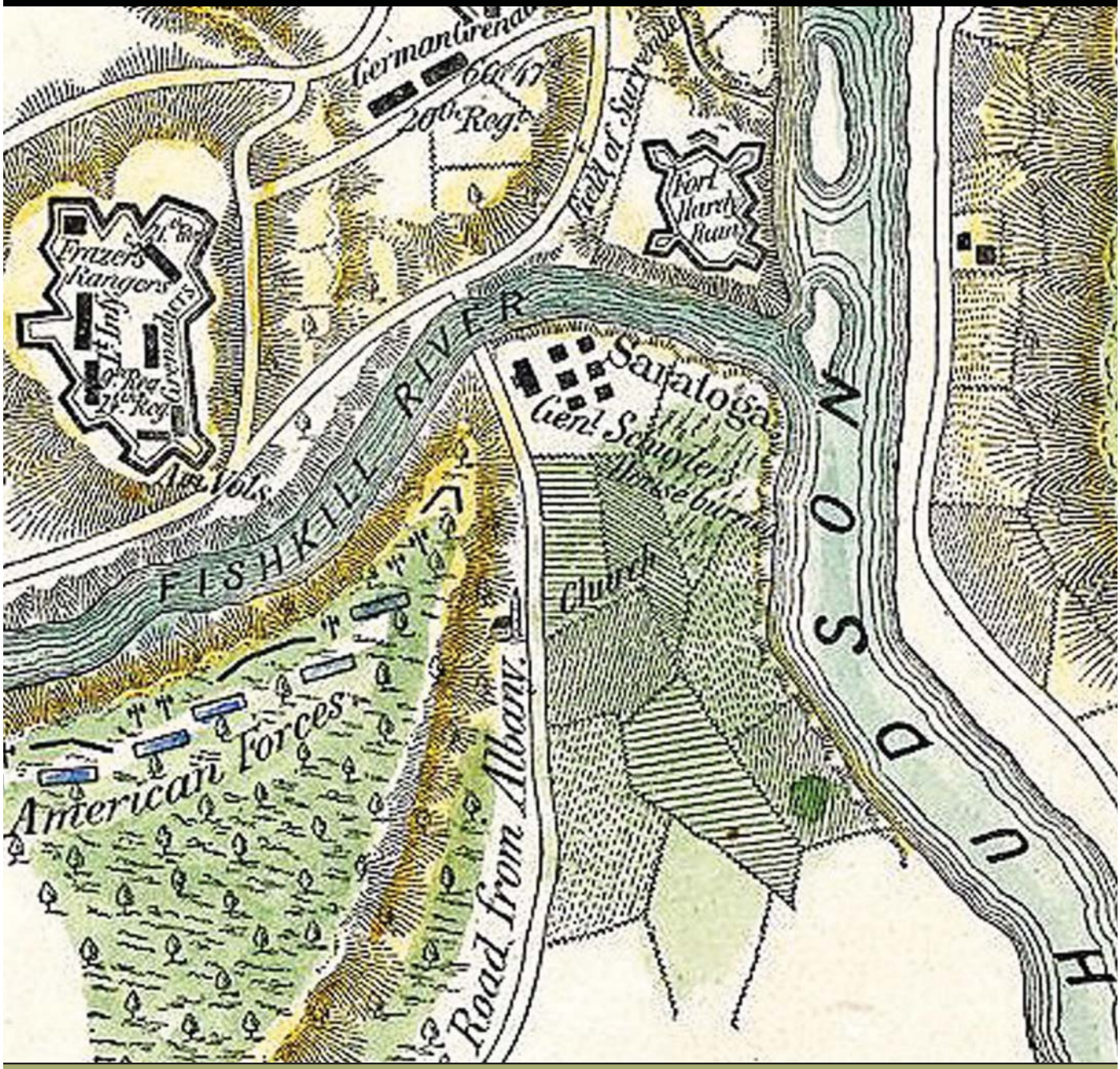
National Park Service
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Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Cultural Landscape Inventory for Sword Surrender Site and Setting

Town of Saratoga, Saratoga County, New York

[DRAFT]



"The Fortune of war, General Gates, has made me your Prisoner," to which Gates replied, *"I shall ever be ready to bear testimony that it has not been through any fault of your excellency."*

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY FOR SWORD SURRENDER SITE AND SETTING

INTRODUCTION

SITE HISTORY

EXISTING CONDITIONS

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

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Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
National Park Service, Boston, Massachusetts, 2008

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

In October of 2007, the Saratoga-Washington on the Hudson Partnership was established to act as an intermediary for existing public and private initiatives already established in the Upper Hudson River region of New York State, as well as a forum for new ideas. The partnership addresses issues which pertain to agriculture and open space preservation; economic development and revitalization of downtowns/main streets; recreational and tourism development; and protection of natural, cultural, and historical heritage. The Saratoga-Washington on the Hudson Partnership includes a variety of public and private groups, including local, state, and federal governments.

In an effort to protect and improve the Upper Hudson River corridor, the group's first initiative was the protection of a nineteen-acre parcel of land in the Town of Saratoga recently purchased by the Open Space Institute (OSI) through the New York Land Program. The property consists of the site of what is traditionally understood as the location of the sword surrender ceremony that took place on October 17, 1777 between British Lieutenant General John Burgoyne and American Major General Horatio Gates. With Saratoga National Historical Park as the lead, the partnership's goal for the project is to enhance preservation of viewsheds, and cultural and scenic resources in the vicinity of the park.

This Cultural Landscape Inventory addresses the nineteen-acre OSI parcel and its immediate setting, referred to in the remainder of this report as the Sword Surrender Site and Setting. The inventory is intended to provide critical baseline data that can be used in the development of long-range planning for the property. Specifically, the report addresses the following objectives relative to documentation of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting:

- To provide a brief site history verifying to the greatest extent possible the location of the Sword Surrender Site, and documenting the evolution of the landscape and its characteristics over time.
- To inventory landscape characteristics and features surviving within the study area which help to convey its historical significance.
- To establish a baseline of information that can inform preservation efforts and measures directed to the historical site and setting.

PROJECT BOUNDARY

The Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape is located within the Town of Saratoga in Saratoga County of New York State (Figure 0.1). The study area is defined by Fish Creek and the Village of Victory to the west, Evans Street, the Hudson River to the east, and multiple residences to the south (Figure 0.2). The study area is divided into two sections by U.S. Route 4: the Floodplain Area to the east and the Upland Area to the west. The Upland Area is further divided into the Village Extension (as it is referred to for its close proximity to the Village of Victory) and the traditional Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel). The Village Extension comprises approximately fifty-four acres of the study area while the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) encompasses roughly nineteen acres. On the east side of the study area, the Floodplain Area contains approximately ninety-seven acres (Figure 0.3).

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

Following the general format outlined in the National Park Service *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide,* this report is organized into three chapters: site history, existing conditions, analysis and evaluation.

SITE HISTORY

The Site History chapter is organized into five sections corresponding to distinct periods in the development of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape. The periods are Prehistory and Early Settlement (Pre-1609- 1777), March to Albany and General Burgoyne's Surrender (Autumn 1777), Post British Surrender at Saratoga and the Rural Economy (1778-1877), Rural Economy to Pre-World War II (1877-1938), and Pre-World War II to the Present (1938-2008). Each section describes the contextual history surrounding the study area, namely the Upper Hudson River Valley region, as well as its site specific history during each period. Sections conclude with a summary description of the study area that documents the character of the landscape at the end of each era.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Existing Conditions chapter includes a narrative description and site plan that documents landscape characteristics such as natural systems and topography, circulation, land use and vegetation, buildings and settlement patterns, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeological sites. It is based on site research, existing surveys, and field reconnaissance.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

The Analysis and Evaluation chapter provides an overview of the historical significance of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape, describes the characteristics and features that contribute to the significance of the landscape, and evaluates the integrity of the historic landscape. This analysis and evaluation is based on the criteria developed by the National Register of Historic Places. By comparing the historic condition with the existing conditions of landscape characteristics and features, the report presents a list of characteristics and features that contribute or that do not contribute to the historic character of the study area.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Prior to the 1600s, the Upper Hudson River Valley region, including the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape, was inhabited by Mohawk and Mahican tribes. After the arrival of Dutch and English colonists, large portions of land were sold as land grants or patents. In 1683, the Saratoga Patent was granted to seven Dutch families, and later divided into lots. Lot No. 4, which included the study area, was initially settled by Johannes Wendel and eventually acquired by the Schuyler family.

During the Battles of Saratoga in 1777, the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape served as an avenue of approach and retreat and later as the formal ceremonial location of British General John Burgoyne's surrender to American General Horatio Gates. Following the Revolutionary War, improvements in agricultural production, transportation systems, and industry occurred within the Upper Hudson River Valley region. The development of the Champlain Canal and Whitehall Turnpike brought prosperity to the Saratoga area, as well as increased development within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape.

The mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries included additional improvements to industrial processes, growth of urban areas, and expansion of transportation systems. Within the study area, the Hudson Valley Railroad was constructed, and residential growth occurred in the uplands. Following World War I, industry and agriculture declined, in part because of the abandonment of the Champlain Canal and in part due to less expensive labor found in the South.

Concurrent with the economic happenings within the region, the period between 1877 and 1938 marked the increased interest in commemorating the American Revolution Revolutionary War sites and landmarks were identified by signs, plaques, and monuments. Within the study area, a marker was constructed indicating the location of the sword surrender ceremony.

In the twenty-first century, increased population growth, facilitated by Interstate 87 (the Northway), along with continued decline in agriculture, continues to fundamentally alter the rural character of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape. Efforts to preserve the study area initially began in 2006 with the purchase of the Sword Surrender Site by the Open Space Institute (OSI).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A within the contexts American Revolution (Autumn 1777) and Commemoration and Memorialization (1877-1938). The periods of significance are October 17, 1777, and 1877 to 1938. The old Champlain Canal, a portion of which passes through the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape, is individually listed on the National Register as a district under Criteria A, C, and D. It has a separate history and period of significance, which begins in 1823 and extends to ca. 1917.

Throughout its history, the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape has remained largely a rural working landscape comprised of farmsteads, agricultural lands, and woodlands. Significant landscape characteristics and features associated with the Sword Surrender Site and Setting are natural systems and topography (Geology, Hudson River and Fish Creek, and springs), circulation (U.S. Route 4, local roads, and old Champlain Canal), land use and vegetation (forest and agricultural fields), views and vistas (View to the north-Old North Church site, View to east-Hudson River, Champlain Canal, and U.S. Route 4), and small-scale features (Sword Surrender sign).

While many of the features contributing to the significance of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape remain intact, threats to the rural character of the landscape are foreseeable as residential and commercial development continues to occur within and adjoining the study area. In particular, open agricultural lands, viewsheds, and historic resources could be threatened. Non-historic landscape characteristics and features associated with the Sword Surrender Site and Setting are circulation (Footpaths and driveways), land use and vegetation (Abandoned fields, transitional shrubland, and successional forested wetland), building and settlement patterns (Village extension neighborhood, Germain (OSI) House, and Allen House), views and vistas (View to the south-Abandoned agricultural land, view to the west- high ground), and small-scale features (New York State sign, barbed wire fence, and stone steps). Features lacking sufficient documentation have been identified as undetermined and will require additional research in the future. They include circulation (farm access road and Sword Surrender Site eroded road trace) and several archeological sites (projectile points, clay pipes, musketball, outbuilding

structures, French and Indian Wars fortification sites, and the Old Dutch Reformed Church site).

Although few details are known about the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape prior to the 1770s, historic military and current topographic maps support a hypothesis that the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) eroded road trace may be part of the historic alignment of the Road to Albany. Additional archeological investigation is warranted (Figure 3.0).

Based on primary and secondary accounts and research conducted as part of this cultural landscape inventory, it is presumed that the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) was the setting for the October 17, 1777 meeting that led to General John Burgoyne's formal surrender to General Horatio Gates.

PRELIMINARY TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Although outside the purview of the project, the following treatment recommendations are intended to assist Saratoga National Historical Park and its many partners in the long-term management of the cultural landscape.

Drawing from information presented in the site history, existing conditions, and analysis and evaluation sections of this report, the character of the study area should evoke the Revolutionary War and the landscape conditions of October 17, 1777 to the greatest extent possible. While restoration of the battlefield landscape may be desirable, this treatment approach is virtually impossible and impractical as there is no definitive landscape documentation dating to 1777, as well a true restoration (in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*) would eliminate all residential development, not to mention, significant commemorative and canal transportation related features.

In an effort to preserve significant landscape characteristics and features of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting and allow for the improvement of function and use of the property, rehabilitation is the preferred treatment approach. This enables the park and its partners the opportunity to reestablish historic viewsheds within the vicinity of Saratoga Battlefield, change vegetation patterns to reflect research findings, and add interpretative features and visitor facilities to the study area. Recommendations for the Sword Surrender Site and Setting include:

- Conduct archeological studies in order to obtain information on the French and Indian (1689-1763) and Revolutionary War periods, as well

as Native American occupation and use dating to the Middle and Late Archaic periods;

- Remove deteriorated buildings, structures, and debris within the traditional Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel);
- Reestablish interpretive and historic views critical to understanding the military use of the site, notably views to the north and east of the traditional Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel). Screen non-historic views, including views to the south and west of the traditional Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel);
- Within the Upland Area of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape, remove successional and ornamental vegetation.
- In the Floodplain Area, maintain the open character of the floodplains through the removal of successional vegetation;
- Provide a small universally accessible parking area off Schuyler Street, accommodating two or three vehicles;
- Establish a signage system that identifies the history and significance of the study area, as well as Upper Hudson River Valley Region;
- Link the study area to the New York State Scenic Byway *Lakes to Locks Passage* and the proposed Tri-Site Trail.

Realizing that the historical significance of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape goes beyond the limits of the project area, the Saratoga-Washington on the Hudson Partnership should work collaboratively and creatively with private land owners and state agencies to preserve and protect natural and historic resources.

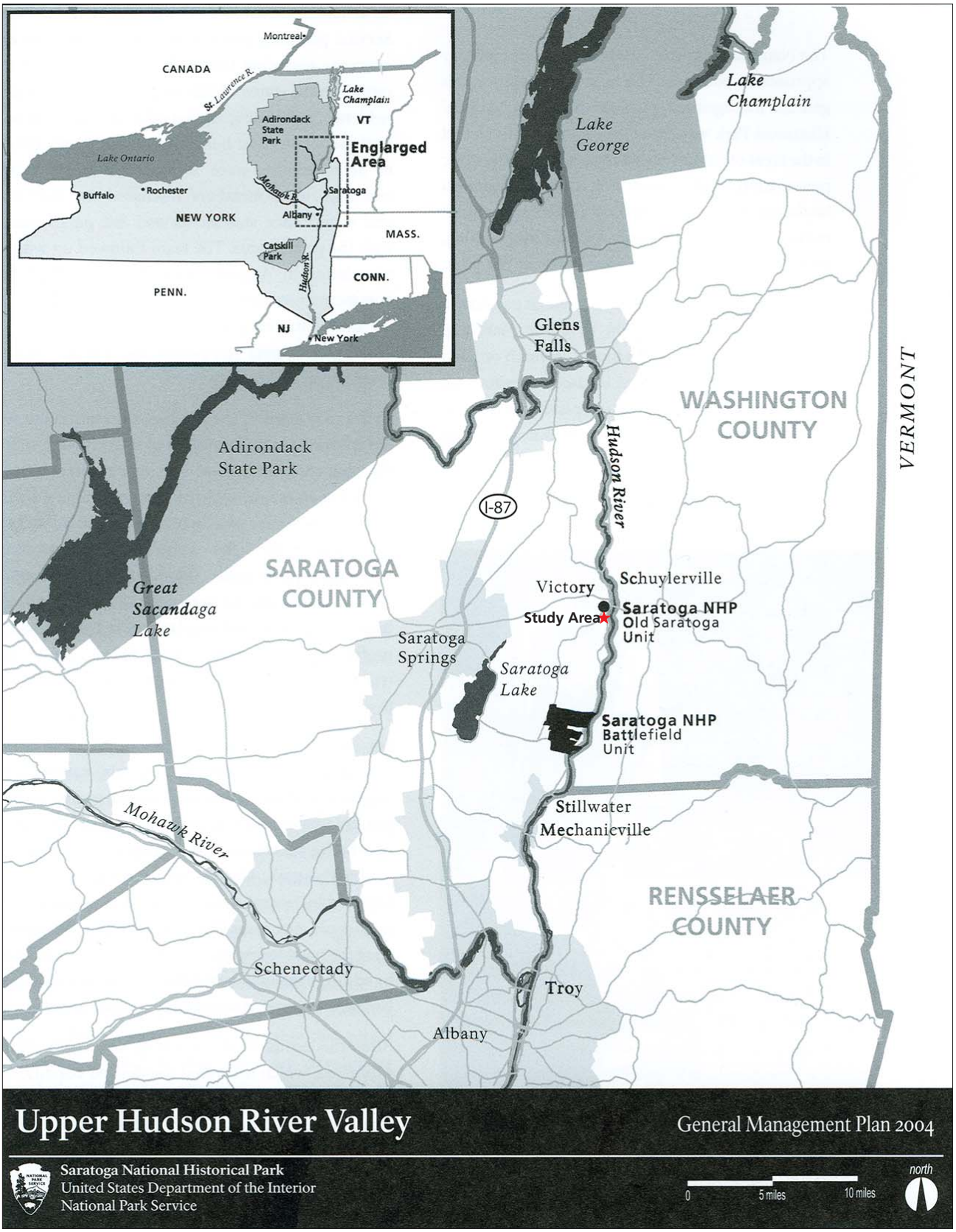


Figure 0.1 Regional diagram of the Upper Hudson River Valley. The study area is located near the Saratoga National Historical Park, Old Saratoga Unit, near Schuylerville, New York(SARA GMP, 2004).



Figure 0.2 Local vicinity map for the Sword Surrender Site and Setting (Microsoft Live Earth, 2008).

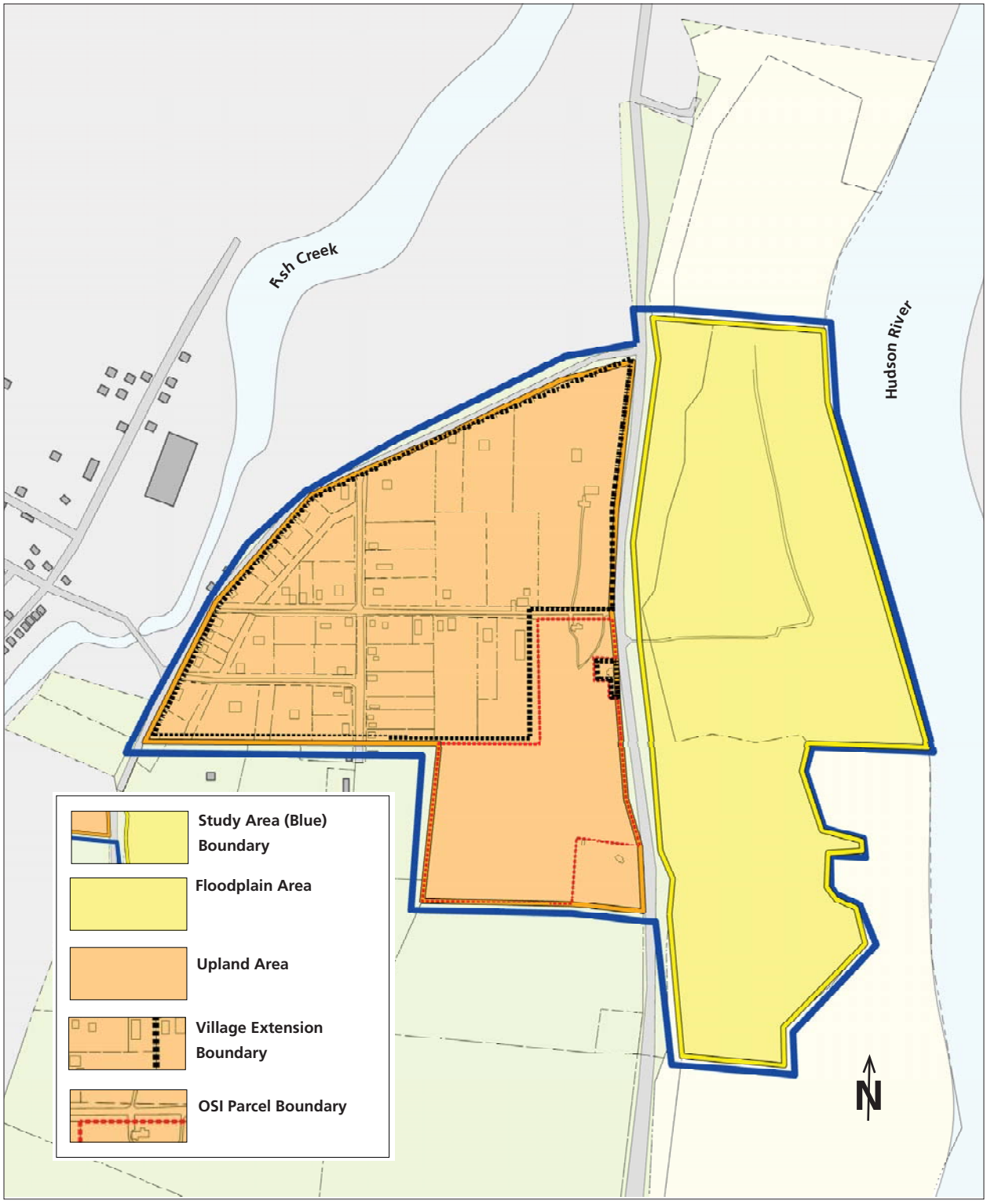


Figure 0.3 Sword Surrender Site and Setting Areas: Shown are the Floodplain Area (Yellow) and Upland Area (Orange). The Upland Area is further divided into the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) and the Village Extension (OCLP, 2008).

SITE HISTORY

PREHISTORY AND EARLY SETTLEMENT PRIOR TO 1777

The Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape was first inhabited by Native Americans, followed by European settlers beginning in the early 1600s. The area was heavily contested with a series of territorial wars between Native Americans and European settlers. As a result, little development occurred in the vicinity of the landscape during this period.

REGIONAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

The northern landscape of the Appalachian Provinces of New York State, specifically the Upper Hudson River Valley region, was highly desirable to indigenous people during the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland Periods. Its rich natural resources and close proximity to the Hudson River provided optimum location for settlement and trade.[1] Artifacts from the early Native American occupation have been found by local residents at the Sword Surrender Site (Figure 1.0). Eventually Native American settlements dispersed as European explorations by Samuel de Champlain and Henry Hudson in 1609 led to permanent Dutch and English settlements.

Trade with European settlers later caused hostilities among the Algonquian-speaking Mahicans and Iroquoian-speaking Mohawks, leading to a period of war from 1625 to 1628.[2] By 1628, the Mohawks defeated the Mahicans and acquired vast amounts of land along the west side of the Hudson River.

In the ensuing years, wars between Native American and European settlers resulted in the loss of Native American land. Between 1683 to 1713, large portions of land were sold by the Mohawks as land grants or patents. On July 26, 1683, the Mohawk tribe sold a large portion of land that encompassed much of the northeastern portion of Albany County (today known as Saratoga County and parts of Washington County). Based on this purchase, the Mohawks surrendered indigenous rights, a prerequisite to the granting of a land patent. Known as the Saratoga Patent, this land was divided among seven Dutch families namely Peter Philip Schuyler, Cornelis van Dyke, Jan Janse Bleeker, and Johannes Wendel.[3] It was further subdivided into the Great Lotts [sic] in 1750 (Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2). The initial settlement of the area, called "Saraghttoge," soon followed, but was halted by the competing French and British interests during the French and Indian Wars.

During the French and Indian Wars (1689-1763), which encompassed four distinct wars, English and Dutch settlers suffered repeated attacks by French and

Native American troops (Table 1.0). As a result thirty forts were built along the Hudson River from Albany to Lake George, including Fort Vroman [Vroman] (1689), Fort Saratoga (1702), Fort Clinton (1746), and Fort Hardy (1757).[4] The majority of the land in Saratoga was abandoned during King William's War (1689-1697).[5]

Table 1.0: French and Indian Wars (1687-1763)

Year	American Name	European Name	Treaty
1689 - 1697	King William's War	War of the Grand Alliance	Treaty of Ryswick (1697)
1702 - 1713	Queen Anne's War	War of the Spanish Succession	Treaty of Utrecht (1713)
1744 - 1748	King George's War	War of the Austrian Succession	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)
1754 - 1763	The French and Indian War	Seven Years' War	Treaty of Paris (1763)

Prelude to Revolution

By 1763, the French and Indian Wars had ended leaving Great Britain in control of land in North America. Although the border wars had ended, the battle between American colonist and Britain loomed. Having incurred substantial debts from years of war with France, the British Parliament raised taxes on their American colonies causing protest and upheaval. In addition, the British issued the Proclamation of 1763 halting all new settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. King George III presented the proclamation to Native American allies, calming fears that the colonists would drive them from their lands as they expanded westward. The American Revolution began in 1775 with skirmishes between British Regulars and Colonial Militia at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts.

OWNERSHIP AND USE OF SWORD SURRENDER SITE AND SETTING LANDSCAPE

Prior to the first wave of European settlement, the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape was largely forested, dominated by elm, birch, white fir, alder, dogwood, red willow, and chestnut trees. Because of its central location along the "Saratoga Trail" (U.S. Route 4) and its close proximity to the Hudson River, Mohawk and Mahican tribes used the area for hunting and fishing (Figure 1.0). .

Dramatic changes to the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape occurred after the arrival of Dutch and English colonists in the 1600s. In 1689, the "Old Divided Lands" section of the Saratoga Patent was divided into lots, not to be confused with the later Great Lotts [sic] laid out in 1750.[6] Lot No. 4, encompassing the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape, was drawn by Johannes Wendel who was the first to settle and clear the previously forested land. Within that same year in the midst of the French and Indian Wars, Bartel

Vroman built a blockhouse in the study area along the Hudson River. The fort was eventually vacated in 1690 after the Iroquois and English raided the area, killing sixty men, women, and children including Bartel Vroman. Colonel Romer's report of 1689 notes the abandonment of the fort and farms of Saratoga, and subsequently recommends the establishment a new fort.[7]

> …the farms, which only seven in number, as well as the fort which was built there in Leisler's time, have been entirely ruined by the last war; since which time they have never been thought of, and the settlers have never thought of returning thither; and, also, because the French claim this country as dependent on them, notwithstanding we have had possession of it a great many years. I think it would not be useless to have a small fort built there of palisades, with a small stone tower in the centre, to maintain possession, and encourage the settlers to build and take up their residence there again.[8]

Johannes Wendel died in 1691, bequeathing Lot No. 4 to his son Abraham. In 1702, Abraham sold Lot 4 to Col. Johannes Schuyler, grandson of Peter Philipsun Schuyler. In 1720, Johannes built a brick house approximately 330 feet east of the present Schuyler House. Although the house resided outside the current boundaries of the study area, the agricultural fields associated with the Schuyler estate were situated within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape. As described by Peter Kalm in his travels up the Hudson, the fields were likely enclosed by log fences (Figure 1.3):

> Between Albany and Saratoga, June 22, 1749. Log fences are a peculiar type of fence which we have not previously described. They are used everywhere along the Hudson River where there is an abundance of forest. The fence is built of long thick logs. All the logs in a section are the same length. The fence is usually 2 *alnar* [1 Forearm equals 60 cm or 2 feet] to 10 *kvarter* [1 Quarter, ¼ forearm or equals 15 cm or .5 feet] in height. Posts are not used, and the logs are joined at the ends as illustrated in the middle figure.
>
> Worm fences are the most practical, since posts obtained from wood grown here withstand rot only 4, 6, or, at the most, 8 years before they must be replaced. The fencing is exceedingly heavy, and posts or poles are under a great stress; thus they are readily upset by the heavy storms so common in this country. Experience has shown that fences of white oak and chestnut rarely last more than ten to twelve years. By that time the wood is so rotten it can only be used as fuel. A fence is built from any other wood nearly last more than six to eight years. If one considers that worm fences are crooked and require a greater quantity of material than if they were straight, that they must be replaced in a relatively short period of time and if one also considers the unbelievable quantity of wood burned night and day in every room in the house throughout the winter, one sees the punishment the forest is taking and wonders how it will look in thirty or fifty years.[9]

Johannes Schuyler later deeded the property to his sons Philip and John. Philip Johannes Schuyler took over the general operation of the estate, including the farms and mills. During King George's War (1744-1748), Philip Johannes Schuyler was killed while defending his family's home (Figure 1.4).[10] As a result, Philip John Schuyler, Philip Johannes Schuyler's nephew, inherited a portion of the Schuyler family estate, which included the house and adjoining fields.

Following the raids in1745, which destroyed the fort and village of Saratoga, a new fort named Fort Clinton, was built within the floodplains of the study area in the previous location of Bartel Vroman's blockhouse. In response to the numerous attacks by the French and Indians, Fort Clinton was dismantled and burned by the British in 1747.

