Narrative:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Legal Interest Narrative: Tracts 01-101, 01-102, 01-124, 01-125, 01-126, 01-128, 01-155, 01-159, 01-165

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park. The Schuyler Estate property encompasses 64 acres, but once spread over 3,000 acres. Many of Philip Schuyler's operations, including houses, mills, and agricultural lands were located on adjacent lands. Some of the adjacent areas contribute visually, including Fish Creek and the Hudson River, but most of the adjacent lands no longer contribute, since they have been disturbed greatly with modern development. These lands may contain valuable archeological resources.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Eligibility: Listed

Eligibility Date: 5/23/2012 12:00:00 AM

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Documentation Narrative Description:

Saratoga National Historical Park was administratively listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966, with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Although no supporting documentation was prepared at that time, the park was identified as significant under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Politics/Government and Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties. In the National Register database, the period of significance is listed as 1750-1799, with a significant date of 1777 for the Battles of Saratoga. The National Park Service acquired the Schuyler Estate through donation in 1950.

On September 1, 1976, the Old Champlain Canal, portions of which pass through the Schuyler Estate, was listed in the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, and Transportation, and under Criterion C in the area of Engineering. The period of significance was identified as 1800-1899, with a specific date of 1823 when the canal was completed.

On July 7, 2004, the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with National Park Service on the findings of the 2003 CLI for the Schuyler Estate. The CLI stated significance in the areas of Industry, Military, Politics/Government, and Transportation for the period 1763-c.1917. The CLI did not identify Architecture as an area of significance for the house. The period includes Schuyler's ownership (1763-1804), the Battles of Saratoga (1777), and operation of the canal (1823-c.1917). Contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined features identified in the CLI are noted in the Analysis and Evaluation chapter of this report.

On May 23, 2012, the Keeper of the National Register approved documentation for the Saratoga National Historical Park Historic District. Significance was found under Criteria A in the areas of Conservation, Military, Politics/Government, and Transportation; Criterion B for Philip Schuyler; Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Art; Criterion D for Archeology; and Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties. Five periods of significance were identified for the district: 1777 for the Battles of Saratoga; 1775-1804 for the association of the Schuyler House with Philip Schuyler; 1821-1917 for the operation of the Champlain Canal; 1873-1936 for the commemoration of the battles, including the construction of the Saratoga Monument and monumentation of the battlefield; and 1923-1966 for the conservation of the battlefield by the state and federal governments. Significant dates were noted as 1777 for the battles of Saratoga, 1821 for construction of the Old Champlain Canal, 1887 for completion of the Saratoga Monument, and 1938 for the authorization of Saratoga National Historical Park. In the documentation, the entire Schuyler estate property and grounds is identified as contributing site. Various buildings, structures, and canal features are listed as contributing resources. Non-contributing features related to park housing and the state highway maintenance area are also identified.

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide," the areas and periods of significance for the Schuyler Estate are adequately documented in existing National Register documentation. The existing documentation also adequately describes the battlefield's numerous historic resources that contribute to its significance. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Schuyler Estate is considered "Listed-Documented."

Pre-CLI Documentation Status: Listed - Documented

CLI SHPO/THPO Concurrence Date: 5/23/2012 12:00:00 AM

CLI Concurrence Narrative:

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

Saratoga National Historical Park:
The Saratoga NHP Historic District possesses significance under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D.

The district has national significance under Criterion A in the area of Military History as the site of the Battles of Saratoga, which together comprise a definitive turning point in the American Revolutionary War and are generally acknowledged by historians to be among the most decisive battles in military history. The district is also nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Other: Commemoration and Conservation for its association with national trends in the commemoration and preservation of American battlefields during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district possesses significance at the state level under Criterion A in the area of Transportation for its association with the Champlain Canal, constructed in the early nineteenth century as part of New York's extensive system of artificial waterways and listed in the National Register in 1976. Under Criterion B, the Schuyler Estate possesses national significance for its association with Major General Philip Schuyler (1733-1804), a nationally prominent military and political figure whose public career spanned the crucial formative years of the United States. The Saratoga Monument possesses national significance under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Art as one of the nation's most significant nineteenth-century monumental architectural monuments. The Schuyler House, the John Neilson House, and the Saratoga Visitor Center are locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Saratoga NHP is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D at the national level as a property that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Surveys and excavations conducted at the Battlefield, Schuyler Estate, and Victory Woods units have revealed archeological deposits with the demonstrated and potential ability to address substantive research issues within the identified areas of significance for the park as well as ancillary research issues important to regional pre- and post-contact period contexts. The Historic District meets Criteria Consideration F for commemorative properties that have been invested with their own historical significance and G for properties of exceptional importance that have achieved significance within the past 50 years.

The overall period of significance for the Saratoga NHP Historic District is 1777-1966. This time span includes the year 1777 during which the Battles of Saratoga were fought; the years 1777-1804 for the extant buildings on the Schuyler Estate and associations with General Philip Schuyler; the years 1821-1917 when the Champlain Canal was in operation; the years 1873-1936 for commemorative efforts that included construction of the Saratoga Monument and the placement of additional monuments on the battlefield; and the years 1923-1966 for significant historical events associated with the conservation of the battlefield by the state and federal governments. The Historic District is also significant for the period 8000 -400 BCE, for archeological sites of the Middle to Late Archaic and Middle to Late Woodland Periods.

Schuyler Estate:
The Schuyler Estate, located within the Saratoga NHP Historic District, is significant at national, state, and local levels under Criterion A in the areas of Military History and Transportation; under Criterion B in the areas of Military and Politics/Government for Phillip Schuyler; under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, and under Criterion D in the area of Archeology (Prehistoric, Historic-Non-Aboriginal). The overall period of significance for the Schuyler Estate is 1777-1917. The period begins with the Battles of Saratoga and reconstruction of the house in 1777, includes Schuyler’s death in 1804 and the construction of the Champlain Canal on the property in 1820, and period ends when canal operations closed in 1917. The archeological periods of significance are 6000-400 BP and 1720-1917.

CRITERION A

Military (1777):
The Schuyler Estate possesses national-level significance under Criterion A in the area of Military History for association with events during the Battles of Saratoga in 1777. During the final days of the campaign before Lt. General Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates, the British retreated north and used much of ‘old’ Saratoga (Schuylerville and Victory), including the future Victory Woods and the Saratoga Monument properties, for their final encampment and defenses. Before taking refuge in the fortified camp, Burgoyne stayed in the Schuyler House and took advantage of the comforts it offered. On October 10, 1777, Burgoyne ordered the house and all outbuildings to be burned. Burgoyne desired to give his artillery a better line of sight and to prevent the advancing American forces from taking cover.

The American forces surrounded the exhausted British Army and grew to nearly 17,000 men. Faced with such overwhelming numbers, Burgoyne surrendered on October 17, 1777. By the terms of the Articles of Convention, Burgoyne’s depleted army, some 6,000 men, marched out of its camp “with the Honors of

War" and stacked their weapons along the west bank of the Hudson River across Fish Creek from the Schuyler House. Immediately after Burgoyne's surrender, Schuyler proceeded to rebuild his house likely using some American troop and British prisoner labor. The house was completed by the end of 1777. The house itself, as a resource, has tangential significance to the events of 1777, since it evidences the aftermath of the battle.

The existing landscape at the Saratoga NHP Schuyler Estate does not retain integrity to the period of the American Revolutionary War. Only a few period landscape characteristics and above-ground features remain. Despite the landscape's lack of integrity, the property itself does retain integrity in different areas related to the battles and when considered in the context of the park as a whole. The property witnessed battle activities, contains a wealth of related archeological resources and contributes to park-wide significance.

Transportation (1820-1917):
The Schuyler Estate possesses state-level significance under Criterion A in the area of Transportation for its association with the Champlain Canal, constructed in the early nineteenth century as part of New York's extensive system of artificial waterways that helped shape the land use and settlement of the region. The portion of the canal extending through the Schuyler Estate is within the park's legislative boundaries but actually on land owned by New York State. The canal was independently listed on the National Register in 1976 for the development and use of the canal along the Hudson River, 1823-c.1917.

The idea of constructing a canal between Lake Champlain and the Hudson River was conceived in the mid-eighteenth century. Philip Schuyler urged the construction of such a canal as early as 1776, but the first serious effort did not happen until 1792. With funding from the State of New York, construction of the Champlain Canal finally began in 1817 and was part of a larger effort to connect the port of New York City with the vast agricultural, lumber, and mineral regions of Upstate New York, New England, Canada, and the Great Lakes through a system of natural and manmade waterways. Canal construction reached the Schuyler property in 1820. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 72)

Competition from railroads steadily eroded support for major improvements to the canal that was increasingly unable to handle larger barges that could increase its capacity to profitable levels. Instead, the State of New York decided to create a new barge canal system that would take advantage of motorized boats and maximize use of natural waterways. Popularly known as the Barge Canal, a statewide referendum authorized the project in 1903. Construction began in 1905 and lasted until 1917. When the Barge Canal opened, the bypassed sections of the older Champlain Canal, including the segment located within the Schuyler Estate, were abandoned and left to decay. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 75)

Within the Schuyler Estate property, much of the prism of the canal is extant as well as stone bridge abutments from an early nineteenth century canal bridge and the Fish Creek aqueduct. While the canal prism is intact in this area, it is covered with small trees and shrubs, and some areas have been filled in with refuse southeast of the house.

CRITERION B

Military and Politics/Government (Philip John Schuyler, 1777-1804):
The Schuyler Estate possesses national-level significance under Criterion B for its association with Major General Philip Schuyler (1733-1804), a nationally prominent military and political figure whose public career spanned the crucial formative years of the United States. The Schuylers were a prominent New York family and Schuyler' daughter was married to Alexander Hamilton. Schuyler himself was elected as a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775 and appointed a Major General of the army the same year (commanding the New York forces). He commanded the northern forces from 1775-1777 and initially led the Canadian invasion in 1775. Schuyler and his troops were responsible for slowing Burgoyne's advance from Canada before the Saratoga battles. Later, Schuyler was elected to the U.S. Senate.

Schuyler was central in developing the State of New York and the village of Saratoga (now Schuylerville). His industries built and employed much of the village. On his estate his workers (employees, slaves, and indentured servants) operated his extensive milling and agricultural operations. In addition to barracks for his workers, he constructed a grand house in 1766 with at least twenty-four outbuildings and a large formal

garden. The British burned Schuyler's estate to the ground in 1777, but Schuyler quickly rebuilt that year. Schuyler owned the estate until his death in 1804. The citizens of the village of Saratoga voted to change its name to Schuylerville in 1831 to honor General Schuyler.

While the landscape now represents only a portion of Schuyler's large estate, it still includes Schuyler's house, the nucleus of his life there. The landscape changed substantially after his tenure, as most outbuildings and gardens were removed, but some landscape characteristics and features remain from the period such as the relationship of the house to the road, the creek, and the river, the house itself, the well house and stone wellhead, and the privy.

CRITERION C

Architecture (1777-1804):
The Schuyler Estate possesses local-level significance in the area of Architecture for the Philip Schuyler House, an example of a late-eighteenth-century transitional Colonial/Federal-style country manor house. The character-defining features of the building are its two-story, side-gable main block with flanking interior chimneys; symmetrical facade with a central pedimented entry; clapboard siding; and attached kitchen wing. Constructed in 1777, the building and its surrounding grounds comprise a relatively early example of a Hudson River valley country estate, a property type that became increasingly fashionable in the early nineteenth century among wealthy urbanites. For Schuyler, the place served a dual function as a country retreat for his family and the headquarters from which he managed his vast agricultural and lumber holdings at Saratoga. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 89)

During the first 10 years after the construction of the house, Schuyler visited it regularly for both business and pleasure purposes. Although The Pastures in Albany was his primary residence, his "country house," as he referred to it, in Saratoga (now Schuylerville) offered a welcome respite from his increasingly hectic life in Albany. He surrounded the house with formal gardens, vegetable plots, and fruit orchards and constructed several outbuildings, including stables for his horses, barns for his dairy cows, and a henhouse. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 89)

Schuyler modified his Saratoga house extensively in the late 1780s to make it more comfortable for the family of his son, John Bradstreet Schuyler, who was the intended heir to the property. He added an office, porch, and kitchen passage along the east wall. He covered the rustic weatherboard exterior with more refined clapboards, which survive on the facade and north and south elevations of the main house, and replaced the west facade entry with a solid batten door. Larger double-hung sash replaced the narrow casement windows, and new windows were added in the north and south walls and above the entrance on the west wall. The interior finishes were also upgraded. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 89)

Over the next 150 years, subsequent owners made many other alterations to the building. Between 1811 and 1815, Schuyler's grandson Philip II replaced the office, southeast porch, and kitchen passage along the east wall with a two-story addition referred to as the "east tier." The addition contained a hallway, library, office, and school room on the first floor and several rooms on the second floor. He also added a piazza along the west wall. The NPS removed most of these changes during the 1950s restoration of the house. Soon after George Strover purchased the house in 1839, he raised the piazza to two stories. During his occupancy, the north kitchen porch was rebuilt and enclosed, the main staircase was enclosed, and the kitchen was remodeled again. Strover added the granite hitching posts in the 1880s. When Strover died in 1886, the estate passed to his daughter, Priscilla, and her husband John Lowber, who removed many of the buildings associated with the earlier Schuyler ownership of the property. Remaining associated resources located on the grounds include a privy, wellhouse, and wellhead. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 89-90)

In the mid-1950s, the NPS undertook a restoration of the house to bring it back to its conjectured appearance in 1804, the year of Schuyler's death. Painstaking documentary and architectural investigations informed the decisions made in conducting the restoration. The project was an excellent example of the mid-twentieth-century architectural preservation philosophy employed by the NPS at a number of historically significant properties within the National Park System. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 89-90)

CRITERION D

Archeology, Prehistoric (6000-400 BP):
The Schuyler Estate possesses national-level significance under Criteria D in the area of Archeology (Prehistory) for its known and potential ability to yield information about the pre-contact period occupation of this area. The Schuyler Estate Pre-Contact Site has yielded primarily chert debitage and a range of projectile point types dating from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland (and possibly) contact periods (6000-400 BP). (NR 2012, Sec.8: 99)

Archeology, Historic-Non-Aboriginal (1720-1917):
The Schuyler Estate possesses national-level significance under Criteria D in the area of Archeology (Historic-Non- Aboriginal) for its realized and potential ability to contribute substantive information about the pre- and post-Revolutionary domestic occupations of the parcel. A succession of three Schuyler houses built in 1720, 1766, and 1777 were located on the property, with the first two destroyed during King George's War (1744-1748) and the Battles of Saratoga, respectively. All three homes were built very close to one another, and that has resulted in a complex site stratigraphy that archeologists have been struggling to interpret for many years. That complex stratigraphy has been further complicated by the construction of the Champlain Canal; the widening of the canal with the excavation of gravel banks to the east, south, and west of the 1777 house; and the development of the parcel south of the house that likely contains the site of the 1766 house. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 97)

Like the Saratoga Battlefield Unit, remnants of the Old Champlain Canal Site survive along the eastern edge of the Schuyler Estate Unit. The canal remains are similarly untested but are still visible on the landscape and have the potential to provide important information about the industrial and commercial transformation of the region. Schuyler’s advocacy for the canal’s construction also lends another dimension to the significance to the feature, although the archeological implications of that element are not immediately obvious. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 99)

National Register Significance Criteria:

Significance Criterion A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Significance Criterion B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

Significance Criterion C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Significance Criterion A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1777 - CE 1804

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Federal; Adamesque	

Time Period: CE 1777 - CE 1777

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	The American Revolution	War in the North	

Time Period: BCE 6000 - CE 400

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Peopling Places	The Earliest Inhabitants:	Archaic Adaptations Of The Northeast (Including The Ohio Valley Region)	

Time Period: CE 1720 - CE 1917

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Peopling Places	Development of the Colonies	Physical Development	

Time Period: CE 1820 - CE 1917

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Developing the American Economy	Shipping and Transportation by Water	Canals	

National Register Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Prehistoric

Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Politics/Government

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Transportation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Saratoga National Historical Park
NRIS ID:	66000569
Primary Certification Date:	05/23/2012
Other Certifications and Date:	MM/dd/yyyy
NRIS Name:	Old Champlain Canal
NRIS ID:	76001274
Primary Certification Date:	09/02/1976

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number:	90PR03689
Name:	Saratoga National Historical Park
Listed Date:	06/23/1980

