
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2003

Revised: 7/2026



Saratoga Monument
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:	Saratoga Monument
Resource Level:	Cultural Landscape
CRIS-CL Resource ID:	650096
Inventory Status:	Complete

Park Information

Park Name:	Saratoga National Historical Park
Alpha Code:	SARA
Park Organization Code:	1910
Region:	Northeast
Restricted:	Yes

Landscape Description:

Saratoga Monument is the smallest 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 Saratoga Monument commemorates British Lt. General Burgoyne's surrender to American forces during the Battles of Saratoga in 1777. Located in Victory, New York, the 2.82-acre, rectangular-shaped property was once part of the larger British encampment that occupied the Heights of Saratoga. The dominant landscape feature is the 154-foot tall obelisk monument, built in 1877-1882. The recently rehabilitated structure is situated on a high bluff, 250 feet above the Hudson River overlooking the surrounding villages, farms, and countryside. From its top may be seen Lake George to the north, the Green Mountains to the east, and the Catskills to the south. Since 1897, the monument has been set within a formal landscape of geometric walks, open lawns, and tree lines. The 1865 Prospect Hill Cemetery, with its complementary tree-lined carriage roads, borders the west side of the monument, while suburban development borders the other sides. An entrance road, parking lot, and restroom are located on leased cemetery land just west of the monument property.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Located within the Saratoga National Historical Park Historic District, Saratoga Monument is nationally significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A in the areas of Commemoration and Conservation for construction of the Saratoga Monument and associations with national trends in the commemoration and preservation of American battlefields during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Saratoga Monument is also nationally significant under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Art as one of the nation's most significant nineteenth-century monumental architectural monuments.

The overall period of significance for Saratoga Monument is 1877-1927. The period begins with the construction of the

Saratoga Monument in 1877, includes the dates when New York State acquired the property (1895) and developed the grounds (1897), and ends in 1927 with the Saratoga sesquicentennial celebrations, by which time all of the significant landscape features had been installed.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The historic integrity of Saratoga Monument is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, 1877-1927, with existing conditions as assessed in 2022-2026. Many landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain today. The monument itself has been rehabilitated, and remains largely unaltered on the highest point of the property. Its immediate surroundings still feature open lawns and geometrically planned walkways. A historic cottonwood tree set within a raised circular berm is the lone tree within the lawns and meadows, and historic red maples still line the western property boundary. Panoramic views of the surrounding countryside are still offered from the top of the monument, and the view of the monument from Burgoyne Street is extant. The adjacent cemetery and neighborhood have not changed significantly since the period of significance.

Since 1927, some landscape characteristics and features at Saratoga Monument have changed. The walks are now paved in concrete but are in poor condition. A curvilinear walk heading southeast from the monument is gone. Also absent is the historic carriage road and elm allee that traced the perimeter of the property. Most visitors arrive at the site from a new entrance road, parking lot, and restroom area located on leased land just to the west. Few visitors explore the site beyond the monument, which was the intent of the missing path, carriage road, and trees. Views from the grounds have changed with the loss of the tree allee around the perimeter and the maturation of trees in the neighborhood. The allee also provided a sense of enclosure at the site, which is partially accomplished by the surviving red maples and other non-historic trees.

Condition:
The condition of Saratoga Monument landscape is evaluated as “fair” because the walkways are in poor condition and do not meet accessibility standards. 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.

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 Designed Landscape
Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name:	Old Saratoga Unit	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	Heights of Saratoga	Other Name Type:	Historic

Site Plan



Site map, July 2026.

Concurrence Information

Superintendent Acknowledgment:

Park Superintendent Acknowledgment:	Yes
Park Superintendent Acknowledgment Date:	07/16/2003

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The original CLI for Saratoga Monument was approved by the Superintendent on July 16, 2003. A condition reassessment for the site was approved by the Superintendent on September 1, 2009.

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 Saratoga Monument CLI has been done at a Level A effort.

This CLI Update was edited by Jeff Killion, Historical Landscape Architect at the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. 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 Saratoga Monument CLI since the 2003 and 2009 versions include revisions to the National Register section to reflect the park's National Register documentation that was completed in 2012, including the addition of Art, Architecture, and Commemoration as areas of significance per the National Register, elimination of the Military area of significance due to lack of integrity, and changing the beginning of the period of significance from 1777 to 1877. Additional changes include 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 Saratoga Monument CLI.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Aug 29 09 04:06p

Saratoga Ranger Station

(518) 664-9142

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2009**

Saratoga National Historical Park
Saratoga Monument

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

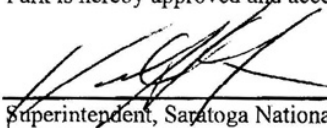
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – Saratoga Monument

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 reassessment for the Saratoga Monument at Saratoga National Historical Park is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park



Date

Park condition reassessment form, September 1, 2009.

Saratoga Monument
Saratoga National Historical Park

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Level II

Saratoga National Historical Park:
Saratoga Monument Cultural Landscapes Inventory

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

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 Saratoga Monument in Saratoga National Historical Park is hereby approved and accepted.

Doug LINDSAY July 16, 2003
Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park Date

Park concurrence form, July 16, 2003.

Saratoga Monument
Saratoga National Historical Park



IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30(NERRS&S)

United States Department of the Interior

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

March 22, 2004

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

Dear Ms. Castro:

Bernadette

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the Saratoga Monument within the Old Saratoga Unit of the Saratoga National Historical Park (NHP). The National Park Service (NPS) considers Saratoga Monument to be a site that is part of the overall Saratoga NHP 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 resources in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

Saratoga NHP was administratively listed on the NR in 1966, 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 (Criteria A), for its association with the American Revolution. Furthermore, through the NPS LCS program, you have concurred with the NPS determination that Saratoga Monument is significant for its architecture (Criteria C) and also its commemorative qualities (Criteria A), because of its prominence among Revolutionary War monuments, its commemorative relationship to the battles of Saratoga, and its design" (reference T. Savage to B. Castro, 8/23/1996).

Saratoga Monument

Saratoga National Historical Park

NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory
List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics and Associated Features
Saratoga Monument, 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.

Spatial Organization

Circulation

- Concrete Geometric Walkways

Archeological Sites

- Archeological Remains - Circulation

- Archeological Remains - Vegetation

Buildings and Structures

- Saratoga Monument (LCS #023055)

Topography

- Mound in South Lawn

Vegetation

- Cottonwood Tree on South Lawn

- Open Lawn

Views and Vistas

NON-CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES

Small Scale Features

Buildings and Structures

- Shed/Restroom Facility

Circulation

- Asphalt Path

- East and West Driveways

Saratoga Monument
Saratoga National Historical Park



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

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Agency
♻️ printed on recycled paper

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

Saratoga Monument

Saratoga National Historical Park

Until this time, the landscape characteristics and features of the Saratoga Monument had not been evaluated. The CLI concurs with the earlier NRIS and LCS information, and therefore recommends that the area of Conservation (Criteria A) be added to the park's currently documented areas of significance, recognizing the entire Saratoga Monument site for its commemorative resources. The associated park-wide period of significance would be 1877-1938. This begins with the construction of the Saratoga Monument and continues through to the establishment of Saratoga NHP. The Saratoga Monument site contributes to that significance for the years 1877-1927, to include the Monument construction and landscape development. The Saratoga Monument unit was added to the park in 1980.

The CLI finds that the Saratoga Monument landscape does not retain integrity to the American Revolution period. However, the CLI does conclude that the Saratoga Monument is significant in the area of Conservation and that the landscape retains integrity to its original commemorative design.

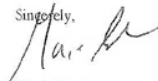
We call your particular attention to the Statement of Significance (end of Part 1), the Analysis and Evaluation Summary (beginning of Part 3) and the National Register Information (near the beginning of Part 4) in the enclosed CLI Park Report.

Based on the enclosed CLI Park Report, we seek your concurrence on our determination that the Saratoga Monument cultural landscape is a contributing resource to the park, and that finding should supplement eventual NR documentation. We request that you confirm our findings of:

- Saratoga Monument considered as a site within the overall Saratoga NHP district
- overall landscape significance in the area Conservation (commemoration), as a NR contributing site
- integrity of the cultural landscape to the park-wide period of significance associated with the commemoration period, 1877-1938.
- landscape characteristics that contribute to the significance of the property (see attached list)
- associated contributing and non-contributing features (see attached list).

If you concur with our evaluation for the Saratoga Monument 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 Saratoga Monument, Saratoga National Historical Park.

Date	Signature	SHPO
------	-----------	------

CC.	Paul Weinbaum	Sara Wolf
	Peggy Albee	Douglas Lindsay
	Chuck Smythe	Robert Page
	Allen Cooper	Laurie Matthews

**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
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Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Explanatory Narrative
Lisa Nowak	Change in Condition	09/01/2009	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 Saratoga Monument CLI has been done at a Level A effort.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State/Territory

New York

County

Saratoga County

Area (Acres): 2.82

Land Tract Number(s)

01-123 (2.82 acres) and 01-127 (1.29)

Boundary Description:

The core of the site is a 2.82-acre rectangular parcel, bounded by Prospect Hill Cemetery on the west and south, Burgoyne Street on the north, and a private parcel on the east. The easement parcel to the west is not part of the CLI boundary. It includes non-contributing restroom, parking lot, walkways, and entrance sign.

The deed boundaries of the core parcel are as follows: Beginning at a point marked by an iron pipe at the northeast corner of the Prospect Hill Cemetery, said point being on the south side of Burgoyne Street; running thence S 23 degrees-55'-45" W along the easterly line of said cemetery a distance of 604.18 feet to a point marked by a concrete monument; thence S 64 degrees-37'-15" E along a northerly line of said cemetery a distance of 204.06 feet to a point marked by an iron pipe; thence N 23 degrees-55'45" E along lands reputedly of Lipak, formerly of Ada S. Allen, a distance of 600.85 feet to an iron pipe on the south side of Burgoyne Street; thence N 63 degrees-41'-15" W along the south side of Burgoyne Street a distance of 204.18 feet to the point and place of beginning; containing 2.822 acres of land, more or less. (Deed Book 1009:103,104. Saratoga County Clerk's Office, Ballston Spa, NY. 1980)

Boundary Coordinates

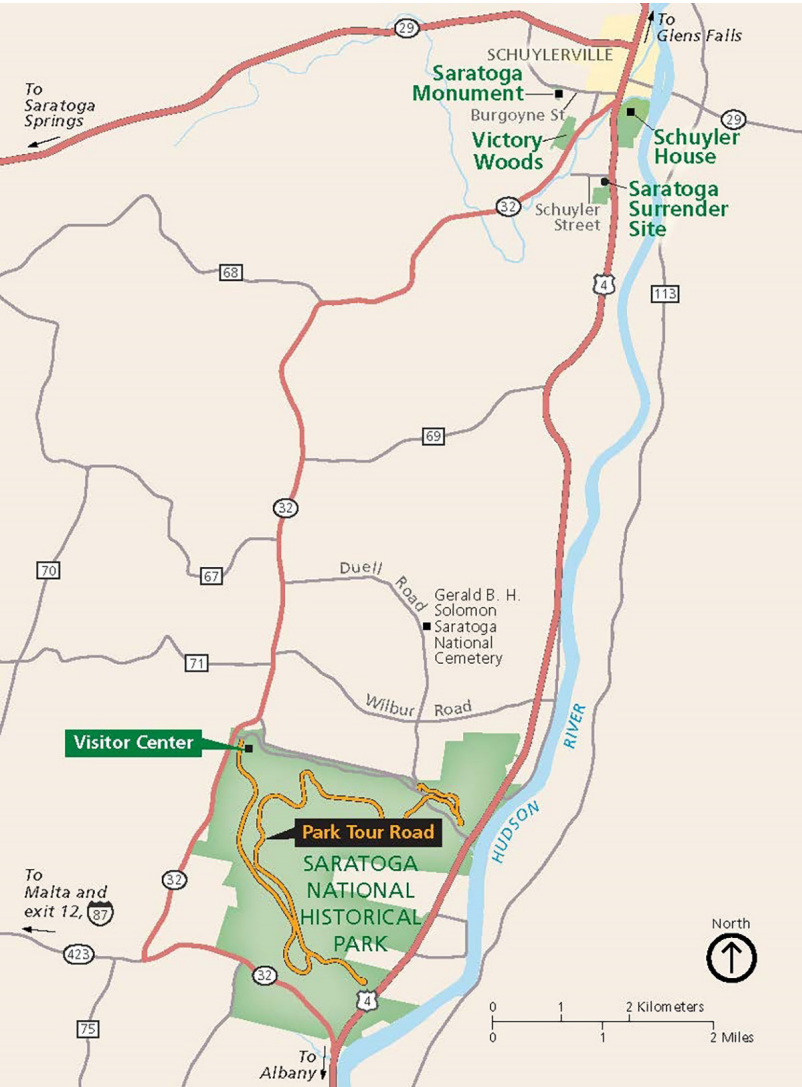
Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.098754	-73.592597	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.097203	-73.593074	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.097297	-73.593653	
Aerial Photograph	Polygon	43.098855	-73.599307	

Location Map:



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

Saratoga Monument
Saratoga National Historical Park



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

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. During the 1777 battles at Saratoga, the future site of the Saratoga Monument was part of a larger British encampment. Construction of the monument to commemorate British General Burgoyne's surrender to American General Gates at Saratoga began in 1877.