The period after the French and Indian Wars was marked by the development of the Saratoga area. Philip John Schuyler led the way, constructing mills and stores. In ca. 1760, he constructed the Dutch Reformed Church on his land close to the corner of present-day Evans Road and U.S. Route 4.[11] This was the first known building to be constructed within the boundaries of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape prior to the Revolutionary War.

SWORD SURRENDER SITE AND SETTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, PRE-1777

While there is little documentation of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape before 1777, it can be assumed that the area was physically divided into two halves by the "Saratoga Trail," later known as the Road to Albany (US Route 4), and was comprised of woodland and fields. West of the road, the upland area was mostly forested with small open areas that produced crops and supported livestock. A small rudimentary road, later known as Evans Road, framed the northern boundary of the study area. East of the Road to Albany, the floodplain along the Hudson River was mostly wetland and enclosed agricultural land owned by Philip John Schuyler.

With exception to the Old Dutch Reformed Church (ca. 1760), located along the Road to Albany in the northern portion of the study area, and the ruins of Fort Clinton (ca. 1749), minimal development occurred within the boundaries of the study area prior to 1777.

ENDNOTES

[1] Susan F. Cooper, "The Hudson River and its Early Names," *The Magazine of American History*, v. 4, no. 6 (June 1880), 401-418. http://books.google.com/books?id=zyIDAAAAMAAJ.
[2] The Mahicans name is not to be confused with the Connecticut Mohegans, other appropriate spellings include: Mohican, Mahican, Mahiecan, Maykan, Muhheakunn, or Moheakun, Shirley W. Dunn, *The Mohicans and Their Land 1609-1730* (Fleischmann's: Purple Mountain Press. 1994).
[3] John Winnee et al., "Advertisement," Legal Notice of Saratoga Patent, *New-York Gazette*, March 25, 1765, Iss. 329, p. 4, accessed from Boston Public Library, NewsBank/Readex Database: America's Historical Newspapers, SQN: 10D376CD2FCF3648, http://bpl.org/electronic/newspaper.asp.
[4] Dates listed on New York State Historical Marker located on US Route 4 near the intersection of Schuyler Street.
[5] Arthur L. Perry, "Origins in Williamstown," (New York: Charles Scriber's Sons. 1894) http://books.google.com/books?id=g0EOAAAAIAAJ
[6] Christopher Stevens, et al, *Cultural Landscape Report and Archeological Assessment for Victory Woods* (Boston, MA, National Park Service: 2007)26.

[7] Horace Wilcox, "Report to the New York State Historic Trust: Schuylerville Forts." Office of State History, Report No. 34 (January 1968)
[8] Arthur L. Perry, "Origins in Williamstown," (New York: Charles Scriber's Sons. 1894). http://books.google.com/books?id=g0EOAAAAIAAJ
[9] Ester L. Larsen, "Peter Kalm's Observations on the Fences of North America", *Agricultural History*, Volume 21,Number 2 (April 1947) http://chla.library.cornell.edu/cgi/t/text/pageviewer-idx?c=chla;cc=chla;sid=39940e0e6117b763cae25708e4543043;q1=Pehr%20Kalm;rgn=full%20text;idno=5077685_98_003;view=image;seq=0011
[10] Stevens et al. *Cultural Landscape Report and Archeological Assessment for Victory Woods*, (National Park Service, Boston 2007).
[11] Stevens et al. Cultural Landscape Report and Archeological Assessment for Victory Woods, (National Park Service, Boston 2007).



Figure 1.0. Photograph of Artifacts found near the OSI parcel. Several artifacts have been found by local residents including lithic projectile points, clay pipes, and a musketball (Photograph by author courtesy of William Hartloff and Darlene Duggan collection, June 2008.)



Figure 1.1. "Map of Saratoga Patent and Margaret Livingston's and Bayard's Lots, Saratoga and Washington Counties, New York, 1849." Map drawn by Asa Fitch copied from John Bleecker's 1750 edition. Notations are shown in quotations by Fitch. For example *Old Divided Lands* **underneath is written** *"First Grand Division"***.**

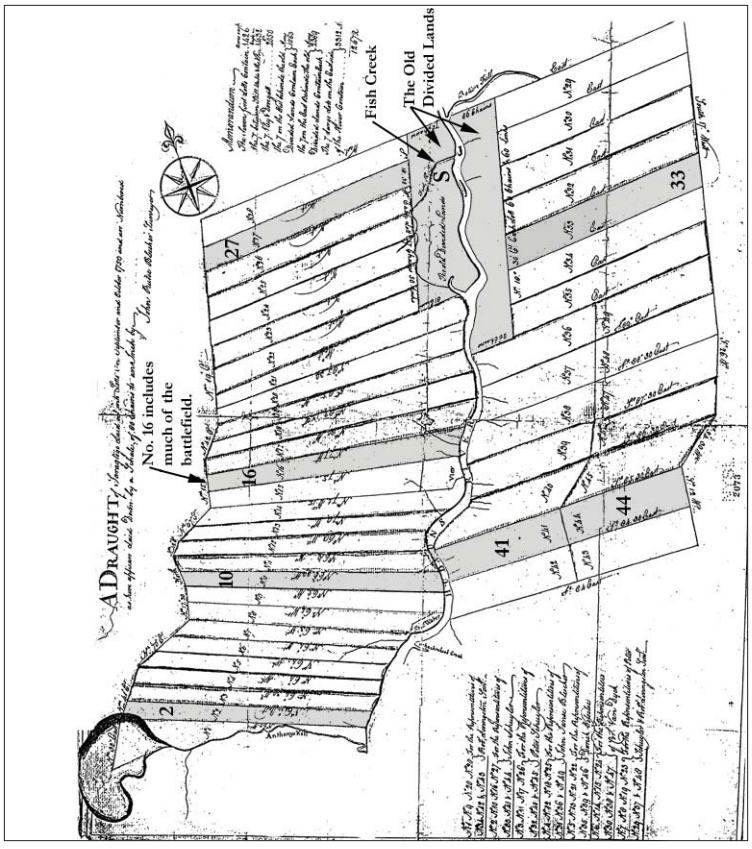


Figure 1.2. Plat map of Saratoga Patent by John R. Bleeker in 1750. The Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape is within the "Old Divided Lands," near Fish Creek (New York State Manuscript and Special Colections).

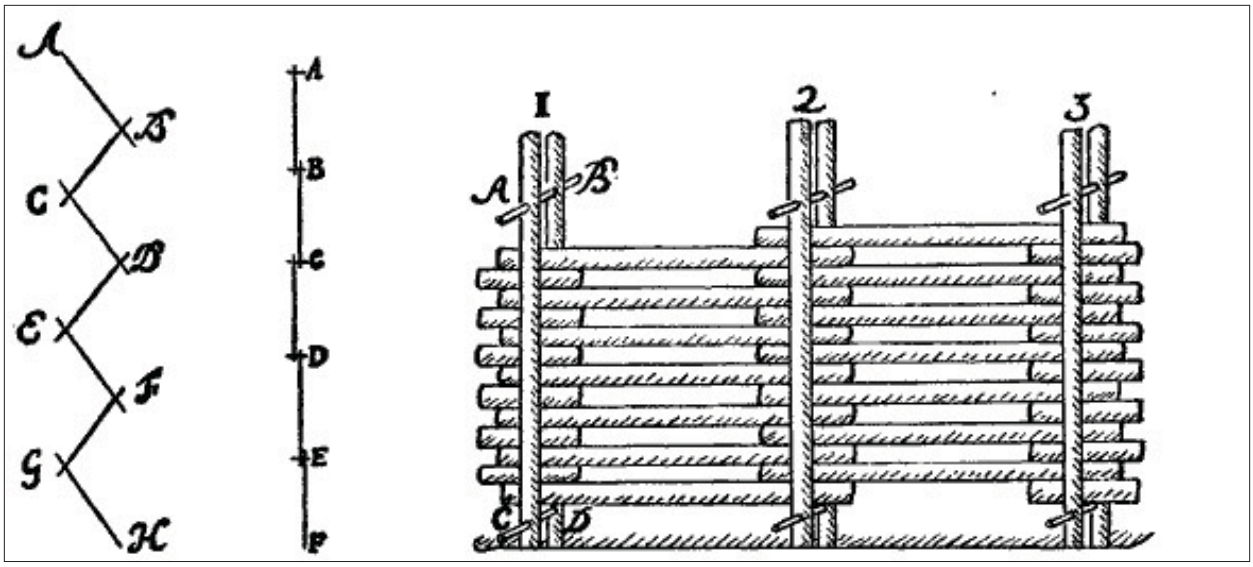


Figure 1.3. Fence types as described by Peter Kalm's travels up the Hudson, 1749. These examples are typical log fence constructed prior to 1777 along the Hudson River above Albany (Cornell CORE Historical Literature of Agriculture).

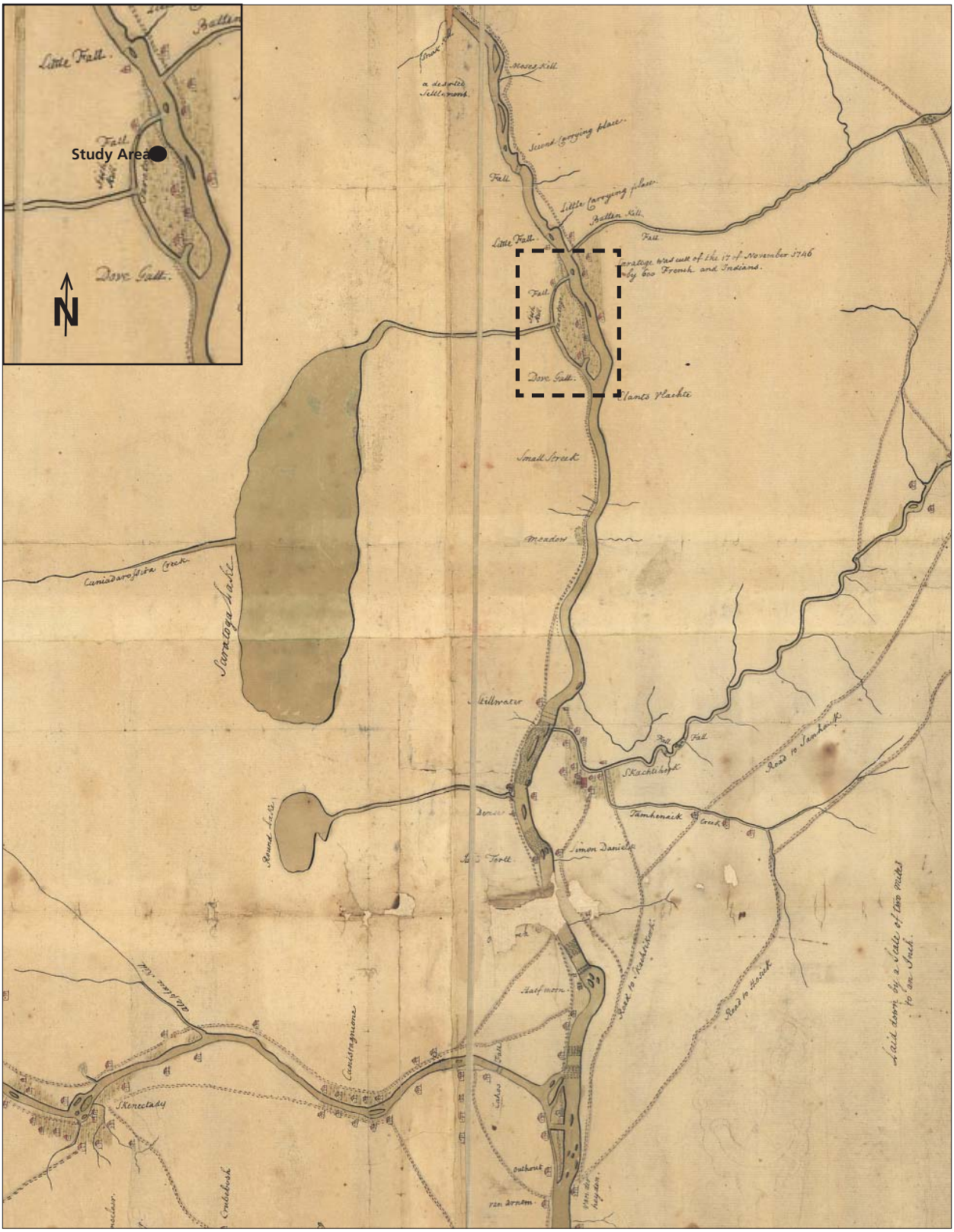


Figure 1.4. Map of the Northern parts of New York. Figure is sectioned from a larger map. This section shows the Hudson River from Albany to Fort Edward. Notations include landowners and village locations that were affected by the raids during King George's War (1744-1748)(Library of Congress, American Memory).

MARCH TO ALBANY AND GENERAL BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER (AUTUMN 1777)

The following section covers a brief, but significant time period in the history of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape. During the American Revolution, the site played a decisive role in the battles, siege, and surrender of Saratoga in 1777. The outcome of the war eventually led France to recognize the independence of the United States and provide critical military support. Information about the battles and subsequent retreat and surrender of the British is assembled from letters and accounts recorded during and shortly after the battle.

REGIONAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

In 1777, shortly after America's declaration of independence from England, King George III hoped to stifle the rebellion and return the Colonies to royal control. Having obtained control of New York City the previous year, British military plans were made to capture Albany and establish control of the Hudson River Corridor, severing New England from the rest of the colonies.

Under the direction of Major General Burgoyne, a concentric advance of three columns was conceived to meet in Albany, New York. General William Howe marched north from New York City, while General John Burgoyne marched south from Montreal and Colonel Barry St. Leger moved east through the Mohawk Valley. In March, Lord George Germain, Secretary of the Colonies (1775-1782) ordered the plan to isolate New England from the rest of the American Colonies. Lord Germain ordered 7,000 troops to support General Burgoyne for his southward expedition from Canada.

Despite early victories at Fort Ticonderoga, Hubbardton, and Fort Anne, the British soon found themselves at a distinct disadvantage. Because of Burgoyne's dependency on their long supply line, the British wasted valuable time as they were bound to the untamed terrain along the Road to Albany (U.S. Route 4) and the Hudson River-their only viable means of transportation. Thomas Anburey's *Travels Through the Interior Parts of America*, provides the following description of the obstacles faced by the British:

> A continuation of woods and creeks, interspersed with deep morasses; and to add to these natural impediments, the enemy had very industriously augmented them by felling immense trees, and various other modes, that it was with the utmost pains and fatigue we could work our way through them. Exclusive of these, the water grounds and marshes were so numerous, that we were under the necessity of constructing no less than forty bridges to pass them, and over one morass there was a bridge of near two miles in length.

The British delays gave the American forces sufficient time to re-organize and reinforce their army near Saratoga. Under a new commander, General Horatio Gates, the American army established positions along the Hudson River near Bemis Heights.

On September 19, 1777, the first of two battles at Saratoga was fought at Freeman's Farm. The British eventually won the battle, but suffered significant losses, eroding their confidence. Hoping for assistance from New York City, Burgoyne elected to hold his ground for the next sixteen days at Freeman's farm. On October 7, 1777, with supplies rapidly diminishing and no help coming from the south, Burgoyne organized a reconnaissance-in-force made up of 1,500 men with ten artillery pieces to test the American left flank. While Burgoyne did not intend to fight, but rather survey and re-supply by foraging for grain, his troops were met by a surprise attack by American forces at Barber's Farm. The second battle, referred to as the Battle of Bemis Heights, ended in an American victory with an undermanned and out maneuvered British army having to retreat to present day Schuylerville and Victory. [32]

Burgoyne and his troops took refuge in a fortified camp on the heights of Saratoga, later referred to as Victory Woods. Shortly thereafter, an American force of nearly 20,000 men surrounded the exhausted British army. Faced with such overwhelming numbers, Burgoyne surrendered on October 17, 1777. By the terms of the Convention of Saratoga, approximately 6,000 British troops marched out of their entrenchments "with the Honors of War" and stacked their weapons along the west bank of the Hudson River.

The American Victory at Saratoga was a major turning point in the war for independence. Besides boosting the American morale, the surrender of Burgoyne convinced France to enter into an alliance with the United States, resulting in naval, military, and financial assistance. It was the beginning of the end of the war for the British.

OWNERSHIP AND USE OF SWORD SURRENDER SITE AND SETTING LANDSCAPE

The Sword Surrender Site and Setting played an important role in the battles, siege, and surrender of Saratoga in 1777. Leading up to the Battle of Freeman's Farm on September 19, 1777, General John Burgoyne led an army through the study area via the Road to Albany and Hudson River. Both road and river were used to transport the army's vital supplies including food, baggage, and ammunition. Following the Battle of Bemis Heights on October 7, 1777, Burgoyne again passed through the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape along the Road to Albany as his army retreated northward to 'old' Saratoga (Schuylerville and Victory)(Figures 1.5-1.7).

While the study area's role as an avenue of approach and retreat was important to the outcome of the war, it is most noteworthy as the ceremonial location of General Burgoyne's formal surrender to General Gates. On October 17, 1777, the day of the surrender, General Gates had Burgoyne to dinner in a large tent within the study area, just north of the American Headquarters. After the British and German soldiers piled and grounded their arms in a field north of Fish Creek along the Hudson River, they formed into lines and marched to the point where Gates and his staff were waiting in the tent. As the prisoners marched past, Burgoyne ceremonially drew his sword and handed it to Gates (Figures 1.8-1.10).[33]

Accounts and Location of the Sword Surrender Ceremony

In the 1870s and 1930s, signs were placed in various locations along U.S. Route 4 indicating the site of the sword surrender ceremony. Realizing the inconsistencies in marker locations, Francis Wilshin in 1941 wrote a report entitled *Junior Historical Technician's Narrative Report for the Month of July, 1941*. Its focus was to definitively locate the site of Burgoyne's surrender through primary and secondary accounts. Mr. Wilshin, a young National Park Service historian, was transferred to Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park in March of 1942 before he was able to submit a complete study (Appendix D).

In 1949, Saratoga National Historical Park historian Charles Snell completed a report entitled *Site of the Sword Surrender Ceremony at Schuylerville*. His report concluded that Mr. Wilshin's report correctly placed the scene of the sword surrender ceremony "on the small hill just west of the present river road at the point where the road is intersected by the second road south of Fish Creek coming into it from the west." He also noted that the sign constructed by the New York State Trust in the 1930s, was incorrectly placed. [34]

The following accounts are extracted from Francis Wilshin's *Junior Historical Technician's Narrative Report for the Month of July, 1941*, highlighting the approximate location of the ceremony within the context of the study area. The detailed accounts are supported by a map with further detail provided in Appendix D and E (Figure 1.11).

Ebenezer Mattoon [Matton], a soldier under General Horatio Gates, recounted his observation during the ceremony (Figure 1.11):

> Just before the island we passed the river, and came to Gen. Gates marquee, situated on a level piece of ground, from 130 to 150 rods [2,145 feet to 2,475 feet] south of Schuyler's (Fish) creek. A little south and west of this there is a rising ground, on which our army was posted, in order to appear to the best advantage. A part of it was also advantageously drawn upon the east side of the river. About noon on the 17th, Gen. Burgoyne, with a number of his officers, rode up near the marquee, in front of which

> Gen. Gates was sitting, attending with many of his officers. The sides of the Marquee were rolled up, so that what transacted might be seen.[35]

The distance as described by Mattoon is equivalent to approximately a half mile. The direction of travel to the south upon rising ground suggests an increase in elevation which is confirmed by another account by Henry Hallowell:

> Burgoyne and his Generals Dined together with Gen. Gates on a small hill, there being [an] awning taken from vessels place[d] like a marquee.[36]

According to the journal Samuel F. Merrick, the ceremonial location was south of the Dutch Reformed Church:

> Oct. 17. A day never to be forgotten by the American States. About Eleven O'clock Gen. Burgoyne with a number of other officers rode out, escorted by sundry officers of the Continental Army and a little south of the church was met by Gen. Gates …[37]

In the work published in *The Sexagenary: on Reminiscences of the American Revolution*, author John Becker wrote:

> Near me there was an officer who was mounted and stationed a little higher up, and stood ready to receive the British troops. As they approached the lines of our camp, and were coming down the road to pass through them, our men were paraded, if I remember right, opposite the place where they were to enter, and the moment they stepped foot upon our line our drums and music struck up Yankee Doodle. At this moment the two generals came out of the marquee together. The American commander faced the road, and Burgoyne did the same, standing on his left. Not a word was said by either, and for some minutes, to the best of my recollection, they stood silently gazing on the scene before them.[38]

Given the primary and secondary accounts and multiple reports focused on the ceremony, it is presumed that the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) was the setting for the October 17, 1777 meeting that led to General John Burgoyne's formal surrender to General Horatio Gates.

SWORD SURRENDER SITE AND SETTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, 1777

During the Battles of Saratoga in 1777, the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape served as an avenue of approach and retreat and later as the formal ceremonial location of General Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates. Physical changes to the study area during this time period were minimal, but historic military maps show the study area physically divided by the ridgeline and Road to Albany. The Upland Area was a mosaic of fields and forest, yet cleared to an extant permitting the observation of the sword surrender ceremony from a distance. The Floodplain Area consisted of agricultural lands and according to Catherine Schuyler, daughter of Colonel Schuyler, were very prosperous leading up to the autumn battles:

> Those who in winter engaged at the sawmills, were in the summer equally engaged in the large and productive fishery… Flax was raised and dressed, and finally spun and

> made into linen there… The grounds extended to the brink of the flats extending for three miles along the Hudson, whose overflow had fertilized it beyond the memory of man. Here were the historic fields of grain that enriched the settlement.[39]

Thomas Anburey wrote the following scene of Saratoga as the British rested on their way to Albany:

> Upon our arrival at Saratoga, three companies of our regiment, one of which was that I belong to, were posted in a small redoubt, close to the creek, …This post was a small square redoubt, constructed with logs breast high, and the only shelter afforded to the troops was from those angles which faced the enemy, as the others were so exposed, that we had several men killed and wounded in the redoubt by the rifle men who where posted in trees.[40]

A rudimentary road, later known as Evans Road, ran parallel to Fish Creek. Besides a saw mill that existed outside the study boundary, the Old Dutch Reformed Church (ca. 1760) and Fort Clinton Ruins (ca. 1749) were the only features found in the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape.

ENDNOTES

[32] Lisa Oudemool, et al, *Cultural Landscape Report: Saratoga Battlefield, Saratoga National Historical Park* (Boston, MA: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2002) 35.
[33] Hoffman Nickerson, *The Turning Point of the Revolution, Volume II* (Port Washington, N.Y. Kennikat Press, Inc., 1928) 400; quoted in Christopher Stevens, *Cultural Landscape Report and Archeological Sensitivity Assessment for Victory Woods* (Boston, MA: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2007) 49-57.
[34] Charles Snell, *Site of the Sword Surrender Ceremony at Schuylerville*, SARA CRBIB # 010493
[35] 130 to 150 rods is equivalent: 2,145 feet (0.40 miles) to 2,475 feet (.046 miles). Gen. Ebenezer Mattoon published letters in the Saratoga Sentinel on 10 November 1835 on his account of that day. Stone, W. L., *The Campaign of Lieut. Col. Barry St. Leger*, Albany 1877), 378-380.
[36] A Narrative of Henry Hallowell, of Lynn, Respecting the Revolution in 1775 pp.166-67.
[37] Journal of Samuel F. Merrick. M.D, The history of Wilbraham Massachusetts by Chauncey E. Peck, 1913. pp. 137-138
[38] Munsell ed., *The Sexagenary: Revolutionary Reminiscences* (Albany, Munsell: 1866) 119. http://www.archive.org/details/sexagenaryorremi00beckiala
[39] Ibid.
[40] Thomas Auburey, *Travels Through the Interior Parts of America*, *Vol. II* (London: William Lane, 1789) 11

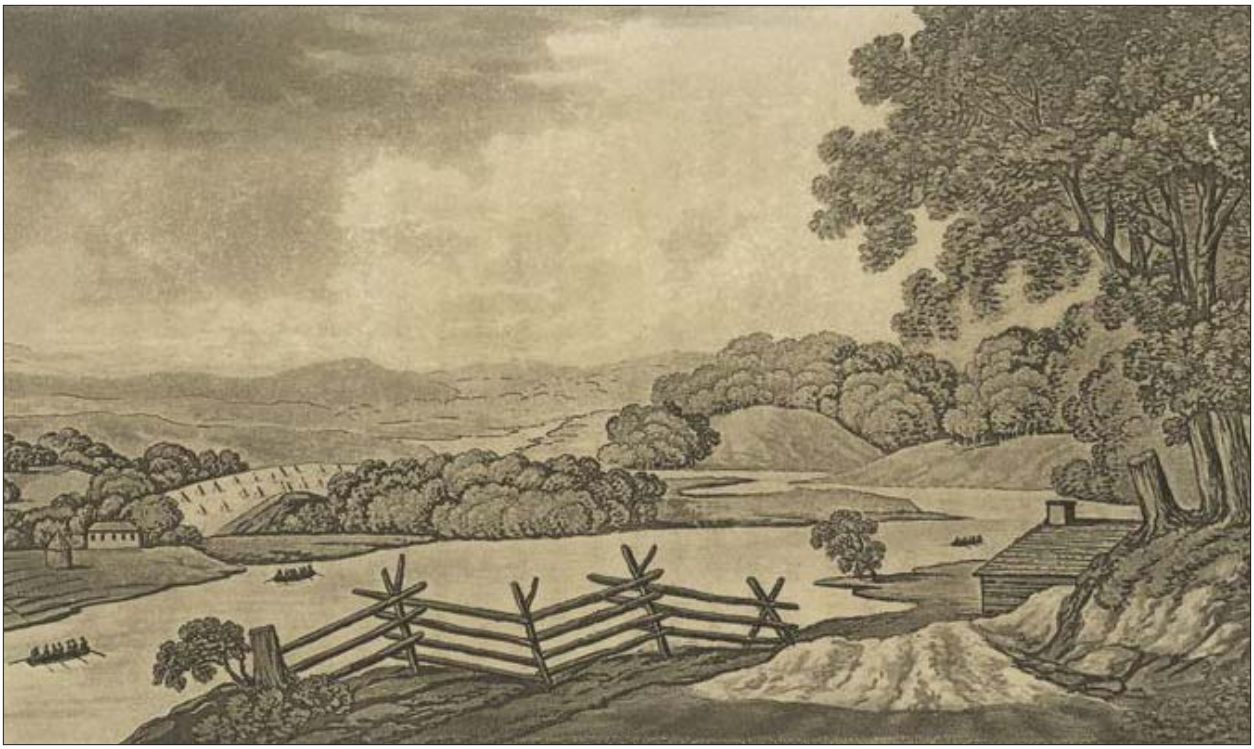


Figure 1.5. "View of Gen. Burgoyne's Encampment at Saratoga at the Time of his Surrender to the Americans." View looking west across Hudson River. Worm fence in foreground and log cabin. Hay is being harvested in the background near Schuyler's house. The study area is to the left (John Lambert, 1810).

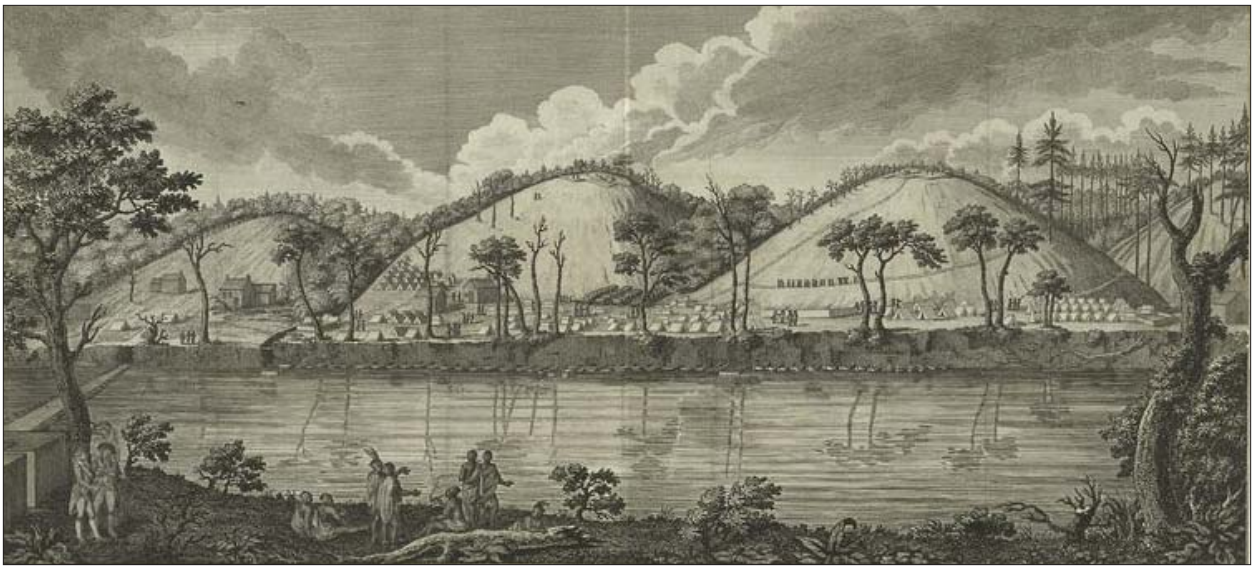


Figure 1.6. "The left bank of the Hudson River three miles above Still Water , upon which the army under the command of Lieutenant General Burgoyne took post on Sept. 20, 1777." View looking west across the Hudson River. Cottages are near the banks of the river and the land is cleared. A pontoon bridge is to the left and canoes are lining the banks. This view is just south of the study area (William Lane, London 1789).