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1683	Purchased/Sold	Land that would be known as the “Saratoga Patent” is purchased from the Mohawks by Peter Philipsun Schuyler, Cornelius Van Dyck, Jan Jansen Bleeker and Johannes Wendell.
CE 1683 - 1777	Developed	Saratoga Patent lands are slowly and selectively cleared and farmed.
CE 1685	Purchased/Sold	Patent for land issued by Lord Cornby to David and Peter Philipsun Schuyler, Cornelius Van Dyck, Jan Jansen Bleeker, Dirck Wessels, Johannes Arundel and Robert Livingston.
CE 1708	Purchased/Sold	Governor Hyde reissues the Saratoga Patent to Col. Johannes Philip Schuyler, Peter Schuyler, Robert Livingston, Jan Jansen Bleeker, Cornelius Van Dyck, and Dirck Wessels.
CE 1720	Built	Philip Johannes Schuyler, son of Johannes Schuyler, builds a brick house east of the present Schuyler House to serve as a fort.
CE 1745	Destroyed	A French detachment destroys the first Schuyler House and kills Philip Johannes Schuyler during the Saratoga Massacre of 1745 (King George's War).
CE 1745	Land Transfer	Philip John Schuyler, grandson of Johannes Schuyler, inherits land from his uncle, Philip Johannes Schuyler (part of his future estate).
CE 1750	Platted	The Saratoga patent land is surveyed and platted by John R. Bleeker, son of patentee, Jans Jansen Bleeker.
CE 1763	Developed	Philip John Schuyler owns 3,000 acres, begins developing land and constructing mills, a store and a church within the village of Saratoga.
CE 1766	Built	Philip Schuyler constructs a second Schuyler House.
CE 1767	Platted	Saratoga patent map, “Subdivision of Margaret Livingston's and Bayards Lots by John R. Bleeker,” is published showing additional surveying since 1750.
CE 1777	Military Operation	British General Burgoyne uses the second Schuyler House for his quarters. A nearby church is used as a British hospital, and British troops make use of gardens and crops. Burgoyne burns the house and other buildings during his retreat to the encampment on the Saratoga Plateau to the west.
CE 1777	Military Operation	With his encampment surrounded, General Burgoyne surrenders his sword on October 17, 1777, about one fourth mile south of the Schuyler House. The British troops surrender across the Fish Kill from the Schuyler House on the grounds of and north of old Fort Hardy.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1777	Built	General Schuyler quickly rebuilds his home, which becomes the third Schuyler House. Nearby he also rebuilds outbuildings and housing. The present or third Schuyler House is the center of the Schuyler family's farming and milling operations through 1837.
CE 1777	Built	A privy is built in c.1777.
CE 1781	Military Operation	American General John Stark may have used the Schuyler House as his headquarters.
CE 1787 - 1795	Land Transfer	General Schuyler informally transfers much of the Schuyler Estate to his son, John Bradstreet Schuyler, who dies in 1795. The General then resumes control until his death in 1804.
CE 1787	Built	A wellhouse and stone wellhead are likely constructed.
CE 1788	Established	The Town of Saratoga is incorporated.
CE 1804	Land Transfer	Philip Schuyler II, John Bradsteet Schuyler's son and General Schuyler's grandson, inherits the Schuyler Estate after Philip Schuyler's death.
CE 1820 - 1840	Built	Maps from 1820s and 1830s show outbuildings around the house, including a U-shaped complex to the east.
CE 1820 - 1840	Built	Granite hitching posts are erected in front of the house during this period.
CE 1822	Built	Construction of the Champlain Canal reaches the Schuyler property. A bride is built over the canal for access to lands to the east, and an aqueduct spans Fish Creek. A turning basin is located north of the aqueduct.
CE 1831	Memorialized	The citizens of Saratoga vote to rename their village Schuylerville in honor of General Schuyler.
CE 1839	Purchased/Sold	Col. George Strover buys the Schuyler House and its environs.
CE 1856	Established	Strover hosts the formational meeting of the Saratoga Monument Association (SMA) at the Schuyler House.
CE 1873	Established	Ruins of the second Schuyler House are discovered during expansion of the canal.
CE 1886	Land Transfer	Col. George Strover dies, and his daughter Priscilla and her husband John Lowber inherit the Schuyler Estate. Their children, including their son George Lowber, inherit the estate upon their death.
CE 1899	Built	The Hudson Valley Electric Railroad is built to connect Glens Falls and Albany. The line runs along the former NY Route 32 (along the eastern edge of the current visitor parking lot) in front of the Schuyler House and along Broad Street through the village.
CE 1907	Destroyed	The hay barn burns.
CE 1917	Built	A garage is built east of the wood tenant house around this time, using material from another barn that was removed.
CE 1917	Abandoned	The Champlain Canal is abandoned in favor of the larger Champlain Barge Canal to the east.
CE 1923	Established	Saratoga Battlefield Association (SBA) is formed. Acquisition of farmland for park begins.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1926 - 1928	Established	State of New York begins land acquisition for Saratoga Battlefield Park in 1926. By 1928 NYS acquires a total of 655 acres; various recreational facilities are constructed including two picnic sites, a camping area, and restrooms.
CE 1928	Abandoned	The trolley is closed.
CE 1938	Established	U.S. Congress authorizes Saratoga National Historical Park (NHP) with Public Law 576, acquiring state lands and additional lands associated with battlefield.
CE 1938 - 1949	Developed	Period of early interpretive development for the park.
CE 1941	Demolished	Two identical wood frame mill houses and a brick tenant house located southwest of the Schuyler House are removed
CE 1943	Land Transfer	George Lowber, grandson of Col. Strover, offers his ¾ interest in the estate to the NPS as a deed of gift. (43 acres) The estate included a small servant's cottage or mill house a few rods north of the house, but the barns, carriage house and storehouses had been torn down or destroyed by fires.
CE 1948	Established	Saratoga NHP is established.
CE 1949	Land Transfer	The Village of Schuylerville and the Town of Saratoga purchase the remaining ¼ share from the other heirs and donate it to the NPS. The NPS officially accepts the Schuyler House property and sets a limit of 5,500 acres for Saratoga NHP.
CE 1950 - 1960	Developed	Implementation of recommendations for interpretive development as defined by Snell's Historic Base Map (1951).
CE 1951	Maintained	NPS prepares a site plan with tree inventory for Schuyler Estate.
CE 1953	Maintained	Old Saratoga Historical Association (OSHA) agrees to furnish the house and conduct interpretive tours for visitors.
CE 1956	Restored	Schuyler House restoration begins.
CE 1957	Established	Schuyler House is opened for public visitation.
CE 1958	Land Transfer	OSHA donates 1.3 acres of Schuyler property to the NPS.
CE 1960	Built	Park residence and parking lot are built.
CE 1960	Built	Concrete post and split rail fencing is installed along the property lines.
CE 1963	Demolished	Wood tenant house (c.1830-1860) on Schuyler House property is demolished. Floor boards and beams reused in the restoration of the kitchen wing.
CE 1963	Demolished	The garage (built post 1917) east of the wood tenant house is demolished.
CE 1964	Restored	Schuyler House restoration to 1804 appearance is completed.
CE 1965	Built	Restroom facility is constructed adjacent to the parking lot.
CE 1984	Established	NPS takes over interpretation of the Schuyler House from OSHA.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1986	Purchased/Sold	NPS purchases 1.86 acres of Schuyler land from the Church of the Visitation.
CE 1988	Maintained	Tree inventory is updated.
CE 1991	Purchased/Sold	NPS purchases 1.22 acres of Schuyler land from OSHA (Tract 01-126).
CE 2006	Maintained	Schuyler House is repainted using period-appropriate colors.
CE 2014	Purchased/Sold	NPS acquires a 24.41-acre tract of land between the Schuyler House and the Hudson River from the State of New York (Tract 01-125). It includes a portion of the Old Champlain Canal.
CE 2014	Maintained	Schuyler House is repainted as part of regular maintenance.
CE 2017	Maintained	An ADA-complaint path of crushed stone is constructed to allow for increased accessibility. A crushed stone ramp is also constructed to allow individuals unable to mount stairs access to the house. A ramp is constructed in the rear of the house.
CE 2023	Altered	The crushed stone path is paved with tinted tan surface to mimic natural surface pathway. (PMIS 255163)
CE 2026	Maintained	The house is repainted. (PMIS 315983)

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods.

Note: The reader is encouraged to consult the 2022 report, “Ethnohistorical Report for Saratoga National Historical Park” by Karim M. Tiro, which provides the latest scholarship on the area’s indigenous peoples.

NATIVE AMERICAN OCCUPATION, to 1683

The location of the future Schuyler property, at the confluence of Fish Creek and the Hudson River, was an ideal location for Native American settlement. Sixteen documented prehistoric sites occur along Fish Creek, the stream that drains Saratoga Lake into the Hudson River. There was probably considerable Archaic Period occupation along Fish Creek with continuous occupation or exploration during the Late Woodland Period. Archeological investigations at the Schuyler Estate have yielded evidence of Middle Archaic Period occupation. The seasonally abundant andromodous fish were important to the hunter-gatherers of the Archaic Period, which probably assembled here during the spawning runs. The Hudson River floodplain also provided fertile soil to period cultivators. (Mahlstedt 1980) A large Native American site has been documented a few hundred yards southeast of the Schuyler House between the river and the Old Champlain Canal. (Luzader Part II, 1960) Archeologists also found several Algonquian style projectile points during archaeological excavations at the Schuyler Estate site. (Luzader Part II, 1960; Starbuck 1987) The Mohawks were the last Native American people to “own” the land, having taken it from the Mahicans, and selling it to a group of Dutch colonists from Albany in 1683.

EARLY EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT, 1683–1763

In 1683 a group of Dutch colonists from Albany, Col. Peter Philipsun Schuyler (first mayor of Albany), Cornelius Van Dyck, Jan Jansen Bleeker, and Johannes Wendell purchased land from the Mohawks. The land had been the site of a Mahican Indian village at the confluence of Fish Creek and the Hudson River until the Mohawks defeated the Mahicans and drove them east. In 1685 Governor Edward Hyde (Lord Cornby) issued the "Saratoga Patent" to seven prosperous English and Dutch men of Albany to develop this land. The patentees were David Schuyler, Peter Philipsun Schuyler, Cornelius Van Dyck, Jan Jansen Bleeker, Dirck Wessels, Johannes Wendell, and Robert Livingston. The patent for 170,000 acres included a tract 22-miles long and 12 miles wide bisected by the Hudson River. (Russell 1995)

Much of the patent's "Arrable or Intervall Land" was immediately divided into seven parts, and the remainder continued to be held in joint ownership. The Saratoga land was slowly and selectively cleared and farmed, with the patent holders offering freehold leases. This form of manorial tenure required the tenants to provide work service, fees, and produce to the landlord. The lands in the floodplain of the Hudson River was developed first since it had the most fertile soil and offered access to shipping. (Russell 1981) One of the original patentees, David Schuyler, sold his share to Peter Schuyler and Robert Livingston. Immediately after confirmation Johannes Wendell died, and Col. Johannes Philip Schuyler bought his one-seventh share from Wendell's son Abraham in 1702. The Saratoga Patent was reissued on October 29, 1708 to Johannes Philip Schuyler, Peter Schuyler, Robert Livingston, Jan Jansen Bleeker, Cornelius Van Dyck, and Dirck Wessels.

Col. Philip Johannes Schuyler initiated a settlement, called "Saraghttoge," after the previous Native American settlement believed to translate as "place of running water." He was Peter Philipsun Schuyler's grandson, Johannes Philip Schuyler's son and Peter Schuyler's nephew. In 1720 his father, Johannes, built a brick house with walls pierced for muskets about twenty rods (330 feet) east of the present Schuyler House and the old lilacs. (Brandow 1919 and Luzader 1957) It was probably situated on the old river road that ran along the river to a ford across Fish Creek. (See Bibliography chapter for all historic citations regarding the 1720 Schuyler House)

By 1745 the Saratoga settlement may have contained about thirty houses, one hundred people, with four mills, a blacksmith shop, and Schuyler's brick house. According to Col. Schuyler's will, there were at least two mills and a small number of settlers, about thirty, farming the land around the settlement. All were located just south of Fish Creek. Fort Saratoga, previously known as Fort Vrooman, was located about one half mile south of Fish Creek to defend the settlement. (Strach 1986) A plat map from 1750 labels this area as "The Old Divided Lands," and this land encompasses the current Schuyler property at Saratoga NHP (Figure 1). (Gordon 1987)

From the time of Saratoga's inception, the settlement was affected by the competing French and British interests during the French and Indian Wars. Hostilities occurred from 1689-1763 and comprised four distinct wars linked to broader European coalition wars (King William's War, Queen Anne's War, King George's War and The French and Indian War). During King George's War of 1744-1748, the French and their Native American allies swept down the Lake Champlain corridor, attacking English and Dutch colonists. In 1745 a French detachment commanded by Beauvais attacked the settlement of Saratoga and destroyed the 1720 Schuyler House. (Luzader 1957). Col. Philip Johannes Schuyler was killed defending his family's home. (Hamilton 1943). The French and their allies also burned the other village homes, saw mills, and Fort Saratoga, and killed or captured the colonists. (Gordon 1987). This attack is known as the Saratoga Massacre of 1745. A French or Canadian member of Marquis Marin's expedition wrote about the settlement and house:
"We passed a very rapid river, [Fish Creek], for which we were not prepared, and came to a saw-mill, which two men were running, and in which there was a large fire…Coming out of the mill, we went to the house of a man named Philip Schuyler…Beauvais, being exposed to his fire shot and killed him…This house was of brick, pierced with loop-holes to the ground floor. The Indians had told us that it was a sort of guard-house where there were soldiers. In fact, I found there twenty-five pounds or more of powder, but no soldiers. We made some servants prisoners, and it was said that some people were burned who had taken refuge in the cellar…" (Strach 1986)

Development of the Saratoga land slowed because of the continuing enemy threat in the area. Philip Johannes Schuyler's twelve year old nephew, Philip John Schuyler, inherited the first portion of his Saratoga land in 1745 (Luzader 1957). Philip John Schuyler was born in 1733 to one of the wealthiest colonial New York families. The Schuyler family owned Lots 2, 10, 16, 27, 33, 41, 44, and most of "The Old Divided Lands" where "Old Saratoga" was located as depicted on the 1750 patent map (see Figure 1). Schuyler's inherited land likely included much of "The Old Divided Lands" and included the spot where the current Schuyler House is located.

Fort Saratoga was rebuilt in 1746 southeast of the Schuyler House and named Fort Clinton after the governor. Philip John Schuyler was commissioned a captain in the British Army in 1755. In 1757, Fort Hardy was built at the mouth of the Fish Kill northeast of the Schuyler House. (Strach 1986) The fort, decommissioned and dismantled by the British in 1770, covered about fifteen acres with two ranges of soldier barracks, 220 feet long, constructed of hewn logs with brick foundations and chimneys. (Strach 1986) Philip John Schuyler built his main house, "The Pastures," in Albany, New York in 1761 (now restored as a house museum). By 1763 the French and Indian War had ended, Great Britain owned Canada, and Philip John Schuyler began developing his Saratoga enterprises.

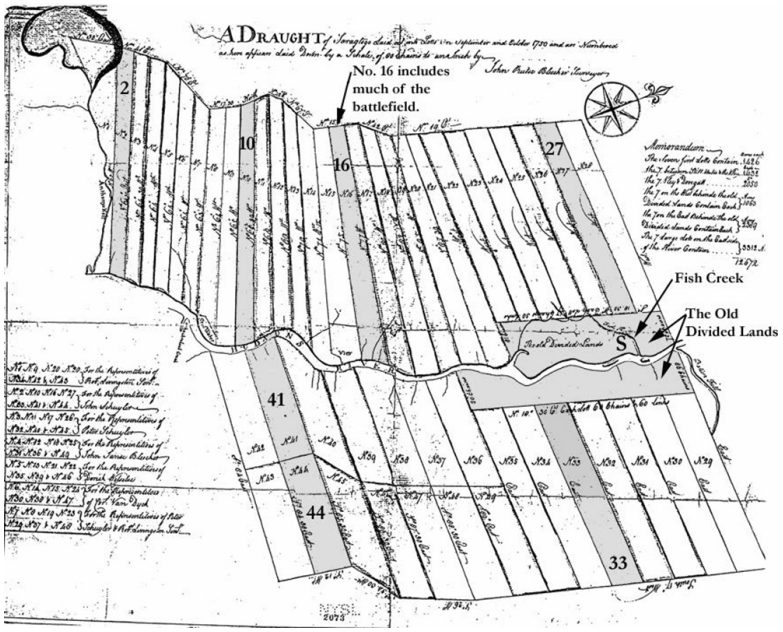


Figure 1. Digitally enhanced 1750 Saratoga Plat Map, drawn by John R. Bleeker. The Old Divided Lands [including the first Saratoga settlement site, Old Saratoga (Schuylerville), and the Schuyler Estate (S)] and Schuyler lots are shaded gray. (OCLP SARA CLI File)

SCHUYLER FAMILY OWNERSHIP – PRE-AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1763–1777

After serving as a captain in the British Army during the French and Indian War, Schuyler established his "country-seat" on his inherited land in Saratoga. (Luzader 1957) By 1763, Schuyler had not only inherited his uncle's land, he also acquired one third of his grandfather Johannes' and his father John, Jr.'s land in Saratoga. The year 1763 was a pivotal in the development of western lands; the French and Indian War had ended, and Canada now belonged to England. (Gordon 1987)

In 1763 Schuyler began developing thousands of acres of the Saratoga Patent land, constructing mills and clearing land for agriculture. (Luzader 1957) He recruited settlers to lease land and make improvements. Schuyler constructed the Dutch Reformed Church on his land close to the corner of present-day Evans Road and U.S. Route 4, and in 1765 Schuyler established a store in Saratoga that sold staples and agricultural supplies (Gordon 1987; Strach 1986) Schuyler also became involved in politics and was elected to the New York Assembly in 1768. (Luzader 1960)

In 1766 Schuyler completed a grand house that 1777 battle maps depict shaped as a large central rectangle flanked by two rectangular wings (Figure 2). (Luzader 1957 and Strach 1986) This pre-Revolutionary War house faced the Waterford-Whitehall Turnpike route. (Luzader 1957) The house was likely located between 198 feet (twelve rods) and 400 feet southeast of the current Schuyler House. (Sylvester 1878; Stone 1895; Troy Daily Press, 1895; Brandow 1919; Snell 1951; Luzader 1957) Maps by Gerlach in 1777 and Faden in 1780 depict the house as part of a cluster of substantial outbuildings that stretch across a road to the west (Figures 3 and 4). Two or three mill buildings are also shown along the banks of Fish Creek. These maps illustrate vast agricultural fields that surround the Schuyler House, as well as outbuildings and a formal garden. Schuyler's formal garden extended about 100 yards from the rear of the house and was about as wide. A building sat in the northwest corner of the garden at the edge of the creek. (Luzader 1957) The vegetable gardens were laid out by the English gardeners, and each bed was bordered by wide flower beds. The paths in between were wide enough to allow for carts. (Luzader 1957) According to Schuyler's papers and Mary Gay Humphreys' book, "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," plants grown

in Schuyler's garden included:
Vegetables: Squash, Peas, Beans, Strawberries, Potatoes, Corn, Cabbage
Fruit: Apples, Pears, Grapes Grain: Wheat, Oats
Trees: White Pine, Sugar Maple, Ash, White & Black Swamp Elm, Locust, Balm of Gilead
Flowers and Shrubs: Lilacs, Hedge, Roses, Lilies
Herbs: Thyme (Luzader 1957)

Humphreys wrote further about Schuyler's garden:
"Whatever the vicissitudes in affairs the improvement of the Saratoga estate was carried forward. During the anxieties that preceded the battles of Saratoga, Mrs. Schuyler is sending to 'Mr. Robert Morris, merchant of Philadelphia' for large strawberry plants. Now willow cuttings are being forwarded, and garden seeds occupy part of the correspondence of various aids. John Graham, the gardener, keeps Mrs. Schuyler informed of the progress of things when she is not there, 'and would be very sorry if the General or Madame should see it, so overgrown is the garden until it is in better order.' Such reputation has the place achieved that there is a request for 'white pine, balm of Gilead, sugar maple, ash, white and black swamp elm for the garden of King George III, with the assurance that any choice plants that the King has will be given in exchange.'" (Strach 1986)

The 1777 battle maps show some discrepancies in the garden's design. According to the engraved Faden map, the pre-October 10, 1777 garden was divided into six parts, separated by wide paths and surrounded by a walk, driveway, fence or wall (see Figure 3). (Strach 1986) The six garden plots of varying sizes were surrounded by wide garden paths or green. (Strach 1986) The garden is surrounded by a fence, and ornamental trees are planted symmetrically in five of the beds. This plan also shows a building in the northwest garden corner. The Gerlach Plan, drawn by Captain H.D. Gerlach, depicts this garden with nine garden plots and an extensive lawn within the garden (see Figure 4). (Strach 1986) The garden paths may have been lined with fences, and the garden contained both agricultural and ornamental plants. A small orchard, herb bed, flowers, and row crops are symbolized. (Strach 1986) This plan also shows a building in the northwest garden corner. According to most maps, most of the surrounding landscape was cleared and used as lawn, meadow, or agricultural fields from the house to the Fish Kill to the Hudson River. There were few trees on the estate. Worm fences and post and rail fences were used on the estate from 1745-1839. (Strach 1986)

Schuyler was the 'lord' of an American manor, which included numerous buildings, employees, and servants. He "owned" numerous African American enslaved people. As a working manor, buildings were often altered or moved about. Schuyler's large horse and cattle barn (100 feet by 60 feet) may have adjoined the orchard on the west side of the old Waterford-Whitehall Turnpike across from the Schuyler House. (Luzader 1960 and Strach 1986) There were other outbuildings located on the property, including a hen house behind the large barn. Schuyler kept sheep, Philadelphia wagon horses, working oxen, and young cattle on his estate. (Strach 1986) Behind the house was Schuyler's office, where he met with tenants and conducted business, detached cook houses, the laundry, English style vegetable gardens, and fields of grain along the Hudson. (Humphreys 1897; Strach 1986) The house was flanked on the north by two buildings very close to the Fish Kill. (Luzader 1960)

In 1765 according to Lord Adam Gordon, Schuyler had "two good saw mills and a pretty little house. On this land he produces Hemp, from Six to Ten Feet High." (Luzader 1957) Anne Grant recounted Schuyler's manor scene in "Memoirs of an American Lady":
"In summer the Negroes resided in slight outer kitchens, where food was drest for the family. Those who wrought in the fields often had their simple dinner cooked without, and ate it under the shade of a great tree. …The workmen were employed in constructing square of buildings in the nature of barracks, for the purpose of lodging artisans and labourers of all kinds. Having previously obtained a large tract of fertile lands from the crown, on which he built a spacious and convenient house; he constructed those barracks at a distance, not only as a nursery for the arts which he meant to encourage, but as the materials of a future colony, which he meant to plant out around him. He had here a number of Negroes well acquainted with felling of trees and managing saw-mills, of which he erected several."