After the battles, the agricultural economy flourished again until the early 1900s when the properties that comprised the battlefield were gradually purchased and designated as a state battlefield park. Federal recognition followed of the battles in 1938 when Congress authorized Saratoga National Historic Park, which was formally established in 1948. Saratoga Monument remained under state ownership until the property was donated to the federal government in 1980. The area surrounding the monument remains largely rural and agricultural in character.

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 Saratoga Monument is situated on a bluff 250 feet above the Hudson River. The monument stands in the northwest quadrant of the property, the parcel's highest point. The difference in grade is most pronounced on the east where the land descends some fifteen feet in elevation. The slopes on both the north and south sides of the monument are much less steep.

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 Saratoga Monument is owned by the Federal Government and is part of Saratoga National Historical Park. The 2.82 acre (204 feet by 600 feet) tract is managed by the National Park Service. The Saratoga Monument site is located in the Village of Victory, Town of Saratoga, Saratoga County, New York. It is about eight miles north of the Battlefield Unit of Saratoga NHP in Stillwater, NY. The Village of Victory is southwest of and adjacent to the Village of Schuylerville. The site is approximately forty miles north of Albany.

Management Information

General Management Information

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

Management Category Date: 07/16/2003

Management Category Narrative:

As approved on July 16, 2003, the Saratoga Monument 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 and C, 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: Tract 01-123

Type of Interest: Less Than Fee Simple

Legal Interest Narrative: Tract 01-127, easement, donation by Prospect Hill Cemetery Association

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park. The Saratoga Monument was built at this location so that it would be highly visible and afford sweeping views of the battlefield, the Hudson River, the Green Mountains to the east, and the Catskill Mountains to the south. The lands directly adjacent to Saratoga Monument also contribute to the historic setting of the landscape, because they remain largely unchanged from the time when the monument was constructed. The neighboring houses, barns, and agricultural fields and meadows look much the same. The monument is sited next to and visually linked with Prospect Hill Cemetery, an early rural landscape cemetery built around 1865.

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 Monument was added to Saratoga National Historical Park in 1980. The 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.

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 Saratoga Monument. The CLI stated significance in the areas of Military and Conservation for the period 1777-1927, beginning with the construction of the monument and ending with the Saratoga sesquicentennial celebrations, by which time all of the significant landscape features had been installed. The CLI did not identify Architecture as an area of significance for the monument, but did acknowledge its listing in the List of Classified Structures (now HSI, Historic Structures Inventory). Contributing features identified in the CLI included the Saratoga Monument, concrete geometric walkways, cottonwood tree, mound in south lawn, open lawns, archeological sites (circulation, vegetation), and unnamed views and vistas. Non-contributing features identified in the CLI included the shed/restroom facility, asphalt path (since removed), east-west driveways (since removed), and unnamed small-scale features.

On May 23, 2012, the Keeper of the National Register approved documentation for the Saratoga National Historical Park Historic District. National, state, and local-level significance was identified under Criterion 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; and Criterion D for Archeology. The documentation also identified Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties as applicable to the district. 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 Saratoga Monument landscape is identified as a contributing site. The monument, geometric foot paths, a cottonwood tree, row of maples, lawns, and a cannon emplacement within the site are listed as contributing resources, while the restroom (since removed and replaced) is evaluated as non-contributing.

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 Saratoga Monument are adequately documented in existing National Register documentation and previous consultations with the New York SHPO. The existing documentation also adequately describes the battlefield's numerous historic resources that contribute to its significance. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, Saratoga Monument 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, John Neilson House, and 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 Consideration 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.

Saratoga Monument:

Saratoga Monument, located within the Saratoga NHP Historic District, is significant at the national level under Criterion A in the areas of Commemoration and Conservation, and under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Art. The overall period of significance for Saratoga Monument is 1877-1927. The period begins with the construction of the Saratoga Monument in 1877, includes the dates when New York State acquired the property (1895) and developed the grounds (1897), and ends in 1927 with the Saratoga sesquicentennial celebrations, by which time all of the significant landscape features had been installed.

CRITERION A

Conservation and Commemoration (1877-1927):

Saratoga Monument possesses national-level significance in the area of Commemoration for the development of Saratoga Monument as a memorial to the Battles of Saratoga. The first directed effort toward the commemoration of the Battles of Saratoga began during a meeting and banquet held at the former country home of General Philip Schuyler on October 17, 1856, to celebrate the anniversary of Burgoyne's surrender. From this meeting the Saratoga Monument Association (SMA) was formed for the "purpose of taking and holding sufficient real and personal property to erect on such spot in the town of Saratoga, and as near the place where Burgoyne surrendered the British army as a majority of the trustees deem practicable, a Monument commemorative of the battle which ended in Burgoyne's surrender." (NR 2012, Sec.8: 48, citing Stone 1879: 5)

The SMA was composed of political and business leaders of considerable national, state, and local influence. Among those who served as trustees and officers of the organization were New York governors, U.S. Congressmen, state legislators, local mayors, successful local businessman, prominent historians of the Revolutionary War, military men, newspaper editors, and people with connections to the battles

through their ancestor's participation. The SMA. also had the rare, if not unprecedented, distinction of having a woman trustee, Ellen Hardin Walworth, who became one of its most active members after her appointment in 1880. The membership provided an array of political, financial, and social connections that were critical to the tasks of raising funds, awareness, and support for the monument. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 48)

The SMA's first goal was the selection of an appropriate location for the monument. Some members believed it should be located at the actual site of Burgoyne's surrender. Others preferred the Saratoga Heights in the British Encampment area where the monument would be highly visible and afford sweeping views of the battlefield, the Hudson River, the Green Mountains to the east, and the Catskill Mountains to the south. Proponents of the latter won, and a site along Burgoyne Street above the town of Schuylerville was selected. The monument parcel was originally part of a large tract of land owned by the Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Company, cotton manufacturers. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 48)

The monument's cornerstone was dedicated in the fall of 1877, 100 years after the battles. An estimated 30,000 people attended the event, punctuated by a number of speeches, musical interludes, and a grand banquet accompanied by a military spectacle representing the surrender of Burgoyne's Army. A variety of artifacts were placed in the cornerstone, including copies of the speeches delivered at the event, histories of the battles and the SMA, local newspapers published on the date of the celebration, a bible, an American flag, a British silver half-dollar coin bearing the likeness of King George III and the date 1777, and a statement on the design intent of the monument prepared by the architect. The installation of sculptures and bas-relief panels in 1887 marked the nominal completion of the monument. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 50,85)

In 1895 the SMA took steps to transfer the monument to the State of New York, after which the SMA quietly disbanded, having never properly dedicated the monument that it had worked nearly 40 years to complete. The monument was not officially dedicated until 1912, on the occasion of the 135th anniversary of Burgoyne's surrender. By that time, the emphasis on the commemoration of the Battles of Saratoga had shifted to the preservation of the battlefield itself. In 1927 the Saratoga Monument and the Saratoga Battlefield were featured centers of celebrations during the sesquicentennial anniversary of the battles of Saratoga. That same year, the battlefield opened as a state-managed public park. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 53,59)

CRITERION C

Art and Architecture (1877-1927):

Saratoga Monument possesses national-level significance in the areas of Architecture and Art for the design of the Saratoga Monument and the surrounding landscape. The monument is a nationally significant example of a nineteenth-century monumental architectural obelisk that combines elements of the Gothic Revival style and artwork in the form of bronze statues and bas relief bronze sculptures. The monument is the defining work of its architect Jared Clark Markham and is representative of the work of prominent American sculptors, including George E. Bissell, Alexander Doyle, William R. O'Donovan, James E. Kelly, and Jonathan S. Hartley. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 79)

Soon after its reincorporation in 1873, the SMA asked Markham to prepare a plan for the Saratoga Monument. The organization gave Markham the general specifications that the monument was to be 230 feet high and cost somewhere between \$300,000 and \$500,000. Markham completed his initial plan by the fall of 1873. The design met the SMA's height specifications and featured a granite obelisk with chamfered corners that made it an eight-sided structure 80 feet square at its base. The Gothic ornament included lancet windows of varying sizes in the shaft and a base comprised of steeply pitched, gable-roof projections extending from the four sides and flanked by stepped buttresses. Deep pointed-arch niches, meant to eventually hold statues, were located above rectangular door openings that provided access to the interior stairway leading to the viewing platform at the top of the monument. Other notable architectural features included decorative horizontal banding at several levels of the shaft, Ionic columns flanking the entrances, and a chevron frieze band between the entrance and niche levels. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 81)

Difficulties in raising money for the monument throughout the 1870s forced the SMA to make adjustments in the size and materials of the monument to reduce costs. Markham amended the design in 1877 to

decrease the height of the monument to 150 feet and make the base 40 feet square. Over the next three years, he made additional changes, notably the elimination of the chamfered obelisk for a more conventional four-sided structure, which both addressed earlier criticisms that the structure resembled a gothic spire and made the monument cheaper to build. The location of the monument's site, high above the Hudson River with views of the surrounding countryside, offset somewhat the reduction in the height of the monument. Visitors to its viewing platform stood about 400 feet above the river and could see for miles in all directions. The final design was adopted in 1880. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 81)

The construction of the monument commenced with the laying of its foundation and the first few stone courses of the base by the summer of 1878. Periodic delays occurred thereafter due to lack of funds, but by late 1882 the capstone was installed and by the next fall most of the decorative stonework was completed. While the architectural work of the monument was essentially complete, the artwork of exterior statues and interior bas relief panels that were an essential part of Markham's design remained unfinished. Believing that those elements held overriding importance in enhancing the monument's educational, commemorative, and artistic value, the SMA resumed fundraising efforts. By the early 1880s, the SMA had determined that three of the four niches would contain statues of the Saratoga heroes Philip Schuyler, Horatio Gates, and Daniel Morgan. The fourth would be left blank with only the name "Arnold" inscribed beneath it. Though Arnold was perhaps more responsible than any other leader on the field for the American victory at Saratoga, his spot was left empty because of his subsequent treason. The SMA employed well-known artists for the statues and panels. In 1887, the three exterior sculptures and sixteen of thirty interior panels were placed in the Saratoga Monument. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 82-84)

The SMA had also envisioned improvements to the grounds around the monument, but lack of funding prevented progress. After the State of New York accepted ownership of the monument in 1895, it began to formalize the landscape in 1897. The New York Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission graded the grounds and planted the open lawn with timothy, clover, and rye. They also laid out the site's geometric footpaths and carriage road (not extant) at this time and paved them with gravel. The Commission planted 51 elm trees in an allee (not extant) along the carriage road, while a row of evenly-spaced sugar maple trees formed the west side of the allee along the western portion of the carriage road. The adjacent Prospect Hill Cemetery, designed by Burton A. Thomas and constructed in the 1860s, likely influenced the circulation design at the monument. The rectangular-shaped property cemetery was encircled by a carriage drive and interior connected tree-lined carriage roads and walks. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 85)