Figure 1.7. "PLAN of the POSITIONS which the ARMY under Lt. GENL BURGOYNE took at SARATOGA, on the 10th of September 1777, and in which remained till THE CONVENTION was signed." The Old Dutch Reformed Church is shown along the Road to Albany and fields along the Hudson River floodplains. The Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) is within the red rectangle (William Faden, 1780).



Figure 1.8. "John Trumbull's painting Surrender at Saratoga c. 1817-1822." The confluence of Fish Creek and the North River, where the British left their arms, is shown in the distance, troops are shown crossing the creek and the meadows. The study for this painting was completed within the study area in 1792. General Gates is in blue and General Burgoyne in red (United States Capitol Rotunda. Commissioned 1817; purchased 1822; placed 1826).

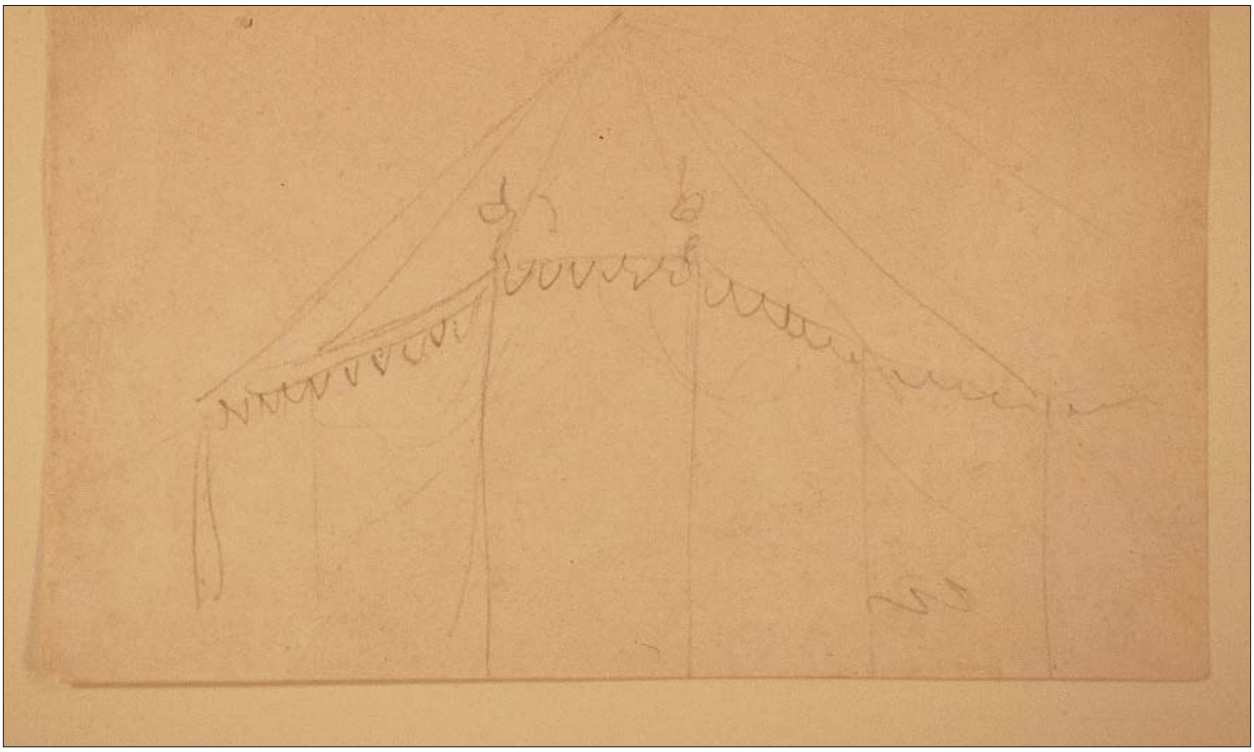


Figure 1.9. "John Trumbull's sketch of Marquee for his painting Surrender at Saratoga." A quick sketch of the tent that would prominently figure in Trumbull's finished version of the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, New York (Fordham University Collection).



Figure 1.10. "John Trumbull Sketch for Surrender at Saratoga 1791." Sepia wash on cardboard. Inscribed in ink on back: "Saratoga- seen from the rising ground nigh the Church, on which was Gen. Gates' Marquee. - Sept. 28th 1791 J Trumbull." Lower figure digitally enhanced to distinguish the Old Dutch Reformed Church (Left of tree), Road to Albany (Right of church), Hudson River (right), and Green Mountains of Vermont (Along horizon) (Fordham University).

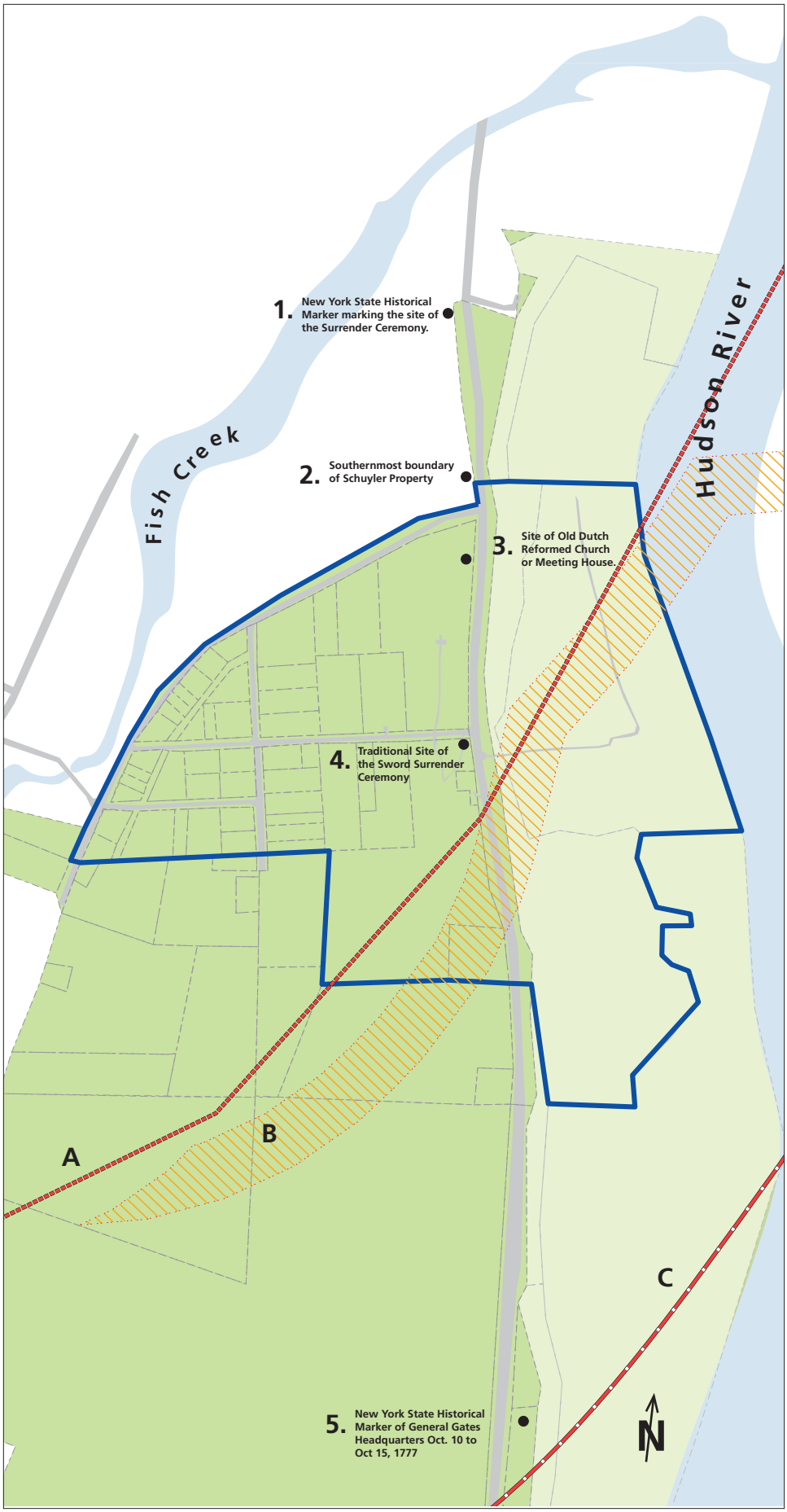


Figure 1.11. Distances according to Primary and Secondary Accounts related to the Sword Surrender Site. On September 28th, 1949 Park Historian Charles Snell measured the distance from the bridge over Fish Creek of five locations relevant to Burgoyne's surrender. He accounted the following as marked on the map:

1). From the bridge across the Fish Creek to the present New York State Historical Marker, supposedly marking the site of the sword surrender ceremony, is .18 of a mile. (950 feet)

2). From the bridge across the Fish Creek to the southernmost boundary of the Schuyler Property is .36 of a mile (1900 feet)

3). From the bridge across the Fish Creek to the site of the Old Dutch Reformed Church or Meeting House is .38 of a mile (2050 feet)

4). From the bridge across the Fish Creek to the old Traditional Site of the Sword Surrender Ceremony is .65 of a mile (3350 feet).

5). From the bridge across the Fish Creek to the site now marked by a New York State Historical Marker as General Gates Headquarters from Oct. 10 to Oct. 15, 1777 is 1.36 miles (7180 feet)

A). Benson Lossing, "The place where Gates and Bugoyne had their first interview is about half way between Fish Creek and Gates Headquarters."

B). Ebenezer Matton, "Gen. Gates, marquee was situated on a level piece of ground, from 130 to 150 rods south of Schuyler's Creek (2,145 tp 2475 feet south of Fish Creek)"

C). General Hoyt, "The right of Gate's camp was about a mile south of Fish Creek"

FISHKILL (FISH CREEK)

HUDSON RIVER

OLD DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH (c. 1760) SEE NOTES

MILL (c.1756)

SWORD SURRENDER CEREMONY (APPROXIMATE LOCATION)

FORT CLINTON RUINS (c. 1749) SEE NOTES

OPEN SPACE INSTITUTE PROPERTY

WETLANDS

STREAM

ROAD TO ALBANY

Name (Year)	Primary and Secondary Accounts for the Location of Sword Surrender Site.
Journal of Ralph Cross (1777)	"Oct. 13, Marched from Behams Heights to Sarratoga ½ miles short of the Meeting House & Encamped and one mile from Enemies Lines..." *The Historical Magazine*. Vol. II Second Series Morrisania, N.Y., H.B. Dawson, 1870. p.8
Journal of Samuel F. Merrick (1777)	"Oct. 17. A day never to be forgotten by the American States. About eleven oclock Gen. Burgoine with a number of other officers rode out, escorted by sundry officers of the Continential Army and a little south of the church was met by Gen. Gates..." Chauncey E. Peck, *The History of Wilbraham Massachusetts*, 1913. p.137-138
Narrative of Henry Hallowell (1777)	"But Burgoyne and his generals Din'd together with gen. Gates on a small hill, There being awning taken from vessels placed some like a marquee." Howard Sanderson, *Lynn in the Revolution*, 1909. p. 148
Visit of Gen. Epapharas Hoyt (1825)	"The right of Gate's camp was about a mile south of Fish Creek." William Stone, *Visits to the Saratoga Battlegrounds*. 1895 p. 203-204
Letter of Ebenezer Matton (1835)	"Gen. Gates, marquee, situated on a level piece of ground, from 130 to 150 rods south of Schuyler's creek." William Stone, *The Campaign of Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne*. 1877. p. 378-380
Benson Lossing (1848)	"The place where Gates and Burgoyne had their first interview is about half way between Fish Creek and Gates headquaters." Benson Lossing, *The Pictorial Field-book of the Revoultion*. 1851. p. 93
Gen. Edward F. Bullard (1876)	"As near as we are now able to locate the head quarters of Gen. Gates they were near the spring on the west side of the turnpike about half a mile south of Fish Creek." *An address: History of Saratoga and the Burgoyne Campaign of 1777.* given July 4, 1876.
Visit of J. Watts de Peyster (1880)	"Burgoyne delivered his sword to Gates on a little level spot overlooking the river road about a mile south of Schuylerville." William Stone, *Visits to the Saratoga Battlegrounds*. 1895 p. 262

Cultural Landscape Inventory for Sword Surrender Site and Setting

Town of Saratoga, New York

Period Plan 1777

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Battle Maps and Charts of the American Revolution by Henry B. Carrington, 1881
2. Map of the estate of Philip Schuyler, Van Alen map, 1837
3. Trumbull sketch, 1793
4. View of Gen. Burgoyne's Encampment at Saratoga, Lambert 1810.
5. Faden map, 1780

DRAWN BY

Michael Bricknell, GIS 9.2, AutoCad 2002, Adobe InDesign CS3, (2008)

LEGEND

- Water
- Farmland
- Grassland
- Building
- Ruin
- Road
- Stream
- Pond
- Vegetation
- Wetland
- Topographic contour (5 feet)
- Boundaries: Black long dash (parcels); Red dash (OSI 2006); Blue solid (study area)

NOTES

1. All features are shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Location of Old Dutch Reformed Church and fort ruins are approximate based on Brandow maps.
3.See Appendix D for additional primary and secondary accounts of the ceremony.
4. Refer to Figure 1.11 for approximate location of Sword Surrender ceremony.
5. Mill is from Figure 1.7
6. Forest patterns are based on military maps.
7. Road to Albany based on Figure 1.7

200 100 0 200 400 Feet

Drawing 1.0

POST BRITISH SURRENDER AT SARATOGA AND THE RURAL ECONOMY (1778-1877)

The post-Revolutionary War period within the Upper Hudson River Valley region was marked by substantial improvements in agricultural production, transportation systems, and industry. While the development of the Champlain Canal, Whitehall Turnpike, brought prosperity to the Saratoga area, it also led to the transformation of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape.

REGIONAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

In the years after the American Revolution, the Upper Hudson Valley region flourished. Largely attributed to its close proximity to Albany, the Saratoga area experienced population growth and increased agricultural production between 1790 and 1810, resulting in the formation of Saratoga County in 1791(Figure 1.12). Throughout the region, land was extensively cleared and cultivated. Most farms were small family operations, averaging between 100 to 200 acres. Crops grown in the area were mostly oats, Indian corn, rye and wheat.

Transportation changes also played a major role in the evolution of the regional landscape. In response to the ineffectiveness and poor quality of the road systems, the Waterford and Whitehall Turnpike was incorporated in 1813.[50] Shortly thereafter, the Whitehall Turnpike was built linking Whitehall, New York with Waterford, New York. Constructed of logs or planks, the new turnpike followed along the same corridor established by the Road to Albany.

Besides the establishment of turnpikes, another nineteenth century transportation system that influenced development of the Upper Hudson River Valley region was canals. As an advocate of inland navigation, Philip Schuyler was influential in the formation of the Northern Inland Lock Navigation Company in 1792. By 1794, an official survey was created by the Northern Inland Lock Navigation Company of the Hudson River north of Albany and west along the Mohawk River.[51] However, it was not until 1817 that construction began on the Champlain Canal. It was completed in 1823 (1.13-1.14). The canal commissioner described the canal as:

> The water in the canal is not to be less than thirty feet wide at the surface, twenty feet at the bottom and three feet deep, and the locks to be seventy-five feet long and ten feet wide in the clear… The towing-path was to be ten feet wide, except in deep cuttings where it was to be twelve feet wide, and it was to be at an elevation of not less than two or more than five feet above the water-surface. More than half of the land required for the canal between Whitehall and Fort Edward was voluntarily ceded to the State.[52]

Further population growth and industrial development occurred as a result of the Whitehall Turnpike and Champlain Canal. In 1820 Saratoga County had a population of 32,053. It later increased to 40,533 by 1840. [53] As a tribute to the influential and prominent late Philip Schuyler, the community of Saratoga was renamed Schuylerville in 1820. In 1828, Philip Schulyer's grandson, Philip Schuyler II, built the Horicon Mill (located on Fish Creek in the Village of Victory) for the manufacturing of cotton goods. Soon after, the Saratoga Water Power Company, later known as the Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Company, constructed a three-story mill near the Horicon Mill in 1846. The company brought with it an influx of employees and services, resulting in the incorporation of the Village of Victory in 1849.[54] Eventually, the highly productive Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Company expanded their operations and bought the Horicon Mill. According to *Flake's Bulletin*:

> One of the largest cotton mills in New York State is located at Schuylerville, Saratoga County. They furnish employment for 550 hands, male and female, run 531 looms, 24,000 spindles, consume 2000 bales of cotton per year, turn out 5,980,400 yards of manufactured material per year, and pay $104,000 per year in wages.[55]

Between 1861 and 1865, progress within the Upper Hudson River Valley region was halted with the outbreak of the American Civil War. Although battles were never fought within the region, almost every individual was affected in some way. Women assumed larger responsibilities in the workplace as many men were absent in the armies, and children often found themselves growing up without their parents or siblings.

By the end of the nineteenth century, the Upper Hudson River Valley region, specifically the Saratoga area, hardly resembled the 1777 landscape.

OWNERSHIP AND USE OF SWORD SURRENDER SITE AND SETTING LANDSCAPE

With exception to the construction of the Whitehall Turnpike in 1813 and removal of the Old Dutch Reformed Church in 1822, development within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape was slow until after the construction of the Champlain Canal in 1823. Once the canal was opened, industrial and residential structures began to appear on Fish Creek, along the western boundary of the study area.

Following the Financial Panic of 1837, likened to the Great Depression of the 1930s, additional growth occurred within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape. In 1837, Philip Schuyler II was forced to sell the majority of his real estate, which included the lands encompassing the study area. On April 28 of that year he conveyed his holdings to Jacob T.B. Van Vechten. This prompted the map drawn by surveyor Harmon Van Alen. The map defined those holdings

which included the Sword Surrender landscape as Lot No. 4(Figure 1.15). Advertisements were later placed in local newspapers as described below:[56]

> TO FARMERS. To lease upon shares, the HOMESTEAD FARM, occupied by Philip Schuyler, in the town and county of Saratoga. None need apply but those who are good Farmers, and can produce good recommendations. Also to Lease, a Blacksmith's shop, and a good stand for a Tavern, in Schuyler-ville, and a number of improved Farms for sale, if applied for soon. Enquire of PHILIP SCHUYLER, on the premises Saratoga, Dec. 4th 1823.[57]

The property was eventually purchased by Teunis Van Vechten and later Thomas Smith. By 1865, the original boundary of Lot No. 4 was subdivided into several smaller lots and the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) remained in five and three-fourths acres of land. As shown in a canal survey completed in 1866, the owner of the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) was John Conners. Neighboring Conners land to the north was Michael Gannon, to the east Hiram Cramer, to the south Robert Losee, and to the west Barney and Oliver Hughes (Figure 1.16). According to the Agricultural Census for 1866, Conners improved six acres of land and cultivated three acres of potatoes.

By the late nineteenth century, the once heavily forested Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape was substantially cleared of vegetation. Manufacturing and commerce in the Village of Victory spurred the development of residential subdivisions and roads, and more lands were transferred into agricultural use. The 1866 Beers Atlas map of the Village of Victory shows local roads and buildings of the time and the subsequent development within the study area (Figure 1.17).[58]

SWORD SURRENDER SITE AND SETTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, 1877

Similar to the developments seen throughout the region, the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape underwent dramatic changes between 1778 and 1877. By 1877, the majority of forest within the study area was cleared and the growth from the Village of Victory steadily transformed, a once rural landscape, into a residential subdivision. Roads branched out from the Whitehall Turnpike and the Champlain Canal ran directly through the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape. The majority of the study area was no longer owned by the Schuyler family. Within the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel), a house owned by John H. Chubb and a Revolutionary War commemorative marker existed within the landscape. The Old Dutch Reform Church no longer existed and the Floodplain Area remained under cultivation. Although residential development started to negatively impact viewshed areas, uninterrupted views of the Hudson River and surrounding countryside could still be observed from within the study area.

ENDNOTES

[50] Act of incorporation of the Waterford and Whitehall Turnpike Company. An act to establish a turnpike road from the village of Waterford through the town of Whitehall to Westhaven [with amendments of 1810 and 1814 New York (State) Laws, statutes, etc.
[51] NYSM Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, Surveys of 1792, Facsimile Ed. 1992
[52] Ibid.
[53] Nathanial B. Sylvester, *History of Saratoga County, New York* (reprint-Heart of the Lakes Publishing, Interlaken, NY, 1979) 131.
[54] New York State Department of Transportation, Cultural Resource Study
[55] General Summary, "Flake's Bulletin" 12/03/1870 Vol. IX Iss 81 pg. 8
[56] Van Alen Map of 1837 showing the holdings of the Schuyler family Within Lot No. 4 is the surrender site located south of the Old Dutch Reformed Church site along the Whitehall Turnpike.
[57] Saratoga Sentinel, "Advertisement" 12/16/1823 Vol V. Iss. 31 p. 3
[58] New Topographical Atlas of Saratoga County, New York, from Actual Surveys by S. N. & D. G. Beers and assistants, was published by Stone & Stewart, Philadelphia, in 1866



Figure 1.12. Map of the State of New York Showing the Boundaries of Counties, 1802. Saratoga County was founded in 1791. The boundary shown is marked by natural features-the Hudson River to the east and the Sacondaga River to the north. Sarahtoga [sic] township is to the right of Saratoga Lake near the center of the map (Library of Congress, American Memory).

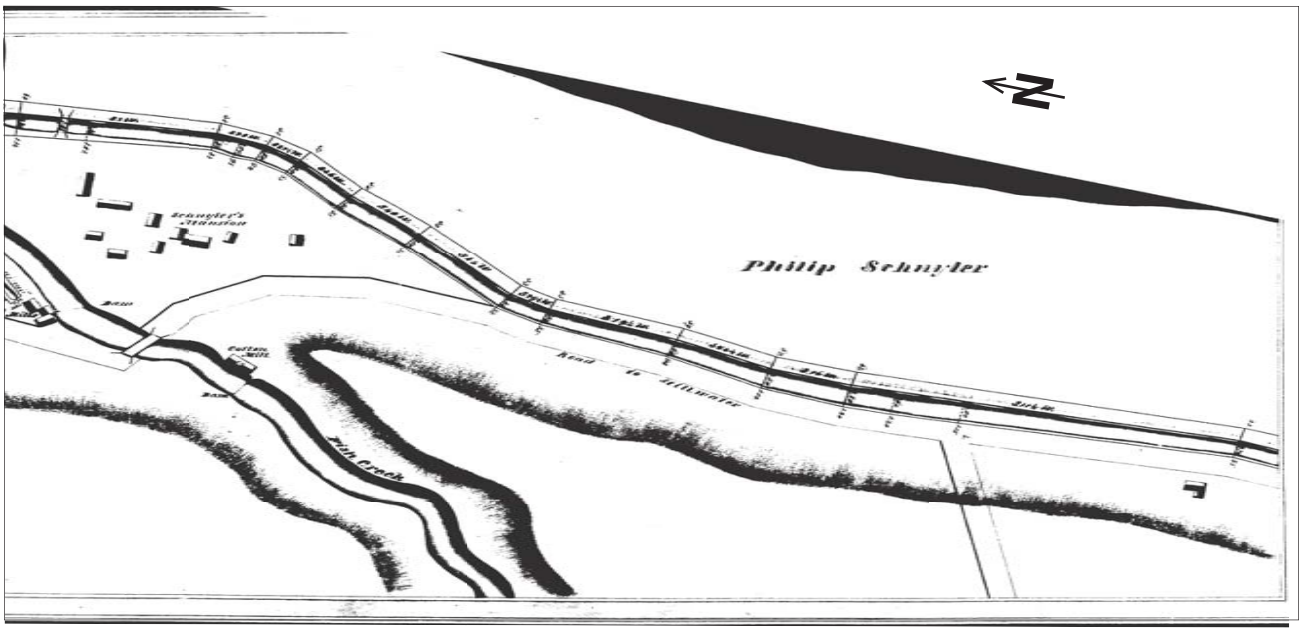


Figure 1.13. Champlain Canal Survey, c.1820-1830. Canal Survey showing Road to Stillwater along the canal. A road branches off of the Road to Stillwater and a structure is shown to the right. The ridgeline of the Upland Area is shown. Philip Schuyler has ownership of the Floodplain Area with the Hudson River shown at the top of the figure (New York State Archives).

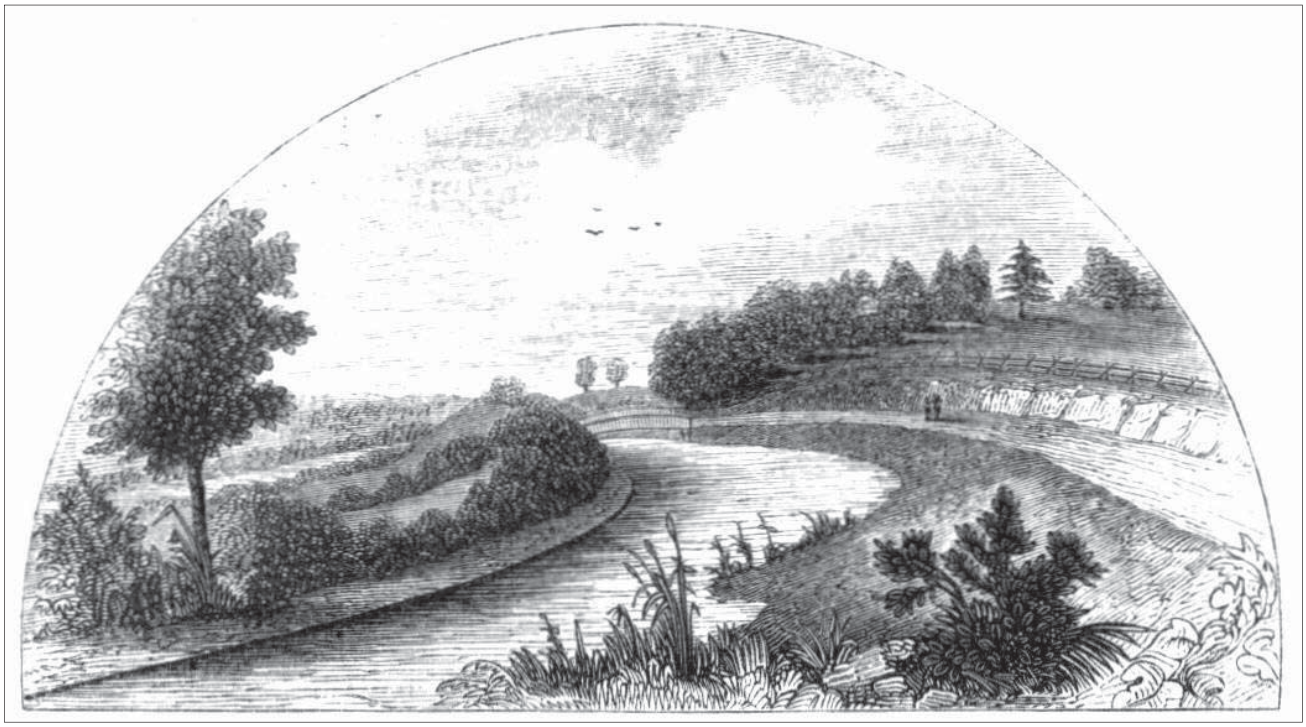


Figure 1.14. Benson Lossing's view taken from turnpike and Champlain Canal looking south, 1850 (From Benson J. Lossing's Pictorial Fieldbook of the Revolution Vol I, 1851)

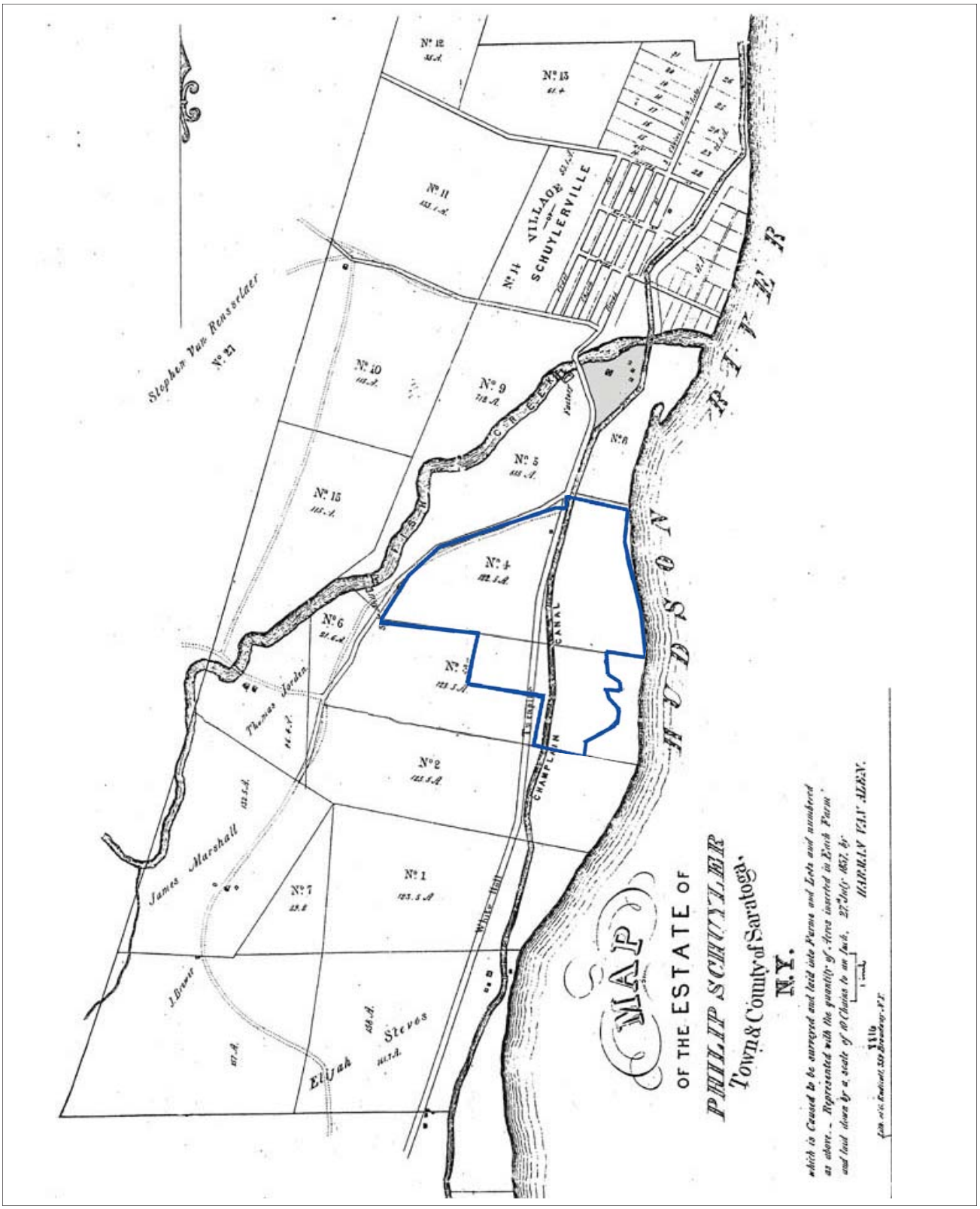


Figure 1.15. Map of the Estate of Philip Schuyler, 1837. The Village of Schuylerville is shown to the north. The estate of Philip Schuyler was divided into several lots with acreage marked. Lot No. 4 includes the majority of the study area (SARA).