The barracks were probably constructed of wood and located on the north side of the Fish Kill, perhaps among the ruins of Fort Hardy. The old barracks of Fort Hardy, themselves, may have been retained and improved by Schuyler. The barracks were in sight of the house. In 1775 Schuyler constructed five more wooden barracks on the land now occupied by the Schuylerville School on the present corner of Broad Street and Route 29 to house troops heading north. The barracks could house 1,000 men according to British officer, William Digby. (Strach 1986)

Schuyler established many mills on the Fish Kill and used enslaved African crews for the logging and mill operations. The creek provided a steady year-round flow of water, and the alternatively widening and narrowing topography of the valley was ideal for water powered operations. (Gordon 1987) According to Tench Tilghman's journal, "two very fine saw mills and a good grist mill" were located near the house. (Luzader 1957) By the 1770s, Philip Schuyler had two saw mills on the Fish Kill, and probably another on the east side of the Hudson on the Batten Kill. The "upper" saw mill was located at least one mile south of the current center of the Village of Victory, New York on the southeast bank of Fish Creek. (Strach 1986) The presumed site is identified with a New York State historical marker behind the Victory Mill on Bridge Street. It was the largest with twelve to fifteen blades and remained standing until around 1850. (Gordon 1987; Luzader 1957) The "lower" saw mill was on the south bank of Fish Creek near the present U.S. Route 4 bridge, across the creek from an earlier 1757 saw mill. (Strach 1986) White pine was a major source of the lumber, and logs were transported by floating them down the creek. (Gordon 1987)

A grist mill was located across the creek from the house on the north bank. (Strach 1986) The Schuylers had the first flax mill in the American Colonies. (White 1982) The flax mill, used for breaking hemp or flax, was constructed on the south bank of Fish Creek almost adjacent to the house. Fish Creek also sustained a fishery (Gordon, 1987) The fishery was most busy in the summer and drew workers from the saw mills and supplied herring, shad, and sturgeon. Rafts or freight wagons carried Schuyler's goods from Saratoga to Albany. Schuyler organized a shipping fleet to carry goods between Albany and New York City. (Strach 1986) Schuyler sold or traded surplus goods with the West Indies. (Brandow 1919)

Military Events:
The national events of 1776 impacted daily activities at the Schuyler Estate. Benjamin Franklin and Charles Carroll were guests at the Schuyler House, serving as American Congressional Commissioners to Canada. The Schuyler mills were very productive, supplying the Continental Army with a substantial number of planks and boards. (Gordon 1987) In addition to providing supplies, Philip Schuyler was in supreme command of the Northern Department of the American Army, junior only to Washington, Artemas Ward, and Lee. He had the rank of Major General.

General Horatio Gates' appointment to command the army in Canada in 1775 caused a series of command disputes with Schuyler. Both men desired supreme command and appealed to Congress for change, but Congress wavered on the issue, continually reversing its decisions. After the embarrassing loss of Fort Ticonderoga, Gates permanently replaced Schuyler as supreme commander by a vote of Congress on August 14, 1777. Schuyler wrote, "Until this country is safe, I shall stifle my resentment." (Furneaux 1983)

For the Campaign of 1777, British Lt. General John Burgoyne and his troops embarked from Canada in June, expecting to be joined by other troops from Canada and New York City. The supporting troops never arrived. Burgoyne's forces comprised of British, German, Canadian, and loyalist troops and their Native American allies, were delayed by the tactics of Major General Schuyler and his troops, and finally faced the well-fortified troops of General Horatio Gates near Saratoga in September 1777. The two Saratoga battles ensued on September 19, 1777 and October 7, 1777. The British retreated northward to their fortified camp at Old Saratoga in the area of Victory Woods and the Saratoga Monument on October 8, 1777 (Figure 5).

Prior to the battles, the British used the Dutch Reform Church south of the Schuyler House on Schuyler land as a hospital. British surgeon Julius Wasmus wrote of the church and house on August 11, 1777:
"…The corps had the delight of seeing the first church since Canada which lay on the opposite side of

the Hudson River. Near the church was a large manor with many respectable buildings, which belonged to General Schuyler…Not far from this large manor were five large barracks of identical construction wherein the workmen of this general were living." (Doblin 1990)

Wasmus also wrote about the British troops taking advantage of the local crops on the east side of the Hudson:
"Some of the corn [grain] had been harvested and stored in the houses, some was overripe and being crushed. They had also started drawing the flax, but had run off…They cultivate much Turkish wheat [maize] here and many pumpkins have been planted in between. The gardens are full of fruit [and vegetables] especially potatoes, from which one can conclude that we are enjoying ourselves very much." (Doblin 1990)

The Schuyler House suffered damage during the campaign. The British troops vandalized the building in September 1777. In a letter to Schuyler, Lt. Col. Henry B. Livingston wrote, "…your House …is much damaged—The Glasses are entirely gone The Paper ruined--& Frame much injured—The Barn and other Out Buildings are safe…" (Strach 1986) General Burgoyne exploited the Schuyler House again while quartered there after his defeat and retreat in the second battle. Burgoyne halted because he was tired and enjoyed the warmth and comforts that the home supplied. Madame von Riedesel's story, as translated by William Stone, described Burgoyne's night of October 9, 1777:
"…General Burgoyne was very fond of indulging. He spent half the nights in singing and drinking, and amusing himself with the wife of a commissary, who was his mistress, and who, as well as he, loved champagne." (Stone 2001)

An American advance on October 10, 1777, forced Burgoyne to abandon his comfortable headquarters at Schuyler's house. Upon his retreat, Burgoyne ordered Schuyler's house, mills, barracks, and outbuildings to be burned to the ground to prevent Americans from using them as cover during the campaign. (Furneaux 1983; Luzader 1957) British Lt. Digby wrote in his journal that day, "We burned Schuyler's house to prevent a lodgment being formed behind it." (Luzader 1957)

In all Schuyler lost twenty four buildings, seven barracks north of the Fish Kill, and seventeen on the Schuyler estate proper. (Strach 1986) In a letter from Lt. Col. Richard Varick to General Schuyler dated October 12, 1777, Varick wrote,
"No part of your buildings have escaped their Malice except the Necessary and your upper Saw Mill which is in the same situation we left it – Hardly a vestige of the Fences is left except a few rails of the Garden." (Luzader 1957)

General Gates's main body of American troops camped near the Schuyler House, and the American forces surrounded the British, forcing Burgoyne to surrender. General Burgoyne surrendered his sword on October 17, 1777, about one fourth mile south of the Schuyler House on a level spot overlooking River Road, now known as the Saratoga Surrender Site. The British troops surrendered across the Fish Kill from the Schuyler House on the grounds of and north of old Fort Hardy. These grounds then became known as the "Field of Grounded Arms."

After the surrender, Burgoyne was received into Schuyler's Albany mansion as a prisoner guest. There he asked Schuyler, "Is it to me, who have done you so much injury, that you show so much kindness!" (Furneaux 1983) Schuyler replied, "That is the fate of war, let us say no more about it." (Furneaux 1983) Burgoyne's actions, however, caused an outcry in the colonies and abroad. In 1778 Burgoyne faced charges in Parliament of having destroyed the property unnecessarily (see Supplemental Information section for an excerpt of Burgoyne's speech to Parliament). He denied the accusations, stating that he simply ordered the destruction in order to prevent the Americans from taking shelter from his artillery, and insisting that his decision was purely based on military tactics. (Furneaux 1983)

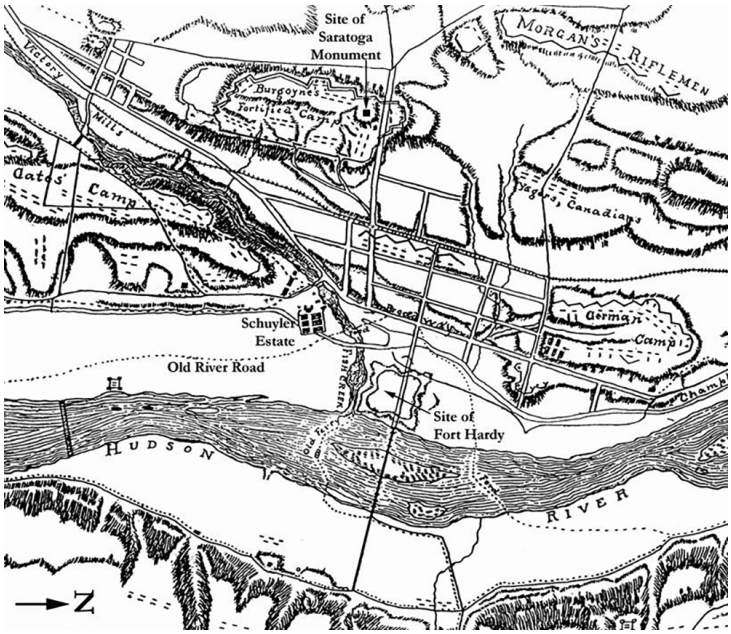


Figure 2. Digitally enhanced segment of Brandow's Historical Map of Old Saratoga 'Schuylerville' depicting the 1777 scene but drawn in 1919. Military encampments are labeled. (Brandow 1919)

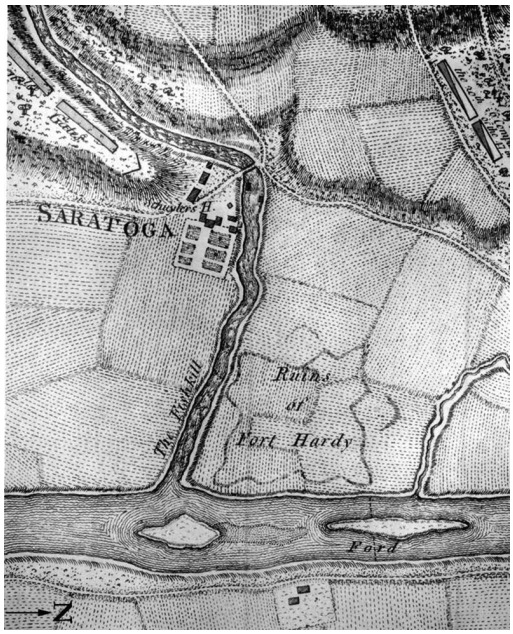


Figure 3. Portion of the 1777 "Plan of the Position …at Saratoga..." maps engraved in 1780 by Wm. Faden for "A State of the Expedition from Canada." The Schuyler Estate with formal garden, outbuildings, and fields is near the center. (Saratoga NHP Archives)

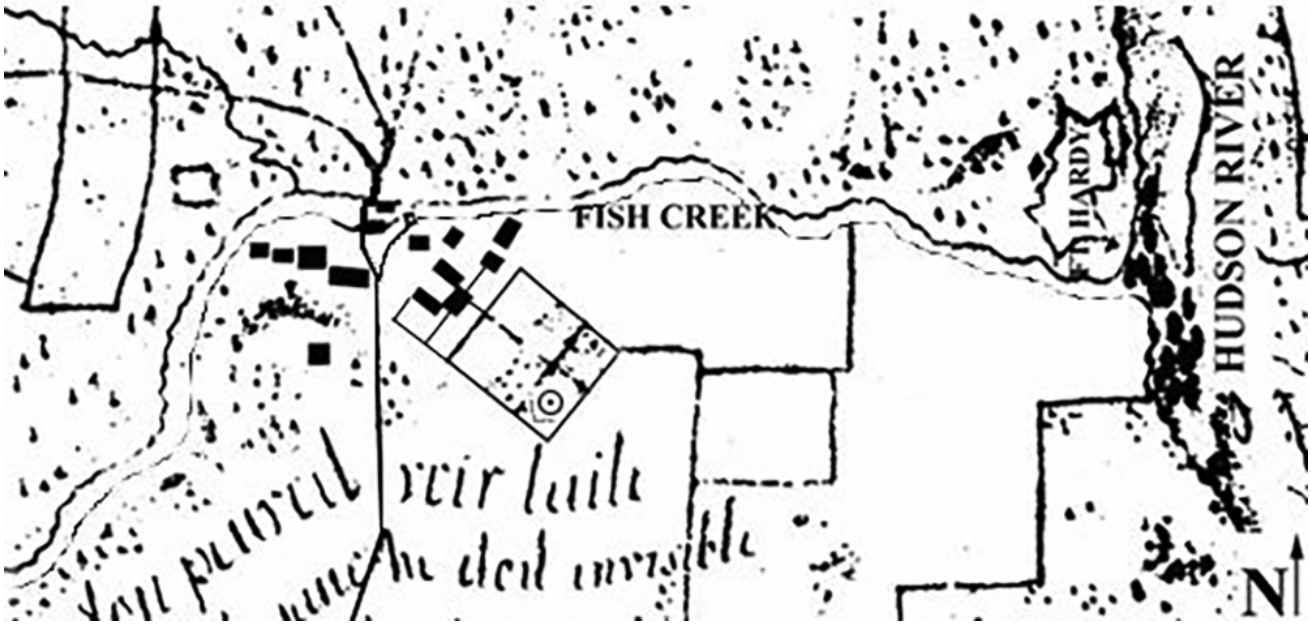


Figure 4. Digitally enhanced segment of Captain Gerlach's 1777 "Plan de la Position..." Map depicting Schuyler House, garden, and outbuildings in the left center. Engraved by H.C. Degeling, c.1777. (OCLP SARA CLI File)

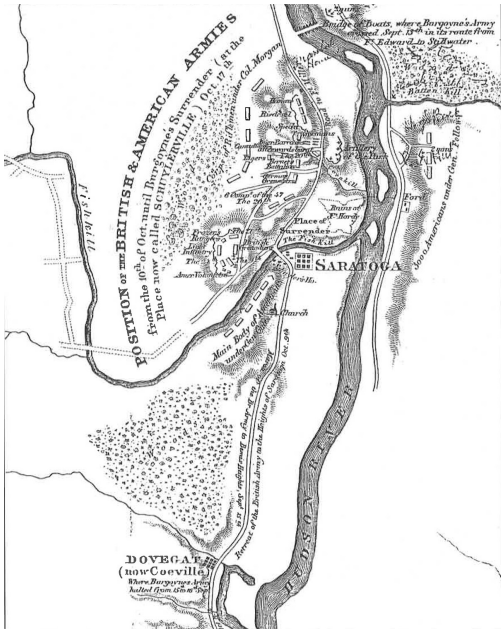


Figure 5. Walworth map showing the position of the British and American armies from October 10-17, 1777. The gardens of the Schuyler Estate are shown near image center. (Stevens et.al. 2007: 76)

SCHUYLER FAMILY OWNERSHIP – POST AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1777–1839

Schuyler immediately began building a more modest replacement home after the fire. The new two-story frame Schuyler House was sixty by twenty feet and stood near the site of the former home. (Okey 1985) Some reports suggest that this house was actually built on top of the ruins of an older

dwelling. (Luzader Part II, 1960; Snell 1951) Physical evidence suggests that the much of the cellar remained from a structure that had burned and was expanded when the 1777 house was built. (Phillips, 2001 draft) It is possible that the new house was built upon the remains of a building that sat northwest of the burned house as depicted in the historic 1777 maps.

Historic maps show the 1766 and the 1777 house sites located very close to each other and oriented in the same way. In an October 12, 1777, letter to Col. Varick, Schuyler said that he had sent his enslaved people to the ruins of the burned house to salvage iron nails and other iron structural supplies for the building of the new house, since iron was so scarce during the war. (Luzader 1957) In this same letter Schuyler wrote, "I intend immediately to have my mills rebuilt and some house erected." (Luzader 1957) It is reputed that the house was rebuilt in only ten to sixty days after the fire with the assistance of carpenters and engineers from General Gate's army. (Furneaux 1983; White 1982) According to excerpts from the General's letters, the house took approximately thirty days to complete in a rough state by November 30, 1777. (Strach 1986)

In contrast to the house and outbuildings, the estate's gardens may have survived the fire of 1777, but were damaged by the American soldiers encamped in the area immediately after the fire. On October 30, 1777, Varick wrote to Schuyler, "Mrs. Schuyler's Poultry and gardens have suffered in Defiance of every order or threat." (Snell 1951)

On November 4, 1777, Schuyler wrote to Congress saying, "In less than twenty days, I shall nearly complete a comfortable house for the reception of my family" (Snell, 1951) In a letter to a friend, Schuyler wrote "On the first instant [November 1] I began a house, on the 19th I had two rooms and Cellar Kitchen finished and on the 30th Instant I shall discharge my carpenters." (Snell 1951) In a letter to John Jay in November 1777, Schuyler wrote:
"As I shall shortly be altogether out of public life, I am earnestly engaged in building me a house at this place that I may be as far out of the noise and bustle of the great world as possible…my hobby-horse has long been a country life; I dismounted once with reluctance, and saddle him again with a very considerable shore of satisfaction, and hope to enter him on the end of the journey of life…" (Snell 1951)

On November 22, 1777, Schuyler wrote to his friend James Duane:
"…you will laugh at the plan I will therefore only describe the rooms….besides a Cellar Kitchen of 20 feet by 18 Boarded outside and lined with brick which Gen. Burgoyne's fire could not destroy, remember that I found a Cellar ready to my hand, and that the Timber lay in my upper mill dam the only building not destroy out of four and twenty tho much damaged by our troops…" (Strach 1986)

By late winter 1778, Schuyler had moved his family into the rebuilt Saratoga house. (Snell 1951) However, a gathering of Tories and Indians and the lack of continental troops in the area, caused Schuyler to move his family back to Albany sometime after April 17, 1778. (Snell 1951) Schuyler planned to leave his servants behind at the Saratoga house, and if no continental troops were sent to the area, Schuyler planned to "erect a picket Fort round" his house and let the servants defend it. (Snell 1951)

At Schuyler's own insistence, he was brought before a court-martial in the fall of 1778 for negligence in his role in the abandonment of Fort Ticonderoga. (Snell 1951) He was acquitted, but resigned from the army in 1779. By June 30, 1779, Schuyler perceived Saratoga to be safe and was living in the house again. (Snell 1951) American General John Stark is reputed to have used the Schuyler House as his headquarters during the summer and autumn of 1781 while his garrison of New Hampshire troops protected Saratoga. (Snell 1951) The barracks, burned by Burgoyne's troops, had been rebuilt between 1778-1783 to house continental soldiers (Strach, 1986) The Dutch Reform Church, which had been damaged by British cannonballs, was converted into a commissary depot for the continental army (Strach 1986). It was later torn down in 1822.

During Schuyler's lifetime, some additions were made to the house. (Luzader 1957; Phillips 2001) The house was the center of Schuyler's farming and milling operations, and Schuyler built many outbuildings to support this business. In 1780, according to the French traveler, Francois Jean, Marquis de Chastellux, a handsome country house, a large farm, two or three saw mills, a meeting

house, and three or four middling houses stood on the right bank of the Fish-Kill. (Luzader 1957). Chastellux referred to Schuyler's house as "temporary apartments he fitted up, until happier times allowed him to build another house." (Snell 1951) Another "great" barn was rebuilt to replace the one that had burned. A pencil sketch by John Bradstreet Schuyler in 1792 locates this barn in the same vicinity, adjoining the orchard across the road from the house. (Strach 1986) This barn had disappeared by 1822. (Strach, 1986) The well house and stone wellhead were likely constructed in 1787 and the privy c.1800. (HSI 1966,1996)

Political Career:
After his military career ended, Philip Schuyler was politically active, holding public office continuously from 1780-1798. (Luzader 1960) In 1782, George Washington and Governor Clinton visited the Schuyler House and spent the night. (Snell 1951) They visited again in 1783 with Alexander Hamilton, Schuyler's son-in-law. (Luzader 1957; Snell 1951) Schuyler was a member of the New York State Senate in 1780-1784, 1786-1790, and 1792-1797. He served as a United States Senator from 1789-1791 and from 1797-1798 until he resigned due to ill health. (Furneaux 1983)

Land Transfers:
In 1787, Philip Schuyler turned his Saratoga farm, much of his other estates, and most of his enslaved people over to his son, John Bradstreet Schuyler, to control and promised him full title upon his death. (Luzader 1957) Philip Schuyler intended the land on the north side of Fish Creek to go to one of his other sons. (Snell 1951) On August 19, 1795, John Bradstreet Schuyler died at his Saratoga estate from a bilious fever. (Luzader 1957) Philip Schuyler resumed control of the estate until his own death in 1804. At this point Philip Schuyler II, John Bradstreet's son and General Schuyler's grandson, then inherited the Schuyler Estate. (Luzader 1957) Philip Schuyler's daughter Catherine and son-in-law Samuel Malcomb, inherited Lot 16 (1750 Saratoga Plat Map) but later sold its parcels that were once held by free hold leases. (Russell 1995) Lot 16 included the Freeman Farm and other significant properties of the Saratoga battlefield.