Monument photographs from 1900-1920 show a well-kept lawn with a pattern of gravel walks and drives. A rectangular walk surrounded the base of the monument with straight paths extending from the north, south, and east elevations. The southern path curved around a mound with a cottonwood tree in the middle of the south lawn. The tree was probably growing there already in 1897, when the Commission's grading around it likely created the mound. The northern path led to Burgoyne Street but widened around the cannon emplacement. Other cannons were later acquired and placed at the monument corners and on the surrounding grounds. By 1927 and the Saratoga sesquicentennial celebrations, all of the significant landscape features had been installed. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 86)

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION F

The Saratoga Monument meets Criteria Consideration F for commemorative properties that have been invested with their own historical significance. The efforts to commemorate the people and events that figured in the outcome of the critical Battles of Saratoga through the erection of the Saratoga Monument and the smaller monuments placed throughout the battlefield in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were undertaken within the context of a national movement to mark and preserve Revolutionary War battlefields. The Saratoga Monument was one of a small number of monumental projects that received federal funding in the early 1880s, marking one of the first federal steps toward establishment of a national program of historic preservation. (NR 2012: Sec.8: 30)

National Register Significance Criteria:

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

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

National Register Criteria Consideration:

Consideration F -- A commemorative property

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

Time Period: CE 1877 - CE 1927

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	Regional Efforts: Mid-Atlantic States, 1860-1900: Memorials To The Revolution;	
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	Formative Years, 1796 -1858: The Destruction Of Green Springs To The Saving Of Mount Vernon And The Hasbrouck House, Patriotism And Preservation	
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	The Federal Government Enters The Movement	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Gothic Revival	
Expressing Cultural Values	Painting and Sculpture	Realism 1850-1926	

National Register Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Art

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Other

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Narrative: Commemoration

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name: Saratoga National Historical Park
NRIS ID: 66000569
Primary Certification Date: 05/23/2012
Other Certifications and Date: MM/dd/yyyy

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 1624	Moved	The Mohawks defeat the Mahicans. The Mahicans retreat east and north.
CE 1628	Moved	All Mahican villages are expelled from the west side of the Hudson river. Mahicans most likely continue to hunt on the western side, but return to east side, to avoid arousing Mohawk animosity.
CE 1683	Land Transfer	Prominent Albany citizens purchase from the Mohawks the land that would become the Saratoga Patent.
CE 1749	Farmed/Harvested	Swedish traveler Peter Kalm observes the local landscape on June 24-25, 1749. He describes the remaining farms, the fort at Saratoga and its surroundings, and the local inhabitants. He also notes the surrounding woodlands have been mostly cut and that there are several burned saw-mills.
CE 1750	Planned	Survey of Saratoga patent is made by John R. Bleecker. The future Saratoga National Historical Park (NHP) lies within lot(s) #13-17.
CE 1777	Military Operation	Lt. General John Burgoyne leads a British invasion force out of Canada south into New York with Albany as the objective. Battles of Saratoga take place on the site.
CE 1777	Military Operation	British Forces under Lt. General John Burgoyne surrender to American General Horatio Gates ten days after the Second Battle of Saratoga.
CE 1856 - 1859	Established	Local citizens meet at the old Schuyler mansion to discuss the steps necessary to erect a monument in recognition of the surrender of General Burgoyne to General Gates, and the Saratoga Monument Association (SMA) is formed. The SMA is incorporated in 1859.
CE 1866	Designed	Prospect Hill Cemetery is designed by Burton A. Thomas.
CE 1900 - 1944	Maintained	Monument is managed by the New York Conservation Department, Division of Parks.
CE 1866	Maintained	A house labeled P. Bannon is located on the property.
CE 1873	Designed	Architect Jared C. Markham, submits a design for the monument.
CE 1877 - 1882	Built	In 1877-1882 the Saratoga Monument is constructed.
CE 1880	Moved	The Peter Bannon house moved east to the Liptak property around this time.
CE 1881	Purchased/Sold	SMA purchases 1.87 acres at the monument site after construction has started.
CE 1881 - 1895	Expanded	SMA increases acreage to 2.82 acres.
CE 1887	Built	Exterior sculptures and interior bas-reliefs are installed at the monument.
CE 1895	Land Transfer	SMA transfers the Saratoga Monument to the State of New York. The monument is initially managed by the New York Fisheries, Game ,and Forest Commission.

Saratoga Monument
Saratoga National Historical Park

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1897	Developed	A landscape design featuring a carriage road, paths, allees of elm and maple trees, and open lawns is installed.
CE 1912	Memorialized	Monument is formally dedicated after its completion.
CE 1920 - 1930	Paved	Path surrounding the base of the monument is paved with concrete.
CE 1920 - 1929	Built	In the 1920s a metal flag pole painted white with a ball finial is installed on the north lawn at the northeast corner of the monument.
CE 1924	Paved	Burgoyne Street is paved.
CE 1927	Memorialized	Monument is a featured center of celebrations during the sesquicentennial anniversary of the battles of Saratoga.
CE 1931	Built	Rest house is completed along the western segment of the carriage road.
CE 1937	Maintained	Lead coated copper roofing is added to the top of the obelisk.
CE 1938	Planned	Enabling legislation is passed. U.S. Congress authorizes Saratoga NHP with Public Law 576 acquiring state lands and additional lands associated with battlefield.
CE 1944 - 1966	Maintained	Monument is managed by the New York State Education Department.
CE 1946	Altered	Rear (southern) segments of the carriage road are abandoned, covered with topsoil, and sodded.
CE 1948	Established	Saratoga NHP is established.
CE 1950 - 1970	Removed	American elm trees in allee gradually succumb to Dutch Elm disease and are removed.
CE 1967 - 1980	Maintained	Monument is managed by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.
CE 1971 - 1973	Rehabilitated	Monument closes for repairs and reopens for an event in August 1973.
CE 1980	Land Transfer	The 2.822-acre monument site is transferred to Saratoga National Historical Park (parcel size decreased with quitclaimed right-of-way with cemetery).
CE 1981	Built	The park constructs a visitor's parking lot and driveway on the bottom of the hill east of the monument, along the former carriage road. A wood fence encloses the lot.
CE 1982	Rehabilitated	Monument is closed to the public for rehabilitation including repointing.
CE 1987 - 2002	Abandoned	In 1987-2002 the monument is closed to the public for safety reasons, followed by a major rehabilitation project.
CE 1999 - 2002	Rehabilitated	A \$3 million comprehensive rehabilitation project at the monument is begun in 1999, and in 2002 the monument formally reopens.
CE 1999 - 2002	Removed	The flagpole is removed.
CE 2004 - 2005	Built	In 2004-2005 the NPS leases a tract of land north of Prospect Hill Cemetery Association and west of the monument parcel to construct a new entrance road, parking lot, and restroom.
CE 2005	Demolished	The 1981 parking lot and entrance drive are removed.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2015	Demolished	The park removes the 1931 restroom south of the monument.

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.

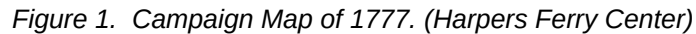
PREHISTORY, SETTLEMENT, AND THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, to 1856

Archeological studies on the Saratoga Monument property have yielded little evidence of prehistoric or historic land uses. However, the surrounding lowlands close to Fish Creek and the Hudson River have an abundance of Native American artifacts. Sixteen documented prehistoric sites occur along Fish Creek that drains Saratoga Lake into the Hudson River. The nearby Schuyler House's location at the confluence of Fish Creek and the Hudson River made it ideal for Native American settlement. Archeological investigations at the Schuyler House have yielded evidence of Middle Archaic occupation. A large Native American site has been documented a few hundred yards southeast of the Schuyler House between the Hudson and the NYS Barge Canal. The Mohawks were the last Native American people to control the land. The Mohawks had taken the land from the Mahicans, and sold it to a group of Dutch colonists from Albany in 1683. (CLI 2009: 31)

In 1685, the "Saratoga Patent" was issued 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 twenty two-miles long and twelve miles wide bisected by the Hudson River. This tract was developed for agricultural, milling, and foresting operations, and is where the village of Saratoga was established. The French and Indian Wars brought violence and turmoil to Saratoga. During King George's War, the village was burned by the French and Indians in what has been referred to as the Saratoga Massacre of 1745. The year 1763 brought the end of the wars, after which the village prospered. (CLI 2009: 31)

The Revolutionary War had an even greater impact on the area (Figure 1). For the Campaign of 1777, British Lieutenant General John Burgoyne believed that taking the Hudson River Valley would cut communications between the Northern and Southern colonies and secure a junction with the Canadian forces. Burgoyne and his troops embarked from St. Johns, Canada on June 17, 1777, expecting to be joined by the troops of Col. Barry St. Leger from Lake Ontario. The supporting troops never arrived. Burgoyne's forces, having been delayed by the tactics of American Major General Philip Schuyler and his troops, finally faced the well-fortified troops of General Horatio Gates south of Saratoga in September 1777. On September 19, 1777, Americans fired on the British guard, and the ensuing battle took place on the Freeman farm (Figure 2). On October 7, 1777, Americans intercepted the British and Germans deployed on the Barber farm, and attacked the Balcarres Redoubt and the Breymann Redoubt (Figure 3). The British withdrew to the Great Redoubt before retreating northward to their fortified camp at Saratoga (now Schuylerville) on October 8, 1777. General Gates' 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 a mile south of the future Saratoga Monument on a level spot overlooking the River Road. The British troops surrendered on a river plain north of old Fort Hardy. These grounds then became known as the "Field of Grounded Arms" (Figure 4). (CLI 2009: 31-32)

Little archeological evidence from the encampment remains on the Saratoga Monument site. The land of the Saratoga Monument was likely used as agricultural land before and after 1777. There is no evidence of any buildings that predate the monument in the landscape. According to a c.1837 map of Schuylerville, the area of the monument was intended for future residential development. (CLI 2009: 31-32)



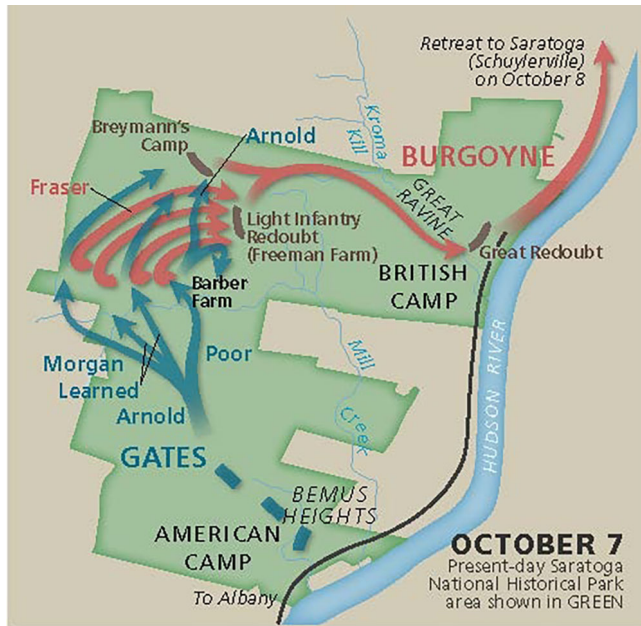


Figure 3. Map of Second Battle of Saratoga. (Harpers Ferry Center)