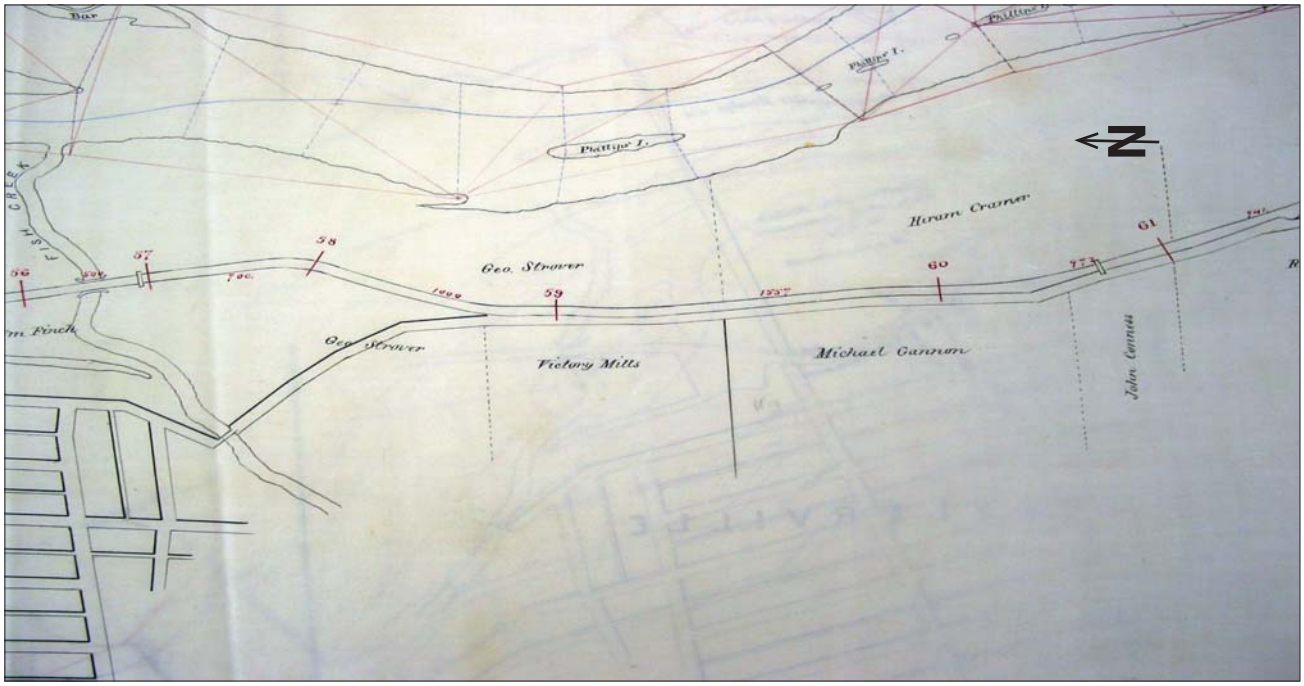


Figure 1.16. Champlain Canal Survey, Sheet #3, 1866. Canal Survey showing landowners and boundaries during 1866. The bridge over the Champlain Canal is to the right and the Hudson River is at the top of the figure. The turnpike follows the canal and crosses Fish Creek to the left. The property of John Conners is the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) and Hiram Cramer is the Floodplain Area (New York State Archives).

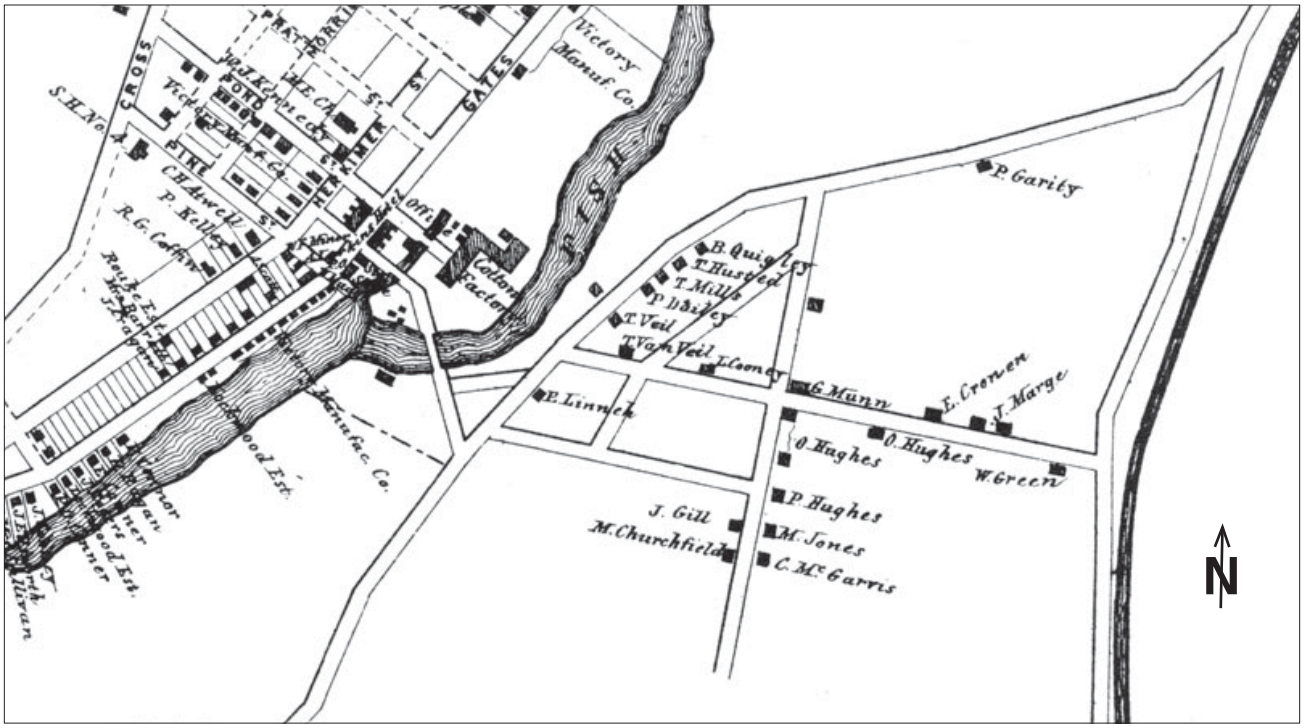
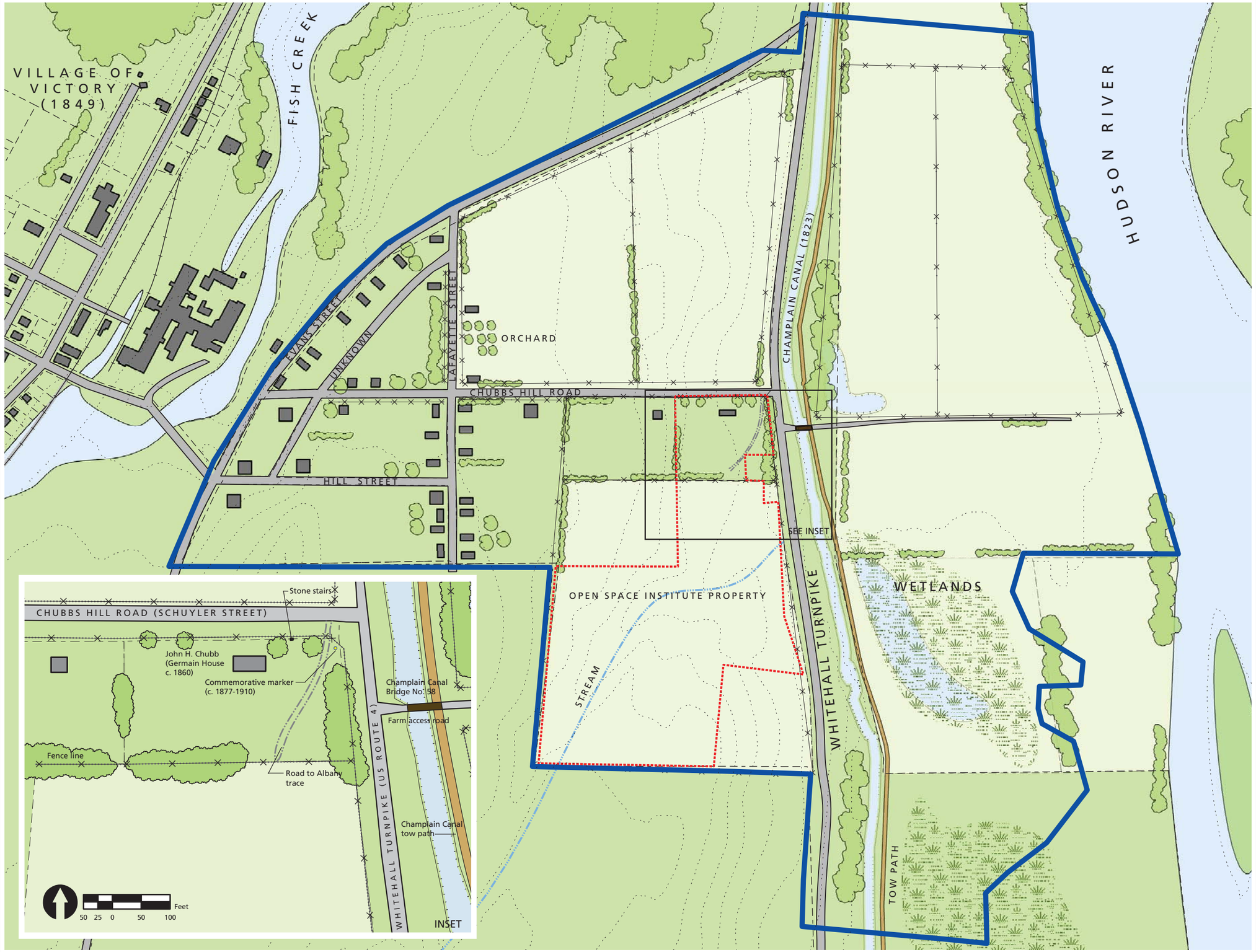


Figure 1.17. Beers Atlas of Victory, 1866. Map showing Victory Mills and Village Extension. The Champlain Canal is to the far right and names are associated with houses. Shown near the road on the right side of the map, is the property with the name W. Green, who lived on the OSI parcel c. 1863 (Appendix B) (New Topographical Atlas of Saratoga Co., New York, 1866).

Cultural Landscape Inventory for Sword Surrender Site and Setting

Town of Saratoga, New York

Period Plan 1877



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Birdseye View of Schuylerville, 1880
2. Birdseye View of Victory Mills, 1880
3. Beers Atlas Saratoga County, 1866
4. Champlain Canal Survey, 1866

DRAWN BY

Michael Bricknell, GIS 9.2, AutoCad 2002, Adobe InDesign CS3, (2008)

LEGEND

- Water
- Farmland
- Grassland
- Building
- Railroad
- Road
- Fence line
- Stream
- Pond
- Vegetation
- Wetland
- Topographic contour (5 feet)
- Boundaries: Red dash (OSI 2006) Blue solid (Study Area)

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.

200 100 0 200 400 Feet

Drawing 1.1

RURAL ECONOMY TO PRE-WORLD WAR II (1877-1938)

The mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were marked by significant development in industry, agriculture, and transportation; the disappearance of many Revolutionary War sites; and a renewed interest in patriotism and nationalistic feelings. Collectively, these actions directly impacted the Upper Hudson River Valley region and Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape.

REGIONAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

During the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Upper Hudson River Valley region was in the midst of an industrial expansion, marked by improvements in the industrial processes, growth of urban areas, and transportation systems. As industries and factories grew in urban areas, more people moved from farms to cities. Despite a decline in the farming sector, agricultural production in the Upper Hudson River region grew to support the rising population in the 1880s. The completion of the Fitchburg Railroad in 1882 and the Hudson Valley Railway in 1899 provided the means of transportation for the many products grown or manufactured in the area (Figures 1.18 and 1.19).

Throughout World War I, agricultural production in the Upper Hudson River Valley region thrived as international markets relied on domestic imports. Farmers expanded their operations, enlarged fields and purchased additional machinery. However, after the 1918 armistice, international demand for agriculture decreased and many farmers were left with surpluses in produce and unable to pay for equipment. For example, beginning in 1880, the number of farms in Saratoga County was recorded at 4,471 with 461,446 acres and by 1930 only 2,417 farms with a total of 259,324 acres existed (Table 1.1).[70]

Table 1.1: Agricultural Census (1880-1930)

Year	Farms in Saratoga County
1880	4,471
1890	3,986
1900	3,805
1910	3,611
1920	N/A
1930	2,417

Industry also faced turbulent times following the war. The Village of Victory and Schuylerville had seen their most prosperous times by 1925. By 1928, the Victory Mills Branch of the American Manufacturing Company relocated to the southern United States was inexpensive and raw materials were readily available. As a result, the Village of Victory and Schuylerville were hit hard financially.[71]

Improvements to the transportation systems in the early twentieth century had both positive and negative implications within the region. Between 1905 and 1918, a new barge canal system was constructed to accommodate larger vessels. The New York State Barge Canal, as it was later referred to, followed the river channel and was equipped with large scale dams and locks (Figures 1.20-1.22). The smaller Champlain Canal eventually was abandoned. While this new canal system benefited most communities within the region, Schuylerville isolated itself by electing against a docking station, this later proving to be a detriment to the community. [72]

In response to the poor conditions of roadways and proliferation of automobiles, the Federal-Aid Highway acts of the 1920s and 1930s provided funding for road improvements and created measures that led to the designation of the Whitehall Turnpike as U.S. Route 4 by 1934. [73]

Parallel to the industrial, agricultural, and transportation related developments seen throughout the Upper Hudson River Valley region, the period between 1877 and 1938 also witnessed the rise of the Saratoga battlefield commemoration movement. By the mid-nineteenth century, the historic fabric associated with the Revolutionary War was quickly disappearing within the Upper Hudson River Valley. In 1856, the Saratoga Monument Association became the first organization established to recognize and memorialize landmarks associated with the American Revolution. Although the groups' focus was not on preservation, they were instrumental in securing land and funding for the Saratoga Monument, a 155-foot obelisk erected to memorialize the Saratoga campaign of 1777.[74] Completed in 1877, the monument was located on a 2.8-acre parcel in the Village of Victory.

In 1880, Ellen Hardin Walworth proposed marking historically important sites on the battlefield with plaques and small monuments. Shortly thereafter, the Saratoga Monument Association Committee was established and began erecting tablets and monuments throughout the battlefield. Between 1888 and 1938, other organizations, including New York State, added several other markers within the battlefield and throughout the region.[75]

The combined efforts of the patriotic societies and organizations during this period, ultimately led to the Saratoga Battlefield becoming a New York State Historic Park in 1927.[76]

OWNERSHIP AND USE OF SWORD SURRENDER SITE AND SETTING LANDSCAPE

Increased economic and agricultural development in the late 1880s stimulated the local economy, resulting in growth and the construction of additional transportation systems within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape (Figures 1.23-1.24).

By the end of the nineteenth century, the success of manufacturing and commerce within the Village of victory and Schuylerville resulted in increased residential development in the Upland Area and the introduction of the Hudson Valley Electric Railroad. The railway ran parallel to the Whitehall Turnpike and consisted of a one car trolley powered by an overhead electrical wire.

In 1880, John H. Chubb had purchased the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) lot from John Conners and subsequently divided it into two parcels. While Chubb retained the majority of the property, including the house, he sold the remaining portion to Emma Woodcock in 1883. Although the date of construction is unknown, Emma had a house built on the parcel in the 1880s. Following the death of John H. Chubb in 1896, his wife sold the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) lot to George Hathaway. George Hathaway later sold the parcel to Polie E. Germain in 1921(Figures 1.25-1.27) (refer to Appendix B for deeds).

As part of the commemoration of Saratoga's Revolutionary War sites, a cast iron marker was installed between 1877 and 1910. Located at the intersection of Schuyler Street and U. S. Route 4, the sign denoted the ceremonial location of General Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates (Figure 1.28).

By 1918, development within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape had ceased. The Victory Mill was closed and the efforts were underway to use the abandoned Champlain Canal as a fishery. George D. Pratt, state conservation commissioner, supported a program that would convert the canal to raise fish that included black bass, calico bass, bream, catfish, and yellow perch. The program was described in a newspaper article:

> The abandoned Champlain canal running south from the village of Schuylerville for three miles is to be dammed and then filled by gravity for the Hudson River by an old feeder. The last legislature provided $10,000 to prepare the ponds and removed the last obstacle to the plans of the conservation commission. In preparing the selections to be used as ponds the only thing to be done is to make the canal operation smooth enough to allow the operation of a seine [net]. Not more than six feet of water will be required and in most instanced the ponds will be filled only from spring to fall.[77]

In the 1920s, the improvements were made to the Whitehall Turnpike, later referred to as U.S. Route 4. Within the study area, islands were created at the intersections of Schuyler and Evan Streets. Shortly after work was completed on U.S. Route 4, the Hudson River Electric Railroad was abandoned.

SWORD SURRENDER SITE AND SETTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, 1938

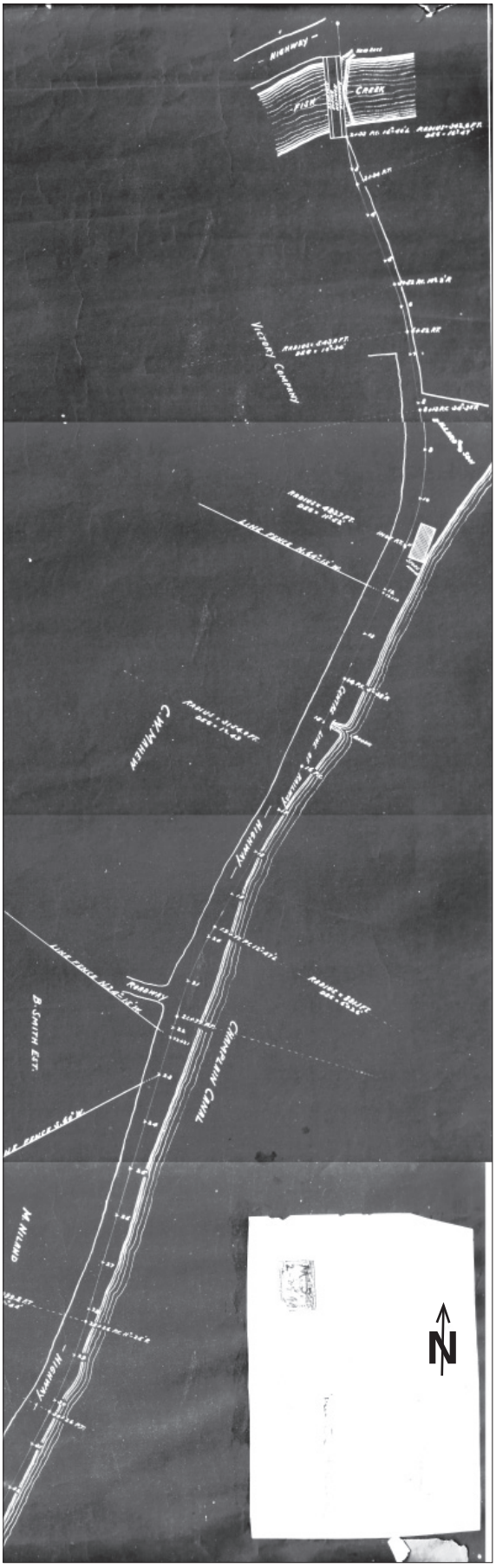
By 1938, development within and adjoining the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape had slowed substantially. The bustling of industry in the Village of Victory had ceased, and homes within the Village Extension site were no longer being built. With exception to the agricultural lands along the floodplain, many fields were fallow or well into the early stages of succession back to woodland. Remnants of the Champlain Canal could still be seen, but encroaching vegetation made this difficult. Within the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel), the Germain family owned approximately nineteen acres of land including the house fronting Schuyler Street and agricultural outbuildings. Cora Allen resided in the house adjoining the Germain property located along U.S. Route 4. Beginning at Schuyler Street, the eroded road trace extended through the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) and joined U.S. Route 4 just south of the Allen property. Additional features found within the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) included the commemorative marker and stone steps.

ENDNOTES

[70] Federal Census, *Federal Census Statistics of Agriculture, 1880* (Statistics of Agriculture, 1930).
[71] Victory Specialty Packaging Inc., *10th Anniversary Pamphlet*, 1993; quoted by Christopher Stevens, *Cultural Landscape Report and Archeological Assessment for Victory Woods* (Boston, MA: National Park Service, 2007) 88.
[72] Town Historian Woods, website
[73] "New Along the Road" *New York Times* (1857-Current file); Sep 23, 1934; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times pg. XX8.
[74] National Park Service, *General Management Plan, Saratoga National Park* (Washington, D.C: U.S. Department of the Interior, 2004) 97.
[75] The State Historic Marker Program began in 1926 as a program of the State Education Department to commemorate the Sesquicentennial of the American Revolution. Over 2,800 of the small, cast iron site markers were erected statewide during the duration of this program (1926-1939).
[76] Ibid
[77] The Duluth News Tribune Volume 50. No. 42, 22 June 1918, p8.



Figure 1.18. Men In Car, looking south along the turnpike, ca. 1910-1915. On the right is the surrender marker, intersection of Schuyler Street and Whitehall Turnpike (U.S. Route 4) and Cora B. Allen House. To the left is Bridge No. 58, the Champlain Canal, and Hudson Valley Railroad tracks (SARA).



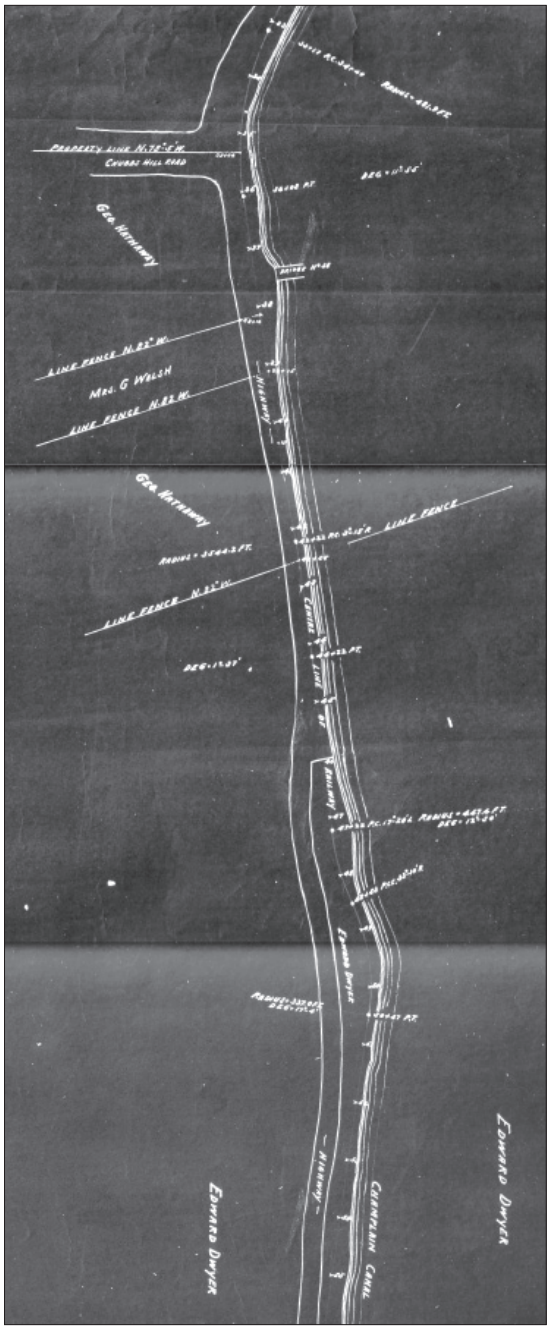


Figure 1.19. Extension of the Greenwich and Schuylerville Electric Railroad, 1899. Survey conducted for the placement of what would be later known as the Hudson Valley Electric Railroad. Starting at Fish Creek on the left, the survey places landowners within property boundaries. On the right, "Chubbs Hill Road" (Schuyler Street) is shown along the property of George Hathaway. Note: The fence line is marked across George Hathaway's property shown above. Also bridge no. 58 is marked (Town Historian Office in Ballston Spa.)

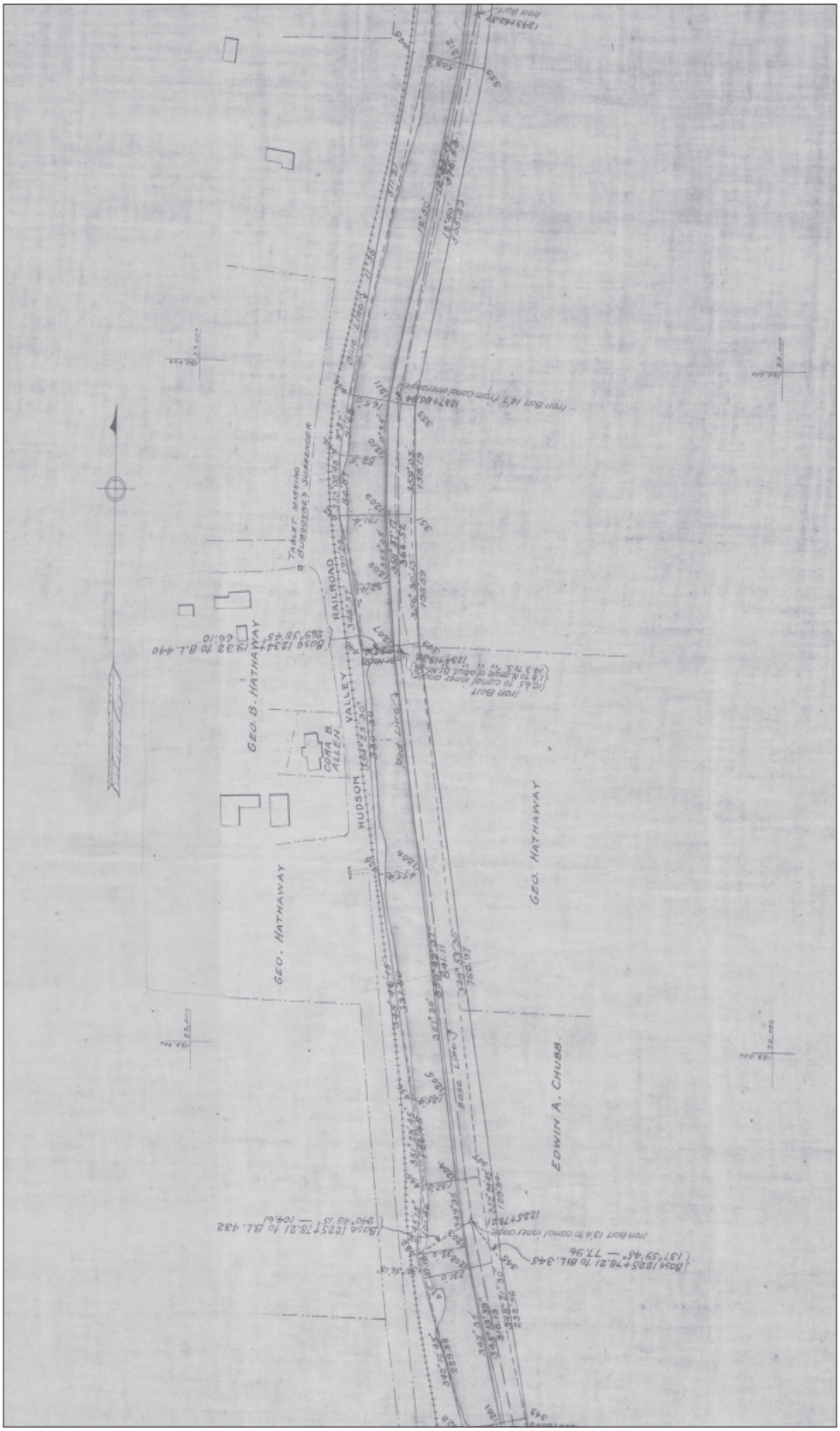


Figure 1.20. Champlain Canal Survey 1917. Detailed survey of the Champlain Canal showing property lines and land owners. The survey identifies the tablet marker of Burgoyne's Surrender, Bridge No. 58, Hudson Valley Railroad, and location of structures. The surrender marker is shown at the eastern section of the George Hathaway property (SARA).