Champlain Canal:
The Champlain Canal, envisioned to foster trade, transportation, and industry between the tidewater and the upper lakes, reached Old Saratoga and Schuyler's property in 1822. Running noth-south east of the house, the canal was twenty-eight feet wide at the bottom, forty feet wide at the top, and four feet deep. The towpath was ten feet wide. A bridge, numbered 59, was built over the canal around 200 feet south of an aqueduct spanning Fish Creek to give Schuyler access to lands east of the canal. The Schuyler family had given a significant portion of land to the canal project, and in exchange, the dry-dock and basin were built on Schuyler land across Fish Creek just east of the downtown. Philip Schuyler II drew water from this basin to provide power to his mills. (Snell 1951) Parts of the original 1720 Schuyler family house, destroyed during the Saratoga Massacre of 1745, are believed to have been unearthed when the construction of the canal opened its cellar and exposed many relics (Figure 6). (Luzader 1957; White 1982) The dimension of the house was determined to be twenty-six feet square. (Sylvester 1877; Troy Daily Press, 1895; Brandow 1919; Luzader 1957; and Strach 1986)

A series of canal maps that date to the late 1820s and early 1830s show a cluster of six buildings just north of the house and two buildings just south of the house (Figure 7). These maps also show the Schuylers' bridge over the canal. An undated Schuylerville map, that was probably made in 1837 shows a simpler plan of buildings (Figures 8 and 9). Two buildings were situated on a line north of the house, one a few yards from the house, the other on the bank of the Fish Creek, and three other buildings were grouped to form a "U" northeast of the house with the open end facing the canal. The granite hitching posts that survive today may have also been built during this period.

Estate Grounds:
Family legend says the Marquis de Lafayette was a guest at the Schuyler House in 1824 or 1825, but there is no credible evidence to prove this other than a descendant's recollections. (Snell 1951) President Martin Van Buren was a close personal friend of Philip Schuyler II and visited often. Van Buren even appointed Schuyler II as consul to the port of Liverpool in England. (Snell 1951) Schuyler II built the second cotton factory in the State of New York (Snell 1951) This mill, the Horicon, was located west of the house near the current bridge across Fish Creek (Figure 10). A

wood tenant house that was located north of the Schuyler House may have been built by Schuyler II between 1830 and 1837 to replace an earlier quarters for servants or enslaved people, but it could have been built as late as 1860. (Luzader and Judd 1958)

By 1837 there was a new formal garden northwest of the original one. The new garden was bordered by a fence, wall, or hedge to the rear and was northeast of the house and kitchen. (Luzader 1960) A stone wall is likely to have surrounded this garden with trees or shrubs lining it. A large building, likely a wagon or carriage house, with a driveway stood at the southeast corner of the garden. (Luzader 1957) The c.1837 Undated Map of Schuylerville shows the garden as measuring around 160 by 200 feet and having had twelve beds separated by walks (see Figure 8). One of the beds near the center of the garden had a circular walk with some object in the middle. Orchards, ornamental trees, crop rows, etc. are depicted in the garden. An informal garden appears to have been located just south of the house in the area of the depression. (Luzader 1960) The trees on the grounds were not densely planted, but instead arranged in clumps about shrub plantings and lawn. A grove of trees grew on the west lawn of the house, and a lawn ran from the rear of the house east to the canal. (White 1982)

There continued to be a fascination with the grand Schuyler House that Burgoyne had burned during the Revolutionary War long after Schuyler's death. Anne Royall, a journalist from 1824-1854 wrote about the grounds and ruins from memory of her 1797 visit:
"From the field of surrender I walked to Major Philip Schuyler's, a grandson of General Schuyler. His house stands on the opposite side of Fish Creek, a few yards in front of the General's which was burnt by General Burgoyne. After paying my respects to Major Schuyler and his family, Mrs. Schuyler walked out with me to the spot where Gen. Schuyler's house stood. The length and breadth of the house was distinctly seen, being sunk below the adjoining ground." (Coffin and Pepper 1992)

"His garden is also visible, being near the house, and the rose bushes and lilacs are still fresh and green. The house in which Major P. Schuyler now lives, was built by the General himself a few days after the other was burnt. Four lofty locust trees stand in front of the house; two of these were planted by General Schuyler himself, and two by the Major's mother." (White 1982)

Schuylerville:
In 1831 the citizens of Saratoga voted to rename their village Schuylerville in honor of General Schuyler. However, by this time the Schuyler family's period of prosperity was coming to a close. Philip Schuyler II fell deep in debt during the national economic panic of 1837. He abandoned the long-held family leasehold and sold many of the farms in fee simple to the tenants occupying them, and he was forced to sell the Schuyler Estate to creditors in 1837. George Strover purchased the estate in 1839. Many outbuildings had been built, moved, or razed under Schuyler II's tenure, which along with the construction of the Champlain Canal in 1822, had a lasting impact upon the landscape and operations of the farm.

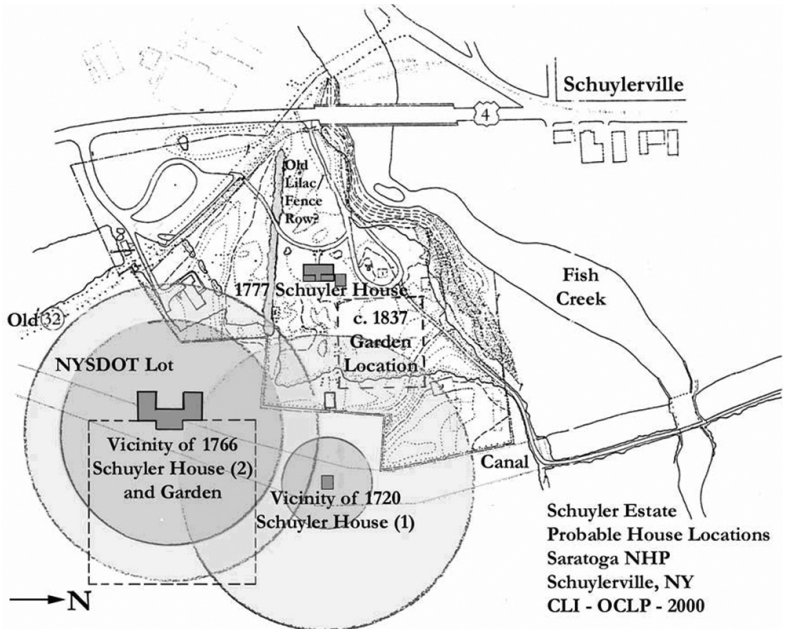


Figure 6. Probable locations of 1766 and 1720 Schuyler houses. (OCLP SARA CLI File)

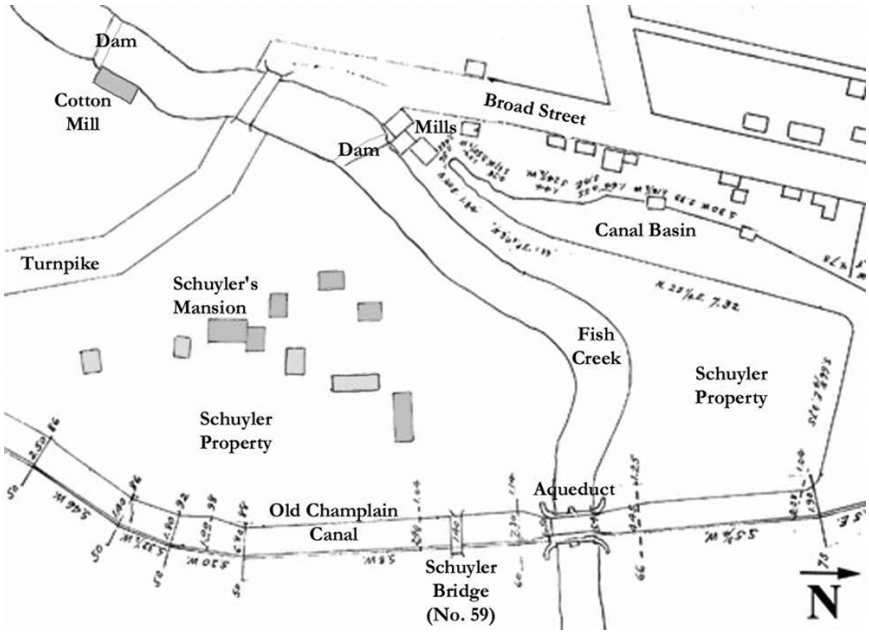


Figure 7. Digitally enhanced Champlain Canal map showing Schuyler buildings, 1822. (OCLP SARA CLI File)

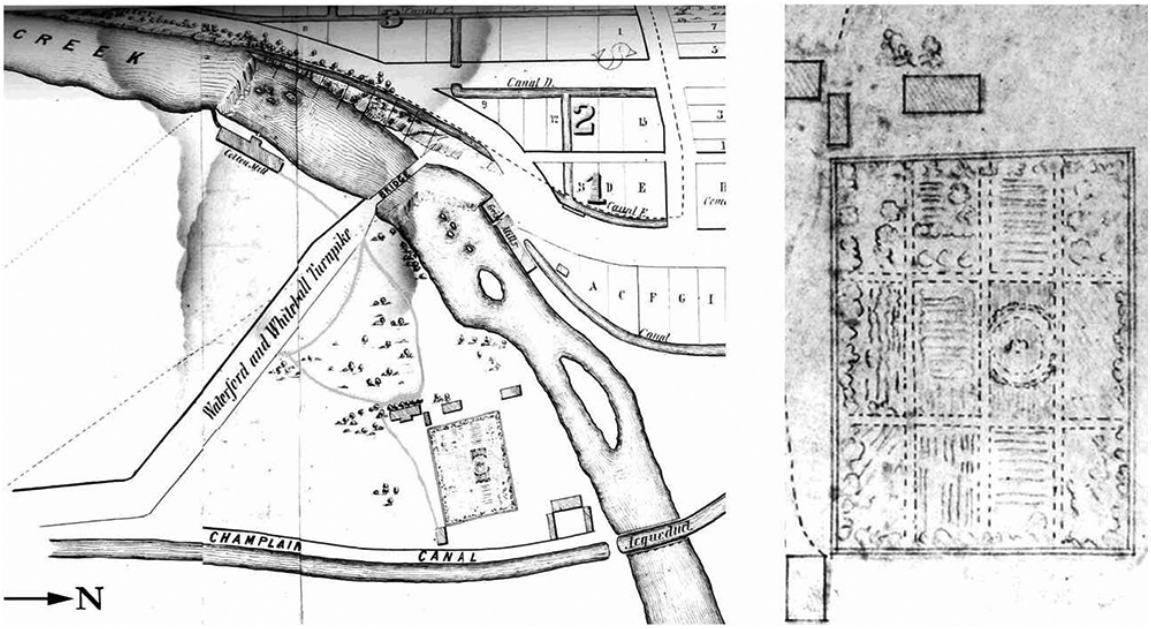


Figure 8. Left: Digitally enhanced undated Schuylerville map showing the Schuyler Estate and garden, c.1837. Right: An enlarged view of the map showing the formal garden. (Saratoga NHP Archives)

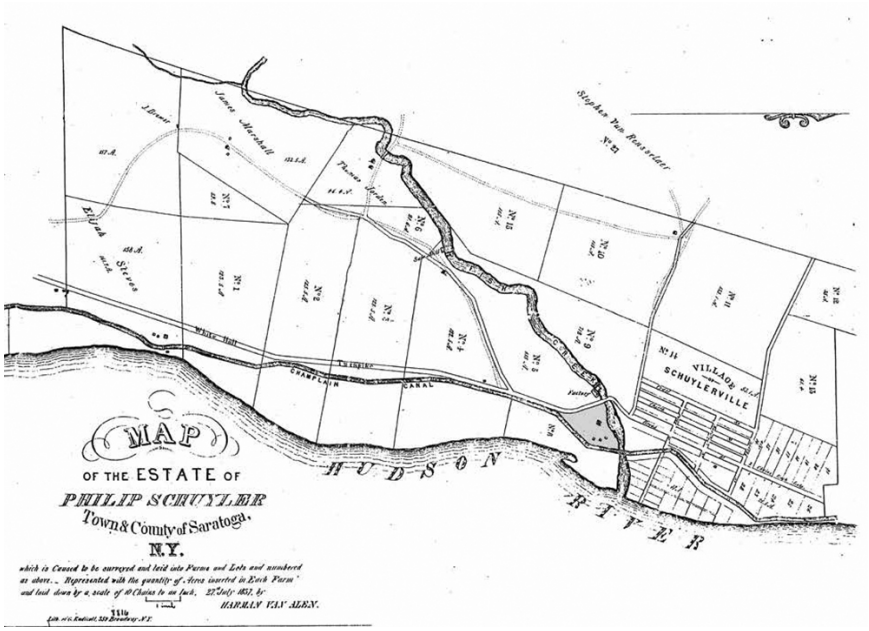


Figure 9. Digitally enhanced Harman Van Allen map showing Philip Schuyler's Saratoga land holdings, 1837. The Schuyler House area is shaded gray. (OCLP SARA CLI file)



Figure 10. Horicon Mills, a cotton mill established by Philip Schuyler, II, along Fish Creek, west of house, c.1909. (Saratoga NHP Archives)

STROVER-LOBER FAMILY OWNERSHIP, 1839–1943

Col. George Strover bought the Schuyler House and its environs for $6000 in 1839. (Luzader 1957) Strover was born in Saratoga, New York, in 1791. He had served as a colonel during the War of 1812, and by 1830 he was practicing law and engaging in numerous business ventures. In 1856 Strover hosted a group of patriotic citizens at the Schuyler House, and they conceived the idea of a Saratoga Monument. Enthusiasm grew, and the Saratoga Monument Association was officially organized in 1859. In 1866 Benson Lossing sketched a view of the house around the time of that first meeting (Figure 11). He also wrote that the Schuyler Estate:
"was still preserved in its original form at the time of our visit, and surrounded by beautiful shady trees, many of which were planted by the master's own hand. Even some ancient lilac shrubs, now quite lofty trees, gnarled and unsightly, that were in the garden of the old mansion were cherished as precious mementos of the past" (Lossing 1866 in Coffin and Pepper 1992 and White 1982)

Champlain Canal Expansion:
In 1863 George Strover and his wife Eliza deeded a small plot of land south of the house to the Victory Manufacturing Company of the Village of Victory. This property was located between the Whitehall Turnpike and the Old Champlain Canal, giving the company access to the canal. In 1873 the state took land from the Strover estate south of the house for enlargement of the Champlain Canal (Figure 12). According to a legal claim in Strover vs. the State of New York that same year, this land included a stone wall and was later used as a gravel bed for the canal.

The second 1766 Schuyler house ruins and parts of its walls were unearthed and disturbed by the canal expansions (see Figure 6). (Stone 1895; Brandow 1919; Luzader 1957; Snell 1951, and Luzader part II, 1960) An 1877 Visitor's Guide, provided directions to the house ruins:
"The site of General Philip Schuyler's old mansion, burned by order of Lieutenant General John Burgoyne, is southeast of Col. Strover's residence (the current Schuyler House), on the south side of the Fish Kill. Go down south Broad Street, pass over the bridge, thence along the road by the Strover house, and when opposite the brick house on the right (a former boarding house seen in nineteenth-century maps, where the parking lot is today) turn to the left and center the lot where are growing several lilac trees (removed during the 1970s). East of this clump, on a line with the west bank of the Champlain Canal was the situation of the burned building (in the middle of the current NYSDOT maintenance lot).

Estate Grounds during Strover Ownership:
The large formal garden that was in the rear of the house at the time of the sale in 1839 no longer appeared in later maps. An 1874 canal expansion plan depicted a broad allee of trees leading from the road to the front of the Schuyler House, but no other sources corroborate the existence of this arrangement (Figure 13). An 1877 birds-eye drawing of Schuylerville showed the house surrounded by trees, while an 1883 photograph showed mature trees in the front yard (Figures 14 and 15). Later, an 1889 birds-eye drawing of Schuylerville showed a large grove of trees in the front of the house with the large Horicon Cotton Mills to the west and the large Bullard paper mills to the north across Fish Creek (Figure 16). Both birds-eye-drawings illustrate an urban town and mills north of the house and vast agricultural fields south of the house. These drawings also show a wooden fence along the south side of the tree grove and around a small garden or orchard behind the house. The fence enclosed the tree-covered house lot and may have paralleled the historic clump of lilacs.

Strover-Lowber Ownership:
George Strover died in 1886 and left the estate to his daughter Priscilla and her husband John Lowber. Their children, including their son George Lowber, inherited the estate upon their death. It was around this time that new transportation modes emerged. An 1889 birds-eye view of Schuylerville by L.R. Burleigh depicts the property and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Railroad running north-south between and parallel to the Champlain Canal and the Hudson River behind the Schuyler House (see Figure 16). The view also shows a railroad bridge crossing Fish Creek just east of the aqueduct. Although this section of the railroad was never completed, some portions were constructed elsewhere, including parts of a trestle that remain today near Schuylerville's post office (see the Supplemental Information section for a more detailed railroad history).

In 1899 the Hudson Valley Electric Railroad was built to connect Glens Falls and Albany. This electric commuter trolley ran along the former NY Route 32 (along the eastern edge of the current visitor parking lot) in front of the Schuyler House and along Broad Street through the village. The trolley operated until its abandonment in 1928.

In 1910 New York State appropriated 22.19 acres east of the Schuyler House and Champlain Canal for the Champlain Barge Canal, which the state built to accommodate larger boats and more cargo. The state attempted to condemn the land south of this appropriation (Lot 8 on canal maps) in 1913, but the Strover family managed to retain this lot. Soon after, the Old Champlain Canal, as it became known, ceased operations in c.1917.

Estate Grounds during Strover-Lowber Ownership:
Photographs from the first decade of the twentieth century also show many locust trees growing on the estate grounds, especially on the front lawn. One undated turn of the century photograph depicts a lattice trellis or fence with ornamental plants running east from the corner of the kitchen, suggesting portions of the c.1837 garden remained until the twentieth century (Figure 17 and 18).

Maps, drawings and photographs of the Schuyler estate made during the Strover/Lowber family's ownership demonstrate a great flux in outbuildings. It was typical for outbuildings to come and go on working farms. A cluster of outbuildings to the northeast of the house changes configuration in the maps, but this area of the landscape remains intensely developed. The hay barn burned on November 7, 1907, and another barn was removed sometime after 1917 with its timber going to build a garage east of the wood tenant house (Figure 19). (Ward 1985) The Lowbers raised many chickens, and each year they would move the coops to different locations and abandoning their old brick bases. (Ward 1985)

In 1919, J.H. Brandow wrote that the estate was "embowered in its grove of ancient trees" and "the lilac bushes at the bottom of the excavation southeast of the house are descendants of the large ones that once ornamented the garden of house No. 2, burned by Burgoyne." (White 1982)

Change and Decline:
During the early part of Strover/Lowber family ownership, the surrounding lands hosted thriving

industrial uses, but by 1940 a decline in industry had begun. (Strach 1986) This trend was mirrored at the Schuyler estate, where most outbuildings had either burned, been removed, or collapsed by this time. According to an interview with Walter “Pete” Flanders, a former handyman for George Lowber, two identical wood frame mill houses and a brick tenant house located southwest of the Schuyler House (in the area of the current parking lot) were torn down in 1941. (White and Salley, 2000; Saratoga NHP Archives) A grass-covered depression southwest of the current comfort station marks the location of the two wooden houses.

State and National Park Establishment:
During the time the Strover/Lowber family owned the Schuyler Estate, the preservation of the Saratoga battlefield was initiated. In 1923 the Saratoga Battlefield Association (SBA) was formed and acquisition of farmland for a park began. In 1926, the State of New York began acquiring land for a state historical reservation. By 1928 the state had acquired a total of 655 acres for the state preserve. Various recreational facilities were constructed, including two picnic sites, a camping area, and restrooms. On June 1, 1938, the U.S. Government created Saratoga National Historical Park (NHP) with Public Law 576, authorizing the National Park Service to acquire state preserve lands and additional lands associated with the battlefield. In 1943 George Lowber donated his share of the Schuyler property to the NPS.