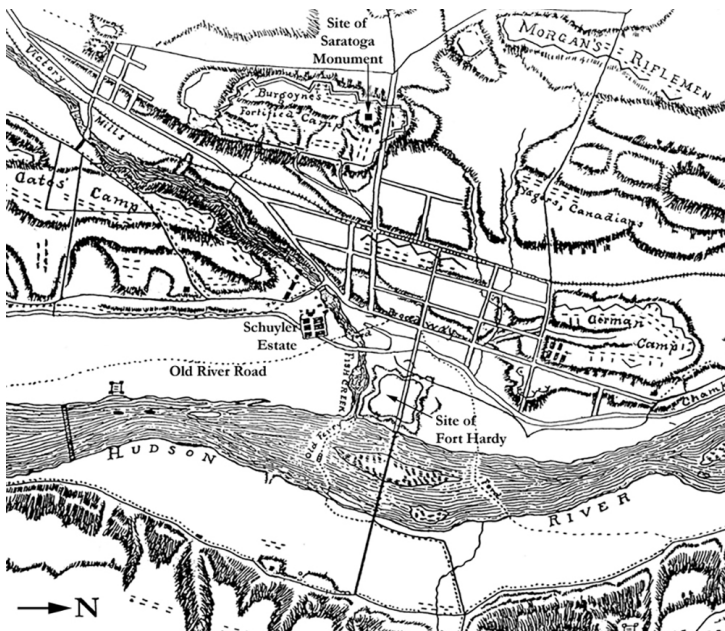


Figure 4. Digitally enhanced segment of Bradow's Historical Map of Old Saratoga 'Schuylerville' depicting the 1777 scene but drawn in 1919. Military encampments are labeled. (Bradow 1919)

MONUMENT CONCEPTION AND CONSTRUCTION, 1856-1897

In 1856, a group of patriotic Americans conceived the idea of a Saratoga Monument while meeting at the Schuyler House in Schuylerville, New York. In 1859 the Saratoga Monument Association (SMA) was organized under a perpetual charter from the State of New York. One of the co-founders was George Strover of the Schuyler House, and Philip Schuyler II was the first Vice President. The

purpose of the SMA as dictated in their charter was:

"...taking and holding sufficient real and personal property to erect on such spot in the town of Saratoga, and as near the place where Burgoyne surrendered the British Army, as a majority of the Trustees hereinafter named shall deem practicable, a Monument commemorative of the battle which ended in Burgoyne's surrender..." (CLI 2009: 32, citing Quinn and Bittermann 1992)

The monument was intended to commemorate the surrender of the British forces under the command of General John Burgoyne to American General Horatio Gates on October 17, 1777. The American victory was a turning point in the Revolutionary War that led to American support from France. In 1884, a monument trustee stated that the battle was:

"...the great military event in which the Revolution culminated, the surrender of Burgoyne. The event which, in our familiar phrase 'broke the back' of the British Power on this continent, secured open recognition and aid from France, and so prepared the final victory at Yorktown..." (CLI 2009: 32-33, citing Quinn and Bittermann 1992)

The American Civil War interrupted the work of the SMA. After the war, with a general feeling of disorientation and disillusionment, Americans turned to memorialization of our country's historical events and places to renew national identity and purpose. This memorialization period began in the mid to late nineteenth century and continued into the twentieth century. It was particularly heightened during the nation's centennial in 1876. Monuments were intended to educate and inspire patriotism. Egyptian motifs were commonly used in monument design, especially the obelisk. The Bunker Hill Monument, completed in 1835, and the Washington Monument, begun in 1848, were significant obelisk monuments that influenced the SMA. With the obelisk as symbolic of victory and resurrection, the Association's secretary, William Stone stated:

"Men from all parts of our union will here be reminded that our independence as a people was wrought out by the sufferings and sacrifices of those who came from every quarter of our country to share in this valley in the perils of battle and in the triumphs of victory." (CLI 2009: 33, citing Quinn and Bittermann 1992)

Several politicians including New York governor Horatio Seymour and United States congressmen John Starin helped the SMA obtain state and federal funds. Seymour also served as president of the Association until 1881 when John Starin replaced him. Starin convinced Congress to contribute \$30,000 in 1881 and \$40,000 in 1884. Journalists Benson Lossing and P.C. Ford popularized the monument in the press and local businessmen, bankers, and lawyers helped raise financial support for the construction. (CLI 2009: 33)

A high bluff in the Village of Victory, New York was selected for the monument site. The bluff was 250 feet above the Hudson River and overlooked the villages of Victory and Schuylerville. The site was adjacent to Prospect Hill Cemetery to the west and south and to small farms and orchards to the north and east. The area was formerly known as the Heights of Saratoga. The parcel was also a portion of the encampment of General Burgoyne's army in the final, beleaguered days of his campaign, and still retained some of the British earthworks. Some SMA members wanted to erect the monument elsewhere, namely on the very site where Burgoyne surrendered his sword. Residents of the town of Stillwater wanted the monument there, near the Saratoga battlefield. Ultimately, the preferred site was chosen largely for its proximity to the surrender site and for the views that it commanded; the Green Mountains to the east and the Catskills to the south. (CLI 2009: 33; CLR/ASA 2007: 8)

In the mid-nineteenth century, the parcel was part of a larger property owned by the Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Company. In 1860, the company conveyed a ten-acre lot to Peter Bannon. In 1864, Bannon conveyed the parcel to George Strover of the Schuyler House, although the 1866 Beers Atlas map shows a house labeled P. Bannon on or just east of the property. Strover was one of the original trustees of the Association and probably purchased the land for the monument. Funds never came to reimburse him, so in 1867, Strover was forced to sell four acres of the parcel to Michael Welch. Thomas Mulvihill and Mary Toohey purchased the other six acres in 1873. Later that year, Mulvihill conveyed his interest to Thomas Toohey. (CLI 2009: 33-34)

In 1873 architect Jared C. Markham of Jersey City, New Jersey submitted a design for the monument

(Figure 5). The plan called for a tower to symbolize victory with an allegorical decorative program. Markham combined the Egyptian obelisk with gothic architecture. Monument excavation was completed by September 27, 1877, and workman began laying the massive concrete foundation (Figure 6). Quarried granite was delivered to Schuylerville by canal and horse-drawn wagons. The corner stone was laid on October 17, 1877 with great fanfare celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of Burgoyne's surrender. Around this time Burgoyne Street was improved as an avenue to better connect the town to Prospect Hill Cemetery and to the monument. (CLI 2009: 34)

The monument land was still owned by Toohey in 1877. There may have been an oral agreement between the SMA and the Toohey's to begin monument construction on the land. However, after constructing the foundation work was delayed for a long period due to lack of funds. In 1878, the SMA's Ellen Hardin Walworth wrote that there was "not one dollar in the treasury" and "some embarrassment in regard to the land on which the Monument had been started." The National Bank of Schuylerville seized Toohey's property in 1878 because of debt and sold it at auction in 1879 to George Bennett. In 1880, SMA secretary William Stone wrote: "The money was raised and asked for the purposes of laying the foundation of the corner stone and also for the expenses of the celebration. The finance committee not having enough money to lay the corner stone and purchase the land – hoping (a false hope as it now appears) that the celebration would give such a 'send off' that the lot could be paid for." (CLI 2009: 34, citing Quinn and Bittermann 1992)

In 1880 Bennett sold the parcel to Ada L. and Cornelius Allen. According to Walworth, the New York Legislature passed a law on May 9, 1881, that "would enable the Association to settle all difficulties concerning the land on which the Monument was to be built." The law, Chapter 226, authorized "the board of trustees of any incorporated village, the trustees of any monument association and the town board of any town to acquire lands for monument purposes." On August 31, 1881, Cornelius Allen conveyed 1.865 acres to the SMA for \$724. Between 1881 and 1895, the SMA acquired additional acreage increasing the total to 2.865 acres. Work on the monument also resumed in 1881, but the foundation was determined by Markham to be insufficient and in August of that year a replacement foundation was laid. The capstone was set into place on November 3, 1882 (Figure 7). (CLI 2009: 34, citing Quinn and Bittermann 1992)

The completed rock-faced New London granite obelisk stood at 154 feet, much shorter than 230 foot height envisioned in the original plans but deemed too costly. Inside the monument were 181 steps inside. The decorative program of memorial art, bronze sculptures, and tablets was not completed until 1887. American sculptors William O'Donovan, George Bissel, and Alexander Doyle created the bronze statues of Generals Gates, Morgan, and Schuyler for the exterior (Figures 8 and 9). (CLI 2009: 34)

The enthusiasm for the Saratoga Monument carried over into the rest of the battlefield, transforming it into a commemorative park with a touring route similar to the tour road available today. In 1880 Ellen Hardin Walworth, campaigned to erect memorial tablets at important battlefield points, and by 1891 thirteen tablets were erected. Walworth was also one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was involved in the construction of the Washington Monument. (CLI 2009: 33)

In 1891 several of the cannons captured from General Burgoyne's forces were obtained by the SMA, including guns, howitzers, and mortars. Jared Markham's models and drawings of the monument showed identical cannon on each of the four corners of the monument's base. The SMA intended to have four, twelve-pounder guns, mounted on new bronze carriages, to be displayed here, but were unable to raise sufficient funds to move them to the monument from the Watervliet Arsenal or to bond the pieces on loan from the Federal Government. (CLI 2009: 34)

The last annual meeting of the SMA was in August 1891. While work progressed, the association's financial difficulties forced them to give the monument to the state of New York in 1895 for its completion and protection. The state received title and assumed all debts, and from 1895 to 1980 the monument would be managed by various New York State agencies. (CLI 2009: 34)

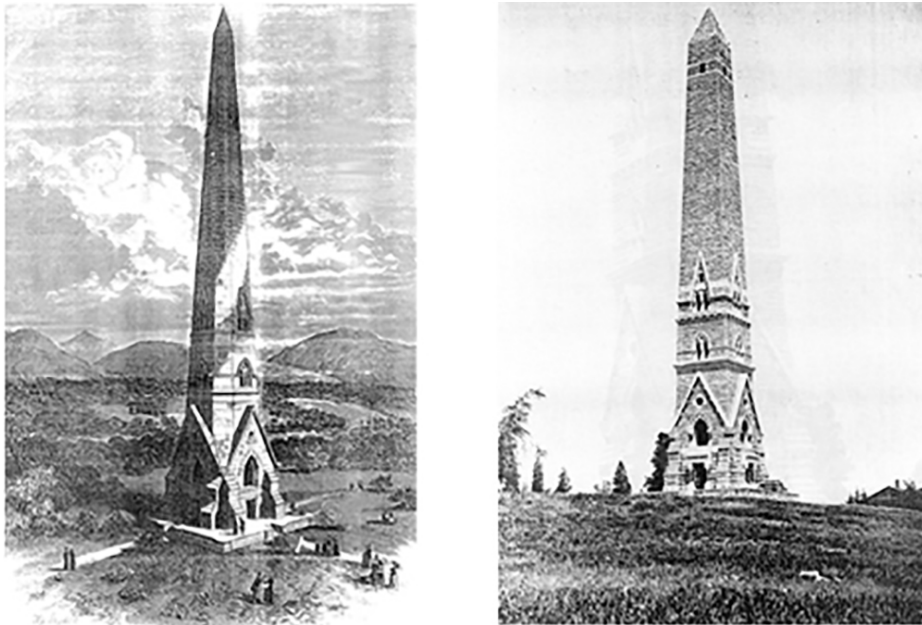


Figure 5. Left: Saratoga Monument, architect's design, 1877. Reproduced in "Harper's Weekly," October 27, 1877, p.847. Right: Saratoga Monument before landscape installation, 1886. (Quinn and Bitterman 1992)



Figure 6. The Saratoga Monument under construction, 1877. Portion of birds-eye view of Schuylerville, NY drawn by Nathaniel Sylvester. Note the ship mast flagpole with the garrison flag. (Sylvester 1878)



Figure 7. Birds-eye view of Victory Mills, N.Y., 1883. Saratoga Monument and Prospect Hills Cemetery are at the upper right, Victory Mills is at the center, and Victory Woods is in between. (L.R. Burleigh, Troy, N.Y. 1883, reproduced in Quinn and Bittermann 1992)