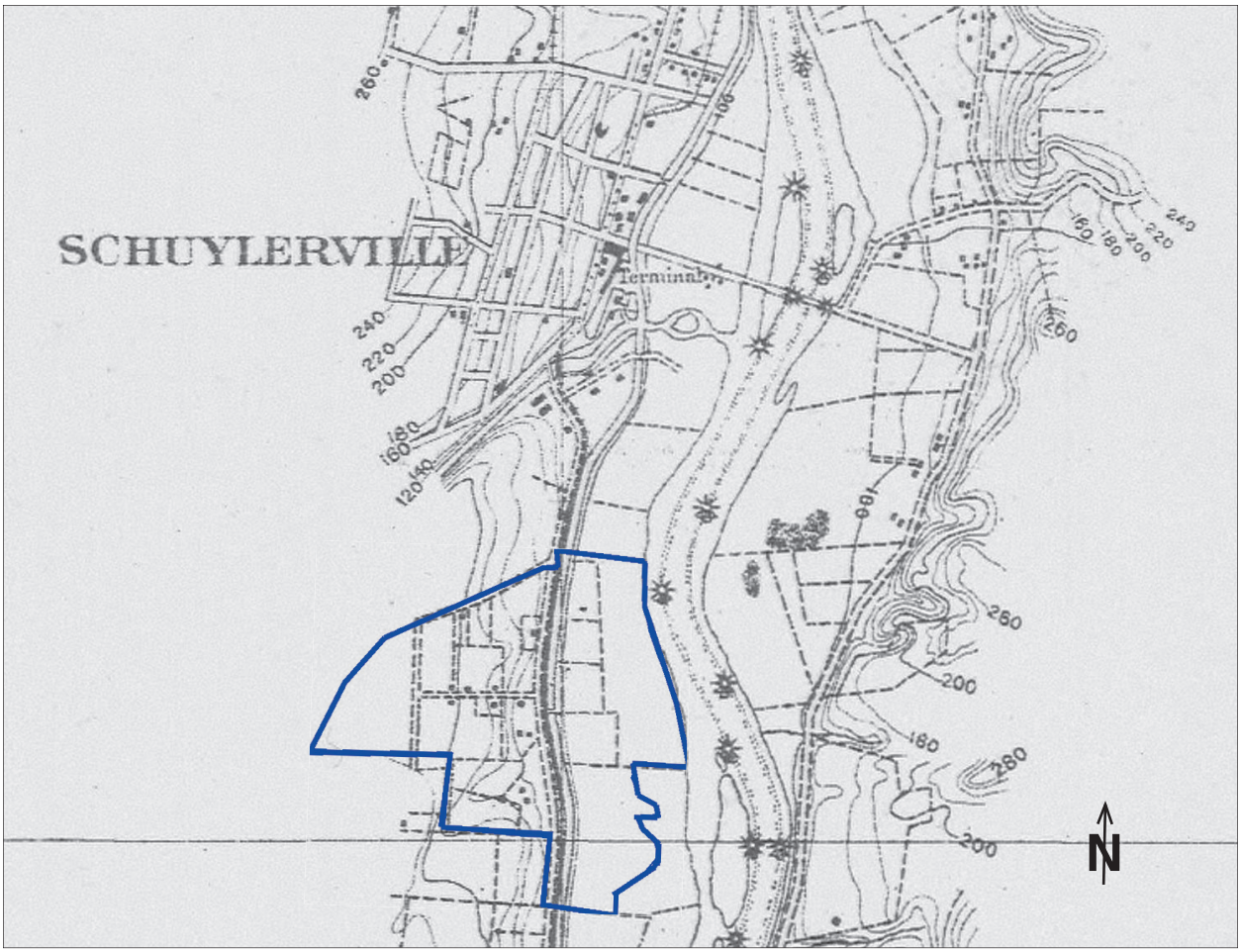


Figure 1.21. New York State Canals, Champlain Canal Survey, 1926. Figure is taken from a larger map from the 1920's survey of canals showing Schuylerville and waterway by the U.S. Army Engineers. Property lines and roads are shown with dashed lines. Note: The Floodplain Area is divided into five sections (NOAA Historic Map and Chart Project).

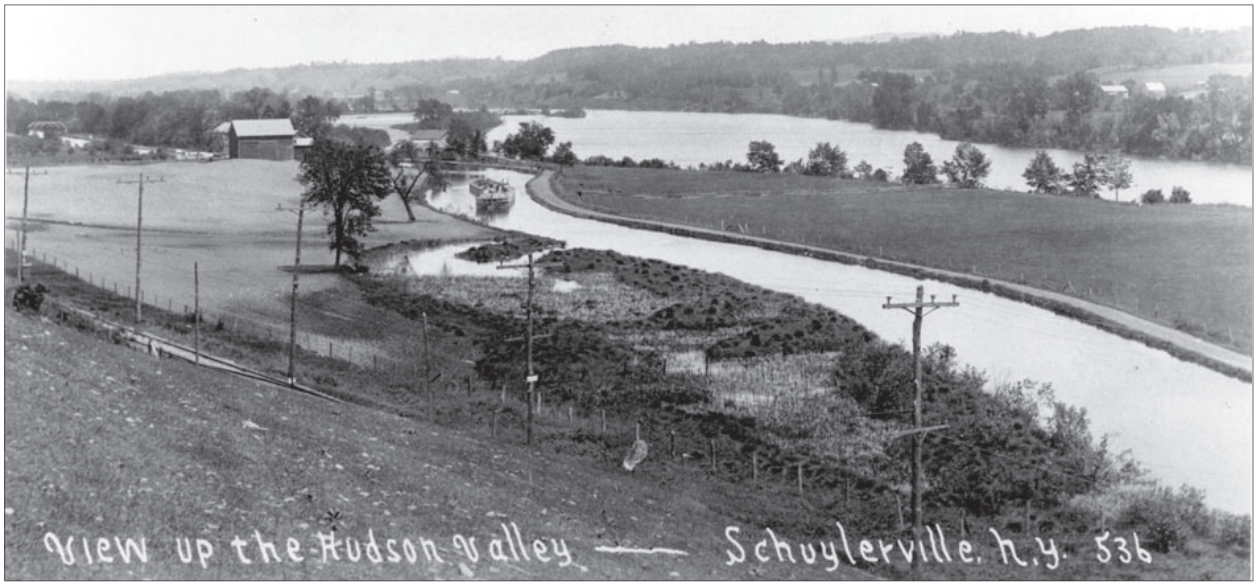
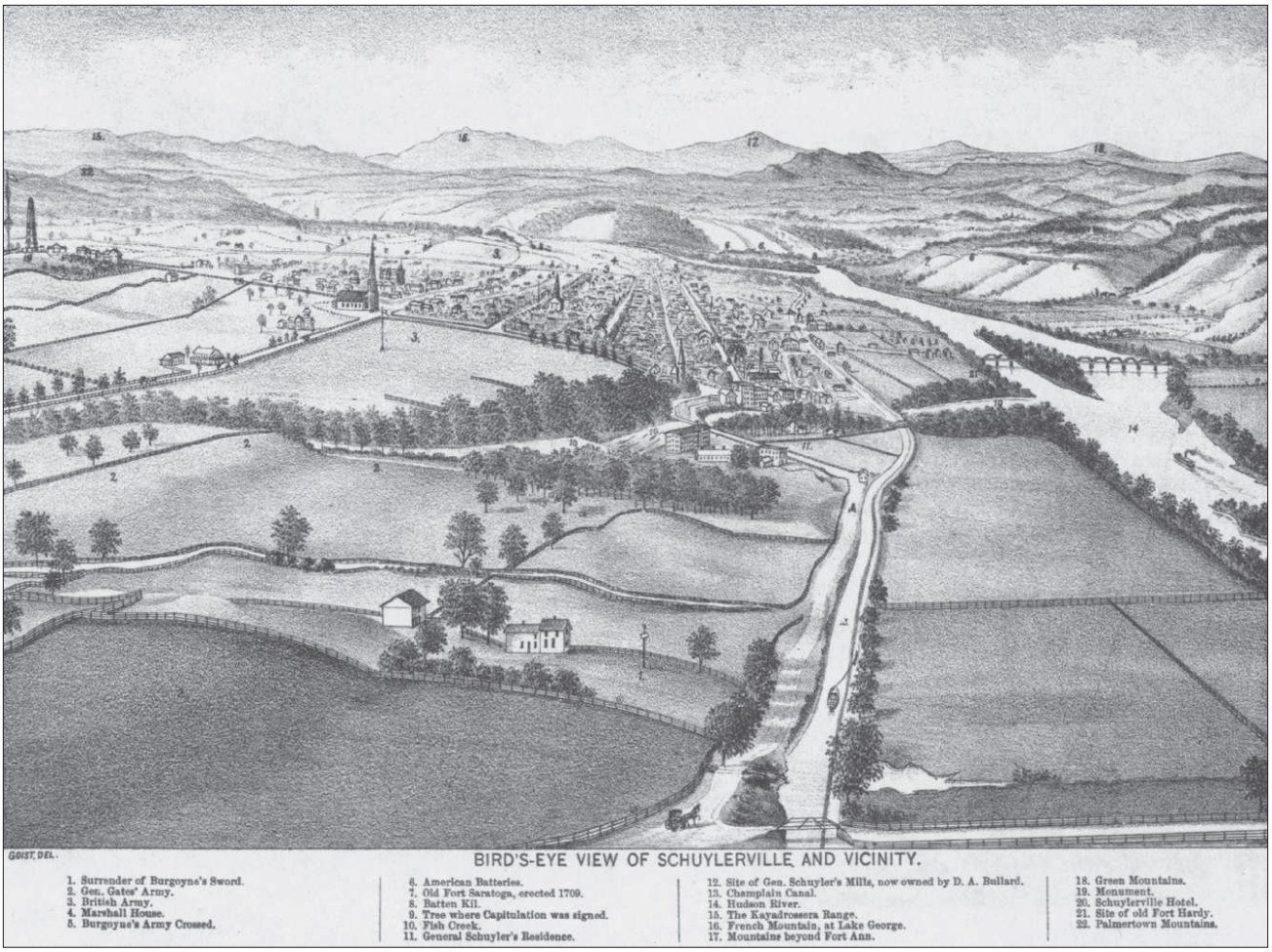


Figure 1.22. General view up the Hudson Valley, Schuylerville, New York, ca. 1900-1915. View near Schuylerville of the tow path and open fields. In the foreground is the trolley line and near the horizon on the left is a bridge over the canal.



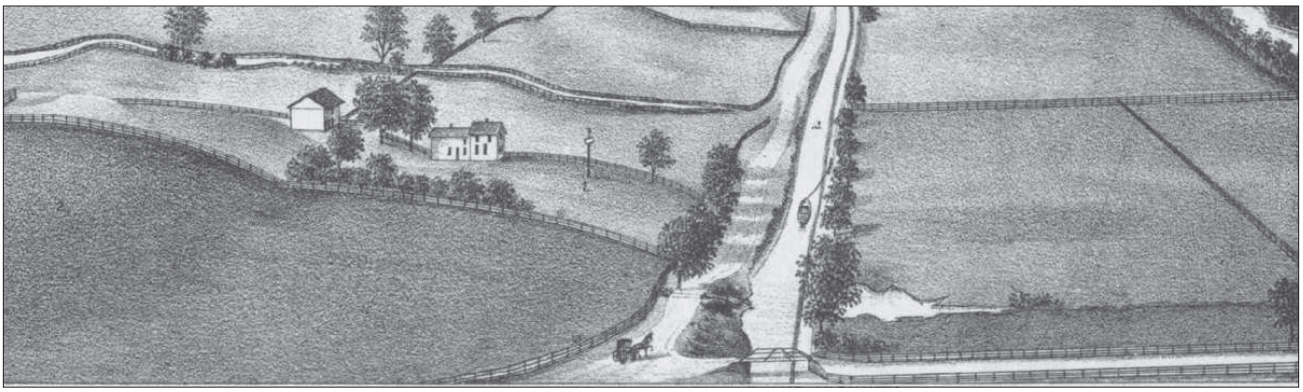


Figure 1.23. Birds-eye view of Saratoga and Vicinity, 1880. The map is numbered calling out points of interest. 1: Surrender of Burgoyne's Sword, 2: Gen Gate's Army, along ridge line. Note: the Champlain Canal, the bridge over the canal, the spring under the culvert and road, location of fence, and the marker in the front yard of the house (Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, History of Saratoga County, New York 1880).



Figure 1.24. Birds-eye view of Victory Mills, 1880. The Village of Victory and Village Extension (shown in detail). Schuyler Street, Lafayette Street, Evans Street, Hill Street, and an unknown street are marked by author (Saratoga County Historian's Office).



Figure 1.25. Enhanced negative. View of George Hathaway house (Germain house) property c. 1920s. To the left is the intersection of Chubbs Hill Road (Schuyler Street) and the Whitehall Turnpike (US Route 4). Open fields in front of the house depict it as agriculture. There is no sign of trolley tracks and the size of the negative suggest pre-1900 (SARA).



Figure 1.26. Enhanced negative, view south along turnpike with open field, ca. 1920s. View looking south along Champlain Canal. Note: The open fields and the Whitehall Turnpike (U.S. Route 4) The pole to the right is across from the intersection of Chubbs Hill Road (Schuyler Street) and the Turnpike (SARA).

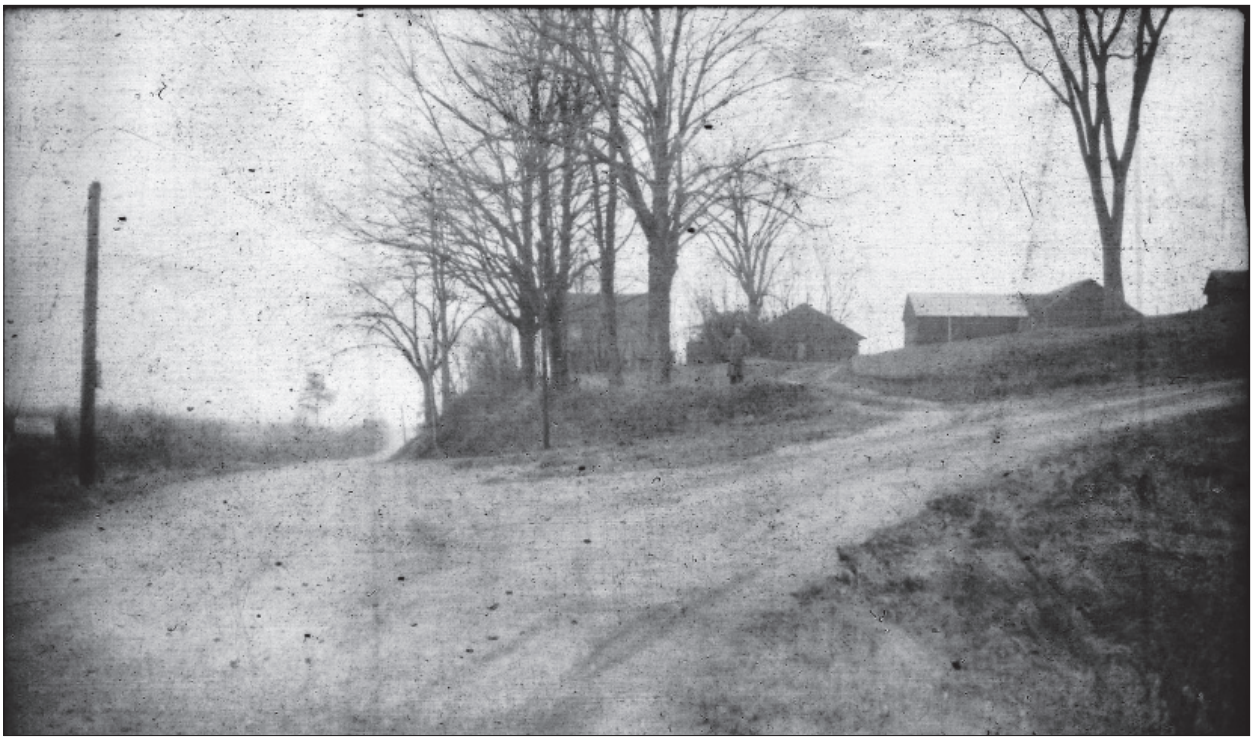


Figure 1.27. Enhanced negative, view of intersection of Chubbs Hill Road (Schuyler Street) and Whitehall Turnpike (U.S. Route 4) ca. 1920s. The Allen House (Hartloff Residence) and agricultural outbuildings are in the background with a man standing near the surrender marker. To the man's right is the Germain House driveway (SARA).

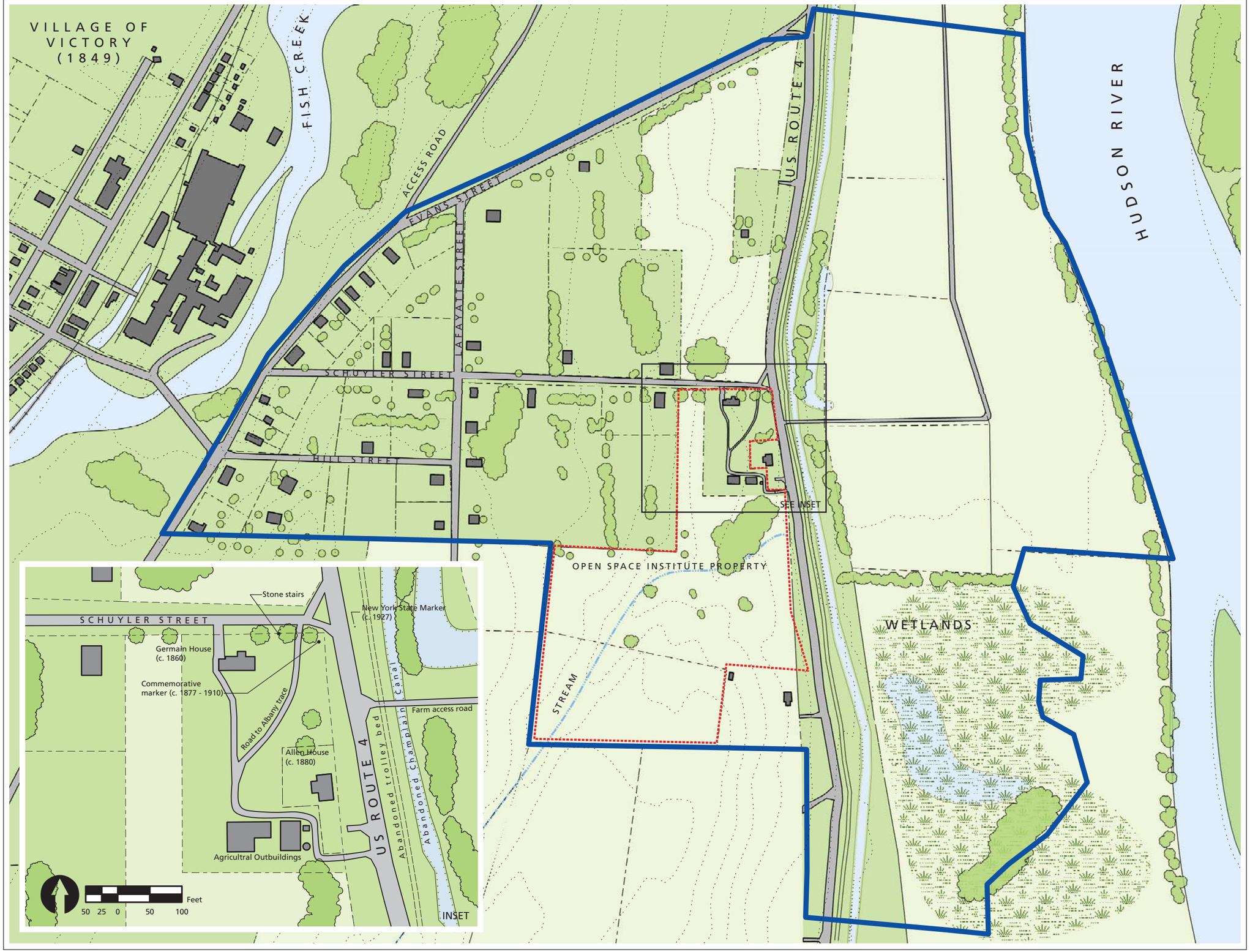


Figure 1.28. The Spot Where Burgoyne Surrendered His Sword to Gates,1910. Shown in the figure is the current marker on the property that reads "Here Gen. Burgoyne surrendered his sword to Gen Gates Oct, 7, 1777." Shown in photograph is Schuyler Street and fields just north of the property. In the background apple trees are shown. (The Real American Romance: The Stars and Stripes, The Age of Independence 1763-1783. 1910)

Cultural Landscape Inventory for Sword Surrender Site and Setting

Town of Saratoga, New York

Period Plan 1938



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Aerial photograph, 1948
2. NOAA Historical Chart Database, 1920 canal survey.
3. Period photographs c.1920-1930
4. Road alterations plans from 1955 showing exisitng road.
5. Map of Property of Victory Mills branch of American M'F'G. CO. Victory Mills, NY 1931.

DRAWN BY

Michael Bricknell, GIS 9.2, AutoCad 2002,
Adobe InDesign CS3, (2008)

LEGEND

- Water
- Farmland
- Grassland
- Building
- Railroad
- Trolley bed
- Road
- Stream
- Pond
- Vegetation
- Wetland
- Topographic contours (5 feet)
- Boundaries: Black long dash (parcels)
  Red dash (OSI 2006)
  Blue solid (Study Area)

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.

200 100 0 200 400 Feet

Drawing 1.2

PRE-WORLD WAR II TO THE PRESENT (1938-2008)

The period between 1938 and the present fundamentally altered the Sword Surrender Site and setting landscape. Population growth, facilitated by construction of Interstate 87 (the Northway), along with a decline in agriculture, fueled the conversion of farmland to residential use. While the study area remains rural in character, historic and natural resources, as well as views to the Hudson River, have become increasingly threatened.

REGIONAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Saratoga Battlefield received national recognition when it was authorized by the United States Congress in 1938 to become part of the National Park system. It was later designated in 1948 as Saratoga National Historical Park.

By the late 1930s, the Roosevelt administration had created numerous New Deal initiatives to help the troubled agricultural economy. Although programs including the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), the Farm Security Administration (FSA), and Rural Electrification Administration (REA), were successful in improving agricultural life in the Upper Hudson Valley Region, new challenges arose at the end of World War II.

Technological innovations, such as the introduction of gasoline and electric machinery and the widespread use of pesticides and fertilizers, produced large gains in agricultural productivity during the postwar period. Farming eventually became highly mechanized, requiring the labor of only a small number people. As a result, small family farms found it increasingly difficult to compete, and more farmers left the land and the number of people employed in agriculture began to decline. For example, in 1940 the number of farms in Saratoga County totaled 2,591. By 1969, the number of farms in operation declined to only 595.[78]

Besides a decrease in small, diversified farms after World War II, a high demand for housing and improvements to the transportation infrastructure greatly altered the agrarian landscape of the Upper Hudson River Valley region, specifically Saratoga County. The housing boom was stimulated in part by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (referred to as the G.I. Bill), which provided returning members of the military easily affordable mortgages, and the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, which led to the creation of the Interstate Highway System and provided funding for secondary road improvements. [79] It was these Federal programs among others, as well as the increase in automobile traffic that led to the construction of Interstate 87 (the Northway) and the increased development of single-family housing in Saratoga County after 1945.

With the fear of losing historically significant lands to residential and commercial development, the National Park Service began acquiring additional properties after 1949, which consisted of a twenty-six acre portion of the Schuyler Estate in 1950 and a twenty-three acre tract in the village of Victory in 1974. The Saratoga Monument, previously administered by New York State, was deeded to the National Park Service in 1980.

Since the 1950s, the conversion of farmland to residential and other uses has greatly changed the rural character of the Upper Hudson River Valley region. According to the 2002 Comprehensive Plan for the Town of Saratoga:

> Land use in the Town [of Saratoga] is now characterized as predominantly residential. Although, characteristically a rural-agricultural community, residential land use now comprises a majority of the land area in the Town [of Saratoga]. Although general stable, agricultural land use has experienced some conversion to residential development in recent years.
>
> The density of housing development is more concentrated in the two village settings [Schuylerville and Victory]. Lot sizes are smaller, reflecting the availability of municipal services and a clustered development pattern in close proximity to business, services, and institutional type uses such as schools.[80]

Despite the loss of farmland, the Upper Hudson River Valley, specifically Saratoga County, remains an agricultural region focused on milk production, general farming, and apple growing.[81] However, as population increases, historic resources and the natural environment have become threatened.

OWNERSHIP AND USE OF SWORD SURRENDER SITE AND SETTING LANDSCAPE

Similar to the national and regional trends of the mid-twentieth century, the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape witnessed an increase in residential development in the late 1930s and 1940s, with the majority of growth taking place within the Upland Area. As shown in a 1948 aerial photograph, growth occurred along Evans/Haas and Schuyler Streets (Figure 1.36).

In the 1930s, the Germain family made improvements to the house, constructing an addition on the south elevation and a garage along the west elevation. During this period various ornamental shrubs and perennials were planted throughout the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) and along the foundation. Photographs from mid-twentieth century show an orchard, small garden with trellis for grapes and a road used to access farm buildings located on the property to the west as seen from the photograph (Figure 1.37 & Figure 1.38). Having purchased additional acreage in the 1920s, the Germians' continued agricultural activities throughout the mid-twentieth century but was confined to the fourteen-acre "pasture lot" (Figure 1.29-1.32).

In 1955, U.S. Route 4 was improved, altering the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel). As shown in 1950s engineering drawings, the islands at the intersections of Schuyler and Evens Streets were removed and the road bed was widened (Figures 1.33-1.35).

With exception to the Floodplain Area, agricultural production within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape diminished after 1950s. Based on 1948, 1960, 1968, and 1980 aerial photographs, fields were abandoned and are now in the early stages of succession, including the "pasture lot" within the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) (Figures 1.36-1.40). The abandoned Champlain Canal became overgrown with vegetation and a gravel road was built in the previous location of the old Bridge No. 58.

Following a fire that damaged their house, the Germain family sold the nineteen-acre parcel to the Open Space Institute (OSI) in 2006.

SWORD SURRENDER SITE AND SETTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, 2008

By 2008, the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape appeared much different from 1938. The remaining agricultural land in the Upland Area was either converted into subdivisions or in the early stages of reclamation and approximately one-third of the existing housing stock was built after 1938. The vehicular systems consisted of one collector road and four local roads. The vegetation was a mix of successional forests, residential lawns, and shrubland.

The Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) was under the ownership of the Open Space Institute. Similar to the surrounding area, the majority of the Sword Surrender Site was in the process of reclamation. Four large historic maples lined Schuyler Street and various ornamental plants are found along the house foundation. The historic Germain house was abandoned and remnants of outbuildings were still visible, but overgrown with vegetation. The adjacent property, which includes the Allen House, was now owned by William Hartloff. Circulation within the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) included two access points that began at Schuyler Street and ended near the previous location of the outbuildings.

The Floodplain Area remained relatively intact since 1938. While the majority of the landscape was comprised of agricultural fields, the remaining acreage included wetlands and the abandoned Champlain Canal.