Figure 11. Sketch of the Schuyler House, U-shaped driveway, and shade trees, c.1854. (Lossing, 1866)

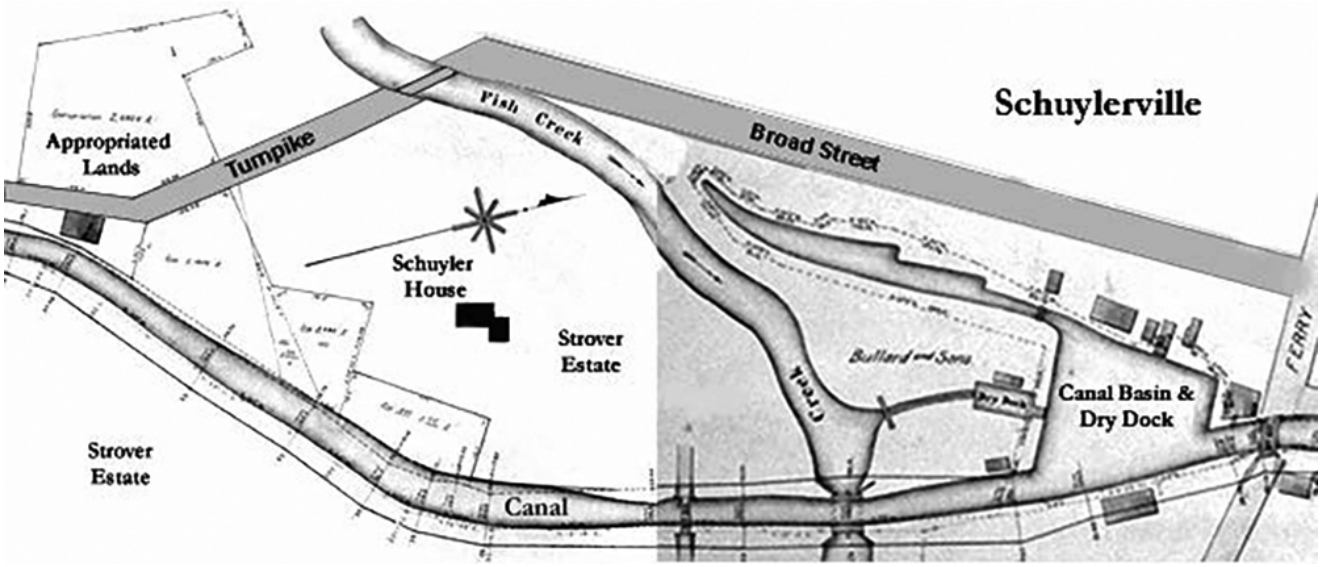


Figure 12. Digitally enhanced plan of enlarged Champlain Canal (as built drawings), 1896, and the land appropriated by the state (in 1873). ("Schillner Maps," Champlain Canal, Roll 5, 1896, NYS Archives, Record Series Number B0253-83)

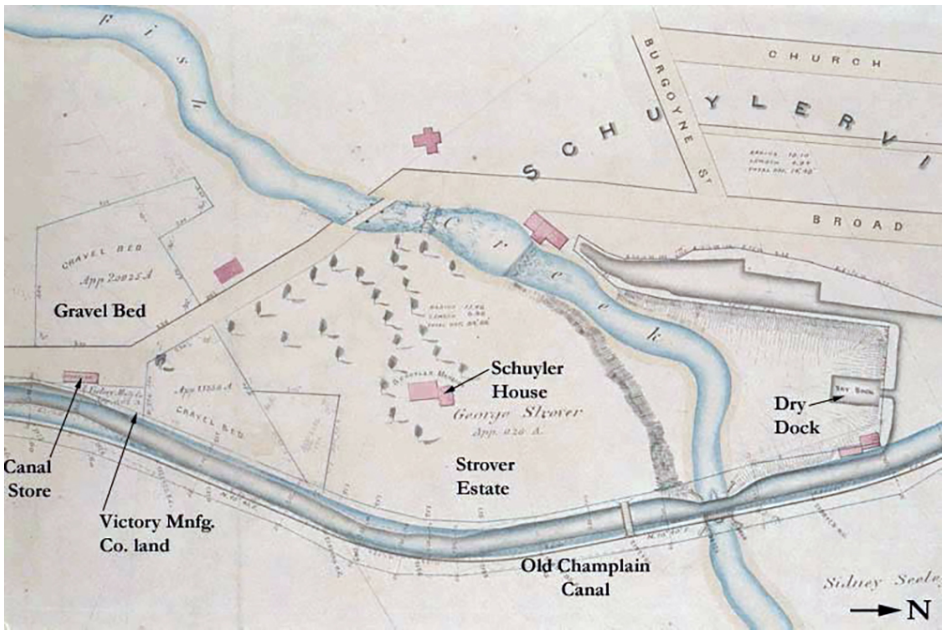


Figure 13. Digitally enhanced plan for proposed enlargement to Champlain Canal, 1874. ("Canal Structure Book" Vol. 110, Champlain Canal, 1874, NYS Archives, Record Series Number B0292)

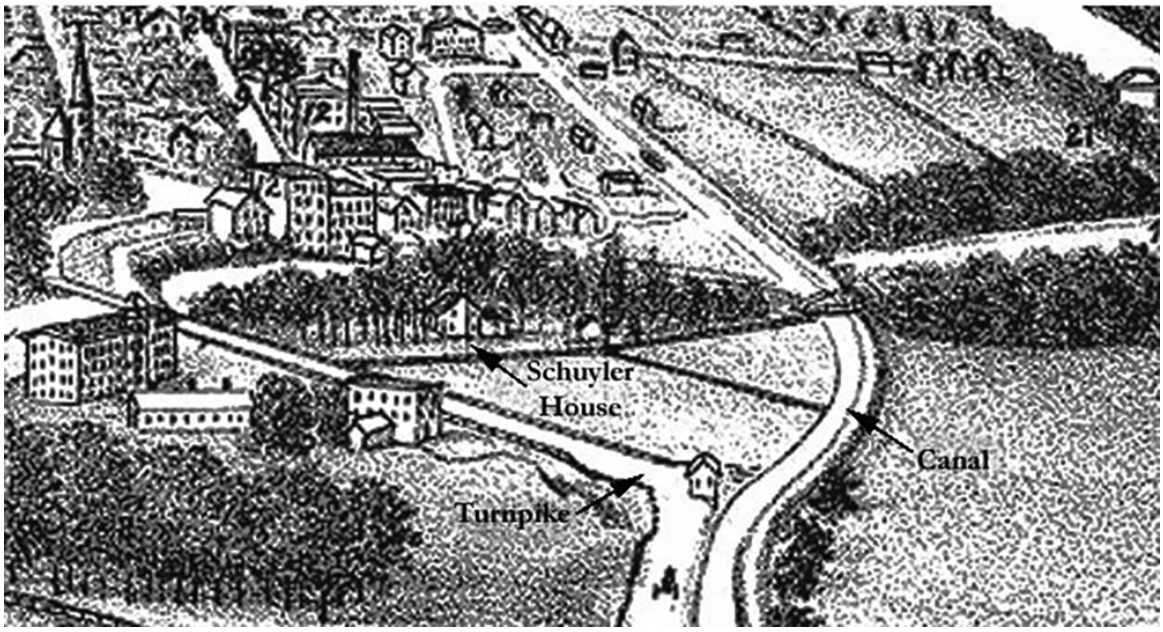


Figure 14. Detail of 1877 birds-eye view of Schuylerville, NY (looking north) by Nathaniel Sylvester. Left to right, on land south of Fish Creek: Horicon Cotton Mill, mill housing, turnpike (later NY Route 32), locust grove, Schuyler House, barn or tenant house, Champlain Canal, canal bridge, aqueduct, and the Hudson River. Note the fence south of the Schuyler House. (Sylvester 1878)



Figure 15. Schuyler House, driveway, and trees in the front lawn, 1883. (SARA NHP Archives)



Figure 16. Birds-eye-view, 1889, showing left to right: Horicon Mill (A), turnpike (later NY Route 32) (B), Schuyler House (C), tenant house ((D), barn (E), canal and Schuyler bridge (F), aqueduct (G), and railroad bridge (H). (L.R. Burleigh, Troy, NY, Library of Congress digital copy, http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/geogmap/gmpage.html, annotated by OCLP)

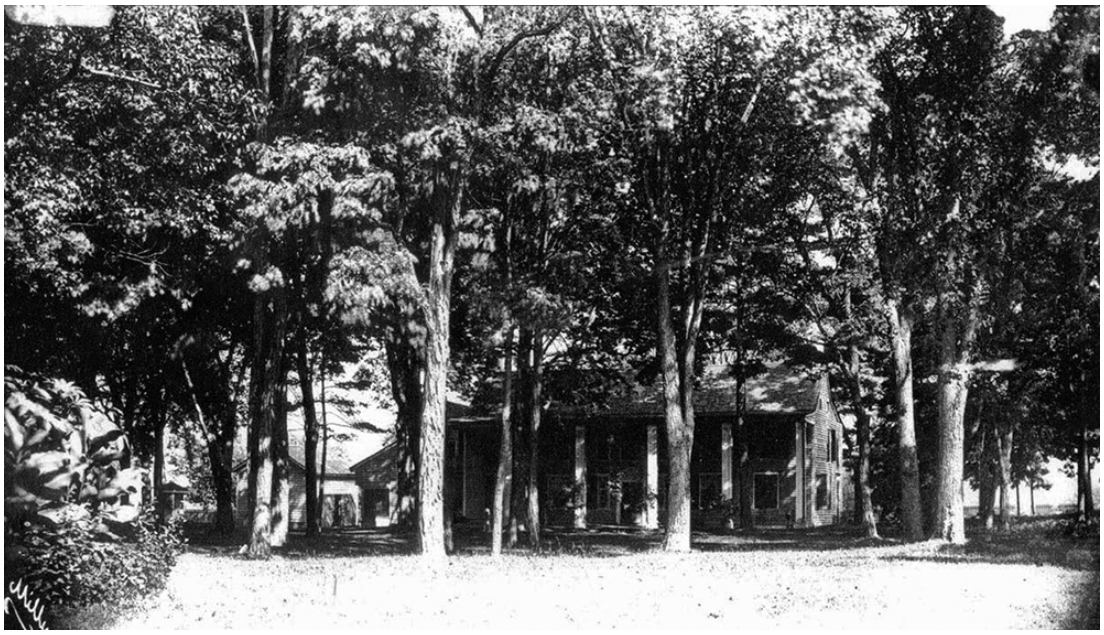


Figure 17. In this c.1909 view looking east, mature trees front the Schuyler House. In the background the Strover-Lowber carriage barn stands north of kitchen (image left), and picket fencing is visible in the back yard. (Saratoga NHP Archives)



Figure 18. The back yard with garden fence abutting kitchen, early twentieth century. (SARA NHP Archives)

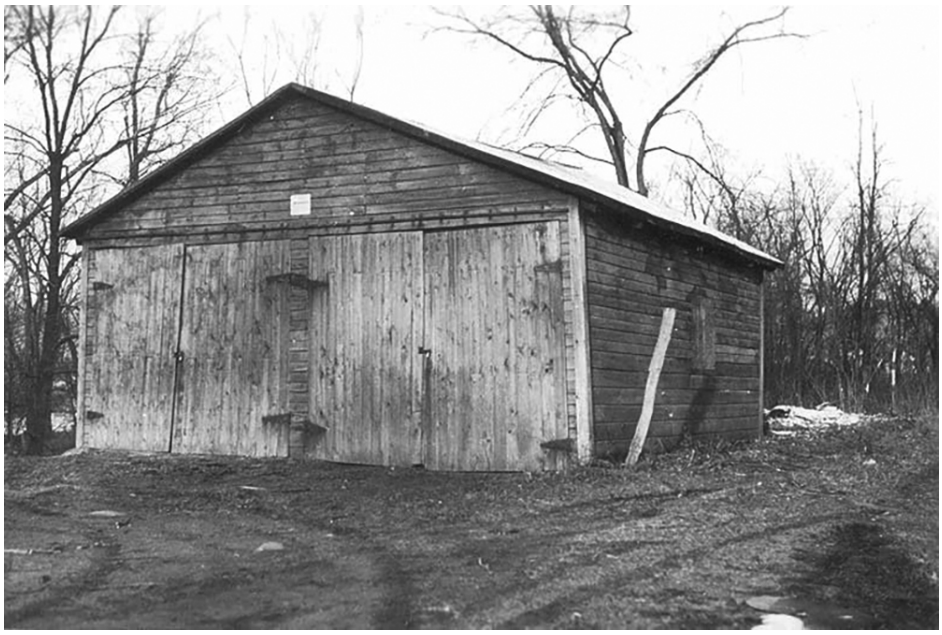


Figure 19. The garage northeast of the Schuyler House shortly before demolition, 1963. (Saratoga NHP Archives)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STEWARDSHIP, 1943-2026

President Franklin D. Roosevelt showed great interest in Saratoga NHP, even selecting the site for a battlefield visitor reception building (the future visitor center). In October 1943, FDR sent an inquiry to A.E. Demaray, NPS Associate Director, about the Schuyler property:
"What is the latest on the acquisition of the Philip Schuyler House in Schuylerville? I am enclosing an excerpt from a letter in regard to it. F.D.R…the house was built by Philip Schuyler, in 1777, on the site of one burned by the British – It is just as it was, no heat, lights or water, and with much of the original furniture – Olivius is very proud of himself for getting it for the Park Service – He has all but ¼ share already, and the village and township have agreed to buy out the other quarter…" (Beresford 1992)

In November 1943, Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, wrote to the president that the Philip Schuyler Estate acquisition included 46 acres. (Beresford 1992) FDR was delighted with the news. (Beresford 1992). The estate also included a tenant house north of the house, but the barns, carriage house, and storehouses had been torn down or destroyed by fires (Figure 20). (Hamilton 1943) The house was believed to be one of the best preserved buildings in this region of the country having never been modernized by plumbing, heating, or electric lighting. (Beresford 1992)

In subsequent years the Village of Schuylerville, the Town of Saratoga, and St. Stephen's Episcopal Church purchased the remaining ¼ interest from the heirs of George Lowber's sister, Mrs. Jesse L. Marshall. World War II and delays in land acquisition slowed the process, but in 1949 the Schuyler Estate Unit was merged into Saratoga NHP.

The black locust trees remained the primary landscape feature in the 1940s, but the lawns were overgrown. Surviving outbuildings were in poor condition. The house itself was in fair condition, but stabilization and repairs were needed. Regrading plans were prepared in 1951 to improve drainage at the house. (Snell 1951) In 1953 a cooperative agreement was reached between the NPS and the Old Saratoga Historical Association (OSHA) for the operation of the house. OSHA arranged for purchase and loans of period furniture with NPS approval and conducted house tours. A project to restore and partially reconstruct the Schuyler House began in 1956.

The Schuyler House was opened to the public in June 1957. The entire site was envisioned to

present its 1804 appearance, the year General Schuyler died, at a cost of $35,000 for the structure and $12,000 for the grounds and garden. (Luzader 1957; Judd 1959) The house restoration was completed in 1964, but the grounds restoration was never fully carried out.

In 1958 the wood tenant house was studied by the NPS, and as it was thought to have no historical significance to the American Revolution it was recommended to be razed with floor boards going to restore the Schuyler House kitchen wing. (Luzader and Judd 1958) The building also contained old beams from a former barn on the grounds. (Cotter 1964) The beams were numbered and were reassembled to reveal the arrangement of the barn structure from which they came. (Strach 1986) The foundation of the wood tenant house included remnants of an older foundation and was spared and buried at grade after demolition in the summer of 1963. (Cotter 1964) The early twentieth-century garage east of the wood tenant house was demolished this same year.

Other archeological studies were conducted on the grounds in 1958 and 1959. (Cotter 1958; Luzader Part II, 1960) The ground surface immediately surrounding the house was found to be about eighteen inches higher than it was in 1777. (Cotter 1958) The cellar windows had been blocked with stone and covered with fill soil. Foundation remnants of Schuyler's wood-house were found a few feet to the north of a Strover carriage barn that burned in 1900. (Luzader Part II, 1960) It was located within the current driveway circle and had quarters for enslaved people in the second story. (Snell 1951) Another probable house foundation was found 100 feet from the southeast corner of the house. The hand forged nails suggest it was a pre-1798 building. (Luzader Part II, 1960) This house burned down at an undetermined time, probably during the nineteenth century. The foundations of a thirty by forty foot building, depicted on c.1820 and c.1837 maps described in an 1853 insurance policy was also uncovered. (Luzader Part II, 1960) It was likely part of the "U" complex northeast of the house. A vegetable cellar was located about twenty-five feet from the southeast corner of the main house in a small mound. (Luzader 1957)

The presumed site of the c.1837 garden, now lawn, was also studied by archeologists. The lawn was bordered on the southwest side by a distinct ridge and hedgerow running southeast to northwest from the woods to the kitchen. There was a trellis along this ridge as late as 1900. An eastern boundary was provided by another hedgerow and a grape arbor. The ridge and hedgerow outlined a rectilinear level lawn, about 100 feet long southeast to northwest and 120 feet wide. A dry laid stone walkway (or wall base) was found that ran southwest to northeast. Regular patterns resulting from mulched or fertilized beds were also uncovered. The archeologists concluded that there was ample evidence for a long used formal garden about 120 feet square on this level lawn. (Luzader Part II, 1960) Their digging was not extensive enough in 1959 to expose the pattern, but the evidence still remains, and with modern landscape archeology techniques the Schuyler garden plan might be unearthed.

In 1959 William Hershey, an independent historian, analyzed the archeological and historical research conducted by the NPS at the Schuyler House and concluded:
"…From the point of view of the archeologist the historical research done on Schuyler House suffers from having been directed toward specific objects and a particular period. These limitations hamper the development of a picture of the entire site over a long period of time, without which the archeologist can interpret his findings only with difficulty and with limited accuracy. As a historical research project the work done on Schuyler House suffers from lack of continuity and from the position of Schuyler House as the step-child of the Saratoga National Historical Park. The restoration as a whole suffers from lack of integrated work between historians, historical architects, and archeologists. This last failing has led to duplication of work, to unnecessary inroads by one group into the physical work of another, and has lost the advantages which would have accrued from bringing the skills of the three disciplines to bear on the various problem presented in the course of the restoration of General Philip Schuyler's…home at Schuylerville, New York." (Strach 1986)

Saratoga NHP underwent many changes between 1958-1961 to improve visitor access and interpretation. Tour roads and the visitor center were constructed at the battlefield unit. Around 1960, U.S. Route 4 (formerly the Waterford-Whitehall Turnpike and NY Route 32) was slightly rerouted and a new bridge was constructed across Fish Creek in front of the Schuyler House. The road was shifted west to connect more directly with Broad Street across the creek. The old Horicon Cotton Mill located on the east side of Route 32 was demolished by 1960 for these road

improvements. New York State Department of Transportation maps from 1949 and 1960 shows the transition (Figure 21).

Around 1960, the NPS constructed a parking lot for Schuyler House visitors on a triangular plot in front of the house (Figure 22). (Moore 1960) The route of the old turnpike/NY Route 32 became the eastern edge of the parking lot. It was in this area that Schuyler had constructed dormitories that housed bond servants and enslaved people prior to the Revolutionary War. (Moore 1960) During the war, barracks stood here that housed a garrison of troops (Moore 1960) This site also housed a brick tenant house that is depicted in a few nineteenth-century maps and drawings. The NPS had demolished a tenant house here in the 1940s, but it is unclear if it was nineteenth-century or a more modern building. The area showed signs of being scraped and filled with bulldozers at least once. (Moore 1960)

In 1960 a ranch-style residence was constructed south of the Schuyler House to serve as NPS staff housing (see Figure 22). A concrete post and split rail fence was also installed, encompassing the majority of the Schuyler House lot. Honeysuckle was planted along this fence. A public restroom facility was constructed southeast of the parking lot in 1965. The 1969 Saratoga NHP Master Plan called for the acquisition of a 24.41-acre tract of land between the Schuyler House and the Hudson River from the State of New York, but this goal was not accomplished until 2014. The Schuyler House was primarily managed in the same way until 1984, when the NPS resumed operational and interpretative duties from the Old Saratoga Historical Association. OSHA retained responsibility of furnishing the house.

The outline of the c.1837 formal garden was still visible in twentieth-century aerial photographs, and in 1982 park staff looked for traces of the garden as represented in the undated Schuylerville Map (see Figure 8). Traces of the southern side of the garden were found running from the kitchen toward the canal about 210 feet. Near the canal, a distinct line of black locusts was growing parallel to it and ended abruptly. The line then ran north about 160 feet (the eastern side). The northern side ran back to a locust near the driveway circle, and the western side ran back to the kitchen corner. This rectangle was almost exactly the same size as the garden depicted in the undated plan. (Strach 1986) Park staff also found a terraced bed, concealed by brush, in the northeast corner. (Strach 1986)

The historic row or clump of lilacs, often referenced in nineteenth-century writings, was removed by the NPS during the 1970s. A tree inventory was updated in 1982 by Linda White and in 1988 and 1992 by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. Hackberry and sugar maple seedlings or saplings have been started from historic specimens and maintained in a nursery to one day replace their predecessors. Young generic black locusts have been used to replace those lost to try to maintain the general scene, not to reproduce it identically. A large white pine (Pinus strobus) once stood right of the front door, and a large honey locust (Gleditsia triacanthos) grew southeast of the pine. Both of these specimens, unique to the property, were removed due to poor condition by the early 1990s. The honey locust was replaced in kind. In 1992 there were thirty old locusts surviving, about half of the 1951 population. In the mid-1990s, a modern small four-square garden east of the house was abandoned and a new one was created north of it.