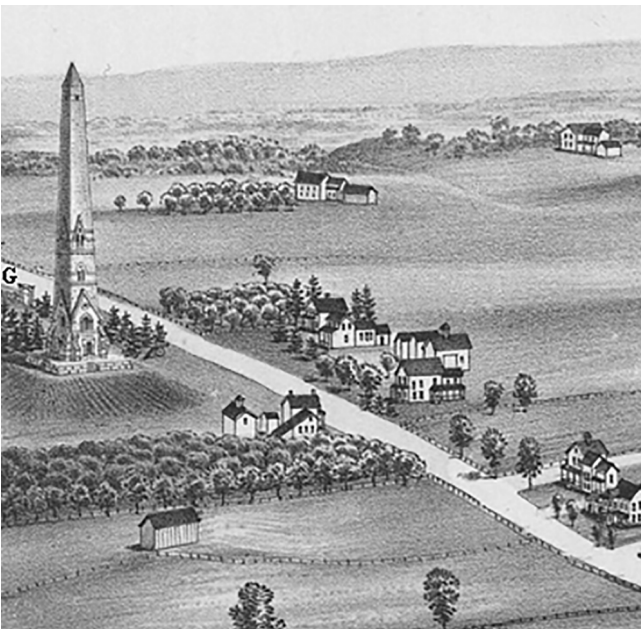


Figure 8. Portion of illustration showing the Saratoga Monument, before landscape installation, and the Prospect Hills Cemetery gate (G), 1889. Note the surrounding homes, barns, and orchards. (L.R. Burleigh, Troy, N.Y. 1889, Library of Congress digital copy, <http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/geogmap/gmpage.html>)



Figure 9. View looking east across Schuylerville and the Hudson River from the top of the monument, c.1890s. The Liptak house and orchard are visible in the lower right. (Saratoga NHP Archives)

FORMAL LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT, 1897-1940

One of the state's first accomplishments was completing the landscape design in 1897. Little attention was paid to the landscape prior to this year. Views of the monument from 1884-1887 reveal only sparse patchy grass, probably crab grass with chicory, Queen Anne's lace and thistles. A rutted wagon track leading from Burgoyne Street ran along the eastern side of the property. No formal grading had been done, and the rise on which the monument stands was less pronounced than it is today. Several elms and pines grew along the western boundary with Prospect Hill Cemetery. Several young elms also grew along the north side of Burgoyne Street. According to Walworth, the SMA consulted with a landscape gardener in 1885 for "beautifying the grounds" and "grading and fitting up the Monument grounds." In 1886 Jared Markham wrote: "The grounds...are already tastefully laid out with carriage-roads and footpaths through them, and running around a monument which stands in a circle there." (CLI 2009: 41, citing Quinn and Bittermann 1992)

Grading and planting of the monument grounds, however, did not likely occur until between August and October of 1897. Once graded, the ground was seeded with timothy, clover, and rye seeds and fertilized with 300 pounds of "Pacific Guano." The site's gravel footpaths and carriage road were also laid out at this time. An 1897 photo shows a curved gravel path extending from the south elevation and a straight path extending from the east elevation of the monument. Thirteen rods of wire fencing (214.5 feet) and twenty-nine posts were ordered. On October 25, 1897, fifty-one elm trees were purchased and planted along a carriage road paralleling the monument parcel's boundary. Evenly-spaced maples were planted along the western boundary. C.H. McNaughton served as the foreman and R.W. Rice served as the engineer. (CLI 2009: 41-42)

No landscape plans or sketches have been found for the Saratoga Monument, but the design was likely influenced by the adjacent Prospect Hill Cemetery, an early rural landscape cemetery designed by Burton A. Thomas and constructed in the 1860s (Figure 10). The cemetery had a more complicated series of connected tree-lined carriage roads and walks, but essentially it is also a rectangular property encircled by a carriage drive. Norway spruce, blue spruce, red spruce, white pine, eastern larch, northern white cedar, and red and sugar maples were the main trees in the cemetery. The cemetery's Elm Wood Avenue and Vernal Avenue paralleled and complimented the west segment of the monument's carriage road. Through the trees, monument and cemetery visitors could glimpse one another paying tribute at the monuments, strolling, or taking a carriage ride. The

entrance to Prospect Hill Cemetery was through Entrance Avenue, located west of the Saratoga Monument on Burgoyne Avenue. The entrance area featured a large gate, a fence with marble posts, a formal lawn, and flower gardens. (CLI 2009: 42)

Monument photographs from 1900-1920 show a well-kept lawn bordering the gravel walks and carriage road. A rectangular walk surrounded the base of the monument with additional paths extending from the north, south, and east elevations. The eastern path was straight. The southern path curved around a mound with a cottonwood in the middle of the south lawn. The northern path led straight to Burgoyne Street, circling around the DePeyster cannon on display at its midpoint. The cannon, a twenty four pounder naval iron gun captured from the British during the War of 1812, was placed here by October 1912, around the time the monument was formally dedicated (Figures 11, 12, 13). (CLI 2009: 42)

The eastern and southern walkways likely connected to the carriage drive. The western side of the monument did not have a path, since the west segment of the carriage drive paralleled the base of the monument. The gravel drive extended along the western boundary from Burgoyne Street to the rear of the property where it curved and continued along the eastern side of the property exiting back on Burgoyne Street. This drive passed through an allee of American elms. An unidentified single-story structure, with a cross gable entry on the eastern elevation, was located near the southeast corner of the property and may have been located near the end of the southern footpath (Figures 14 and 15). (CLI 2009: 42)

During the 1920s, the site still had close-cropped turf and well-trimmed paths, but the paths were more permanently established. The gravel path that surrounded the north, east, and south sides of the monument was paved with concrete. The northern and eastern walkways were likely paved at this time as well. A wooden slat bench was located in the shade at the southwest corner of the monument. A metal flag pole painted white with a ball finial was installed on the north lawn at the northeast corner of the monument. During the 1920s, the DePeyster cannon was placed on a new white concrete carriage in its spot on the northern path. During the last half of the decade, Saratoga trophy cannons (captured from Burgoyne's forces) were placed on each corner of the base of the monument including two 1776 light three pounder bronze Verbruggen guns, one 1758 bronze W. Bowen mortar, and one 1758 bronze W. Bowen howitzer (Figure 16). These cannons were installed about a decade after US House of Representatives Bill no. 21218 was passed in 1912 approving their loan to the State of New York. By this time, a Civil War cannon (twenty-pounder naval Parrot rifle) on a carriage with a caisson had been placed on the south lawn. An outdoor lighting system consisting of ground-mounted spotlights was installed in 1927 to illuminate the monument for the 150th anniversary of the battles of Saratoga. In 1931 a rest house was built along the western boundary, south of the monument. It was painted white with green trim. In 1937 the obelisk was topped with lead coated copper roofing to prevent water infiltration. A photograph from c.1940 shows the maintained grounds around the monument (Figure 17). (CLI 2009: 42-43)

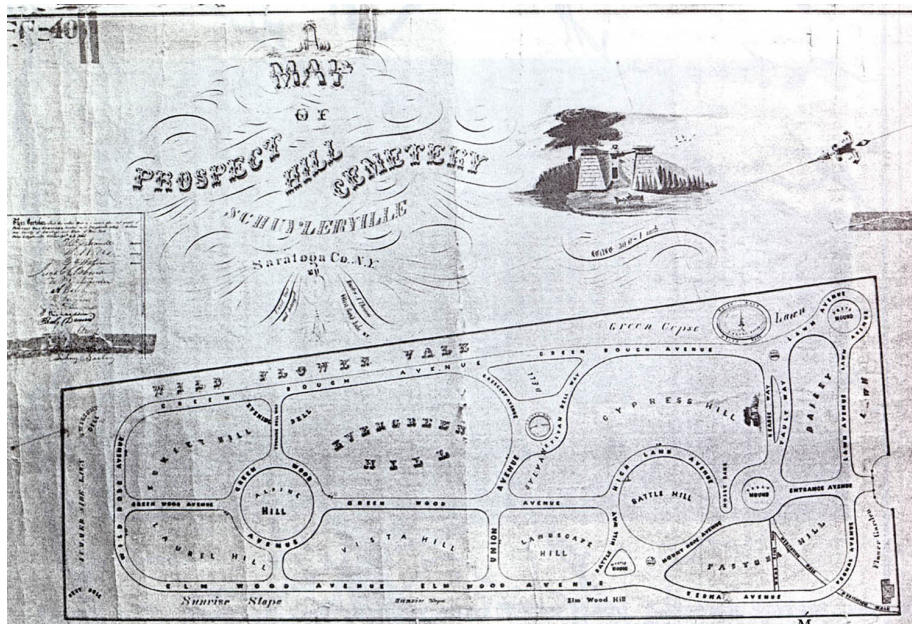


Figure 10. "Map of Prospect Hill Cemetery, Schuylerville, NY," 1865, laid out and surveyed by Burton A. Thomas. Original located at the Registry of Deeds, Ballston Spa, NY. In the lower left corner is the Saratoga Monument (M). (Quinn and Bittermann 1992)



Figure 11. Cannon on the north lawn of Saratoga Monument, 1900s. (Detroit Publishing Co. reproduced digitally by the Library of Congress, <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amhome.html>)



Figure 12. Saratoga Monument from a point northeast across Burgoyne Street, 1901. Elm trees are growing along the street and sidewalk. (Detroit Publishing Co. reproduced digitally by the Library of Congress, <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amhome.html>)



Figure 13. Saratoga Monument with southeast outbuilding, 1912. The cemetery's Battle Hill obelisks are at the center of the background. View is from a point northeast across Burgoyne Street. (Quinn and Bittermann 1992)

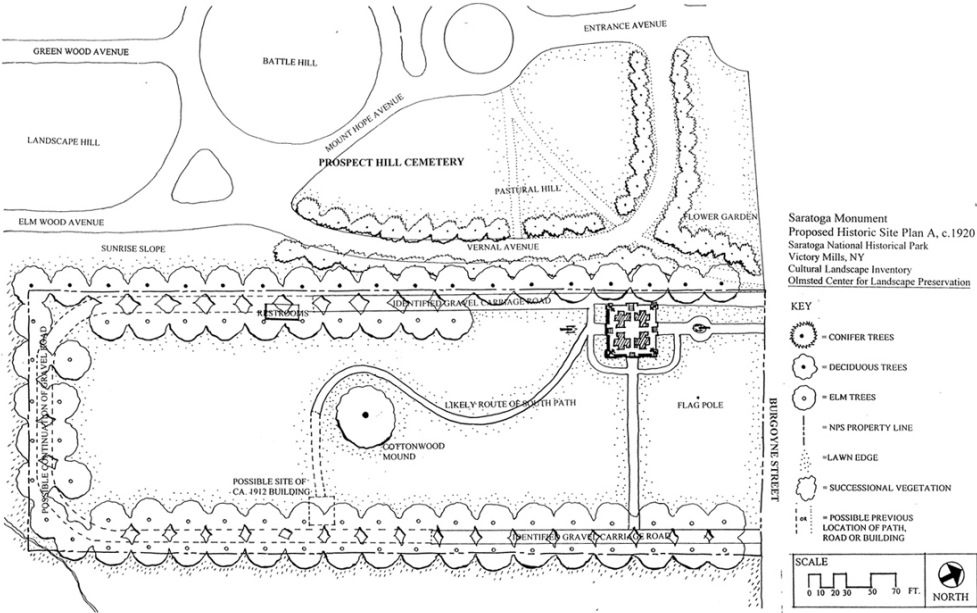


Figure 14. Conjectural c.1920 site plan, showing the 1912 building on the east side of the property. (OCLP, SARA CLI file)