Two commemorative signs could still be found within the Sword Surrender Site and setting landscape in 2008. A New York State marker denoting the existence of three forts in the area was located along US Route 4 and a cast iron sign

identifying the site of General Burgoyne's Sword Surrender was found on the west side of US Route 4 with the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel).

For a more detailed description of the condition of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape in 2008, refer to the *Existing Conditions* chapter of this report.

ENDNOTES

[78] New York Agricultural Statistics Service, *Saratoga County Farm Statistics*, 2003.
[79] Walter W. Wilcox, *The Farmer in the Second World War* (ISCP:1947) p.6
[80] LA Group, *Town of Saratoga 2002 Comprehensive Land Use Plan*, 2002.
[81] L.H. Bailey, *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, 1907.



Figure 1.29. Allen House, ca. 1930. View of the western elevation of the Allen House (Courtesy William Hartloff and Darlene Duggan).



Figure 1.30. Allen House, ca. 1930. View of the southern elevation of the Allen House (Courtesy William Hartloff and Darlene Duggan).

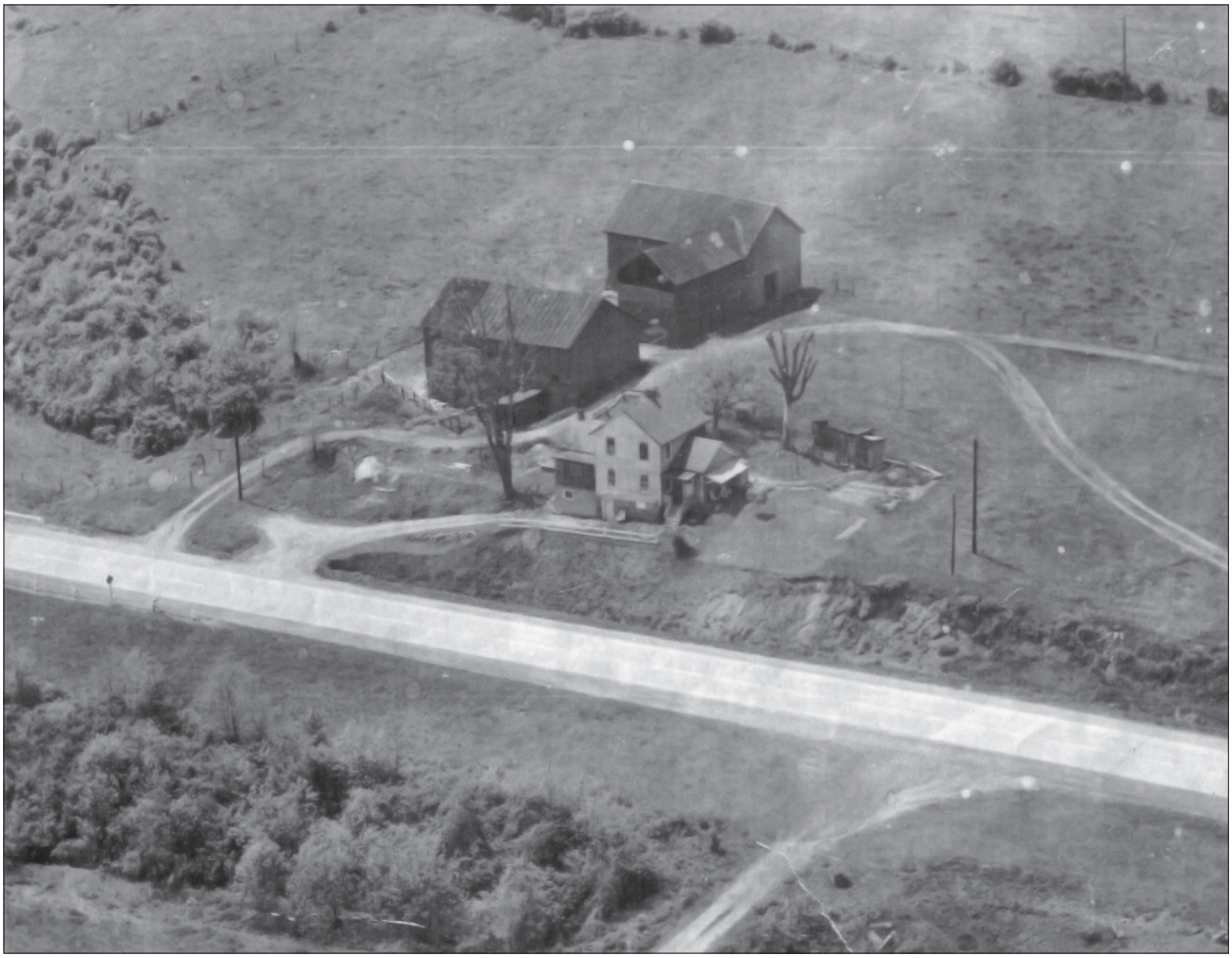


Figure 1.31. Aerial Photograph of Germain and Allen property c. 1950. Photographed by Henry DeWolf inventory number 572-380. The abandoned Champlain Canal is shown at the lower left corner of the image. The agricultural outbuildings/barns are located on the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) where the driveway is connected to Schuyler Street and U.S. Route 4. The fields are lined with barbed wire fencing (Courtesy of William Hartloff and Darlene Duggan).

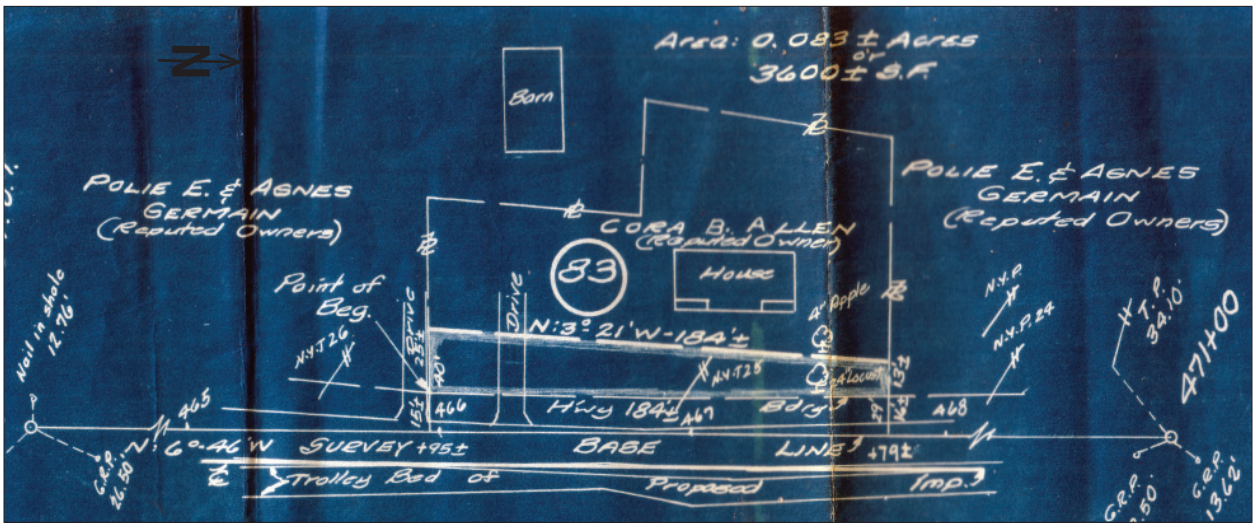


Figure 1.32. Survey, Allen Property, 1954. Survey for the construction of U.S. Route 4. Note: The Trolley Bed, trees, and driveways are identified and labeled. Both apple and locust trees are labeled along the road. (Courtesy of William Hartloff and Darlene Duggan.).

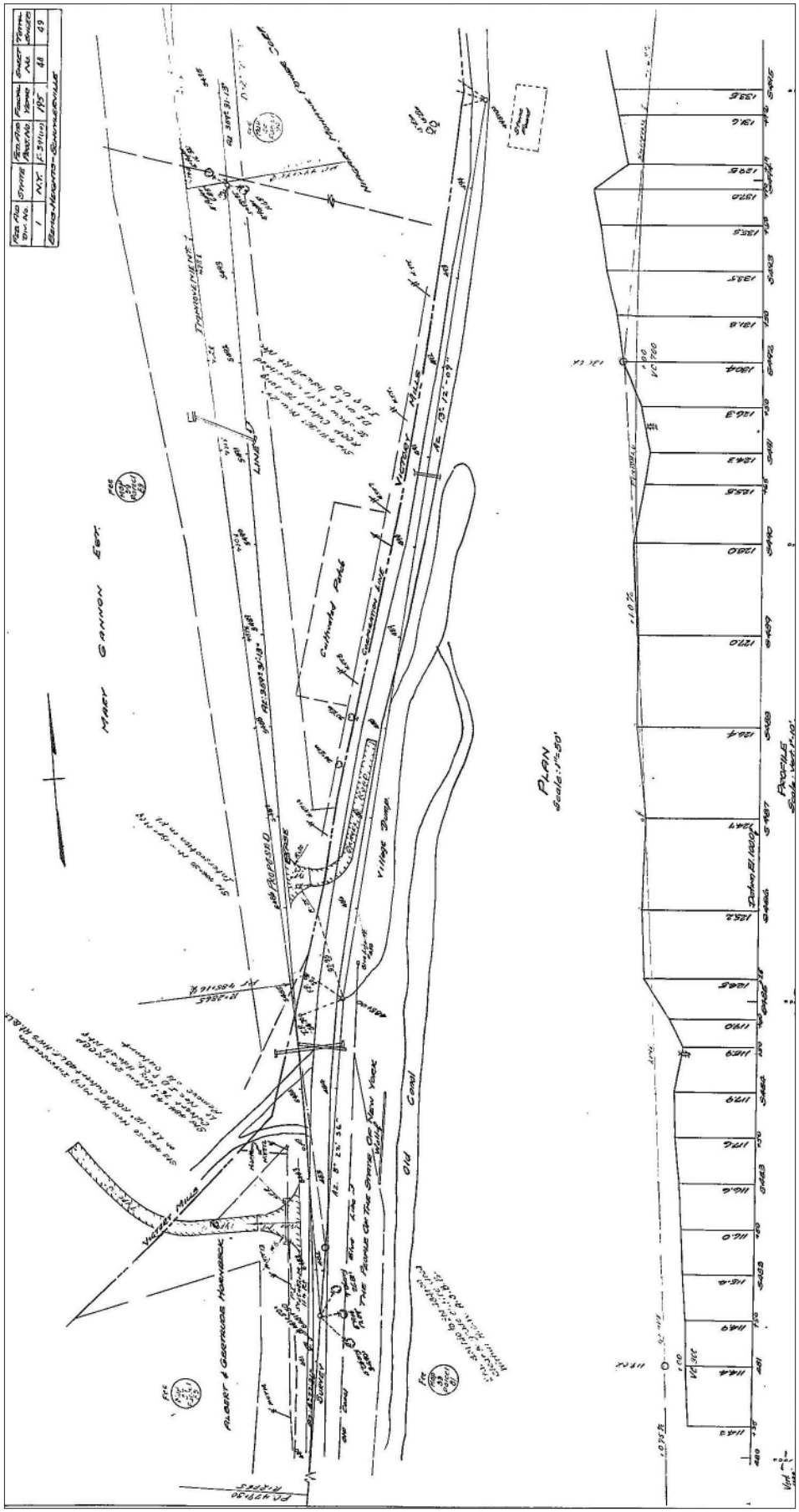


Figure 1.33. New York Department of Transportation U.S. Route 4 alteration plans, 1955. (1 of 3) The intersection of Evans and U.S. Route 4 is towards the lower section of the map (NYDOT).

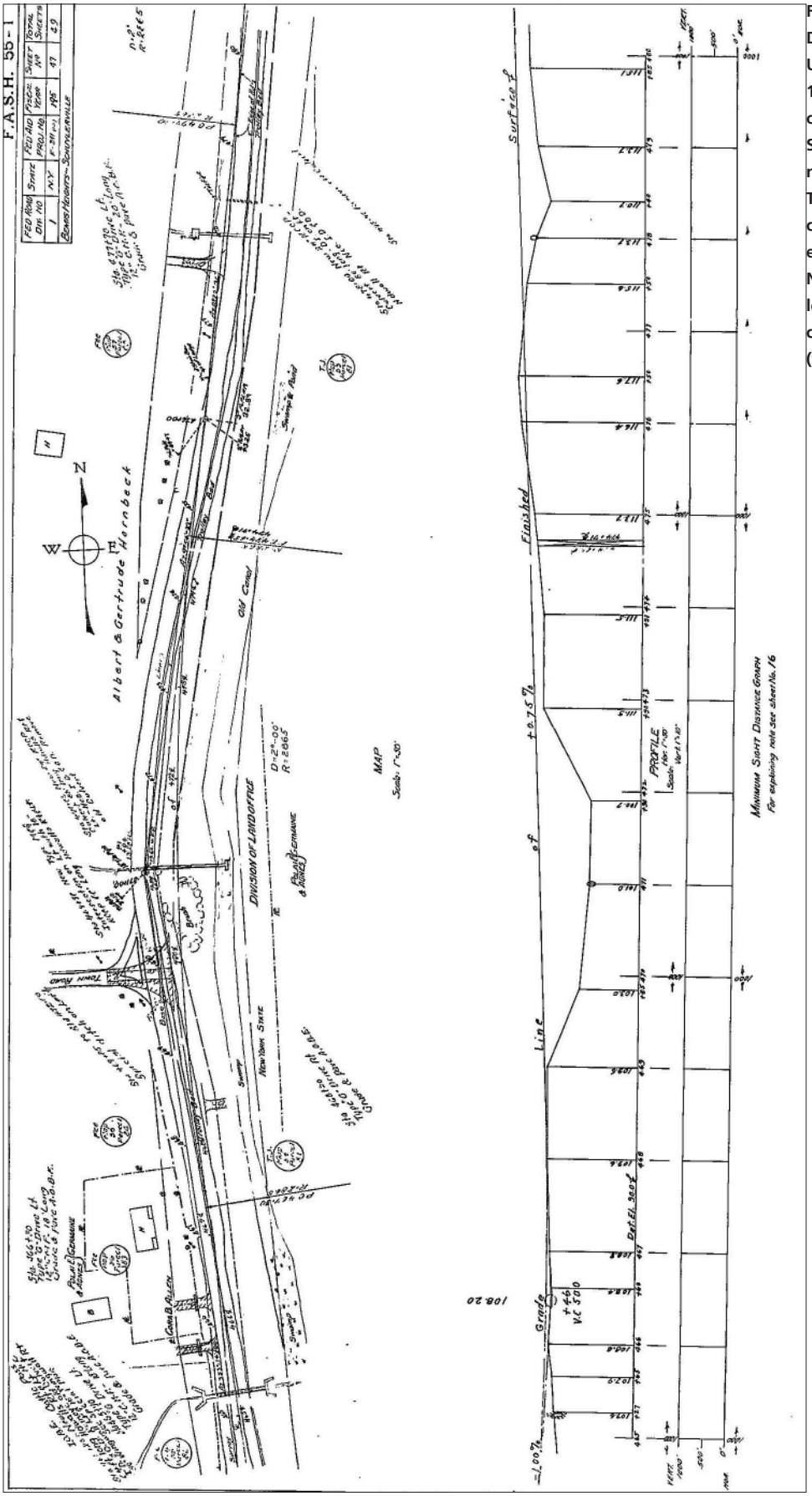


Figure 1.34. New York Department of Transportation U.S .Route 4 alteration plans, 1955 (2 of 3). The intersection of Town Road (Schuyler Street) and U.S. Route 4 is near the center of the map. The trolley bed and old canal are shown just to the east of the road alterations. Note: The culvert near the lower end of the map which connects to the swamp (wetlands) (NYDOT).

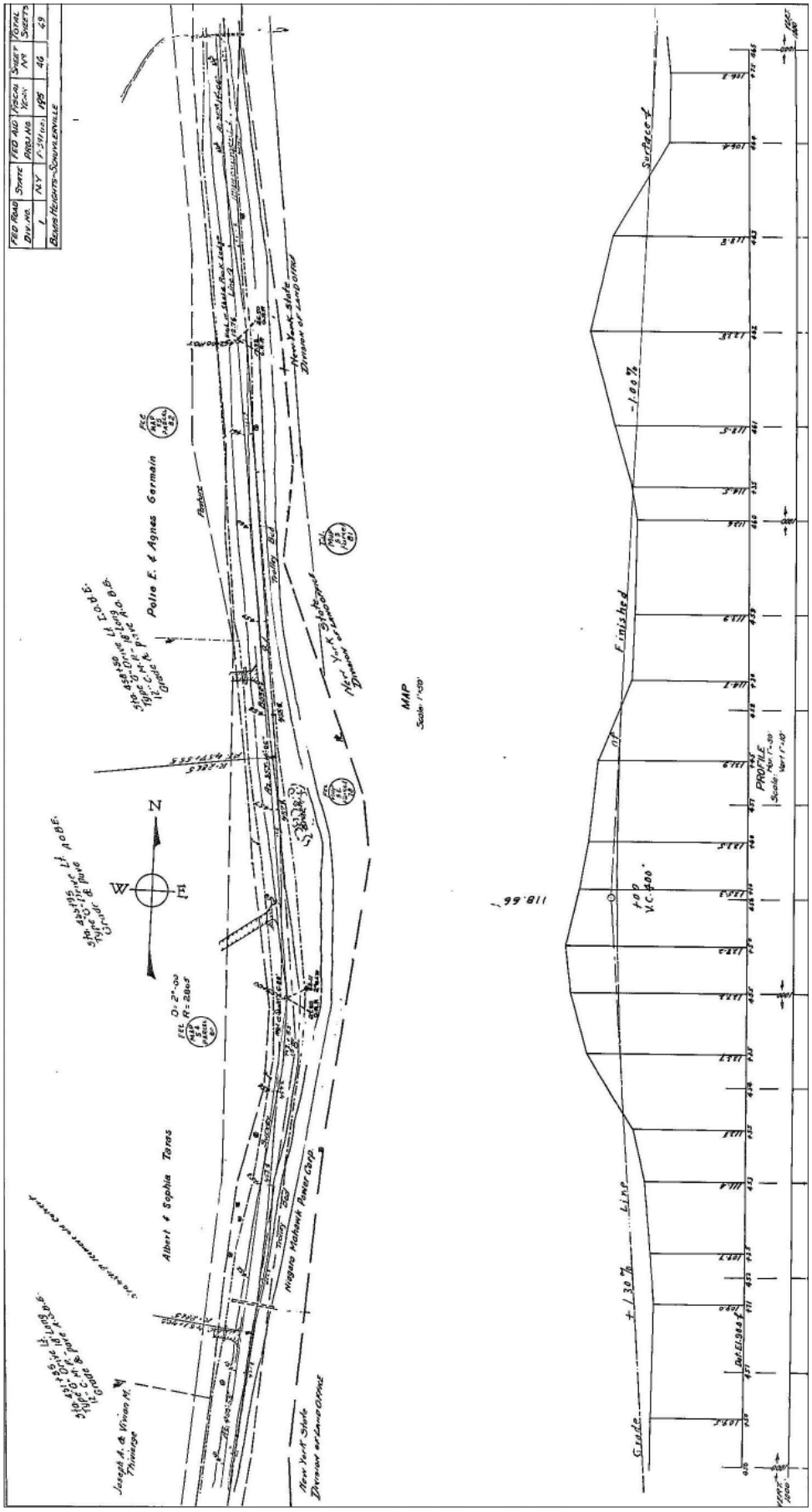


Figure 1.35. New York Department of Transportation US Route 4 alteration plans, 1955 (3 of 3). The southern section of the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) with the spring culvert shown near the top of the drawing. (NYDOT)



Figure 1.36. Aerial Photograph, 1948. Note: The land use is predominately farmland along U.S. Route 4 and Evans Street, as well as the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) (Saratoga County Farm Service Office).



Figure 1.37. Aerial Photograph, 1960. The intersections of Schuyler Street and U.S. Route 4 have been straightened and the farmland is still prominent (Saratoga County Farm Service Office).



Figure 1.38. Aerial Photograph 1968. The fields are in the early stages of recession. The land within the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) is still open in character (Saratoga County Farm Service Office)



Figure 1.39. Aerial Photograph, 1980. The Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) is in the early stages of recession (SARA).

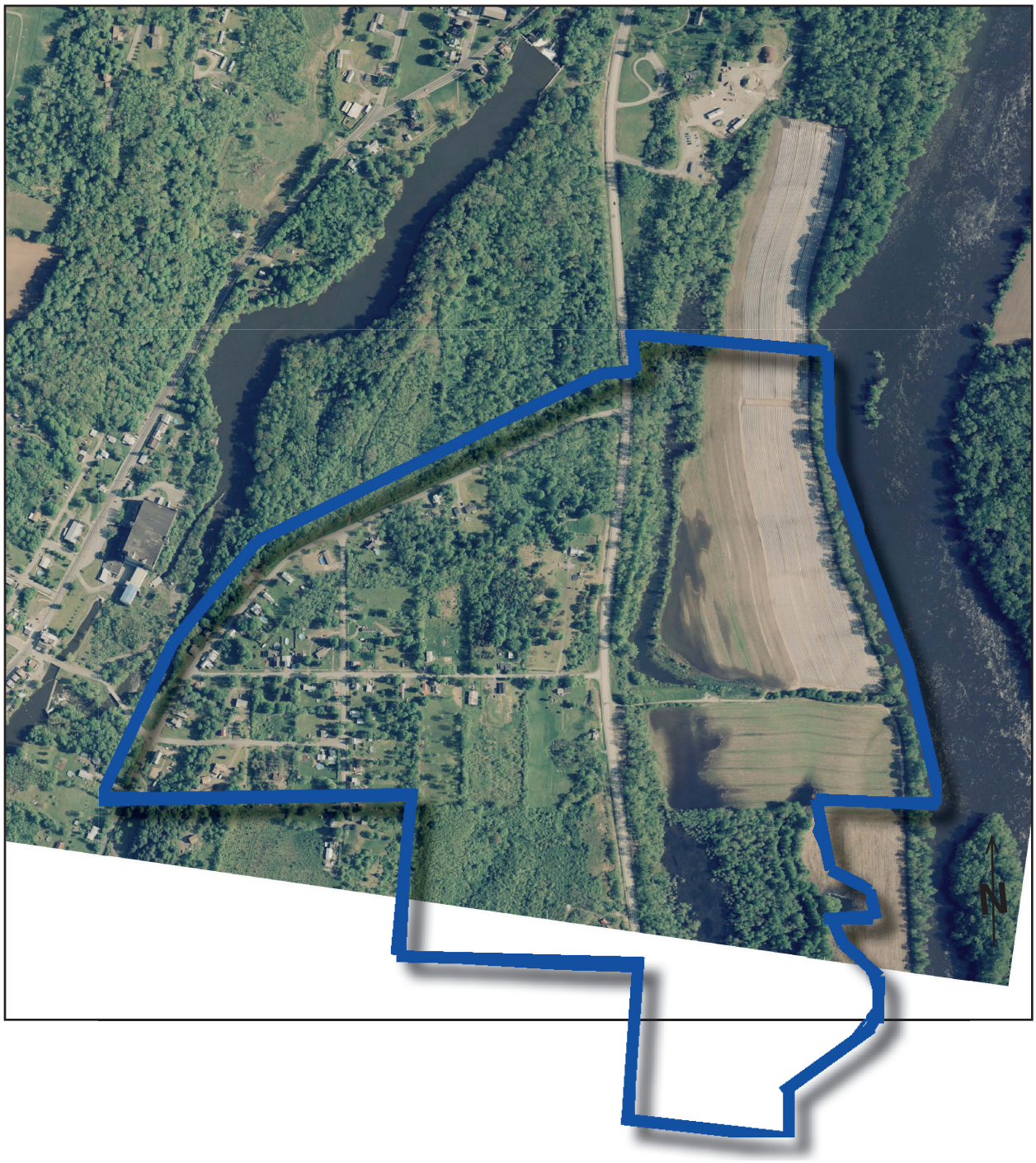


Figure 1.40. Aerial Photograph, 2000. The majority of land is now in recession. The farm access road can be seen along the center of the Floodplain Area traveling northward (SARA).

EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section describes the existing conditions of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting. It is structured by providing an overview of the regional context identifying landscape characteristics that represent the natural and cultural processes and features that define the significance of this cultural landscape. The essential characteristics to be discussed include natural systems and topography, circulation, land use, vegetation, building and settlement patterns, views and vistas, small scale features, and archeological sites. The narrative is supported by an existing conditions plan.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Upper Hudson River Valley is located between the Adirondack Mountains of New York and the Green Mountains of Vermont and has a varied landscape of gorges, bluffs, floodplain, and ridges. Located in the natural region of the Appalachian Provinces of eastern New York State within Saratoga County, in the Town of Saratoga, the Sword Surrender Site and Setting or "study area" occupies land fronting the Hudson River. The study area is part of the Town of Saratoga, a rural township, which is a community of approximately 5,141 residents within thirty square miles. Within a half mile of the study area to the north and west are the Village of Schuylerville and Victory each home to a population of 1,197 and 544 residents, respectively.

SWORD SURRENDER SITE AND SETTING LANDSCAPE

The study area of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting is largely defined by natural systems and topography. To the west is Fish Creek and the Village of Victory, to the east is the Hudson River, and to the south are multiple residences along with a spring (Figure 2.0). The study area is divided by into two sections by U.S. Route 4. These two sections will be categorized to the east as the "Floodplain Area" and to the west as the "Upland Area." The Upland Area is further divided into the "Village Extension" (as it is referred to for its close proximity to the Village of Victory) and the "Sword Surrender Site" (OSI Parcel). The Village Extension makes up 54 acres of the study area while the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) consists of 19 acres. On the east side of the study area, the Floodplain Area contains approximately 97 acres.[94]

UPLAND AREA

The Upland Area, including the Village Extension and Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) is located on the west side of U.S. Route 4. The land rises sharply from the floodplains along the eastern boundary to Lafayette Street, changing in elevation by approximately thirty-five feet. The area is largely a residential landscape with scatterings of abandoned fields, forest, and transitional shrubland (Figure 2.0).

Village Extension

Within the Upland Area, the Village Extension is bound on the north and west by Evans (Haas) Street, and U.S. Route 4 and Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) along the eastern and southern boundaries. The Hartloff property (adjacent to the Sword Surrender Site) is included as part of the Village Extension.

The Village Extension is a 54-acre area consisting of mostly residential buildings constructed prior to 1940 (Refer to Appendix B for detailed information). The vegetation is a mix of old growth successional forests (Northern Red Oak, *Quercus rubra*, Red Maple, *Acer rubrum,* birch species, *Betula spp.*, and Eastern White Pine, *Pinus strobes*) reclaimed old farming fields (Orchard grass, *Dactylis glomerata,* Timothy, *Phleum pratense*, fescue species, *Festuca spp*., goldenrod species, *Solidago spp*., and herbaceous vegetation), residential lawns, and shrub land (Autumn-olive, *Elaeagnus umbellate*, Gray Dogwood, *Cornus racemosa*, multiflora rose, *Rosa multiflora* Eastern Red-cedar, *Juniperus virginiana shrubland*)(Figure 2.1).

The circulation system of the Village Extension area consists of one collector road and four local roads. U.S. Route 4 physically divides the Floodplain and Upland Areas. Within the Village Extension are Schuyler Street, Hill Street, Evans (Haas) Street, and Lafayette Street. Both Schuyler and Hill Streets run east to west while Lafayette Streets run north to south. Schuyler Street connects Evans Street to U.S. Route 4 by descending a steep incline from the western approach. Evans (Haas) Street runs along the border of the study area in a northeasterly direction connecting to U.S. Route 4 below the bridge to Victory, at the point the name changes to Haas Street (Figure 2.0).

The existing dense vegetation growing within the old Champlain Canal prism blocks views to the east towards the Hudson River. Views to the west of Fish Creek and the Village of Victory are visible, but are compromised by vegetative growth. To the north, views to the Old Dutch Reformed Church site and U.S. Route 4 are intact yet vulnerable (Drawing 2.0).

Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel)

The nineteen-acre Sword Surrender Site is bound on the north by Schuyler Street, to the east by U.S. Route 4, and to the south and east by private residences. The property is currently owned by the Open Space Institute and is accessible to the public as open space.

Within the six-acre northern portion of the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel), the residential landscape is relatively flat and consists of lawn, ornamental plantings, and four mature maple trees lining Schuyler Street. The thirteen-acre southern portion, historically agricultural pasture land, is now in the process of succession into woodland. A large ravine and spring are both found within the southern portion of the site. The spring flows in a northeasterly direction, passing through a culvert under U.S. Route 4 before emptying into the old Champlain Canal prism.

Two access points currently enter the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) via Schuyler Street. An eroded road trace, located along the eastern boundary, was once connected to U.S. Route 4 through the adjoining property to the east. Based on historic military and current topographic maps, the road trace may have been part of the historic Road to Albany (Figure 3.0). A driveway, constructed in the twentieth century, passes through the site along the western boundary before connecting to the road trace. Both circulation routes terminate in the location of agricultural outbuilding foundations.