Landscape-Related Projects since 2003:
In 2006, the Schuyler House was repainted in period appropriate colors. (PMIS 97359) In 2014, the exterior of the house was repainted again in accordance with regular maintenance needs. Rotten wood frames around the doors and windows were also replaced. (PMIS 191591) In 2017, a 300-foot long ADA-complaint pathway was constructed to improve accessibility. A crushed gravel ramp was also constructed to replace the existing stone steps and a raised wooden platform was built at the rear of the house to connect the two accessible entrances. A virtual tour of the second story was completed during this time. (PMIS 153578) In 2023 the crushed stone ramp was paved with tinted tan surface to mimic natural surface pathway. (PMIS 255163) The most recent project is replacement of the red cedar shingle roof at the house. (PMIS 255165) The house will be repainted in the spring of 2026. (PEPC 315983)

Planning and research projects have been completed at the Schuyler Estate. In 2014, a new Historic

Resource Study was completed to update the historiography for the park and in particular the influence of the Schuyler family. This new study would focus on interpretation from the perspective of borderlands and conflict as well as increasing documentation of the indigenous groups in the area around the site. (PEPC 56896) In 2021, a research report was completed on the history of African American slavery at the multi-generational Schuyler estate from the 1680s to 1837, with particular focus on the 1763 to 1804 period. This research included an architectural assessment to look for enslave housing as well as detailed mapping for the kitchen and other outbuildings likely to have been used by the enslave population on the estate. The report will be translated into interpretive information as well as used in highlighting areas in need of additional preservation. (PMIS 236392)

Other research projects are underway or proposed. In 2011, an archeological survey was proposed for lands occupied by the maintenance facility for the NYSDOT. (PMIS 180629) In 2014, additional archeological fieldwork was proposed for previously unresearched areas beyond the immediate vicinity of the Schuyler House, through test holes and metal detection. (PMIS 216573, PMIS 226570) In 2015 a project was proposed to conduct new archeological investigations of the area during King William's and King George's war, including battle sites and various forts and blockhouses used during these conflicts. (PEPC 56902) In 2016, the park staff requested a Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan (CLR) to thoroughly detail the Schuyler Estate and grounds and prepare treatment recommendations. (PMIS 237126) The CLR project began in 2023 and will include the study of lands previously occupied by the NYSDOT maintenance yard. This project will also be informed by geophysical surveys.



Figure 20. Tenant house north of Schuyler House along the Fish Creek bank, 1943. Demolished in 1963. (Hamilton 1943)

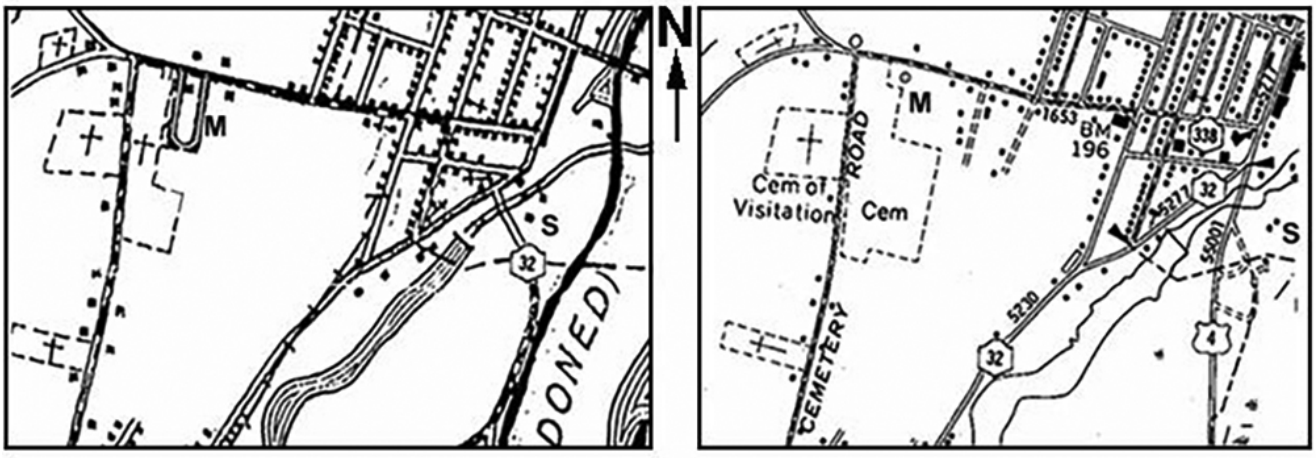


Figure 21. Two maps showing relationship of Schuyler House (S) with NY Route 32 in 1949 (left) and US Route 4 in c.1960 (right). (OCLP SARA CLI File)

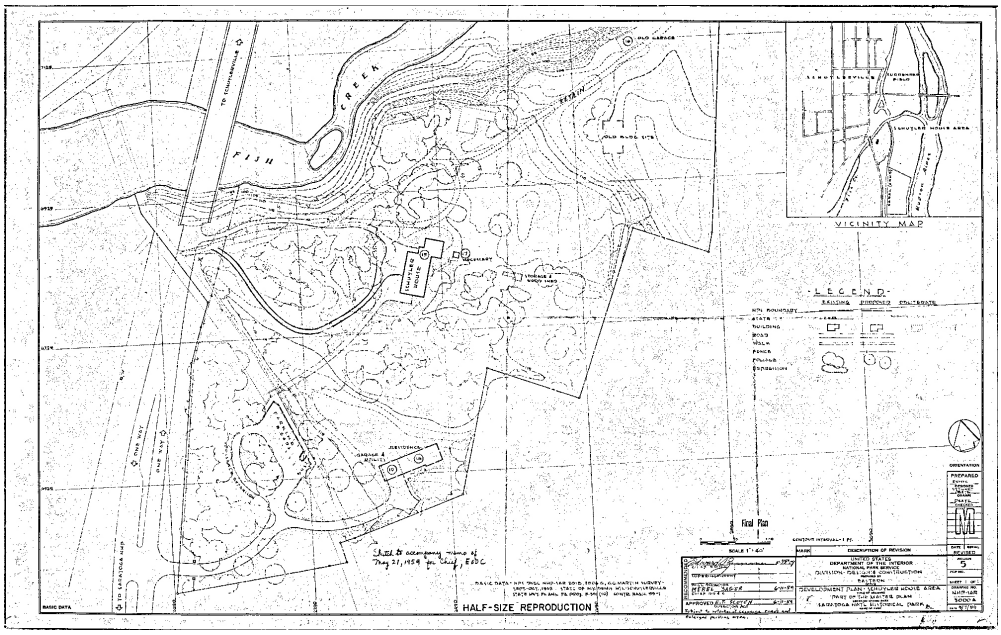


Figure 22. Park map showing locations of the parking lot and staff residence, 1959. (Denver Service Center, eTIC, Drawing #NHP-SAR-3000A)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field		Yes	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Estate Landscape		Yes	No	Yes
Education	Interpretive Landscape		No	Yes	No
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)		No	Yes	Yes
Defense	Battle Site		Yes	No	No
Transportation	Water-Related	Canal	Yes	No	No
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	Hiking Trail	Yes	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

The grounds are open from sunrise to sunset. The Schuyler House is open seasonally for tours.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: Yes-Unrestricted Information

Ethnographic Narrative:

The report “Ethnohistorical Report for Saratoga National Historical Park” by Karim M. Tiro, was published in 2022.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The historic integrity of the Schuyler Estate landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, 1777-1917, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2022-2026. Many landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain today. The natural features that influenced the location of the 1777 house–Fish Creek, the Hudson River, and the level plain–are extant. The orientation of the house in relation to the original turnpike/main road is intact, and several outbuildings remain. Mature trees shade the maintained lawns that are dotted with shrubs, and a demonstration garden represents the site of the formal garden. Replacement-in-kind plantings hope to ensure this character is sustained. A U-shaped driveway fronts the house and connects to a trace of the old turnpike/main road. Another historic road and a section of the canal towpath allow visitors to explore the grounds. In addition to the 1777 house, restored to its c.1804 appearance, there is a wellhouse and privy, but many of the other outbuildings were removed or replaced during the course of the historic period. Remnants of the Old Champlain Canal prism and towpath are present, as are structural remains of the bridge Schuyler built over the canal and the aqueduct that crossed Fish Creek. Two eighteenth-century granite posts stand in the lawn and frame the house's front door. Views from the road through the trees and to the house are intact.

Since 1917, some landscape characteristics and features at the Schuyler Estate have changed, perhaps none more than establishment of successional forest vegetation that now marks the borders of the site, cloaks the canal features, and fills formerly open fields. The massive formal garden and its paths and fences are gone. Circulation features associated with the site's dynamic chronology of outbuildings has also been lost. The removal of additional outbuildings after 1917 by the NPS further diminished the working farm character of the site. A parking lot, park residence, shed, and comfort station in the south part of the site, which coincided with construction of US Route 4 to the west of the turnpike/main road, supports park and visitor uses. These non-historic features do not appreciable impact the views to the house as much as the successional vegetation, which has severed views between the house and the canal, fields, creek, and the river. Canal ruins are discernable in the winter when leaves are off, but mostly hidden by foliage in the summer.

INTEGRITY

The National Register of Historic Places defines integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is necessary for a property to convey its significance; however, not all seven aspects must be present to retain integrity. The cultural landscape at the Schuyler Estate retains overall integrity in the areas of military, transportation, politics/government, and architecture. The aspects of integrity that are retained are location, materials, and association. Aspects that are diminished are design, setting, workmanship, and feeling. The following evaluation is based on three different periods of significance for the Schuyler Estate. The first relevant period of significance is Autumn 1777, associated with the Battle of Saratoga and the subsequent surrender of General Burgoyne. The second is the period of Major General Philip John Schuyler's lifetime, 1763-1804. Lastly, the Old Champlain Canal transportation period is from 1822 to 1917.

Location:
Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The Schuyler Estate retains integrity of location for all three periods of significance. The house was rebuilt in late 1777 after being burned by the British, and still stands at the location selected by Major General Philip Schuyler during his tenure at the estate. Similarly, the house and other outbuildings were within their locations during the canal period. Some buildings have been demolished or moved but the property and surrounding grounds maintain their integrity of location.

Design:
Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Integrity of design is diminished for the Schuyler Estate. The current house, restored to its 1804 appearance and size, retains some original design features and outbuildings such as the privy and wellhouse. However, most other outbuildings and their associated circulation and small-scale features are gone, as is the formal

garden. The dewatered canal prism, towpath, and bridge abutments remain, but are partially hidden by successional forests. Nonhistoric development associated with visitor and park operations, and a NYSDOT maintenance yard, are located on former building sites and canal infrastructure.

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The surrounding lands, once part of the estate, have changed into residential and commercial use and show vast changes from the overall period of significance. The remaining estate grounds are significantly smaller than during the three periods of significance, when the landscape was generally more open, had less tree cover, and included more outbuildings associated with agricultural and industrial uses. The current property features the historic house lot and former agricultural and canal lands. In the areas proximate to the Schuyler House, lawns dotted with mature shade trees have replaced the large collection of outbuildings, and the formal garden is maintained as meadow except for a small demonstration plot. The historic relationship between the house and main road to the west (turnpike, NYS Route 32, US Route 4) is preserved through the presence of lawns, black locust trees, lilacs, and hydrangeas, though they are larger and more mature than during Schuyler's time. Successional forest now borders the north, east, and south sides of the lot, and continues eastward across the canal and to the river. A field to the southeast is still cultivated but is not visible from the house lot. Nonhistoric circulation systems and buildings are present along the west and south edges of the house lot.

Materials:
Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The main home at the estate was restored to its 1804 size and appearance in 1964. While there may be some original materials from the three periods of significance there, regular upkeep and maintenance means that the integrity of these elements is diminished or not present. This is also true for the remaining outbuildings. Stone abutments from the canal period are still present on the property near Fish Creek, though they are covered in vegetation and not visible. Black locust, hydrangea, and lilac plant materials were present historically.

Workmanship:
Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Integrity of workmanship at the Schuyler Estate is diminished due to loss of the many supporting structures. The main home retains remnants of the 1777 construction and would have workmanship details remaining. The canal prism itself, and stone abutments from the bridge, showcase masonry techniques relevant to that period.

Feeling:
Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The character of the landscape has diminished due to the loss of outbuildings and gardens and the growth of successional forests. However, the centerpiece of what was once a much larger estate remains in the Schuyler House, mostly through its design and position in the landscape. Although partially obscured by vegetation, remnants of the Old Champlain Canal convey that important development at the estate. Agricultural uses, which were a key part of the estate, are underway in a field to the southeast but there is currently no access to it, in part because of the NYSDOT facility.

Association:
Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The Schuyler Estate retains integrity of association for all periods of significance. The house and grounds still retain distinct association with the events of Autumn 1777 as well as the life of Major General Philip John Schuyler despite considerable changes to the overall landscape. The integrity of association for the canal period is diminished for this property. The canal and its attendant features, long derelict, are not well defined within the landscape because of encroaching vegetation.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding Historic Structure Inventory (HSI, formerly List of Classified Structures) names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1777-1917), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is

noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as “compatible” (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or “incompatible” (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape).

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Historic Condition (to 1917):
Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation. Historically, the Hudson River was abundant with fish that spawned in its tributaries. Fish Creek was particularly rich with this resource, encouraging Native American and then European settlement. Philip Schuyler centered his estate southwest of the confluence of Fish Creek and the Hudson River. Schuyler operated a thriving fishery on the creek for herring, shad, and sturgeon. Schuyler also established sawmills, a gristmill, and a flax mill on the creek. The creek provided a steady year-round flow of water, and the alternatively widening and narrowing topography of the valley was ideal for water powered operations. Floods from Fish Creek and the Hudson River also enriched the soil in this area, benefiting Schuyler's agricultural practices. The abundant forests of the area supplied Schuyler with lumber for his mills. The Hudson River Valley was also a major transportation route, and Schuyler used the river to ship goods to Albany by raft. The river and the adjacent River Road also served as important military corridors various conflicts, culminating with the American Revolution. The Champlain Canal in 1822 paralleled and relied on the Hudson River.

Evaluation:
The Hudson River still flows east of the house. There are few visible remains of Schuyler's milling or fishery operations along Fish Creek banks north of the house, and the creek has reverted to a more natural appearance. However, some ruins are visible when the creek is at its lowest during times of drought. Historic development has altered the creek banks, however, and the north side of the Schuyler property is eroding along its steep bank especially close to the aqueduct site. Residential, industrial, and agricultural development has thinned the surrounding forests drastically, but successional forest has become established in most of the Schuyler Unit, apart from the house lot, agricultural field, and the NYSDOT maintenance lot. More trees grow along the creek banks today than during the industrial and agricultural past.

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Historic Condition (to 1917):
Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. Schuyler's Saratoga estate encompassed close to 3,000 acres during his lifetime. The house lot was surrounded by vast open agricultural fields and milling operations, cleared for cultivation, cattle, and timber harvesting. Fish Creek flowed north of the house lot and the Hudson River flowed along the east. Waterford-Whitehall Turnpike ran to the west.

The 1777 Schuyler House faced the turnpike. This house and its 1766 predecessor had been located near the northwest bend in the turnpike just before Old Saratoga (now Schuylerville) to the north. The house was located in the midst of many outbuildings including tenant houses, barns, and mills. The number and location of outbuildings fluctuated greatly on the estate, as they were built, moved, razed or rebuilt often. The arrangement of outbuildings provided unique utilitarian spaces within the landscape, and much of the area near the house was probably maintained as open lawn. A large formal garden was located east of the house. In 1822 the Old Champlain Canal crossed the Schuyler property between the house and the river, essentially cutting the property into two parts. At this time, Schuyler built a bridge over the canal to provide access between the two areas.

Evaluation:
The 1777 Schuyler House still stands beside Fish Creek near the confluence with the Hudson River, and it still faces a major road, but the spatial organization of the landscape has changed drastically. The vast Schuyler Estate has been subdivided, and the surrounding region is much more developed. The surrounding land is more urban or suburban in character. The Schuyler Estate site today can be described as a U-shape area, with the west side occupied by the house lot and the east side by successional forest and a cultivated field. Dividing these two areas are remnants of the Old Champlain Canal, part of which is used by the NYSDOT as a maintenance yard. Dense vegetation along the borders of these areas has obscured the historic open spatial relationships.

The Schuyler House stands in the middle of the house lot, and faces modern US Route 4 that sits a little further west than the old turnpike. The house is the central feature, part of a cluster that includes a privy, well house, and demonstration garden. A modern park residence, shed, and a public restroom facility are located south of the house, forming a separate cluster with the parking lot. The lawn in front of the house is filled with mature trees, giving the space an overhead canopy. Paths lead from the road and parking lot, through the trees and lawns, to the house. None of the formal gardens remain from Schuyler's lifetime, and the side and rear portions of the landscape are open lawn with scattered trees. These lawns are bordered by thick successional forest that conceals the land to the north, east, and west.

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Historic Condition (to 1917):
Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction. Military events profoundly impacted the Schuler Estate through 1777, when Philip Schuyler rebuilt his home, outbuildings, and gardens, and associated industrial and agricultural operations after they were destroyed by the British. Schuyler had extensive agricultural fields (including wheat and flax), livestock, and milling operations (flax, grist and sawmills) on his large Saratoga estate. The manor bustled with agricultural and industrial activity, and most of the land was cleared for these purposes. The estate had numerous outbuildings including barracks for his slaves, field hands, and servants. The Schuyler House and house lot were at the center of this enterprise. Schuyler likely maintained the house lot as a working yard and a lawn, while maintaining a large formal garden behind his house in which he grew edible and ornamental plants.

The Champlain Canal reached Schuylerville in 1822 and tracked through the middle of the estate. During the late-eighteenth century, the canal expanded into more of the Schuyler estate with gravel mining operations. The canal contributed to the agricultural and industrial production of the property, and continued operating until c.1917.

Evaluation:
Today, the NPS owns and operates the Schuyler House as a historic house museum. The federal property is much smaller than the thousands of acres that once comprised the Schuyler Estate, with the main focus now on the house lot. The house lot is primarily maintained as a treed lawn, and modern visitor and park amenities include a parking lot, restroom facility, and park residence. There are no visible remains of the historic formal garden behind the house, except for a small demonstration garden plot. Beyond the house lot, there is no visible evidence of milling or agricultural operations, except for the leased land southeast of the house that is planted with sweet corn by a local farmer. Remnants of the canal prism, towpath, and aqueduct are extant northeast of the house, on former estate land that was acquired in 2014. Here, a trail and footbridge connect the Schuyler Estate landscape to Schuyler's Canal Park on the other side of Fish Creek. Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (NIMO) owns a powerline that passes through the northern edge of the property, along which the land is cleared. The NYSDOT owns and operates a maintenance lot on land the state still owns southeast of the house. The lot is adjacent to and includes some of the old canal trace the and canal gravel lot. The parcel houses offices, maintenance trucks, gravel, salt, and sand and is secluded by forest growth and a chain-link fence. It also formerly served as an unofficial municipal landfill. The parcel is within the authorized boundary of Saratoga NHP.

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Historic Condition (to 1917):
Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect). The Schuyler House was built on a flat plateau below the Heights of Saratoga and above the Hudson River and Fish Creek with a twenty-foot drop to the creek. Construction of the Champlain Canal in 1822 created a sunken linear corridor, and its spoils and those of the later Champlain Barge Canal were added to the land along the Hudson River. Nineteenth-century gravel mining along the Champlain Canal created a jagged embankment east of the house. Development of the Waterford Whitehall Turnpike, and later NYS Route 32, was accompanied by areas of fill to level the roadbed.