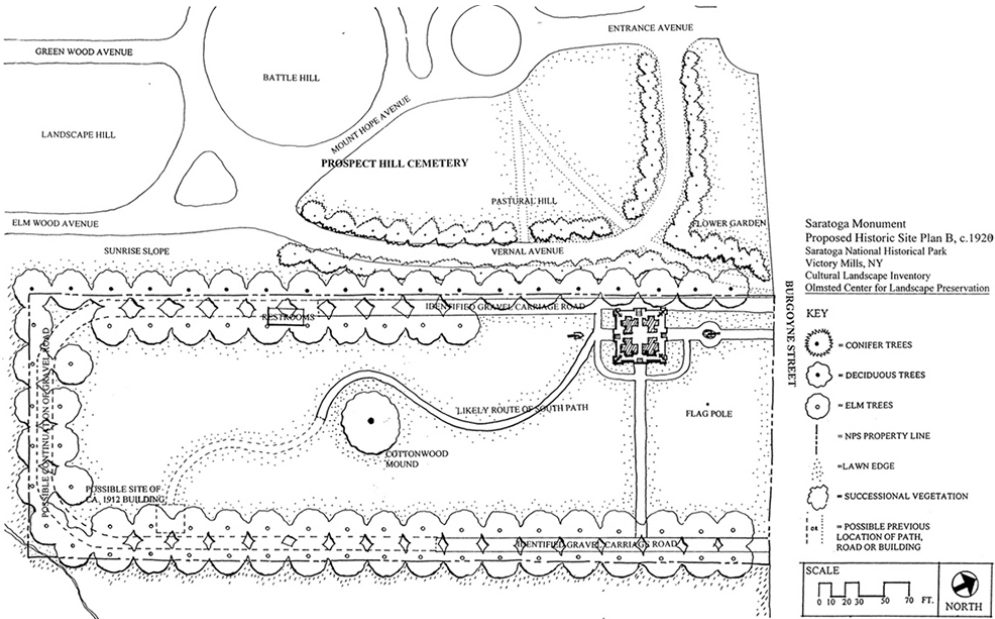


Figure 15. Conjectural c.1920 site plan, showing the 1912 building in the southeast corner of the property. (OCLP, SARA CLI file)



Figure 16. Cannon on the Monument's base, 1941. In the background is a portion of the elm allee along the eastern segment of the carriage drive. (Quinn and Bittermann 1992)



Figure 17. Saratoga Monument formal landscape, c.1940. (SARA NHP Archives)

LANDSCAPE ALTERATIONS, 1940-1980

In the 1940s the monument's carriage road was concealed. Since there are no early photos or drawings that show the southern portion of the carriage road, it has only been presumed that the east and west drives connected to form a loop. In 1935, the custodian referred to "the driveway at the back end of the grounds," and in 1946, the caretaker described essential tree work including pruning "around circular drive." A 1949 NYSDOT map of Schuylerville, NY clearly shows the carriage road curving on the south side of the grounds to form a loop. A letter to the Supervisor of Historic Sites in 1946 read, "after looking at the driveways I agreed with him [caretaker] the best idea was to topsoil them and seed them extending the lawn." The circular bend at the back of the property and most if not all of the remainder of the carriage road was covered with lawn soon after 1946. A c.1960 NYSDOT Schuylerville map shows no road on the monument landscape (Figure 18). (CLI 2009: 48)

A small wooden tool house on concrete blocks was built in 1946. Three wooden slat benches were renovated and returned to the southwest corner of the monument facing east toward Schuylerville. The Civil War Parrot rifle was removed from the south lawn and sent to President Grant's Cottage at Mt. McGregor, NY (Figure 19). It was later moved to the New York State Parks Office on Peebles Island in Waterford. (CLI 2009: 48)

There were forty four elm trees on the property in 1945, which required routine maintenance from the state. The decline of the elms began in the late 1950s, and in 1959 six elm trees were felled and removed from the grounds. Fourteen elms were removed in 1964-1965. A sketch in the Saratoga NHP Archives and in the Saratoga Monument HSR shows the location of the fourteen stumps which were removed in 1965. In 1967 one of the 1776 light three pounder Verbruggen guns was stolen from the monument's base. (CLI 2009: 48)

The smooth expanse of the lawn remained the outstanding feature of the site in late 1960s and early 1970s. The monument was closed in June and July 1973 for repairs. A memorial rock was placed adjacent to the handicapped accessible walkway to the west of the monument on October 11, 1977. This rock commemorated the service of Major Nathan Goodale in the battles of Saratoga 200 years earlier. By 1978, the curved path on the south lawn was sodded over. (CLI 2009: 48)

In the late 1970s plans to transfer the Saratoga Monument from New York State to the National Park Service were underway. Before the transfer, the state removed the 1812 DePeyster Cannon from the northern path of the monument, as well as the three remaining cannons (the 1776 light three pounder bronze Verbruggen gun, the 1758 eight inch bronze W. Bowen mortar, and the 1758 eight inch bronze W. Bowen howitzer) from the base of the monument. The DePeyster Cannon, property of the New York State Parks Office on Peebles Island in Waterford, is now on display at the Urban Cultural Park in Sacket's Harbor, NY, on Lake Ontario. The light three pounder gun and the eight inch mortar are at the New Windsor Cantonment State Historic Site, and the eight inch howitzer is at Knox Headquarters State Historic Site also in New Windsor, NY. (CLI 2009: 48)

Despite the changes implemented since 1940, the most basic elements of the Saratoga Monument remained in place. No grading changes had been made, and the gravel carriage road and south foot path probably still survive a few inches below the lawn. The concrete eastern and northern footpaths remained intact as did the concrete path that circles the base of the monument. By 1980 all of the elm trees had died, but the large cottonwood tree on the mound in the south lawn survived, as did many of the historic and contemporary trees in the adjacent cemetery. (CLI 2009: 48)

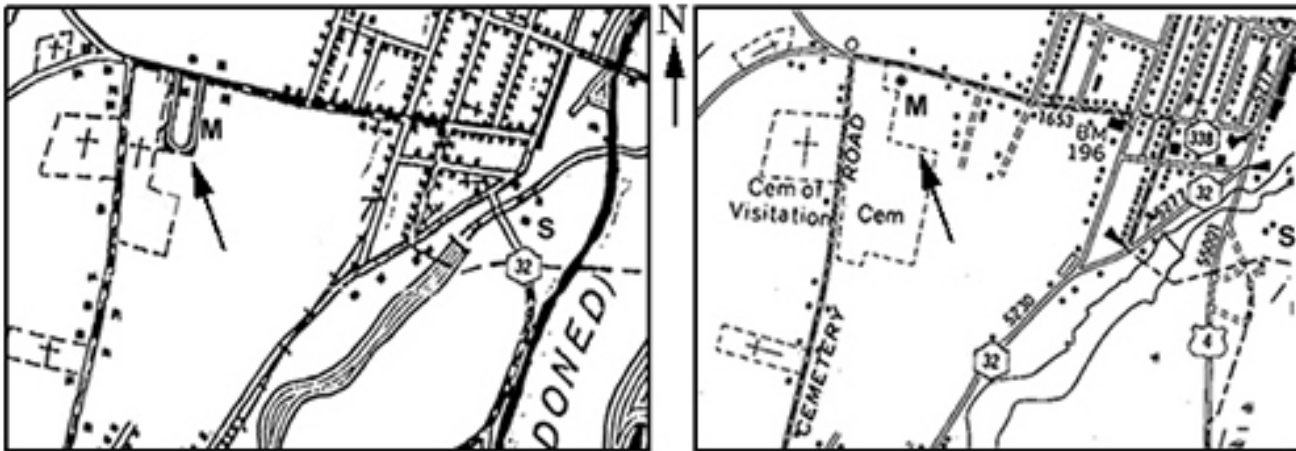


Figure 18. Left: a 1949 NYSDOT Map showing carriage loop around monument. Right: a c.1960 NYSDOT map showing no carriage loop. M=Monument, S=Schuyler House. (OCLP SARA CLI File)



Figure 19. South lawn with s-curve walk around cottonwood mound, 1949. (SARA NHP Archives)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STEWARDSHIP, 1980-2026

In 1980 the State of New York officially transferred the Saratoga Monument to the National Park Service for \$105,000 as an addition to Saratoga NHP. The NPS implemented a new interpretive program that focused on the construction of the monument and its significance within the nineteenth and early twentieth century contexts of the Saratoga battlefield. The NPS improved the restroom facilities by replacing the old wood and asphalt roof shingles with new wood shingles. Subsurface archaeological testing was undertaken within the limits of a proposed parking area and paved walkway at the monument. The archeology showed the location of the carriage road on both the eastern and western edges of the property. (CLI 2009: 51)

In 1981 the park constructed a 252 by 12-foot visitor's parking lot and driveway on the bottom of the hill east of the monument, along the former carriage road. A wood fence was constructed to enclose the lot. New plantings included trees along the southern boundary and flowers and shrubs on the north side of the monument, including the spot where the DePeyster cannon had stood. Before the trees were planted, there was an expansive southern view across cemetery land. An asphalt path was installed from the southwest corner of the monument to the restroom and shed facility. In 1982 the monument's masonry was repointed. The NPS acquired the stolen 1776 light three pounder Verbruggen gun in 1983 and placed it on display in the Saratoga NHP Visitor Center. (CLI 2009: 51-52)

By 1987 the interior iron in the Saratoga Monument had deteriorated so badly that the park was forced to close it to the public. The NPS wished to renew public access to the interior of the monument, particularly to the first and second levels with their bronze bas-reliefs, and to the top of the monument with its panoramic views. In 1999 the NPS initiated a \$3 million comprehensive rehabilitation project, and in 2002 the monument formally reopened. In preparation for this project, park staff removed the flagpole northeast of the monument. (CLI 2009: 52)

Landscape-Related Projects since 2003:

In 2004, the NPS negotiated a lease with the Prospect Hill Cemetery Association for a tract of land north of the cemetery and west of the monument parcel, where it constructed a new entrance road loop parking lot and restroom facility in 2005. The entrance to the parking lot was located along the west edge of the parcel, off of Cemetery Road. This configuration was intended to improve accessibility and sight distances at the intersection with Burgoyne Avenue. The 1981 parking lot east of the monument was removed, but the trace of the carriage road was remains visible. In 2015 the park removed the 1931 restroom south of the monument (Figure 20). (PEPC 528024; PMIS 210751; NR 2004, Sec.7: 20)

Proposed work at Saratoga Monument includes the project "Restore Cultural Landscapes." Restore the historic landscape and viewshed for visitors on 20 acres by utilizing park certified arborists and sawyers, and volunteers to sustainably remove or prune overgrown vegetation without damaging park landscapes and resources in compliance with environmental regulations. In addition, certified herbicide applicators will work side by side with the cutting crew to treat stumps, preventing regrowth of woody vegetation, thereby reducing the long term costs associate with maintenance. Component G of this project focuses on the Saratoga Monument and Victory Woods properties in FY 2031. (PMIS 323050G)



Figure 20. The 1931 restroom as it appeared in 2000. (OCLP 2000)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Recreation/Culture	Monument (Marker, Plaque)		Yes	Yes	Yes
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field		Yes	No	No
Government	Government Office	Comfort Station (Latrine)	No	Yes	No
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)		Yes	Yes	No
Defense	Military Facility (Post)		Yes	No	No
Landscape	Scenic Landscape	View	Yes	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

The grounds are open from sunrise to sunset. However, as there is no winter maintenance at the parking lot, it is essentially closed to the public from December through March. The interior of the Saratoga Monument is open during designated hours, depending on the seasons. Walking between Saratoga Monument and Victory Woods takes about 10-15 minutes.

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 Saratoga Monument is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, 1877-1927, with existing conditions as assessed in 2022-2026. Many landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain today. The monument itself has been rehabilitated and remains largely unaltered on the highest point of the property. Its immediate surroundings still feature open lawns and geometrically planned walkways. A historic cottonwood tree set within a raised circular berm is the lone tree within the lawns and meadows, and historic red maples still line the western property boundary. Panoramic views of the surrounding countryside are still offered from the top of the monument, and the view of the monument from Burgoyne Street is extant. The adjacent cemetery and neighborhood have not changed significantly since the period of significance.