Buildings and structures found within the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) are limited to a vacant fire damaged building, previously owned by the Germain family, and associated agricultural outbuilding foundations.

The elevated location of the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) allows for broad views and vistas of the surrounding area. To the north and east, limited views can be obtained of the Hudson River and abandoned Champlain Canal. Views south are limited by vegetation growth and to the west are obstructed by a large building atop a steep change in elevation.

A cast iron sign, constructed between 1877 and 1910, denotes the ceremonial location of General Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates. The sign reads, "Here Gen. Burgoyne Surrendered His Sword To Gen. Gates, Oct, 17, 1777." Several stone steps are located on the north section of the property that once led to the entrance of the house.

FLOODPLAIN AREA

The topography of the Floodplain Area is relatively flat and is bound on the west by U.S. Route 4 and to the east by the Hudson River. The area encompasses approximately ninety-seven acres of land with twenty-five acres classified as wetland. Agricultural fields comprise roughly forty-five acres of agricultural restricted land while the remaining acreage includes the heavily wooded abandoned Champlain Canal. Plant species found within the Floodplain Area include Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), Sensitive Fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), and Small-spike False Nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrical*) (Figure 2.1).

A gravel farm access road from U.S. Route 4 travels east and crosses the old Champlain Canal bed and then proceeds north as it crosses a canal outlet that empties into the Hudson River.

Although there are no visible signs of current buildings or structures, these floodplain fields were contested territory during the French and Indian Wars (1689-1763). The locations of certain fortifications remain uncertain, but most likely existed near the river in the Floodplain Area.

The view east of the Hudson is significant to the setting and is largely unobstructed. The view of the Village Extension is limited by the steep topography associated with the Upland Area.

A New York State Historical Marker references three forts in the area including Fort Vroman [Vrooman] (1689), Fort Saratoga (1702), and Fort Clinton (1746). There is potential for French and Indian War forts to exist in some capacity in the Floodplain Area. This requires further investigation a professional archeologist (Drawing 2.0).

ENDNOTES

[94] Measurements taken from online GIS application of the Town of Saratoga Tax Parcels. http://www.maphost.com/saratoga/select_map.asp

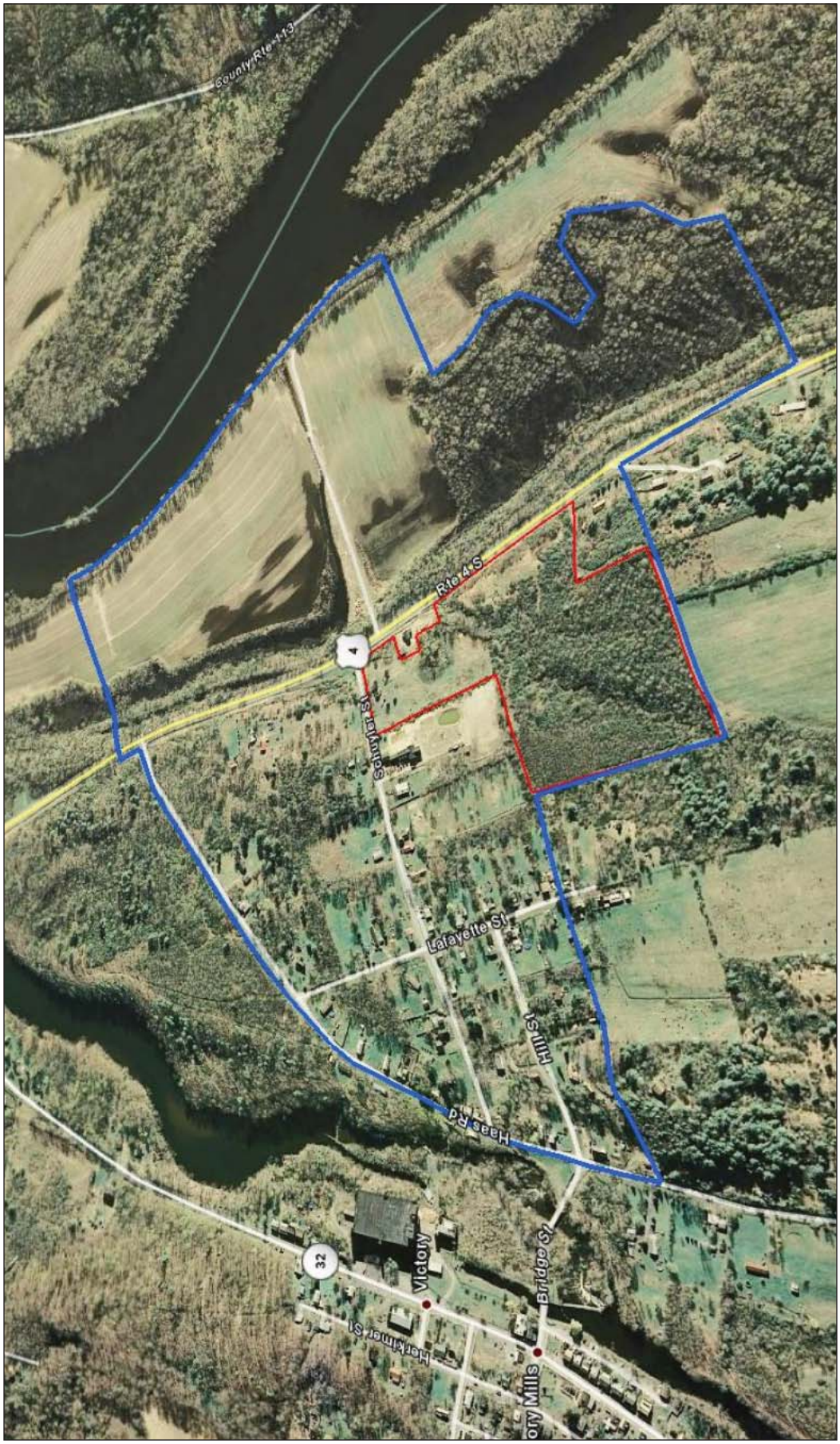


Figure 2.0: Aerial Photograph of the study area, 2008 (Google Earth, 2008).

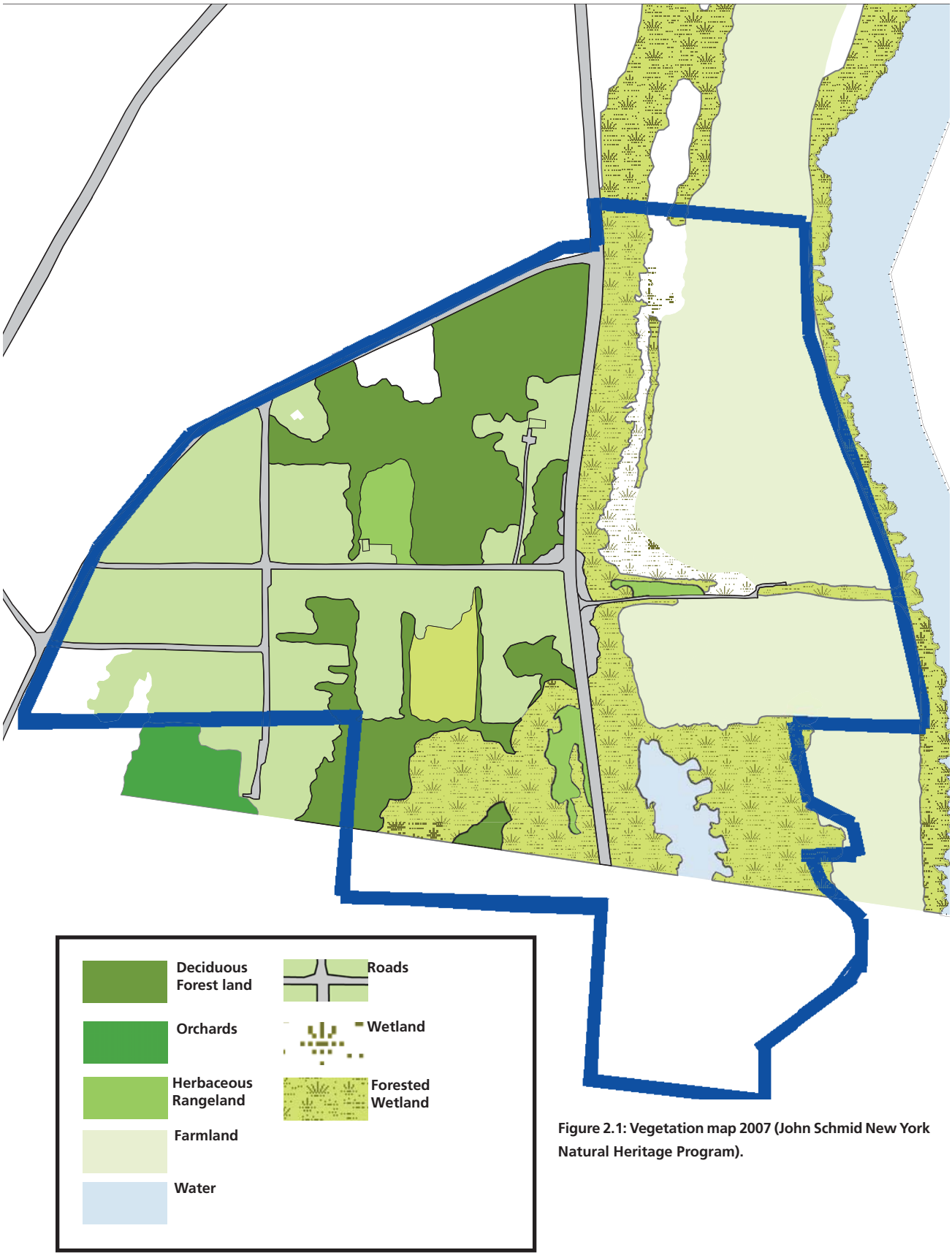


Figure 2.1: Vegetation map 2007 (John Schmid New York Natural Heritage Program).

Cultural Landscape Inventory for Sword Surrender Site and Setting

Town of Saratoga, New York

Existing Conditions 2008



ID	Botanical Name	Common Name
AS	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
HS	Hosta spp.	Hosta Species
PI	Picea spp.	Spruce Species
SV	Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac
SP	Spirea prunifolia	Bridalwreath Spirea
PS	Prunus spp.	Cherry Species
RP	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust
FS	Forsythia spp.	Forsythia

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Aerial photograph, 2006
2. Saratoga County Map Viewer (Tax Parcels) http://www.maphost.com/saratoga/main.asp?m=shp_toga
3. Land Survey, 2006 Chazen Engineering
4. Fish and Wildlife Service (Wetland)
5. Site visits, March and June 2008

DRAWN BY

Michael Bricknell, GIS 9.2, AutoCad 2002, Adobe InDesign CS3, (2008)

LEGEND

- Water
- Farmland
- Grassland
- Building
- Road
- Stream
- Pond
- Vegetation
- Wetland
- Topographic contour (5 feet)
- Site of removed structure
- Boundaries: Black long dash (parcels); Red dash (OSI 2006); Blue solid (Study Area)

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Vegetation species unknown except where indicated.
3. See Appendix C for deed information.

200 100 0 200 400 Feet

Drawing 2.0

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

This section provides an overview of the historical significance of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape, describes the characteristics and features that contribute to the significance of the landscape, and evaluates the integrity of the historic landscape. This analysis and evaluation is based on the criteria developed by the National Register of Historic Places. According to the National Register, historic significance may be present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association which meet at least one of the following criteria:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield information in prehistory or history.

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A within the contexts American Revolution (Autumn 1777) and Commemoration and Memorialization (1877-1938). The periods of significance are October 17, 1777, and 1877 to 1938.

The old Champlain Canal, a portion of which passes through the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape, is individually listed on the National Register as a district under Criteria A, C, and D. It has a separate history and period of significance, which begins in 1823 and extends to ca. 1917.

After further investigation by qualified professionals, the study area may yield additional significance under Criterion D, Archeology, for its potential to reveal significant information regarding the French and Indian (1689-1763) and Revolutionary War periods, as well as Native American occupation and use dating to the Middle and Late Archaic periods (8000 B.P.-1609).

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

American Revolution (1777)

The Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape is primarily significant under Criterion A for its association with the American Revolution and the decisive role the area played in the battles, siege, and surrender of Saratoga in 1777. The site also derives significance under Criterion D, archeology, for its potential to reveal significant information regarding the Revolutionary War period.

Leading up to the Battle of Freeman's Farm on September 19, 1777, British Lieutenant General John Burgoyne led an army south from Canada, passing through the study area along the Hudson River and the Road to Albany. Since it was nearly impossible for large ships to portage between Lakes Champlain and George, Burgoyne relied on the Hudson River and Road to Albany for the transportation of the army's vital supplies which included food, supplies, baggage, and ammunition.

Following the Battle of Bemis Heights on October 7, 1777, British and American forces passed through the study area via the Road to Albany, as Burgoyne's army retreated northward to 'old' Saratoga (Schuylerville and Victory) encompassing Victory Woods and the Saratoga Monument site for their final encampment and defenses. After seven days of being surrounded by American forces, Burgoyne and an exhausted British Army surrendered on the morning of October 17, 1777.

On the day of the surrender, General Gates hosted Burgoyne to a meal in a large tent within the study area, just north of the American Headquarters. After the army of Burgoyne piled and grounded their arms in a field north of Fish Creek along the Hudson River, they formed into lines and marched to the point where Gates and his staff were waiting. As the prisoners marched past, Burgoyne ceremonially drew his sword and offered it to Gates.[95]

Commemoration and Memorialization (1877-1938)

The Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape is significant under Criterion A, for association with broad patterns in United States history, as an early and important example of Revolutionary War commemoration between 1877 and 1938. While planning began before the American Civil War, commemoration and memorialization of Saratoga's Revolutionary War sites came to fruition during the 1877 battle centennial, when construction of the Saratoga Monument began. With the rise of the battlefield commemoration movement, many patriotic societies, and organizations were formed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century which included the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), Sons of the American Revolution (SAR), and Saratoga

Battlefield Association. These organizations, as well as local historical societies, civic groups, politicians, and philanthropists, worked together and added several battlefield monuments and markers throughout Saratoga County between 1888 and 1927. During the period of New York State management of Saratoga Battlefield (1927-1938), additional monuments, cast iron markers, and reconstructed period buildings were added to the area. These efforts ultimately led to the establishment of Saratoga National Historical Park in 1938.[96]

A cast iron marker sign, installed between 1877 and 1910 during the commemoration movement, is located within the study area denoting the traditional location of General Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates. The dark blue sign with yellow lettering reads, "Here Gen. Burgoyne surrendered his sword to Gen. Gates, Oct, 17, 1777." It is found within the Upland Area portion of the study area in the northeast portion of the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) along U.S. Route 4.

Canal Transportation (1823-ca.1917)

Located within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape, the old Champlain Canal was individually listed on the National Register on September 1, 1976 as a district under Criteria A, C, and D for its association with agricultural, commercial, and industrial growth of New York State; the design and construction of its infrastructure; and its for its archeological potential to reveal significant information regarding the canal transportation period.

The portions of the canal that pass through the study area were active from 1823 to ca.1917, which is the documented period of significance. The development of the canal along the Hudson River is an integral part of the general trends that shaped the land use and settlement of the Saratoga area.[97] Within the boundaries of the study area, the prism of the canal is extant yet covered with small trees and shrubs and some areas were widened in the 1930s for use as a hatchery. It is currently state owned. For the purpose of this project, the old Champlain Canal will not be evaluated, but is considered a contributing resource within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape because it individually meets National Register Criteria.

POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Occupation during Middle and Late Archaic Periods (8000 B.P. -1609)

The Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape may derive additional significance under Criterion D, archeology, for its potential to reveal significant information regarding Native American occupation and use dating to the Middle

and Late Archaic periods (8000 B.P.-1609). Although this area of significance and associated resources will not be evaluated in this Cultural Landscape Inventory, projectile points and other artifacts have been found within the study area and therefore, will require further investigation by qualified professionals.

French and Indian Wars (1689-1763)

The Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape may be significant under Criterion A for its association with the French and Indian Wars (1689-1763), the name given to the multiple wars fought between Great Britain and France for control over the eastern part of the North American continent. During theses colonial wars, a series of forts were built in the Upper Hudson River Valley region, three of which were constructed within the study area; Fort Vroman [Vrooman] (1689), Fort Saratoga (1702), and Fort Clinton (1746).

While no visible above-ground remnants of the forts currently exist within the study area, archeological investigations within the fields of the Floodplain Area should be conducted to identify potential resources that date to the French and Indians Wars. Located along U.S. Route 4, a 1927 New York State cast iron sign currently marks the approximate sites of the three forts.

Table 3.0: Recommended Areas and Periods of Significance

THEME	SWORD SURRENDER SITE AND SETTING
American Revolution Autumn 1777 (NR Criteria A and D)	X
Commemoration and Memorialization 1877-1938 (NR Criterion A)	X
Canal Transportation 1823-ca.1917 (NR Criteria A, C, and D)	X

EVALUATION OF INTEGRITY

The National Register of Historic Places recognizes seven aspects of integrity for historic properties. These are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Aspects of integrity deemed most important to evaluation may be judged based on a property's proposed significance under National Register criteria. The historic integrity of a cultural landscape relates to the ability of the landscape to convey significance.

INTEGRITY TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (1777)

The Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance to the American Revolution (1777). With exception to successional vegetative growth, the construction of the Champlain Canal and residential development in the Upland Area, the location and spatial organization

of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape has remained unchanged since the Revolutionary War period. Similar to the historic period, a mosaic of field and forest continue to occupy the Upland Area, while the Floodplain Area remains open agricultural land. Most roads found within the study area during the eighteenth century are present today. However, additional roads were introduced in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Views and vistas important to military strategy during the Revolutionary War can still be obtained throughout the study area, but are vulnerable to encroaching successional woodland vegetation. The cultural landscape retains overall integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

INTEGRITY TO COMMEMORATION AND MEMORIALIZATION (1877-1938)

The Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance to the Revolutionary War commemoration and memorialization movement between 1877 and 1938. Although patriotic societies, organizations, and state agencies primarily focused their efforts in constructing monuments and markers at Saratoga Battlefield, scatterings of markers were located in outlying areas identifying important events that took place during the war, including a cast iron sign located within the study area. Constructed between 1877 and 1910, the sign denotes the ceremonial location of General Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates. It is in its original location and has been minimally altered (ball finial was removed at an unknown date)

Despite only having one commemorative feature, the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its historic association to the commemoration and memorialization movement.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY FOR SWORD SURRENDER SITE AND SETTING LANDSCAPE

Period	Overall	Location	Design	Setting	Materials	Workmanship	Feeling	Association
Autumn 1777	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
Commemoration (1877-1938)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

NATURAL SYSTEMS AND TOPOGRAPHY

Historic Condition:

The Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape is located within the Upper Hudson Valley, a region characterized by mountains, valleys, ridges, and plateaus. The topography of the study area consists of flatlands along the floodplains of the Hudson River and undulating lands east of U.S. Route 4. These topographic conditions not only influenced early settlement patterns, but they also were significant to the military outcome of the Revolutionary War. During the nineteenth century, the topography along the ridgeline was minimally altered as a result of transportation related projects along U.S. Route 4.

The Hudson River along with one of its tributaries, Fish Creek, forms the northern and eastern boundary of the study area. During early settlement and Revolutionary War periods, these natural waterways became transportation corridors, supplied water for drinking, and provided energy to power mills and local industries. A small spring runs through the southern portion of the Upland Area. While little is known of spring, it can be assumed that it to, although at a small capacity, provided drinking water to early settlers and Revolutionary War soldiers. The spring is the water source of the marshy floodplain.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

The geology and topography of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape remains similar today as they did during the historic periods. However, the topography within the vicinity of U.S. Route 4 was altered minimally as a result of the road alignments in the 1930s and 1950s (Figures 3.0 and 3.1).

LAND USE/VEGETATION

Historic Condition:

Prior to European settlement, the land found within the boundaries of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape was heavily forested and occupied by the Mohawk and Mahican tribes. These groups used the lands as a central topographic corridor for travel, migration, hunting, and planting.

By the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape was cleared for agricultural and residential use. The open character of the Floodplain Area provided rich agricultural lands to European colonists, while the mosaic of fields and forests in the Upland Area was more suitable for residential development. In 1777, the study area was predominately agricultural and owned by Philip Schuyler. During the battles, siege, and

surrender of Saratoga, the landscape was used as an avenue of approach and retreat and later served as the ceremonial location of General Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates. By 1877, the character of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape remained agricultural, despite the scatterings of residential development in the Upland Area

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Since the historic periods, the Upland Area, specifically the Village Extension, has evolved into a residential landscape. Vegetation consists of old growth successional forests, reclaimed farming fields, residential/domestic lawn, and transitionalshrubland. The Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) is owned by the Open Space Institute, but currently lies vacant as the Germain house received extensive damage by fire in 2005. The property consists of various ornamental plantings and four large maple trees along Schuyler Street (Figures 3.2-3.6).

The Floodplain Area continues to be used for agricultural production (Figure 3.10). Approximately twenty-five acres are classified as successional forested wetland, which includes portions of the historic Champlain Canal bed (Figures 3.2-3.6).

CIRCULATION

Historic Condition:

Previously used by Mohawk and Mahican tribes as a migratory route and hunting grounds, the major northeast-southwest route through the study area, historically known as the Saratoga Trail, became a major transportation corridor for European settlers in the early to mid-1600s and later an avenue of approach for British and American soldiers during the Revolutionary War. The Road to Albany, as it was later called, served as the spine for transportation within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape. Eventually, roads would branch out from it to form a network of transportation corridors, connecting settlements with individual farms and industries. By 1813, the Road to Albany was replaced by the Whitehall Turnpike. As part of the Federal-Aid Highway Acts of the 1920s and 1930s, the Whitehall Turnpike was improved and later designated as U.S. Route 4 in 1934.

By 1823, the Champlain Canal was completed. The canal was approximately thirty feet wide and three feet deep. On the east side of the canal was a tow path that measured ten feet. This path was situated just above the agricultural fields of Schuyler's land along the Hudson River. Between 1917 and 1918, the canal was abandoned. In the 1930s, a portion of the canal was widened and later used as a fish hatchery.

By 1895, the Greenwich and Schuylerville Electric Railroad was established. It was later absorbed by the Hudson Valley Railroad ca. 1901 and abandoned by the 1920's. The tracks were located along the eastern edge of the Whitehall Turnpike. The railroad provided transportation from the Capital District to Warrensburg. Trolleys continued to run from Greenwich to Thomson until 1928 when flooding destroyed most of the line.

While most driveways within the study area were constructed during the mid-nineteen century, the driveway on the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) may be a trace of the historic route of the Road to Albany (Figure 3.0).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Since the historic periods, U.S. Route 4 was again realigned in the 1950s. The intersections at Schuyler and Evans Streets both had the islands removed and roads straightened. Besides U.S. Route 4, the study area includes four local roads including Evans Street, Schuyler Street, Lafayette Street, and Hill Street. Schuyler Street has also been referred to as Chubbs Hill Road (1899) and Village Road (1954) in period construction documents (Figure 3.7 and Figure 3.10).

Two access points currently enter the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) via Schuyler Street. An eroded road trace, located along the eastern boundary, was once connected to U.S. Route 4 through the adjoining property to the east. Based on historic military and current topographic maps, the road trace may have been part of the historic Road to Albany (Figure 3.0). A driveway, constructed in the twentieth century, passes through the site along the western boundary before connecting to the road trace. Both circulation routes terminate in the location of agricultural outbuilding foundations.

The current farm access road, located within the Floodplain Area, is approximately eight feet wide and may follow a historic path (Figure 3.11-3.13). The abandoned Champlain Canal is on the western edge of the Floodplain Area and was not investigated as part of this Cultural Landscape Inventory (Figure 3.14).

BUILDING AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Historic Condition:

Prior to colonial settlement, Mohawk and Mahican tribes occupied the area now encompassing the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape. Villages of the Mahicans consisted of twenty to thirty fortified longhouses, mostly found on hilltops. Iroquois villages of the Mohawks were also fortified, but consisted of communal longhouses measuring two hundred feet in length.

During the French and Indian Wars (1683-1763), three forts were constructed within the Floodplain Area of the study area; Fort Vroman [Vrooman] (1689), Fort Saratoga (1702), and Fort Clinton (1746).

In 1683, the Sword and Surrender Site and Setting landscape was purchased by seven Dutch families as part of the Saratoga Patent. Shortly thereafter, Johannes Wendel became the first settler to improve the land. Following his death in 1691, Lot No. 4, as it was referred to, was acquired by his son Abraham. In 1702, it was sold to the Schuyler family. During this period, numerous flax and lumber mills were built and a Dutch Reformed Church was constructed within the study area. By the 1777 Revolutionary War battles of Saratoga, the only building found within the study area was the Old Dutch Reformed Church. The church was later removed in 1822.

In 1837, Teunis Van Vechten purchased the majority of the Schuyler family land, encompassing the study area. He later sold the land to Thomas Smith. After the acquisition by Thomas Smith, the property underwent multiple ownerships; Thomas Smith to Archibald Wing in 1854; Archibald Wing to John Mairs in 1856; John Mairs to G.W. Green in 1858; and G.W. Green to Thomas Smith in 1863. By 1866, the Lot No. 4 was subdivided and John Conners owned the five and three-fourths acre Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel). During this period, the Germain House was built ca 1860s. In1877, John H. Chubbs acquired the Germain house and later subdivided the property, selling a portion to Emma Woodcock in 1883. Although dates of construction are unknown, Chubbs later constructed agricultural outbuildings south of his house. Emma had a house built on her parcel in the 1880s (refer to Appendix B: Deeds). By the late nineteenth century, the Upland Area of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape consisted of residential subdivisions and roads and the Floodplain Area remained agricultural.

The closing of Victory Mills (1918), Champlain Canal (1918) and later Hudson Valley Railroad (1920s), resulted in minimal development with the study area in the early twentieth century. Following the death of John H. Chubb in 1896, his wife sold their land to Polie E. Germain in 1921. By the 1920s, Cora Allen was the owner of the property adjoining the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel). While the dates of acquisition are uncertain, the Germain family purchased additional land after 1920.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Since 1938, Saratoga County has grown rapidly in population, facilitated by Interstate 87 (the Northway). Within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape, forty-nine tax parcels are listed within the study area. Approximately ninety percent of these parcels are designated as residential and are located in the

Village Extension portion of the Upland Area. The majority of housing predates 1940.

The Germain family had an addition built on the south elevation of their house between the 1930s and 1950s. A garage was later built along the west elevation. Following a fire that severely damaged their house, the Germain family sold their property, consisting of approximately nineteen acres, to the Open Space Institute in 2006. William Hartloff purchased the Cora Allen property in 2005 (Figure 3.15 and Figure 3.18).

With exception to the development of the Champlain Canal in the 1800s, the hydrologic conditions within the Floodplain Area have protected it from residential development. As a result, it continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

VIEWS AND VISTAS

Historic Condition:

Throughout the historic periods, views from within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape were significant in its developmental history and the Revolutionary War. During the battles, siege, and surrender of Saratoga in 1777, the elevated location of the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) within the Upland Area were critical to military strategy as they allowed uninterrupted views to the Green Mountains of Vermont, Hudson River, the Old Dutch Reformed Church, the Road to Albany, and the fertile fields of the Schuyler Estate. On the day of the surrender, a large tent was intentionally situated along the ridgeline of the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel), making it possible for troops in all directions to observe the ceremonial surrender.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Since the historic period, views from within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape remain intact, but have become vulnerable. To the east vegetation limits views of the Green Mountains of Vermont, Hudson River, and sections of the old Champlain Canal. The view north, which once held the site of the Old Dutch Reformed Church near the intersection of Evans Street and U.S. Route 4, is now obstructed by vegetation. The views south of the pasture lot are limited by vegetation growth. To the west, views are obstructed by a large building atop a steep change in elevation (Figure 3.19-3.26).

Preservation of expansive views from within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape will require the Saratoga-Washington on the Hudson Partnership to work cooperatively with private landowners and local governments.

SMALL SCALE FEATURES

Historic Condition:

No documentation has been found supporting descriptions of small-scale features within the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape prior to 1877. As part of the Memorialization and Commemoration Period (1877-1938), two signs were constructed within the study area. A cast iron sign, constructed between 1877 and 1910, denotes the ceremonial location of General Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates. In 1927, New York State installed an additional cast iron marker, stating the location of the French and Indian War fortifications (Figure 3.19). The sign is blue with yellow lettering and is adjacent to the entrance to Schuyler Street from U.S. Route 4(Figure 3.27 and 3.28).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Constructed during the twentieth century, portions of barbed wire fencing line old property lines, and are hidden by vegetation. Along the northern boundary of the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) are four stone steps. While the date of construction is unknown, these steps are aligned along the slope along Schuyler Street and followed a path up to the house. A wooden post is located behind the abandoned house possibly used as a clothes line or a bird house (Figure 3.29-3.30).

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Historic and Existing Conditions:

Although an investigation of archeological resources is beyond the scope of this Cultural Landscape Inventory, projectile points, clay pipes, a musketball, and outbuilding structures have been found within the study area. As a result of these findings and their potential to reveal significant information regarding Native American occupation (8000 B.P.-1609), the French and Indian Wars (1689-1763), and American Revolution (1777), it is highly recommended that the study area be further investigated by professional archeologists.