Evaluation:
The topography of the landscape has not changed significantly since 1777, though some of the steep creek bank northeast of the house is lost to erosion each year. Portions of the canal prism are intact but mostly obscured by vegetation. The jagged line created by canal gravel operations is the southeast boundary line of the house lot today, and the carved out niche is home to a NYSDOT maintenance lot. This lot is about ten feet lower than the house lot. The land around the house has various mounds, depressions, and undulations, caused by years of development and changes to the landscape. Depressions in the landscape may have been building sites or remnants of agricultural operations. One mound southeast of the house marks the site of a vegetable cellar. At some point, a few feet of soil was added around the base of the house covering the basement windows. Much regrading occurred during the 1960s when US Route 4 and the Schuyler Estate parking lot were constructed in front of the house. The eastern edge of the parking lot is a few feet higher than the front lawn, and was the former roadbed of the turnpike and NY Route 32.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
	92036	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Historic Condition (to 1917):
Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. In 1763 when Philip Schuyler began establishing his Saratoga estate, the land was largely covered with forest. Schuyler tapped into this great resource, clearing much of the land and building sawmills. He had vast agricultural fields and raised crops such as wheat and flax. The house lot was the core of Schuyler's manor. Military maps from 1777 depict the area that includes today's front lawn devoid of trees, and the enclosing configuration of outbuildings suggests that this was an intensively used area of the landscape. When the new home was built after the 1777 Battles of Saratoga, Schuyler may have envisioned this space an ornamental lawn. He and his wife are reported to have planted black locust trees in a row along the front of the house, but as the trees were young the lawn area probably had an open feel during most of Schuyler's residence there. Schuyler kept a formal garden behind his 1766 and 1777 houses, growing vegetables, flowers, herbs, and fruits such as potatoes, lilacs, thyme, and apples. Philip Schuyler II maintained and developed a similar landscape after Schuyler's death in 1804.

Evaluation:
Most of Schuyler's former estate is now subdivided and developed. Much of the landscape is covered with successional forest along the northern, southern, and eastern property lines. The forest is thick and there are some invasive plants like Japanese honeysuckle. There are no agricultural fields within view of the house, but sweet corn is grown by a local farmer on NPS property southeast of the house behind the forest. The forest also conceals the Old Champlain Canal and NYSDOT maintenance lot.

There is a now a small late-twentieth-century garden behind the house that represents the massive garden that historically filled this area (Figure 23). The house sits in the midst of a maintained lawn scattered with trees. The front lawn is especially dense with black locust trees, although some have been lost as the trees are nearing the end of their life span and are susceptible to wind and lightning damage (see Cover). The discovery of locust tree boring insects in these mature trees may create cause for remediation or removal of trees. The Park is attempting to maintain the feel of the landscape by randomly replanting locust seedlings as the mature specimens die out. A few large eighteenth or nineteenth-century sugar maples and hackberries also grow on the lawn (Figure 24). As some of the old trees die, they are replaced in situ with cuttings or seedlings from the same tree. An old mulberry tree grows east of the house in the vicinity of the former formal garden, and it may date to the Schuyler era. A row or clump of historic lilacs south of the house was removed during the 1970s, but one old lilac shrub remains, southeast of the house. Though difficult to determine its age, many nineteenth-century accounts reference old lilacs on the grounds (Figure 25). A more modern lilac grows by the back porch. A large hydrangea grows near the northwest corner of the house, and a large spirea grows near the southwest corner of the house.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Black Locust Tree Grove	92864	Noncontributing					No
Old Hackberry Trees	92866	Undetermined					No
Lilac Shrub	92865	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 23. The park maintains a small garden plot to represent the site of the formal garden east of the house. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 24. View looking northeast at aged and young trees dot the front yard at the Schuyler Estate. Historic views between the house and the former turnpike alignment are framed by the trees. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 25. Locust trees and a potential eighteenth-century lilac shrub are located southeast of the Schuyler House. (OCLP 2022)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Condition (to 1917):
Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. Many roads and paths likely connected Schuyler's multiple outbuildings and operations. Schuyler built his 1766 and 1777 houses to face the Waterford-Whitehall Turnpike near the point where the road bent northwest before crossing Fish Creek to Old Saratoga. A carriage path also tracked along the south side of the house and south side of the garden to a building at the southeast corner. There were likely other roads and paths around the house and various outbuildings. The pre-1777 formal garden is documented as having wide paths in between its rectangular beds. The post-1777 formal garden had an elaborate system of paths that were likely paved with stone.

By 1822 the Champlain Canal crossed the Schuyler property east of the house. Philip Schuyler II built a bridge over the canal prism and towpath, from which a road headed west to the turnpike and east toward fields and the river. After the canal's abandonment, the western portion of the road was truncated into a loop north of the house where there were a tenant house and a barn. By the mid-nineteenth century, but possibly earlier, a U-shaped carriage drive led from the turnpike to the front of the house and then back to the road.

Evaluation:
The Schuyler House now faces US Route 4, which was built in 1960 and tracks in a north-south direction rather than a northwest-southeast direction of the turnpike/NYS Route 32. This increased the distance between the house and the road, and in 1960 a parking lot and a sidewalk were built between the new route and the old route. Part of the old roadbed became the eastern edge of the parking lot (Figure 26). The US Route 4 entrance to the parking lot also leads to the park residence's driveway.

The southern leg of the nineteenth-century U-shaped driveway still connects to the old roadbed and now functions as a gravel pedestrian path (see Cover). Traces of a carriage path running east from this leg are barely visible as it is increasingly concealed by lawn. In front of the house, the driveway connects to an ADA-complaint ramp of paved stones, which covered the original front stone steps at the house (Figure 27). The northern leg of the U-shaped driveway also connects to the old roadbed as well as US Route 4 and features an earthen/gravel surface that can accommodate pedestrians and park vehicles (Figure 28). This leg connects to traces of the road that formerly led to the canal bridge and fields to the east. After the canal's abandonment, the part of the western portion of this road was truncated into a loop north of the house where there was a tenant house and a barn/carriage house (Figures 29 and 30). The eastern portion of this road is no longer visible. The canal crossing, essentially an earthen berm, was built sometime after the canal was abandoned and the Schuyler bridge (No. 59) was removed (stone bridge abutments are still visible in the vegetation) (Figure 31). The towpath continues to a modern footbridge at the Fish Creek Aqueduct, and then to Schuyler's Canal Park on the other side of Fish Creek (Figures 32 and 33).

No paths remain from the formal gardens, and traces of circulation routes associated with former buildings and structures have disappeared. Other non-historic circulation features include a wood accessibility ramp at the rear of the house and a secluded driveway that accesses the NYSDOT maintenance lot.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Old Champlain Canal Towpath	210856	Contributing	1068583		Location	246027	No
U-shaped Gravel Drive/Concrete Walkway	98197	Undetermined			Location	98197	No
Road Trace/Loop, north and northeast of House	210857	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Parking Lot	210858	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 26. View looking south at the wayside sign, walkway, and visitor parking lot. The park's restroom is in the background. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 27. View looking northeast at the east end of the U-shaped driveway and the ADA-compliant ramp at the front of the Schuyler House. Note the two nineteenth-century granite hitching posts. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 28. View looking east at the north leg of the U-shaped driveway. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 29. View looking west at the road trace/loop north of the house. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 30. View looking northeast at the road trace/loop northeast of the house. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 31. View looking east at the earthen berm that crosses the abandoned canal. Stone abutments of Schuyler's bridge are obscured by the vegetation at image left. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 32. View looking north at the canal towpath. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 33. View looking southeast at the footbridge over the ruins of the Fish Creek Aqueduct. (OCLP 2022)

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Historic Condition (to 1917):
Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity. Two earlier Schuyler family residences on the site were destroyed during King George's War and the Revolutionary War. According to 1777 military maps, outbuildings formed a cluster west and north of the second house. The British burned this house and most of the outbuildings on October 10, 1777, but immediately after Philip Schuyler built a late Georgian/early Federal-period, two-story frame house northwest of his previous home. The building also included a one-and-one-half-story kitchen ell on its northeast corner. That same year a privy was constructed behind the house, and by 1780 there was wellhouse north of the house and a wellhead at the east end of the kitchen ell. Schuyler's new house and outbuildings formed a cluster arrangement as they were grouped around the new formal garden northeast of the house. Many outbuildings were built in the years after Schuyler's death, including a nineteenth-century tenant house north of the main house and a U-shaped barn complex northeast of the garden. Other structures, like a carriage house, were built and removed during the historic period.

Evaluation:
Today the 1777 Schuyler House is restored to its c.1804 appearance (Figure 34). Only a few other historic structures remain: wellhouse, wellhead, and a privy (Figure 35). There is archeological evidence for many other historic buildings on the estate. The c.1830-1860 wood tenant house to the north of the Schuyler House and a c.1917 garage northeast of the tenant house were razed by the NPS. There is a cluster of modern buildings south of the house, including a ranch-style park residence, a small shed, and a public restroom (Figure 36, see Figure 26). Buildings and structures associated with the NYSDOT are located south of the house and screened by vegetation. The park plans to remove them in the future.

There are many less buildings on the property than during Schuyler's lifetime. The 1777 Schuyler House, the well house, the stone wellhead, and the privy are the only structures within the Schuyler Estate landscape that date to this period. The two granite hitching posts date to c.1883 long after Schuyler's death. There are numerous archeological remains of buildings on the property. The modern park residence, restroom facility, and shed assist with park functions.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Philip Schuyler House	98193	Contributing	001290		Location	57837	Yes
Philip Schuyler House Privy	98192	Contributing	023054		Location	57840	Yes
Philip Schuyler House Stone Wellhead	98195	Contributing	040757		Location	57841	Yes
Philip Schuyler House Well House	98196	Contributing	040761		Location	57842	Yes
NPS Park Residence	98191	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	98191	No
Schuyler Estate Maintenance Shed	98194	Noncontributing – Compatible				98194	No
Schuyler Estate Restroom	98188	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	98188	No
State Highway Maintenance Garage	98187	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
State Highway Maintenance Office	210859	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
State Highway Maintenance Sand Shed	210860	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
State Highway Maintenance Shed	210861	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 34. View looking south at the Schuyler House and its kitchen ell. The wellhouse is in the foreground at image left. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 35. View looking northeast at the privy, located behind the kitchen at the rear of the house. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 36. View looking northeast where a driveway extends from the entrance road to the shed (image right) and park residence (image left). OCLP 2022)

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Historic Condition (to 1917):
A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived. During Schuyler's lifetime, hundreds if not thousands of acres of agricultural fields surrounded the house and allowed for broad sweeping views and vistas. Trees had been removed for agricultural and milling operations. The house had clear views of the turnpike to the west, Old Saratoga across Fish Creek to the north, the canal and Fish Creek aqueduct to the northeast, and gardens to the east. The Hudson River and later canal operations would have also been visible from the house. Later in the historic period scattered mature trees dotted the grounds but still allowed for framed views.

Evaluation:
Today much of the subdivided estate land is covered with successional forest, and views from the house to Schuylerville and elsewhere are blocked. The view is more open, however, during the late fall and winter. The lands east of the house are now heavily forested and there are no views from the house to the canal or to the river. Many mature trees grow in the west (front) and south lawns and seclude the house and filter the view to the former turnpike (see Figure 24). The trees also conceal views of modern encroachments on the landscape, including the NYSDOT maintenance lot southeast of the house.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Framed View between House and US Route 4	92867	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Constructed Water Features

Historic Condition (to 1917):
Constructed water features are built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in the landscape. The Schuyler family was influential in bringing the Champlain Canal and turning basin to Schuylerville in 1822. The canal connected the tidewater with the upper lakes, and brought commercial prosperity to the village and town. It crossed the Schuyler Estate about 400 feet east of the house and paralleled the Hudson River. The canal measured twenty-eight feet wide at the bottom, forty feet wide at the top, and four feet deep. The towpath was ten feet wide. A bridge linked the Schuyler land on both sides of the canal, and an aqueduct carried the canal across Fish Creek. The canal ceased operations in c.1917, soon after the Champlain Barge Canal was opened.

Evaluation:
Portions of the Old Champlain Canal prism survive within the Schuyler Estate grounds, but canal segments south and southeast of the house were filled with refuse and soil during the twentieth century as an unofficial town dumping site and by operations of the NYSDOT maintenance lot. Much of the canal northeast of the house still remains intact, but the area has been engulfed by successional forest (Figure 37). Stone abutments are all that remain of the former canal bridge no. 59. A modern footbridge parallels the stone abutments that remain from the former canal aqueduct (see Figure 33, not on NPS property).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Old Champlain Canal Bridge No.59 Abutments	92161	Contributing	1068581		Location	80912	No
Old Champlain Canal Prism	92160	Contributing	1170035		Location	80912	No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 37. The Old Champlain Canal prism northeast of the Schuyler House is largely obscured by successional forest and undergrowth. (OCLP 2022)

Landscape Characteristic: **Small Scale Features**

Historic Condition (to 1917):
Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. During the historic period, fencing surrounded the gardens, while worm fences and post and rail fences were used along property lines and other areas. Photographs from the first decade of the twentieth century shows a lattice trellis or fence with ornamental plants running east from the corner of the kitchen. Two granite hitching posts were placed in front of the house in c.1883, well after General Philip Schuyler's time at the house.

Evaluation:
The two granite hitching posts are extant but are evaluated as noncontributing because they are not associated with General Schuyler (see Figure 27). Concrete post and split rail fencing erected in c.1960 surrounds portions of the house lot, although some sections are missing their rails (Figure 38). Chain link fencing erected by the State of New York parallels this fence where it abuts park property. A wayside with an audio narrative is located at the parking lot, and there is another informational sign along the path to the house. A flagpole stands in the circle created by the parking lot loop, and a masonry and wood entrance sign is positioned in the lawn at the park entrance. Movable wood and steel picnic tables are located on the path to the canal ruins, possibly at the site of the c.1917 garage (see Figure 30).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Chain Link Fencing	210862	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Concrete Post and Split Rail Fence	210863	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	98189	No
Flagpole	210868	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Granite Hitching Posts (2)	210864	Noncontributing – Compatible	040756		Location	57839	Yes
NPS Entrance Sign	210865	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Picnic Tables	210866	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Waysides	210867	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 38. Portion of the c.1960s concrete post and split rail fence that marks the house lot. The park residence is in the background. (OCLP 2022)

Landscape Characteristic: **Archeological Sites**

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Only sites identified in approved National Register documentation are identified in this report.

Archeological research at Saratoga NHP has been extensive, comprising more than 30 projects ranging from baseline survey and mapping efforts to full-scale excavations. The work, conducted between 1940 and 2008, was undertaken both for planning and research purposes, and to meet compliance obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The goal of the majority of the projects, particularly those dating from the 1940s to the 1970s, was to identify, delineate, and manage resources dating to the park's primary area of significance, the Battles of Saratoga. By the 1980s, other research contexts began to take on increasing importance, including the development of the nineteenth-century agrarian landscape. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 93)

Two contributing archeological sites have been identified within the Schuyler Estate encompassing archeological deposits dating from the Middle Woodland Period (1600-1000 years before present [B.P.]) through the mid-nineteenth century. Unlike the Battlefield Unit, the Schuyler Estate derives its significance less from the Revolutionary War period, for which there is very little surviving data, and more from the pre- and post-Revolutionary domestic occupations of the parcel. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 97)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Schuyler Estate Site	98186	Contributing		SARA0003.000			No
Schuyler Estate Pre-contact Site	210869	Contributing					No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 4

Next Assessment Due Date: 07/31/2030

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/31/2026

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition of the Schuyler Estate landscape is evaluated as “fair.” This evaluation indicates that the property shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and that some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration on many of the landscape characteristics will cause the property to degrade to a poor condition. Preservation maintenance and/or use must be combined with corrective action to halt deterioration.

The evaluation is primarily based on the establishment and spread of successional forest vegetation, which has consumed much of the historic open space conditions and has severed visual connections to Fish Creek, the Hudson River, and the estate’s last surviving agricultural field. This vegetation mostly obscures the remnants of the Old Champlain Canal.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/25/2023

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. The condition reassessment for this CLI has been delayed due to the effects of Covid-19 travel restrictions and staffing shortages. In the meantime, the most recent condition assessment will remain in place until it is reassessed. Planning and scheduling for this update will occur in FYs 2023-2024.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/16/2013

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

In consulting with Chris Martin at the park and with concurrence from the Superintendent, the Schuyler Estate landscape is in good condition. The definition of “good” is as follows: “the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit’s cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.”

According to project statements in PMIS for the Schuyler Estate, there is a project planned build a new path from the parking lot to an existing path leading to the house, avoiding the existing staircase (PMIS 153578), and a potentially very interesting project to conduct geophysical investigations at the pre-contact and contact period Schuyler House field site (201183). On the planning side, funding has been requested to prepare a CLR for the Schuyler Estate and Saratoga Monument (117081).

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/10/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/16/2003

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Many of the trees and shrubs on the Schuyler Estate grounds are aging and require maintenance such as cabling or pruning. Cuttings or seedlings should be propagated for some of the historic specimens for future replacement.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Resolved? No

Type of Impact: Operations On Site

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Continued use of land within the property for NYSDOT uses.

Date Identified: 07/31/2026

Resolved? No

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Successional vegetation continues to block views to the creek, river, and fields to the east. Features associated with the Old Champlain Canal are mostly obscured by the forest.

Date Identified: 07/31/2026

Resolved? No

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Document Type: General Management Plan

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

The park's 2004 "General Management Plan" did not prescribe a specific treatment approach for the Schuyler Estate landscape. However, a Rehabilitation approach is referenced in descriptions of proposed management zones, which are intended to help determine suitable management approaches. The three areas are Historic Zone (includes Main Battle Action and Encampment Subzone, Supporting Battle Action Subzone, Schuyler Estate Subzone), Park Support Zone, and a Commemorative Landscape Overlay. The Schuyler Estate property was described as part of the Historic Zone and Park Support Zone, described below. (GMP 2004: 52-58)

--Historic Zone – Schuyler Estate Subzone.
Objectives: The Schuyler Estate is rehabilitated to reflect its use by the Schuyler family; Interpretation focuses on General Schuyler's civic, military, and entrepreneurial roles, and on the Schuyler family in Old Saratoga.

--Park Support Zone.
Objectives: Visitor service and park support facilities are maintained in good condition; The ability of park staff to maintain the Old Saratoga Unit is improved; Orientation to the entire park is provided at the outset of the visitor experience regardless of whether Old Saratoga or Battlefield unit is the point of entry; The park's entry and exit are safe and are appropriate for a national park.

A Cultural Landscape Report for the Schuyler Estate has been funded and is currently underway.