Since 1927, some landscape characteristics and features at Saratoga Monument have changed. The walks are now paved in concrete but are in poor condition. A curvilinear walk heading southeast from the monument is gone. Also absent is the historic carriage road and elm allée that traced the perimeter of the property. Most visitors arrive at the site from a new entrance road, parking lot, and restroom area located on leased land just to the west. Few visitors explore the site beyond the monument, which was the intent of the missing path, carriage road, and trees. Views from the grounds have changed with the loss of the tree allée around the perimeter and the maturation of trees in the neighborhood. The allée also provided a sense of enclosure at the site, which is partially accomplished by the surviving red maples and other non-historic trees.

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 following evaluation is based on a 1877-1927 period of significance for the Saratoga Monument. The site does not have integrity to the American Revolution period because much of the historic fabric of the British encampment was lost to construction of the monument and cemetery. However, the site retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, and association to the Commemoration and Conservation period. Integrity of design and feeling are somewhat diminished.

Location:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The location of the property and its features, developed by the Saratoga Monument Association and the State of New York, is unchanged.

Design:

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The original design of the Saratoga Monument itself is intact, although the four exterior cannon sculptures no longer anchor its four corners. The structure, however, is in need of repointing. The carriage road that tracked along the property's perimeter is gone, although traces remain in the northern half of the property. The design of geometric walkways proximate to the monument is intact but are in poor condition, and the curvilinear walk heading southeast from the monument is missing. Remaining vegetation features included open lawns, and a few red maple trees that defined part of the carriage road allée. Visitor restrooms and parking are located west of the monument, which has altered visitor orientation that was originally from Burgoyne Street. The intended panoramic views from the top of the monument are unchanged, but those from ground level have been altered by the loss of the allée and growth of vegetation in the surrounding neighborhood and cemetery.

Setting:

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The overall setting is intact as the surrounding neighborhood and cemetery have remained essentially the same except for vegetation growth. The landscaped grounds of the Prospect Hill Cemetery still complement the setting of the monument. The far northern edge of the cemetery, which never held graves but featured walks, lawns, and trees, is now occupied by visitor parking,

a restroom/shed, and walkways.

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. Original plant materials include red maples and a cottonwood. Lawns are still present but are now managed as meadows in the southern half to lower maintenance costs. Concrete has replaced the original gravel walks, and grass now covers the missing gravel carriage road and curvilinear path, though these materials may still be there. Other materials include granite (monument), and steel and wood (cannon, bench, and interpretive sign).

Workmanship:

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The rehabilitation of the Saratoga Monument preserved the high workmanship of the monument's original builders and artists. This aspect is also evident in the c.1900 cannon emplacement.

Feeling:

Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The property retains the feeling of a commemorative military landscape through the graded landform, open lawns, geometrically arranged walkways, and cannon display that led to the Saratoga Monument. However, the loss of the carriage road, most of the allée, curvilinear path, and four exterior cannons diminishes this feeling.

Association:

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The connection of the site's landscape characteristic and features to American Revolution commemorative efforts remains strong. So too are the property's physical and visual connections to the surrounding neighborhood and countryside.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding Historic Structures Inventory (HSI) names and numbers (formerly List of Classified Structures), if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1877-1927), 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: Topography

Historic Condition (to 1927):
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 site was part of the 1777 British encampment, and in the mid nineteenth century still retained breastworks of five to seven feet in height, made of pine logs and earth. However, they were leveled during development of Prospect Hill Cemetery in 1865, and later by the Saratoga Monument. (CLR/ASA 2007: 85,89)

The location of the Saratoga Monument on a hill rising 250 feet above the Hudson River was selected to take advantage of broad sweeping views. Within the rectangular-shaped property itself, the monument was sited at the northwest corner, on the highest spot. The surrounding grounds were graded to gently slope away from the monument to accentuate its height and impact. The difference in grade was most pronounced on the east where the land is approximately fifteen feet lower than the monument site. A mound, approximately seventy feet in diameter, was created in the middle of the south lawn around an existing cottonwood tree. More changes to topography occurred in 1897 when a carriage drive was built along the perimeter of the property. This created a low steep bank along the western property line, which abutted the slightly higher elevations of the Prospect Hill Cemetery area.

Evaluation:
The site’s historic topography remains intact today. The land slopes up to the knoll and the monument and the mound on the south lawn remains intact beneath the large tree (Figures 21 and 22). The grades associated with the low bank on the western property line remain, despite the loss of the carriage road.

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
Mound in South Lawn	92876	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 21. Saratoga Monument, view looking west from the east path. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 22. View looking northwest at the mound surrounding the cottonwood tree on the south lawn. Note the trace of the eastern segment of the carriage road. (OCLP 2022)

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Historic Condition (to 1927):

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. The Saratoga Monument was built just northeast of the Prospect Hill Cemetery by 1882. The monument property was a rectangular parcel running north to south, with Burgoyne Street forming the northern boundary. The monument was positioned off-center, atop a knoll in the northwest quadrant of the lot. It was the focal point, dominating the landscape with its prominent position and 154-foot height.

By 1897, a landscape design was implemented to focus attention on the monument, as well as guide visitors throughout the space and experience the entire property. A gravel, U-shaped carriage road extended south from the street and followed the perimeter of the parcel through an arching allée of trees that served to enclose the property and provide glimpses of the monument. This road also abutted the west side of the monument. A gravel path traced the base of the monument, from which axial paths aligned with the sides of the monument extended north, east, and south (the carriage road abutted the monument's west side). The east path was the longest. The south path connected to an S-shaped curvilinear path that traversed the south lawn and bent around the tree mound. Interior spaces within the carriage road and walkways were planted as open lawns, except for an existing cottonwood tree in the middle of the south lawn and surrounded by a low earthen mound. The adjacent grounds of Prospect Hill Cemetery enhanced the design of the monument site; the two memorial landscapes shared complementary spatial organizations, with the cemetery providing a backdrop to the monument for visitors ascending Burgoyne Street from the village.

Evaluation:

The monument still visually and physically dominates the site today, its formal design accentuated by the north, east, and south axial paths that extend from it (Figure 23). The property's sense of formality and enclosure has diminished because the carriage road, curvilinear path, and elm tree allée are missing. Their absence, and the new parking lot to the west, discourage visitors from exploring the property beyond the immediate vicinity of the monument. The walkways proximate to the monument remain, although the east path appears to lead to nowhere due to the missing carriage road and parking lot that were in this area. A row of large maple trees that was part of the historic allée delineates the part of the monument's western edge, and some trees planted in the 1980s now mixed with invasive species form a dense thicket along the southern edge. The eastern edge is mostly open. Aside from the monument, the edge trees and the tree on the mound are the major vertical elements in the landscape. The surrounding homes, outbuildings, and fields, and the layout Prospect Hill Cemetery, generally have the same spatial configurations as they did during the historic period.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 23. View looking northeast at walkways around the base of the monument. The worn grass area and asphalt path sit atop the former carriage road. (OCLP 2022)

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Historic Condition (to 1927):

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. While the monument was completed in 1882, insufficient funds delayed implementation of plantings. The landscape design was similar to that depicted in the architect's models and period engravings, but it is not known if the architect was involved in the installation, and no plans survive. In 1897, the lawn was seeded with timothy grass, clover, and rye seeds. A cottonwood tree on the south lawn was probably growing already and was retained. The mound beneath the cottonwood was likely created as part of overall site grading. Fifty-one American elm trees were planted in an allée around the monument's carriage road. Historic photographs indicate that some elms did not reach maturity, creating gaps in the allée. The American elm allée became one-sided along the western portion of the carriage path, with a row of evenly spaced sugar maples along the cemetery boundary making up the other half of the allée. The adjacent Prospect Hill Cemetery had Norway spruce, blue spruce, red spruce, white pine, eastern larch, northern white cedar, red and sugar maple trees. The northern white cedar was an important path delineator in the cemetery, and it followed paths and a road that curved close to the monument. In general, the combination of vegetation elements enhanced the simple and formal landscape. The plantings framed the expansive open area surrounding the monument, created views, and visually guided visitors into and around the site.

Evaluation:

By the 1970s, the allée of American elms had succumbed to Dutch elm disease. The allée was not replanted, and as a result, the character of the formal designed landscape is very different today. The landscape is dominated by maintained lawns and meadows with the single large cottonwood tree (Figure 24). This cottonwood's trunk is about eight feet wide, and the canopy is over 100 feet wide. The southern property edge was sporadically planted with trees during the 1980s and is now a thicket of black oak, honeysuckle, and sumac. A white birch grows in the southeast corner of the lawn. Also during the 1980s, the NPS added some flowers and shrubs to the north lawn fronting Burgoyne Street, but none remains today. The row of large sugar maples that once were part of the allée still survive, although a few have been lost (Figure 25). Clumps of northern white cedars still survive in the cemetery along road and path traces within view of the monument.

Overall, the open maintained lawn and cottonwood tree are contributing features to the landscape's significance for historic preservation and memorialization. Without the allée, though, the landscape lacks the orderly vegetative border characteristic of this period. The boundary vegetation may have changed, but the presence of a partial vegetative border around the property adds to the historic character.

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
Cottonwood Tree on South Lawn	92877	Contributing					No
Open Lawn	92878	Contributing					No
Row of Sugar Maple Trees	210848	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 24. View looking south at lawns and meadows, one of the historic maples, and the historic cottonwood tree (image left). The Prospect Hill Cemetery at image right. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 25. View looking south at some of the historic maple trees that mark the property line between the site and the Prospect Hill Cemetery. The trees once lined the west edge of the carriage road. (OCLP 2022)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Condition (to 1927):

Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. As with landscaping, insufficient funds delayed implementation of a circulation features at the monument until 1897. No plans exist except for concepts shown in architect's models and period engravings, which was designed to complement the plan's intent to bring visitors into the landscape. Visitor circulation was a key element upon which to experience the entire property and view the monument from multiple perspectives within the site. The circulation plan was also complementary to that of the neighboring Prospect Hill Cemetery and was likely inspired its design by Burton A. Thomas in 1865.

The monument was sited to face Burgoyne Street to the north, which connected to the villages of Victory and Schuylerville, New York. A U-shaped gravel carriage road began and ended at Burgoyne Street, following the perimeter of the property. Various gravel pedestrian paths connected Burgoyne Street and the carriage road to the monument. To the north, a path tracked south from Burgoyne Street, around a small grass ellipse that housed the DePeyster Cannon, to steps at the monument's north entrance. To the east, a path climbed the slope from the carriage road to steps at the monument's east entrance. To the south, an S-shaped path climbed from the carriage road, around the cottonwood tree in the south lawn, and to steps to the monument's south entrance. These three paths were connected by a path that paralleled the south, east, and north sides of the monument's plinth. To the west, steps connected the carriage road to the monument's west entrance.

Evaluation:

By 1930 the pedestrian paths were paved with concrete. By ca.1940 the carriage drive segments in the southern part of the site were abandoned and sodded over. For the road segments in the northern part, the west segment was paved from Burgoyne Street to the monument. In 1981 the east segment was paved to access a gravel parking lot directly east and downhill from the monument, and an asphalt path was installed from the monument to the restroom, atop the former carriage road. Both of these paved segments and parking lot were removed and replaced in 2005 with completion of a new entrance drive and parking lot on leased property west of the monument. The curvilinear path was sodded over in ca.1981, and the asphalt path was removed around 2015.

Today, the geometric-aligned concrete paths and granite steps remain around the monument but are in poor condition and do not meet accessibility standards. The southern S-shaped path and the southern segments of the carriage road remained concealed (Figure 26, see also Figure 21). Archeological evidence remains for these features, while traces of the northern sections of the carriage road that connected to Burgoyne Street are still visible (see Figure 22). The loss of these features has affected the way visitors experience the property. Most visitors now enter the property from the new parking area and walkways to the west rather than directly from Burgoyne Street (Figure 27). As discussed in the Spatial Organization section, visitors are no longer encouraged to experience the entire property, but merely its northwest corner where the monument stands. The changes in the circulation patterns of the property have greatly affected the historic character of the landscape.

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
Geometric Footpaths	92873	Contributing	1170036		Location	58083	Yes
Entrance Road, Parking Lot, Concrete Walks	210849	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 26. Historic concrete walks, view looking east from the southwest corner of the monument. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 27. View looking west at the parking lot, associated walkways, and restroom/shed. (OCLP 2022)

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Historic Condition (to 1927):

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. Only one building or structure has been documented to have existed on the monument property prior to the construction of the monument itself; a house probably owned by Peter Bannon located northeast of the monument by the time the 1866 Beer's Atlas was prepared. This house was eventually moved east and is now the eastern portion of the Liptak house. The Saratoga Monument was designed by architect Jared C. Markham and constructed between 1877 and 1882. In 1912, a frame caretaker's shed was built near the property's southeast corner.

Evaluation:

The caretaker's shed was replaced with a frame shed and restroom building in 1931. The newer structure was located along the western boundary, approximately 200 feet behind the monument and alongside or atop the carriage road. It was removed in 2015, around ten years after a new restroom was built on the leased land west of the monument parcel (see Figure 27). The Saratoga Monument was closed several times after the historic period due to safety concerns and rehabilitation projects (1971-1973, 1982). A comprehensive rehabilitation occurred in 1999-2002, but today is in need of repointing (Figure 28). The monument continues to be the most important feature in the landscape.

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
Saratoga Monument	92870	Contributing	023055		Location	58081	Yes
Saratoga Monument Restroom	92871	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 28. Saratoga Monument, as viewed from the southeast. (OCLP 2022)

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Historic Condition (to 1927):

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. The site of the proposed monument was largely chosen for its elevation and the views it would command. When the monument was completed, it could clearly be seen from much of the surrounding area as it towered above the neighboring homes, churches, cemeteries, and orchards. The surrounding area was largely cleared of trees, so there were also sweeping views from both the top of the monument, its base, and throughout the grounds. Visitors to the top of the monument were about 400 feet above the Hudson River and could see for miles around in every direction. Closer to the site, views of the monument would have been quite dramatic for those approaching, seeing the obelisk within the large open area of the property with Prospect Hill Cemetery as a backdrop. All of the pedestrian paths lead to the highpoint of the property, a knoll, on which the monument was sited. The monument appeared to float above the landscape. However, as visitors traveled through the landscape on the carriage road, views of the monument were likely obscured by the trees of the allée. The allée simulated a colonnade through which occasional glimpses of the monument could be seen as carriages progressed along the route. The land within the carriage path was originally planted as open lawn with one large tree on a mound in the middle of the south lawn. The view to the monument would have been dramatic as visitors stepped from within the allée into the openness of the lawn. Whether this effect was designed intentionally or not is unknown. Historic photographs indicate that some elms did not reach maturity, creating gaps in the allée.

Evaluation:

Today's views to and from the monument landscape have changed. Views to and from the monument from surrounding areas are intact but are more restricted due the growth and density of vegetation (Figures 29 and 30). Views to and from the monument and the knoll within the site are intact in the northern half of the property, especially in the lawns and along the path east of the monument but are diminished in the southern half with the loss of the tree allée and presence of successional trees. The open lawns on the southern half offer good views, but few visitors experience them as the curvilinear path and carriage road no longer provide access to the area. The panoramic views of the countryside from the top of the monument are still present.

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
Views to and from Monument	92879	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 29. Saratoga Monument, view looking southeast from around one-half mile to the northwest, on Route 338. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 30. Saratoga Monument, view looking northeast from the Prospect Hill Cemetery. (OCLP 2022)

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Historic Condition (to 1927):

Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. Soon after the monument was constructed, historic cannons (guns, mortars, and howitzers) became an important part of the landscape. By the 1920s, there were six cannons on the monument grounds; a cannon on the small grass ellipse along the north path, a Civil War parrot naval cannon at the top of the south path, and four Saratoga trophy cannons (seized from the British after their surrender) on each of the four corners of the monument's plinth. These guns included two 1776 three-pounder bronze Verbruggen guns, a 1758 eight-inch bronze mortar, and a 1758 eight-inch bronze howitzer. There was a wooden flagpole northeast of the monument in the lawn and three wooden slat benches in the shade of the southwest corner by the 1920s.

Evaluation:

When the NPS acquired the monument in 1980 from New York State, all of the cannons had been removed. The wooden flagpole and benches were also gone. The NPS removed the former state signs and placed them in the park's maintenance yard where they are today. The NPS installed a wooden interpretive sign by the eastern parking lot and a brown steel park identification sign northeast of the monument in a small stone planter. Both were removed when the new entrance road and parking lot were completed west of the monument.

Today an emplacement cannon is once again situated in the middle of the north path (Figure 31). A park sign is now located at the northwest corner of the leased parcel, at the intersection of Burgoyne Street and Cemetery Drive. A wood bench and interpretive sign are located in the shade southwest of the monument (see Figure 24).

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
Saratoga Monument – Cannon Emplacement	210850	Contributing	1068212				No
Park Entrance Sign	92875	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Interpretive Sign	210851	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Wood Bench	210852	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

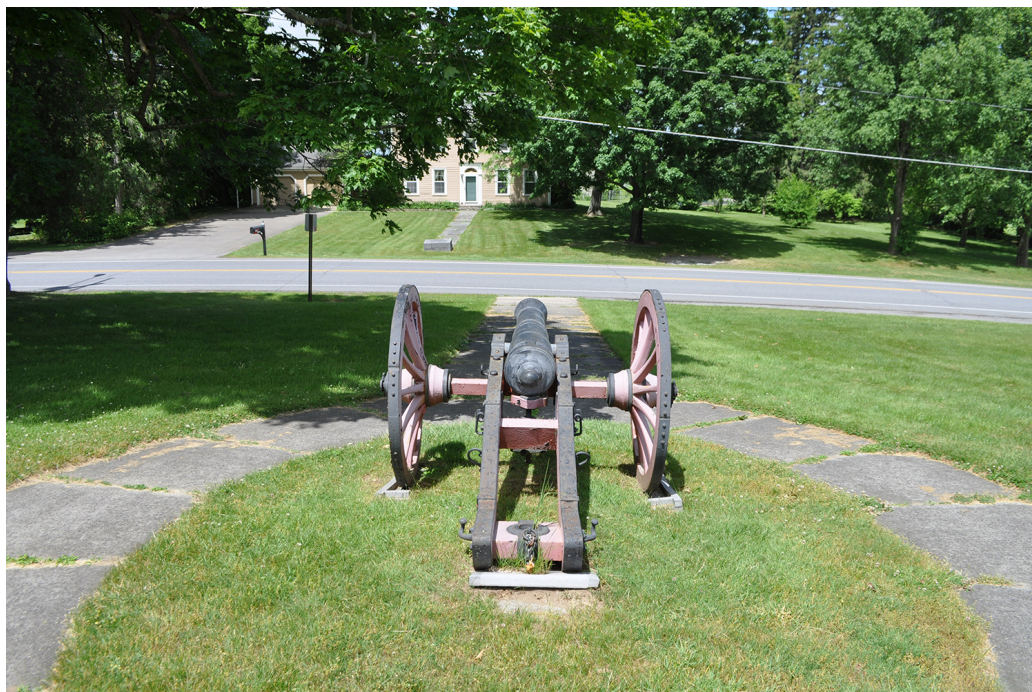


Figure 31. View of the cannon emplacement along the north path. (OCLP 2022)

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. Refer to the 2012 National Register documentation or contact park staff for more information.

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)

Much like the Battlefield Unit, the parcel that makes up the Saratoga Monument Unit was used for agricultural purposes following the Revolutionary War with subsequent construction efforts on the site completed as part of its development as a commemorative landscape. Two archeological surveys have been conducted at the monument site to date (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2005; Mahlstedt 1980), neither of which identified any significant archeological resources. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 100)

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 Saratoga Monument landscape is evaluated as "fair" primarily because the walkways are in poor condition and do not meet accessibility standards. Fair condition, as defined in the CLI Professional Procedures Guide, means:

"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."

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/21/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. The condition reassessment for this CLI has been delayed due to Covid-19 travel restrictions and staffing shortages. In the meantime, the most recent condition assessment will remain in place until it is reassessed as part of a comprehensive update of the entire CLI. Planning and scheduling this update will occur in FY 2022.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/01/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Superintendent, in consultation with Chris Martin, Integrated Resource Program Manager, the condition of the landscape has improved from fair to good. Impacts from the monument rehabilitation project have been rectified. For example, lawn has been replanted and the driveway has been surfaced.

A "good" assessment 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: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/10/2003

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

This condition assessment was completed in consultation with the park staff and superintendent.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Historic maple trees along the west edge of the property are in need of preservation maintenance.

Date Identified: 07/31/2026

Resolved? No

Type of Impact: Exposure to Elements

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Walkways are in poor condition.

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 Saratoga Monument 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 Saratoga Monument property was described as part of the Commemorative Landscape Overlay and Park Support Zone, described below. (GMP 2004: 52-58)

--Commemorative Landscape Overlay.

Objectives: Monuments and historic markers and their settings are monitored to assess and ensure good condition; The Saratoga Monument grounds are rehabilitated to reflect the original formal design.

--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.

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
Crandall, C.H.	"Where Burgoyne Surrendered." American Magazine. V.8. August 1888.	1888	Saratoga NHP Archives			
n/a	Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Geography and Map Reading Room, Map Collections 1500 -1999	2001	http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/geogmap/gmpage.html			
n/a	Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Collection Finder	2001	http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amhome.html			
Mahlstedt, Thomas F.	Archeological Impact Assessment, Saratoga Monument, Saratoga National Historical Park	1980	Cultural Resources Management Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, MA			
National Park Service	Saratoga National Historical Park, General Management Plan.	2004	NPS, Northeast Region			
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			

Saratoga Monument
Saratoga National Historical Park

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation	Draft Cultural Landscape Report Saratoga Battlefield: Saratoga National Historical Park	2001	OCLP			
Preston, David L.	Historic Resource Study, Colonial Saratoga, War and Peace on the Borderlands of Early America, Saratoga National Historical Park. In Partnership with the Organization of American Historians, Northeast Region History Program	2018	US Department of the Interior, National Park Service			
Quinn, Judith A. and David Bittermann	Saratoga National Historic Site, Victory Mills, New York, Saratoga Monument, Historic Structure Report	1992	Cultural Resources Management Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, MA			
Stevens, Christopher, Linda White, William Griswold, and Margie Coffin Brown	Cultural Landscape Report and Archeological Sensitivity Assessment for Victory Woods [CLR/ASA]	2007	Boston, MA: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service			
Strach, Stephen G.	Stolen Saratoga Gun Returned After Two Year Legal Battle. Winter 1983. The Muzzleloading Artilleryman. V.5.N.1. P.4-9.	1983	OCLP SARA CLI File			

Saratoga Monument
Saratoga National Historical Park

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			
Walworth, Ellen Hardin	Battles of Saratoga, 1777. The Saratoga Monument Association 1856-1891.	1891	Saratoga NHP Archives			

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Finding Aid For George O. Slingerland (1872-1932) Papers 1895-1932. Catalog Number: SARA 4224.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Finding aid for collection held at Saratoga NHP.

Supplemental Information File:

Recommended Areas and Periods of Significance				
Theme	battlefield	Schuyler Estate	Saratoga Monument	Victory Woods
American Revolution <i>Autumn 1777</i> NR Criteria A&D	✓	✓	✓	✓
Canal Transportation <i>1823-c.1917</i> NR Criteria A, C, & D	✓	✓		
Historic Preservation and Memorialization <i>1877-1938</i> 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: <http://memory.loc.gov/>

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Collection Finder for Photos & Prints and Maps. Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Prospect Hill Cemetery Information

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Prospect Hill Cemetery Association, Inc. Maxine Larmon, Secretary. The cemetery was designed by Burton A. Thomas in 1865. Mrs. Larmon has an interment record book dating back to the turn of the century. It is handwritten. Alice Zutterstrum transcribed and recorded the inscription of every tombstone. This information is saved to a disk, and Saratoga NHP now has a copy.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: 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.