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: Yes

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
Baxter, James Phinney	The British Invasion from the North, The Campaigns of Generals Carleton and Burgoyne from Canada, 1776-1777, with the Journal of Lieut. William Digby of the 53rd, or Shropshire Regiment of Foot	1889	Other			
Beresford, Richard E.	The Roosevelts and the Saratoga NHP 1929-1943	1992	Saratoga NHP Archives			
Brandow, John Henry	The Story of old Saratoga, The Burgoyne Campaign to which is added New York's Share in the Revolution	1919	Saratoga NHP Archives			
Brandow, John Henry	The Story of old Saratoga and History of Schuylerville	1919	Saratoga NHP Archives			
Chastellux, Marquis de	Travels in North America in the Years 1780, 1781 and 1782	1787	Other			
Christoph, Florence A. and The Friends of the Schuyler Mansion	The Schuyler Families in America Prior to 1900	1992	Saratoga NHP Archives			

Cotter, John L.	Report on Archeological Observations and Tests at Schuyler House during Visit - September 17-18, 1959	1959	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
Cotter, John L.	Archeological Observations, Tenant House Foundations, Schuyler House Grounds	1960	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
Cotter, John L. and Jackson W. Moore, Jr.	Report of Schuyler House Archeological Investigations, July 22-29, Inclusive	1958	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
Doblin, Helga (translator)	An Eyewitness Account of the American Revolution and New England Life by Julius F. Wasmus	1990	Saratoga NHP Archives			
Furneaux, Rupert	The Battle of Saratoga	1983	OCLP			
Gordon, Nancy M.	The Saratoga Battlefield: A Vegetative History	1987	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
Grant, Anne	Memoirs of An American Lady	1808	Other			
Hamilton, Warren F.	A Report on the History of the Philip Schuyler Home at Old Saratoga (Schuylerville, N. Y.)	1943	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
Humphreys, Mary Gay	Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times	1897	Other			

Judd, Henry A	Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Section, Part I, Preparatory to the Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House	1959	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
Judd, Henry A	Historic Structures Report, Part II, Architectural Data Section, Preparatory to the Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House	1959	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
Lossing, Benson J.	The Hudson, from Wilderness to Sea	1866	Other			
Luzader, John F	Historic Building Report, General Philip Schuyler House Schuylerville, New York	1957	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
Luzader, John F. and Henry A. Judd	Historic Building Report, Schuyler 'Tenant House', Saratoga National Historical Park	1958	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
Luzader, John F., I.J. Ellisworth, Henry A. Judd, and Ed Larrabee	Historic Structures Report, Part II, Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historical Park	1960	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
Mahlstedt, Thomas F.	Archeological Impact Assessment, Saratoga Monument, Saratoga National Historical Park	1980	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			

Moore, J. W.	Archeological Investigation of the Schuyler House Parking Lot Area	1960	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
N/A	The Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Geography and Map Reading Room, Map Collection 1500-1999	2001	http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/geogmap/gmpage.html			
National Park Service	Saratoga National Historical Park, General Management Plan	2004	NPS, Northeast Region			
Northeast museum Services Center	Finding Aid for George Strover Family Papers 1821-1938 (Bulk Dates 1831-1869). SARA 4946	1999	Saratoga NHP Archives			
Northeast Museum Services Center	Finding Aid For New York State, Civilian Conservation Corps, National Park Service Records, 1933-1969. Catalog Number: SARA 4803.	1999	Saratoga NHP Archives			
NPS-DOI	Master Plan Saratoga National Historical Park New York	1969	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
NPS	PMIS Records	2022	NPS Record			
NPS	PEPC Records	2022	NOS Records			
Olausen, Stephen, Kristen Heitert, Laura Kline, Carey Jones	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form – Saratoga National Historical Park District.	2012	Pawtucket, RI: Public Archeology Lab			

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation	Draft Cultural Landscape Report Saratoga Battlefield: Saratoga National Historical Park	2001	OCLP			
Phillips, Maureen K.	Draft Historic Structure Report - Phase I General Philip Schuyler House Saratoga National Historical Park Summary of Results Documentary and Physical Investigation	2001	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
Snell, Charles W.	A Report on the History, Construction and Social Use of the General Philip Schuyler Summer House at Schuylerville (Old Saratoga), N.Y.	1951	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
Starbuck, David R.	Saratoga National Historic Park, Archeology Progress Report - 1985	1986	Saratoga NHP Archives			
Starbuck, David R.	Saratoga National Historical Park, Archeological Progress Report -- 1987	1989	Saratoga NHP Archives			
Stevens, Christopher, Linda White, William Griswold, and Margie Coffin Brown	Cultural Landscape Report and Archeological Sensitivity Assessment for Victory Woods	2007	Boston, MA: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service			
Stone, William L.	Visits to the Saratoga Battle-Grounds	1895	Other			

Stone, William L. (translator)	Letters and Journals Relating to the War of the American Revolution, and the Capture of the German Troops at Saratoga by Mrs. General Riedesel	2001	Saratoga NHP Archives			
Strach, Stephen G.	The Saratoga Estate of Philip Schuyler, 1745 - 1839: An Interpretive and Historic Grounds Report	1986	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			
Sylvester, Nathaniel Bartlett	History of Saratoga County, New York with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers	1878	Saratoga NHP Archives			
Tiro, Karim M.	A History of Indigenous Peoples at Saratoga	2022	Lowell, MA: National Park Service, IR1 Tribal and Cultural Affairs Ethnography Program, and Xavier University			
Ward, Bill	Interview with Walter " Pete" Flanders on June 6, 1985 (Worked for Lowbers as a child and played on the estate grounds).	1985	Saratoga NHP Archives			
White, Linda and Karen Salley	Interview with Walter "Pete" Flanders (former handyman to George Lowber) in Fall 2000	2000	Saratoga NHP Archives			

White, Linda M.	A Grounds Report of the General Philip Schuyler Home at Old Saratoga	1982	Charlestown, MA: CRM Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard			

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: A Brief History of Railroad Development on the Schuyler Estate

Supplemental Information Narrative:

The 1889 birds-eye view of Schuylerville by L.R. Burleigh depicts the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Railroad (D&HC Co.) running north-south between and parallel to the Old Champlain Canal and the Hudson River behind the Schuyler House. The view also shows a railroad bridge crossing Fish Creek just east of the aqueduct. The artist was likely depicting a planned railroad that was never built, as there is no historic evidence to suggest that there was ever a railroad in this vicinity. The Town of Saratoga did bond "itself for $100,000 to aid in the construction of a railroad from Mechanicsville to Fort Edward," and some sections of road were graded south of the village of Schuylerville, but never completed (Brandow, 1919). Parts of a trestle remain today near Schuylerville's post office. George Strover and his wife Eliza contributed to these efforts and deeded a strip of land seventy-five feet wide and about 2299 feet in length (3.91 acres) to The Schuylerville and Upper Hudson Railroad Company in 1871. The D&HC Company became the D&H Company in 1899 after the D&H Canal closed. The D&H did finally reach Schuylerville in 1906, when it acquired the Greenwich & Jacksonville and the Hudson Valley Railroad lines that already passed through the village. The Hudson Valley Electric Railroad was completed through Schuylerville in 1899, running along the former NY Route 32 (along the eastern edge of the visitor parking lot) in front of the Schuyler House and along Broad Street through the village. This electric commuter trolley connected Glens Falls and Albany. It was acquired by the D&H in 1906 and abandoned in 1928.

Supplemental Information File:

Recommended Areas and Periods of Significance

Theme	battlefield	Schuyler Estate	Saratoga Monument	Victory Woods
American Revolution *Autumn 1777* *NR Criteria A&D*	✓	✓	✓	✓
Canal Transportation *1823-1903* *NR Criteria A,C, & D*	✓	✓		
Historic Preservation and Memorialization *1877-1938* *NR Criterion A*	✓		✓	

* This chart is not exhaustive. Please see the Statement of Significance for other potential areas and periods of significance.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: A Description of Evening, near General Philip Schuyler's at Saratoga, (now Schuylerville, Saratoga County, N.Y.) in North America by Arent Schuyler De Peyster (1736-1822)

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Here, at the pleasant close of day,
Just ere the sun withdraws his beams,
Phil's slaves return from making hay,
His wagg'ners tired, unyoke their teams.

His black-faced maids, with well scoured pails,
Now run to milk each loaded cow,
While threshers cease to wield their flails,
Well pleased they see the lessened mow.

Now partlet to her roost doth fly,
High seated next to chanticleer,
Where o'er her brood, she keeps an eye,
Lest the sly fox, or owl, draws near.

The wary shepherd pens his fold,
Lest, far from home his lambs should stray
To where the ruthless wolf, so bold,
Might seize upon his helpless prey.

Hark! How the mock-bird swells his throat,
While hid within the vine-clad thorn;
Where you may hear this mimic's note,
Soon as the cock proclaims the morn.

And now, the lorn spruce partridge beats
His wings against a mouldering tree;
Which, until answered, he repeats,
To call his hen and progeny.

The quack-qua-rie bird, perched on high,
proclaims aloud the sun's decline;
Why tree-frogs in shrill notes do cry,
And in deep tones, huge bull-frogs join.

Green caty-dids now grate their wings,
Brown locusts aid the noisy choir,
And his one note, the cricket sings,
With hesitations - tout le soir.

While men in you birch-bark canoe,
Are drifting down the unruffled tide,
'T approach a stately cariboe,
Birch browsing near the river side.

Now gurgling down the shelved banks,
I scarce can hear the neighboring rills;
Black lovers at their rural pranks,
Or e'en the clack of Schuyler's mills.

Muskettoe-hawks while feeding, fly
Above my head, as thick as hops,
Surprising strangers with their cry,

And drumming till they've filled their crops.

The fire-fly gives his light to all,
Till in the east the morn is eyed!
She's up! And I my pen let fall,
Lest some should think it lunified.

Published in:
Christoph, Florence, C.G. 1992. The Schuyler Families in America Prior to 1900. The Friends of the Schuyler Mansion, 32 Catherine Street, Albany, NY 12202.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Description and Location of 1720 Schuyler House (Burned by French)

Supplemental Information Narrative:

"…This house stood about twenty rods directly east of the present structure, on the bank of the canal. When the canal was widened in 1855, parts of the cellar walls were exposed, and in 1895 they were completely unearthed, when many interesting relics were found in the ruins. The terrace on which the house stood has been excavated for a long distance back by the canal authorities. Twenty-six feet was the north and south dimension of the house, or at least of the cellar; but the work of excavation proceeded so slowly, the walls being removed in the process, that the east and west dimension was never ascertained. One regrets that those walls, and the well preserved fire place there discovered, could not have been preserved as relics…" John H. Brandow. "The Story of Old Saratoga." Albany, 2nd ed. 1919. pp. 309-311. Reprinted in Strach, 1986.

"…The old Schuyler mansion, which the French and Indians burned, stood east of the "old lilacs." In widening the canal a few years ago the cellar was opened, and many relics obtained."
Nathaniel B. Sylvester. "History of Saratoga County, New York." Philadelphia. 1878. p. 261. Reprinted in Strach, 1986.

"He (Philip Johannes Schuyler) took up his residence at old Saratoga in a brick house his father Johannes had previously built there, and which was, by the way, the only one of its kind in the village. It was fortified with loop holes from top to bottom. It stood a little to the south-east of where the present Schuyler mansion now stands." Troy Daily Press, December 7, 1895

A French or Canadian member of Marquis Marin's expedition wrote about the settlement and house on November 28th, 1745:
"We passed a very rapid river, [Fish Creek], for which we were not prepared, and came to a saw-mill, which two men were running, and in which there was a large fire…Coming out of the mill, we went to the house of a man named Philip Schuyler… Beauvais, being exposed to his fire shot and killed him…This house was of brick, pierced with loop-holes to the ground floor. The Indians had told us that it was a sort of guard-house where there were soldiers. In fact, I found there twenty-five pounds or more of powder, but no soldiers. We made some servants prisoners, and it was said that some people were burned who had taken refuge in the cellar…" Reprinted in George W. Schuyler. "Colonial New York, Philip Schuyler and His Family," Volumes 1 and 2. New York. 1885. 2:117-119.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Description and Location of 1766 Schuyler House (Burned by British) and Formal Garden

Supplemental Information Narrative:

According to J.H. Brandow, the 1766 house was likely located about twelve rods southeast of the present house and that parts of its walls were unearthed, along with many relics, when the Champlain canal was dug.
John H. Brandow. "The Story of Old Saratoga." Albany, 2nd ed. 1919. pp. 309-311. Reprinted in Luzader, 1957.

"…The new house erected at the close of the French war was placed about twelve rods west of the "old lilacs" and exactly south of the present Schuyler mansion, belonging to George Strover…"
Nathaniel B. Sylvester. "History of Saratoga County, New York". Philadelphia. 1878. p. 261. Reprinted in Strach, 1986.

The present Schuyler House "is situated about 400' from the one burned by Burgoyne, the first foundation being on a line with the western bank of the Champlain Canal, the remainder of the substructure being removed by the canal excavation. The great road to the ford passed eastward of it…The fording place was in that part of the Fish Kill or Creek opposite of the ruins of the burned buildings of Raymond's steam saw mill, and a short distance east of the aqueduct."
William L. Stone, ed. "Visits to the Saratoga Battle-Grounds, 1780-1880." Albany, NY. 1895. Pp. 71-76. Reprinted in Snell, 1951.

"The site of General Philip Schuyler's old mansion, burned by order of Lieutenant General John Burgoyne, is southeast of Col. Strover's residence [the current Schuyler House], on the south side of the Fish Kill. Go down South Broad Street, pass over the bridge, thence along the road by the Strover house, and when opposite the brick house on the right (boarding house seen in Beer's Atlas where the parking lot is today) turn to the left and center the lot where are growing several lilac trees (removed in the 1970s). East of this clump, on a line with west bank of the Champlain Canal was the situation of the burned building (in the middle of the state road lot). The original great road passed along the east side of the present canal to the ford northward across the Fish Kill, where now are the charred ruins of a burned saw mill."
1877 Visitor's Guide in the newspaper, "The Standard Daily." Saratoga NHP Archives.

"The old Schuyler mansion, burnt on October 11, stood about 400 feet away from where the present mansion stands, its front foundation being on a line with the Champlain Canal, which flows in front of the house, while the magnificent falls of Schuyler are just to the right of the house."
The Troy Daily Press of December 7, 1895. Troy, New York.

"…the family residence on the site at Saratoga…was a long two-storied house with a row of imposing pillars in front extending its entire length from ground to roof. The architecture was very much like that of Mount Vernon, which the organization of its home life greatly resembled. This house stood at the head of a sloping lawn through which the romantic Fish Kill made a circular sweep at the foot, breaking on the way into the waterfalls and tiny wooded islands in the most approved manner of landscape gardening. In the rear was the master's office, where he met his tenants and mechanics about the affairs of the Colony. The cook houses were detached in Southern fashion; still further on was the laundry….Here also were the vegetable gardens laid out by the English gardeners….The grounds extended to the brink of the flats extending for three miles along the Hudson, whose overflow had fertilized it….Here were the historic fields of grain that enriched the settlement."
Mary G. Humphreys. "Catherine Schuyler." New York. 1897. pp. 83-85. Reprinted in Strach, 1986.

"Whatever the vicissitudes in affairs the improvement of the Saratoga estate was carried forward. During the anxieties that preceded the battle of Saratoga, Mrs. Schuyler is sending to "Mr. Robert Morris, merchant of Philadelphia" for large strawberry plants. Now willow cuttings are being forwarded, and garden seeds occupy part of the correspondence of various aids. John Graham, the gardener, keeps Mrs. Schuyler informed of the progress of things when she is not there , " and would be very sorry if the General or Madame should see it, so overgrown is the garden until it is in better order." Such reputation has the place achieved that there is a request for 'white pine, balm of Gilead, sugar maple, ash, white and black swamp elm for the garden of King George III, "with the assurance that any choice plants that the King has will be given in exchange"
Mary G. Humphreys. "Catherine Schuyler." New York. 1897. pp. 83-85. Reprinted in Strach, 1986.

According to Schuyler's papers and Mary Humphrey's book, Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times, plants grown in Schuyler's garden included:
Vegetables: Squash, Peas, Beans, Strawberries, Potatoes, Corn, Cabbage
Fruit: Apples, Pears, Grapes Grain: Wheat, Oats

Trees: White Pine, Sugar Maple, Ash, White & Black Swamp Elm, Locust, Balm of Gilead
Flowers and Shrubs: Lilacs, Hedge, Roses, Lilies
Herbs: Thyme
Mary G. Humphreys. “Catherine Schuyler.” New York. 1897. pp. 83-85. Reprinted in Luzader, 1957.

"The house fronted the river, on the brink of which, under shades of elm and sycamore, ran the great road towards Saratoga, Stillwater, and the northern lakes; a little simple avenue of morella cherry trees, inclosed with a white rail, led to the road and river not three hundred yards distant….One room I should have said, in the greater house only, was opened for the reception of company; all the rest were bed-chambers for their accommodation, while the domestic friends of the family occupied neat little bed-rooms in the attic, or in the winter house."
Accounts of Anne MacVicar (Mrs. Anne Grant). James G. Wilson, ed. “Memoirs of an American Lady, New York. 1903. Part II pp. 113-116. Reprinted in Strach, 1986.

“In summer the Negroes resided in slight outer kitchens, where food was drest for the family. Those who wrought in the fields often had their simple dinner cooked without, and ate it under the shade of a great tree. …The workmen were employed in constructing square of buildings in the nature of barracks, for the purpose of lodging artisans and labourers of all kinds. Having previously obtained a large tract of fertile lands from the crown, on which he built a spacious and convenient house; he constructed those barracks at a distance, not only as a nursery for the arts which he meant to encourage, but as the materials of a future colony, which he meant to plant out around him. He had here a number of Negroes well acquainted with felling of trees and managing saw-mills, of which he erected several.”
Accounts of Anne MacVicar (Mrs. Anne Grant). James G. Wilson, ed. “Memoirs of an American Lady, New York. 1903. Part II pp. 113-116. Reprinted in Strach, 1986.

British surgeon Julius Wasmus' account of the vicinity of the Schuyler Estate on August 11, 1777:
“…The corps had the delight of seeing the first church since Canada which lay on the opposite side of the Hudson River. Near the church was a large manor with many respectable buildings, which belonged to General Schuyler…Not far from this large manor were five large barracks of identical construction wherein the workmen of this general were living. The parish is called Saratoga. We kept the Hudson River on our right and moved into a camp across from the church next to two beautiful houses. Some of the corn [grain] had been harvested and stored in the houses, some was overripe and being crushed. They had also started drawing the flax, but had run off. Their enmity against the King of England and the fear of the Germans had driven them away. They were probably roaming around in the woods, for their cattle returned to the house in the evening, but were treated in an overly aggressive manner by us strange, hungry guests.--They cultivate much Turkish wheat [maize] here and many pumpkins have been planted in between. The gardens are full of fruit [and vegetables] especially potatoes, from which one can conclude that we are enjoying ourselves very much" (Doblin, 1990).

General Burgoyne’s speech to Parliament regarding the Schuyler fire:
“I am ignorant of any such circumstance; I do not recollect more than one accident by fire. I positively assert there was no fire by order or countenance of myself, or any other officer except at Saratoga. That district is the property of major General Schuyler of the American troops; there were large barracks built by him, which took fire the day after the army arrived upon the ground in their retreat, and I believe after the army arrived upon the ground in their retreat, and I believe I need not state any further proof of that matter being merely accident, than that the barracks were then made use of as my hospital, and were full of sick and wounded soldiers. General Schuyler had likewise a very good dwelling house, exceeding large storehouses, great saw mills and other out buildings, to the value altogether of perhaps ten thousand pounds; a few days before the negotiations with General Gates, the army had formed a plan to attack me; and a large column of troops were approaching to pass the small river, preparatory to a general action, and were entirely covered from the fire of my artillery by these buildings. Sir, I know that I gave the order to set them on fire, and in a very short time that whole property I have described, was consumed. But to show that the person most deeply concerned in that calamity, did not put the construction upon it which it has pleased the honourable gentleman to do, I must inform the house that one of the first persons I saw, after the convention was signed, was General Schuyler. I expressed to him my regret at the whole event, which had happened, and the reasons, which had occasioned it. He desired me to think no more of it; and said that the occasion justified it, according to the principles and rules of war, and he should have done the same upon the same occasion, or words to that effect.”
General Burgoyne’s Speech on a Motion of Inquiry made by Mr. Vyner in Parliament, May 26, 1778. Reprinted

in Snell, 1951 and Luzader, 1957.

Anne Royall, a journalist from 1824-1854 wrote about the grounds and the ruins:
“From the field of surrender I walked to Major Philip Schuyler’s, a grandson of General Schuyler. His house stands on the opposite side of Fish Creek, a few yards in front of the General’s which was burnt by General Burgoyne. After paying my respects to Major Schuyler and his family, Mrs. Schuyler walked out with me to the spot where Gen. Schuyler’s house stood. The length and breadth of the house was distinctly seen, being sunk below the adjoining ground. His garden is also visible, being near the house, and the rose bushes and lilacs are still fresh and green. The house in which Major P. Schuyler now lives, was built by the General himself a few days after the other was burnt. Four lofty locust trees stand in front of the house; two of these were planted by General Schuyler himself, and two by the Major’s mother [General Schuyler's wife].”
Sarah Harvey Porter, ed. “The Life and Times of Ann Royall. Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 1909. I 69f. Reprinted in Luzader, 1957 and White, 1982.
Anne Royall. “The Black Book, a Continuation of Travels in the United States”. 3 Volumes. Washington. 1828-1829. 1:69-72. Reprinted in Strach, 1986.

Claim of George Strover vs. the State of New York, December 11, 1873:
The land within the old blue line that the State of New York took for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal in the spring of 1873 included twenty one trees and a stone wall. This land became a gravel bed for the canal and later the NYSDOT maintenance lot. (Deed research by Linda White, SARA).

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Saratoga NHP Recommended Areas and Periods of Significance

Supplemental Information Narrative:

This chart summarizes the recommended areas and periods of significance for Saratoga NHP. This Chart is not exhaustive. Please see the Statement of Significance section of this CLI for other potential areas and periods of significance.