Table 3.2: Summary of Landscape Characteristics and Features for Sword Surrender Site and Setting

CHARACTERISTIC / FEATURE	EVALUATION	COMMENTS
Natural Systems and Topography		
Geology (escarpment, ridges, ravines), hydrology, and flora and fauna	Contributing	Present during and after the historic periods with natural and man-made changes. Topography is a primary element making up the spatial organization of the Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape.
Hudson River and Fish Creek	Contributing	Present during and after the historic periods, serving as a power and food source and transportation route. The river and creek were both factors in the location and development of the area.
Springs	Contributing	Present during and after the historic periods, likely used as a potable water supply.
Land Use and Vegetation		
Upland Area		
Forest	Contributing	During the following historic periods, Middle and Late Archaic (8000 B.P. -1609), French and Indian Wars (1639-1763), American Revolutionary (Autumn 1777), the Upland Area was largely wooded.
Abandoned fields	Non-contributing	Species composition has fundamentally changed since the eighteenth and nineteenth century.
Transitional shrubland	Non-contributing	Species composition has fundamentally changed since the eighteenth and nineteenth century.
Residential/Domestic	Non-contributing	Prior to the mid-eighteenth century, the Upland Area was primarily a mosaic of fields and forests. By the 1860s, the landscape evolved into a residential landscape. While the residential land use existed during various historic periods, it does not contribute to the significance of the study area.
Floodplain Area		
Agricultural fields	Contributing	Present during and after the historic periods.
Successional forested wetland	Non-contributing	Since its closure in ca. 1917, the old Champlain Canal has experienced floods, erosion, and successional forest growth.
Circulation		
U.S. Route 4	Contributing	Present during and after the historic periods. Historically known as the Road to Albany and later Whitehall Turnpike, the road served as an avenue of approach during the Revolutionary War.
Local roads (Evans Street, Schuyler Street, Lafayette Street, and Hill Street)	Contributing	Schuyler Street historically referred to as Chubb's Hill Road (1899) and later Village Road (1954), served as the primary access route to the study area during the historic periods.
Champlain Canal	Contributing	Prism remains, but the portion that runs through the study area has been filled in by vegetative growth.
Farm access road (located in Floodplain Area)	Undetermined	Date of construction unknown, but may run along an older path.
Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) eroded road trace	Undetermined	Although uncertain, the driveway may be a trace of the historic route of the Road to Albany, prior to re-alignment.
Footpaths and driveways	Non-contributing	Constructed during the mid-twentieth century.
Building and Settlement Patterns		
Village extension neighborhood	Non-contributing	The majority of the housing stock within the village extension neighborhood was constructed prior to 1940. However, the buildings and structures do not contribute to the significance of the study area.
Germain House (OSI Parcel)	Non-contributing	Constructed in the 1860s, the Germain (OSI) House was present during the various historic periods of the study area. However, it does not contribute to the significance of the site and was completely destroyed by fire in 2006.

Allen House (Hartloff Residence)	Non-contributing	Constructed in the 1880s, the Allen House was present during various historic periods of the study area. However, it does not contribute to the significance of the site.
Views and Vistas		
View to the north-Old Dutch Reformed Church site	Contributing	Intact yet vulnerable. Vegetative growth limits views to the site of the Old Dutch Reformed Church and U.S. Route 4.
View to east-Green Mountains of Vermont, Hudson River, Champlain Canal, U.S. Route 4	Contributing	Intact yet vulnerable. Vegetative growth limits views to the Green Mountains of Vermont, Hudson River, agricultural fields, U.S. Route 4 and the Abandoned Champlain Canal.
View to the south-Abandoned agricultural land	Non-contributing	Historically, views to the south would have been largely unaltered. Successional vegetative growth now obstructs views to the south.
View to west-High ground	Non-contributing	Surrounding homes to the west obscure the once expansive views of the high ground.
Small-Scale Features		
Sword Surrender sign	Contributing	Constructed between 1877 and 1910, the cast iron sign does contribute to the Memorialization and Commemoration Period (1877-1938).
New York State sign	Non-contributing	Constructed in 1927, the cast iron sign does not contribute to the Memorialization and Commemoration Period (1877-1938).
Barbed wire fence	Non-contributing	Constructed in the twentieth century and does not contribute the historic significance of the study area.
Wooden Post	Non-contributing	Placed after periods of significance, placed during residential occupation of the late twentieth century.
Stone steps	Undetermined	Date of construction unknown. Steps are aligned along the slope along Schuyler Street and would have followed a path to the house.
Archeological Sites		
Projectile Points	Undetermined	Middle and Late Archaic periods (8000 B.P.-1609) evidence uncovered by local residents.
Clay Pipes	Undetermined	Archeology not definitive.
Musketball	Undetermined	American Revolution period (1777) evidence uncovered by local residents.
Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel)-Outbuilding structures foundations	Undetermined	Requires archeological investigations.
French and Indian Wars fortification sites (Fort Vroman [Vrooman], Fort Saratoga, and Fort Clinton)	Undetermined	Requires archeological investigations.
Old Dutch Reformed Church site	Undetermined	Requires archeological investigations.

ENDNOTES

[95] Hoffman Nickerson, *The Turning Point of the Revolution, Volume II* (Port Washington, N.Y. Kennikat Press, Inc., 1928) 400; quoted in Christopher Stevens, *Cultural Landscape Report and Archeological Sensitivity Assessment for Victory Woods* (Boston, MA: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2007) 49-57.
[96] Lisa Oudemool, Christopher Stevens, and Eliot Foulds, *Cultural Landscape Report: Saratoga Battlefield, Volume I* (Boston, MA: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2002) 249.
[97] Christopher Stevens, *Cultural Landscape Report and Archeological Sensitivity Assessment for Victory Woods* (Boston, MA: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2007) 171.

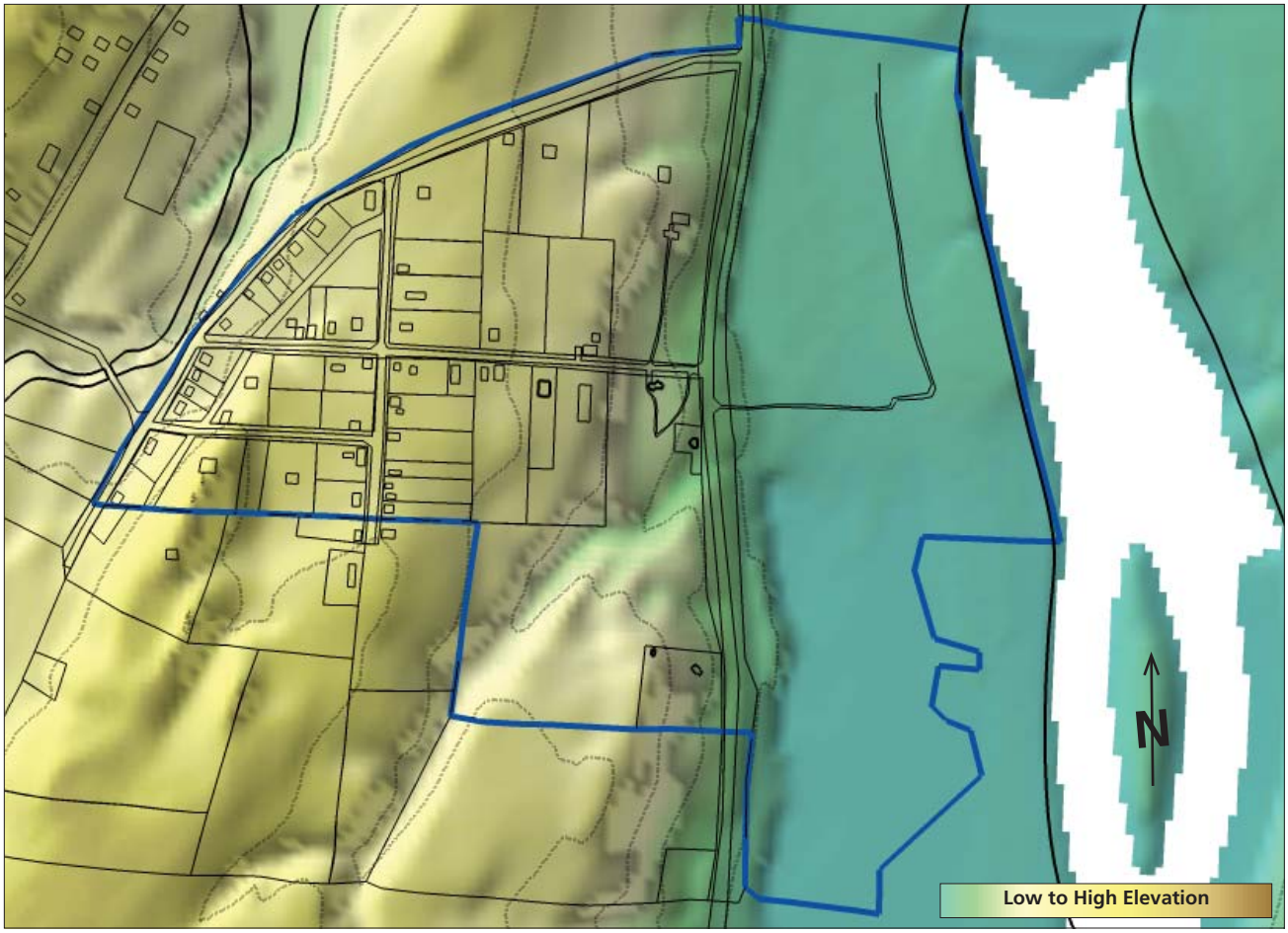
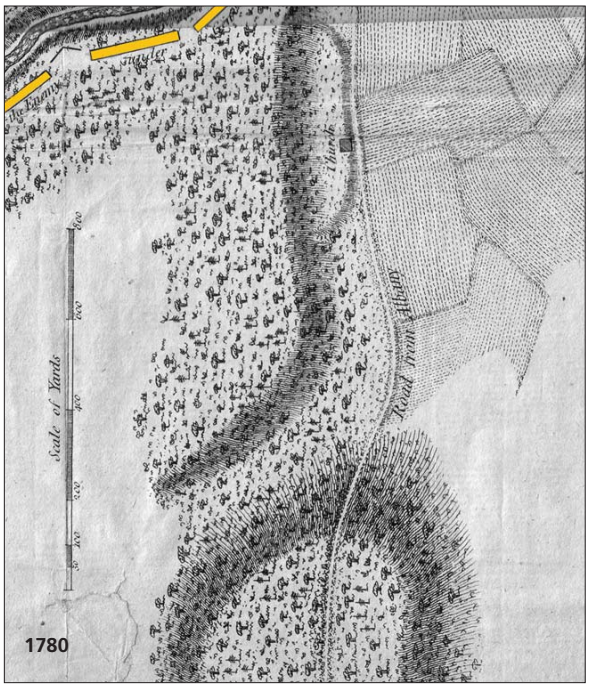


Figure 3.0 Natural Systems and Topography: (Above) 3D elevation of Study Area. The contour lines are placed every ten feet. The green represents lower elevation while the yellow and brown represent higher elevation; (Below) Key features are noticeable in both maps. Both ridge lines and fields are distinguished. Based on these mapa, it is assumed that the current eroded road trace on the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) may be a trace of the historic route of the Road to Albany (Above, OCLP, Below, SARA).





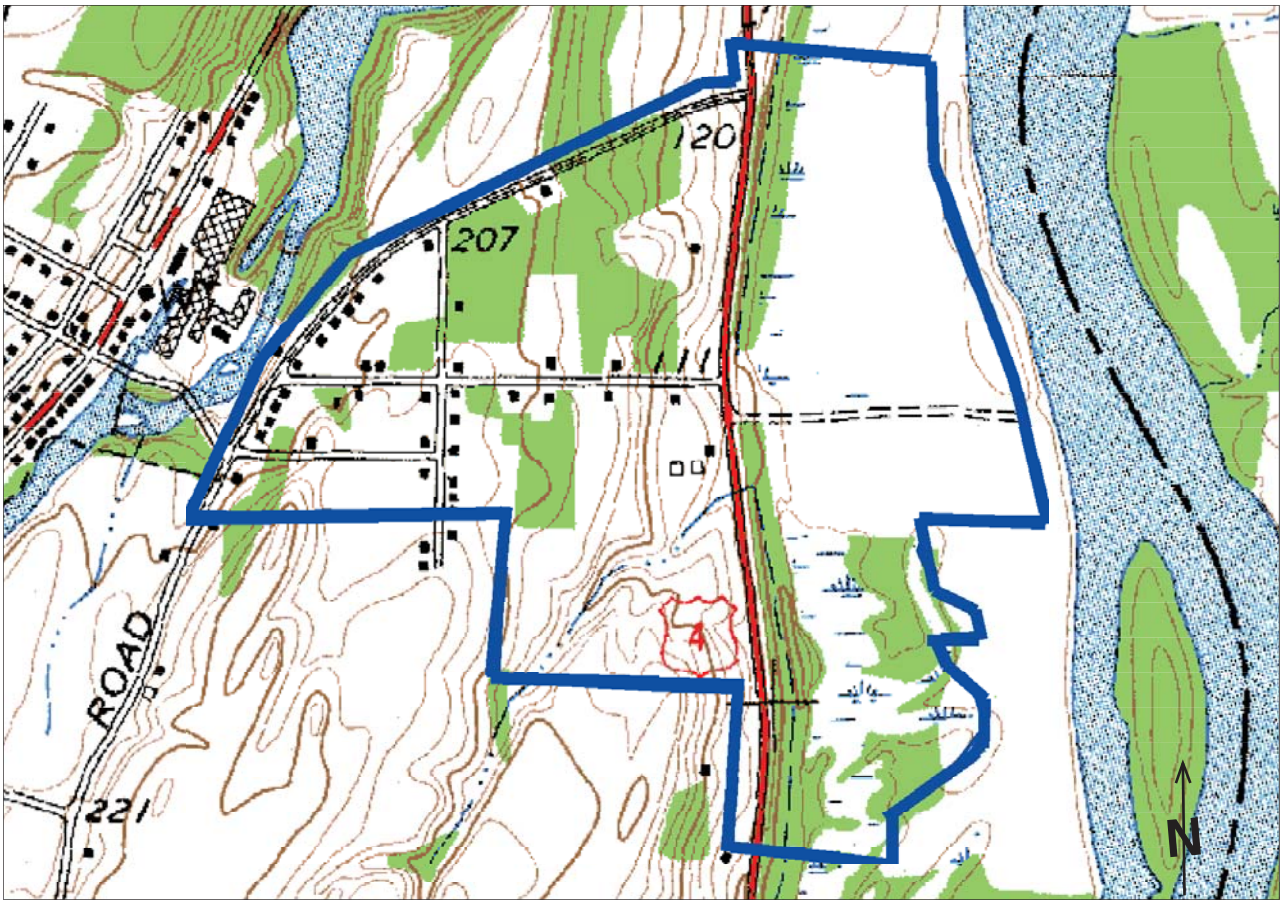


Figure 3.1 Natural Systems and Topography: Topography of Study Area.





Figure 3.2. Land Use and Vegetation: (Above) Abandoned Champlain Canal vegetation and Floodplain Area during winter. Note: the commemoration marker to the right; (Below) Similar vantage point as above, looking east towards the Hudson River and Floodplain Area from the Sword Surrender Site (OSI parcel) during the summer months. Vegetation grows along the abandoned Champlain Canal (OCLP, March 2008, August 2008).



Figure 3.3. Land Use and Vegetation: (Above) Germain House during winter; (Below) Abandoned fire-damaged residential structure looking northeast towards the Hudson River. Note: The circulation path that continues to the right (OCLP, March 2008).





Figure 3.4. Land Use and Vegetation: View south of former site of outbuildings, located to the south of the Germain House, overgrown with sumac and debris scattered throughout (OCLP, March and June, 2008).



Figure 3.5. Land Use and Vegetation: Views of various ornamental planting throughout the Sword Surrender Site [OSI parcel] (OCLP, June 2008).
A.) Bridalwreath Spirea
B.) Cherry species
C.) Forsythia
D.) Common Lilac













Figure 3.6. Land Use and Vegetation: (Above) View from Floodplain Area near the bank of the Hudson River looking west towards the OSI parcel. A stream outlet empties into the Hudson the right. Schuyler Street is seen near the center right of the photograph; (Below) Sword Surrender Site (OSI parcel) and adjacent residence viewed from the Floodplain Area. Construction vehicles are located at the entrance to the farm access road.



Figure 3.7. Circulation: Intersection of Schuyler Street and US Route 4. View looking east towards the Village Extension Area. On left is the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel) property at 139 Schuyler Street. Note: The old growth maples lining the hill in front of the property (OCLP, March 2008).



Figure 3.8. Circulation: Schuyler Street looking east towards Hudson River. Schuyler Road intersects with U.S. Route 4, along with the Floodplain Area and the Hudson River in background. Germain House to the south (right) with maples line the north side of the street (OCLP, March 2008).



Figure 3.9. Circulation: Intersection of U.S. Route 4 and Schuyler Street looking north (OCLP, June 2008).





Figure 3.10. Circulation: (Above) Intersection of U.S. Route 4 and Schuyler Street looking south, ca. 1900s. Nore: The driveway and barn location; (Below) Contemporary Image of the Intersection of U. S. Route 4 and Schuyler Street (SARA, OCLP, June 2008).



Figure 3.11. Circulation: Eroded road trace outlet from Schuyler Street, looking south along one of the entrances to the Sword Surrender Site (OSI Parcel). Note: May be trace of the historic route of the Road to Albany (OCLP, March 2008).



Figure 3.12. Circulation: Driveway entrance from Schuyler Street, looking north along the entrance from Schuyler Street (OCLP, March 2008).



Figure 3.13. Circulation: Farm access road located in the Floodplain Area, looking east toward the Hudson River (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 3.14. Circulation: Abandoned Champlain Canal. View from farm access road looking north toward National Park Service property in far distance (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 3.15. Buildings and Settlement Patterns: View along Schuyler Street, looking south at abandoned Germain residence (OCLP, March 2008).



Figure 3.16. Buildings and Settlement Patterns: Rear view of abandoned residence. Note: Addition constructed between 1930-1950s (OCLP, March 2008).



Figure 3.17. Buildings and Settlement Patterns: View of neighboring residence adjacent to the Sword Surrender Site (OSI parcel) along U.S. Route 4. Currently under renovations (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 3.18. Buildings and Settlement Patterns: View south of adjacent residence Allen House (Hartloff Residence) along U.S. Route 4 (OCLP, 2008).

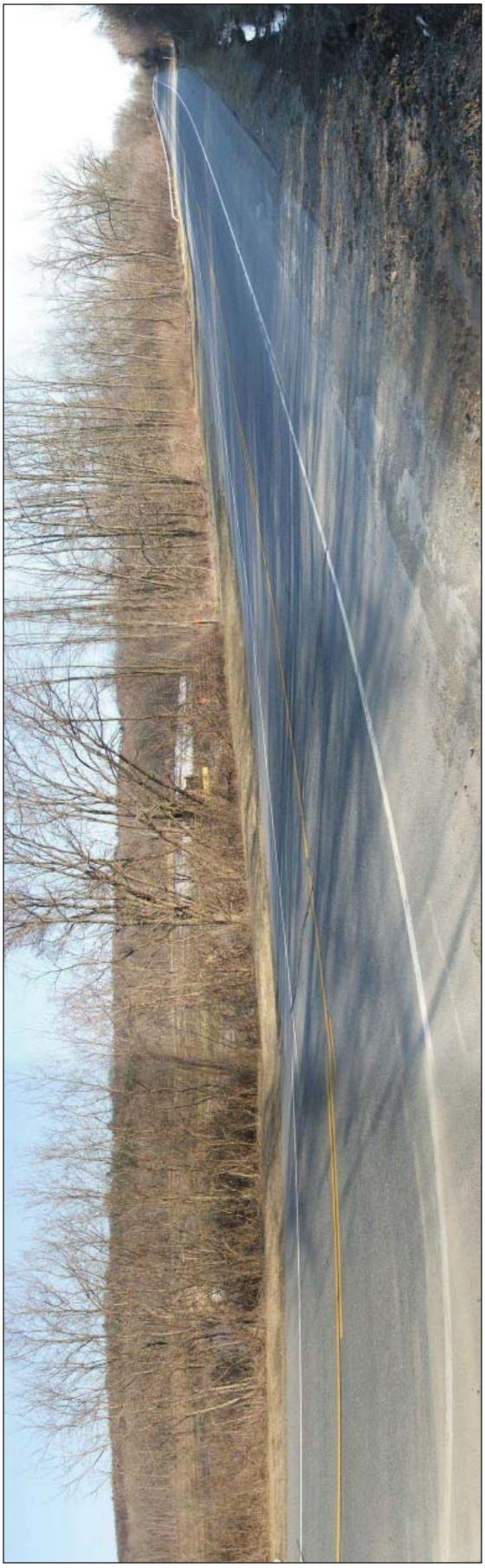


Figure 3.19. Views and Vistas: View southeast along U.S .Route 4. Trees line the abandoned Champlain Canal. In the distance are the floodplains and the Hudson River (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 3.20. Views and Vistas: View west of the intersection of Schuyler Street and U.S. Route 4 (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 3.21. Views and Vistas: View northeast from Sword Surrender Site (OSI parcel) (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 3.21. Views and Vistas: View northwest along the intersection of U.S. Route 4 and Schuyler Street (OCLP, 2008).

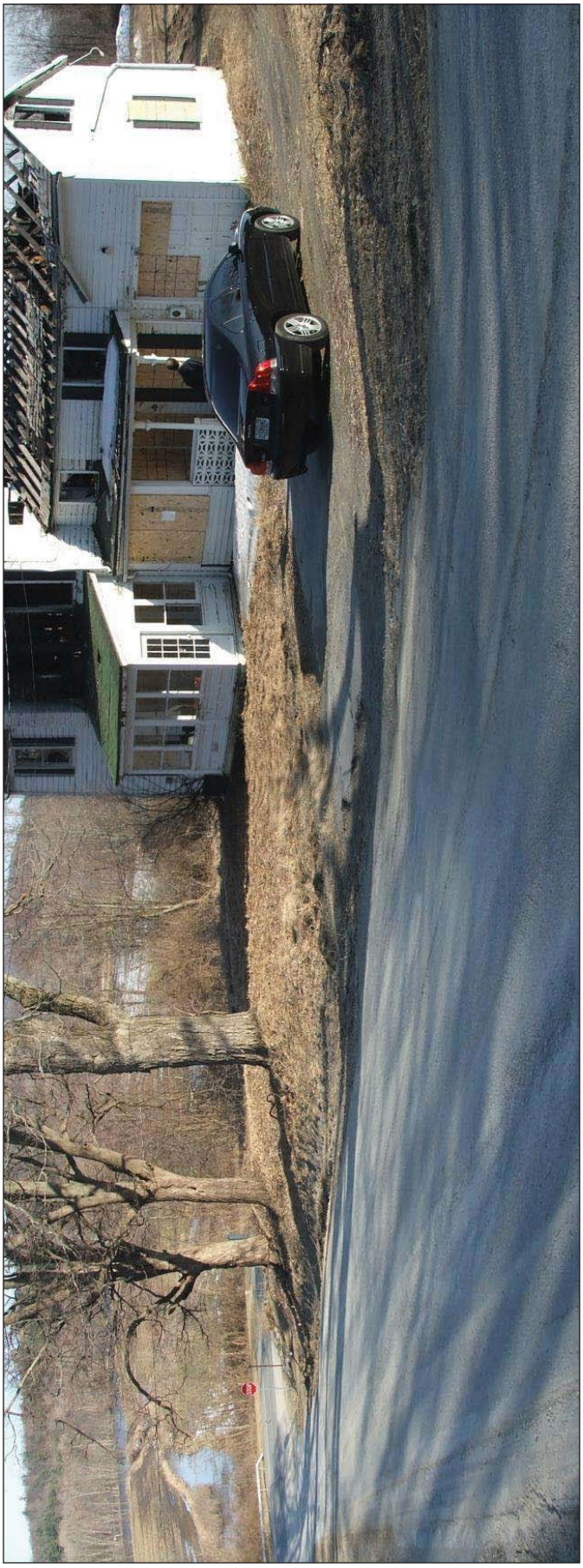


Figure 3.23. Views and Vistas: View east from Schuyler Street (OCLP, 2008).

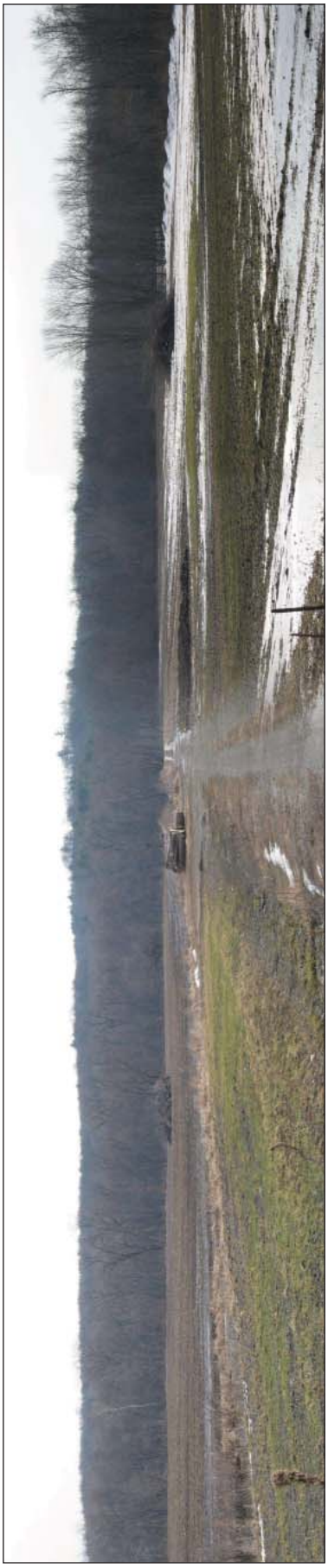


Figure 3.24. Views and Vistas: View east of Floodplain Area and Hudson River (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 3.25. Views and Vistas: View east of Floodplain Area and agricultural fields (OCLP, 2008)



Figure 3.26. Views and Vistas: View west of Floodplain Area from Hudson River (OCLP, 2008)



Figure 3.27. Small-Scale Features: New York State Historical Marker, east side of U.S. Route 4. (OCLP, March 2008)



Figure 3.28. Small-Scale Features: Commemoration Marker, northeast corner of the Sword Surrender Site (OSI parcel. (OCLP, March 2008).



Figure 3.29. Small-Scale Features: Wooden post (OCLP, June 2008).



Figure 3.30. Small-Scale Features: Stone stairs along Schuyler Street (OCLP, March 2008).

LIST OF REPOSITORIES CONSULTED AND OUTCOMES

BROOKSIDE MUSEUM

Brookside Museum, home of the Saratoga County Historical Society provides numerous resources including an online searchable database. Their collection contains over 20,000 items, including photographs, objects, manuscripts, and books. The online database was useful in locating general scenes during the early twentieth century.

NEW YORK STATE: ARCHIVES, STATE LIBRARY, AND MANUSCRIPT AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The New York State Archives, New York State Library, and New York State Manuscript and Special Collections share the same building in Albany. New York State Archives provides a useful online database of images and historic maps. The New York State Library provides an online Digital Collection of current reports, books, and other documents.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Allows access to numerous online databases of historic newspapers. Historic Newspapers are available through America's Historical Newspapers (1690-1922), Boston Globe (1872-1925), and New York Times (1851-2005). Features cover-to-cover fully text-searchable facsimile images of over 1,000 historical newspapers from all 50 states, enabling researchers to explore virtually every aspect of America during the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries.

BALLSTON SPA SARATOGA COUNTY HISTORIAN OFFICE

Historian Krissy Saddlemire provided access to numerous resources including Agricultural Census, Federal Census, construction plans, atlas, photographs, and maps. Located at the county clerks office, allowed easy access to additional resources upstairs in the clerks office.

BALLSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY CLERK OFFICE

The County Clerk's office has the entire collection of deed books, digitized from 1790-2008. Easy access to these records was useful in determining ownership of the OSI parcel up to the Schuyler Family in 1837.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Inquired at the National Archives at College Park, Maryland for additional aerial photographs. However at the time of inquiry no photographs were located.

SARATOGA COUNTY FARM SERVICE

The County Farm Service supplied aerial photographs from 1948, 1960, and 1968 of our study area which are found in the list of figures.

ADIRONDACK COMMUNITY COLLEGE, HILL COLLECTION, GLENS FALL

The Hill collection claims to include a variety of sources, from the French and Indian War and American Revolution. However, these sources are available from other repositories and were not useful for this project. The focus of their collection was focused on the Warren County.

WARREN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, HUDSON VALLEY RAILWAY PAPERS

Inquired about the collection pertaining to the Hudson Valley Railway papers, and was informed that it does not cover the region of Saratoga County. A suggested source was the "History of the Hudson Valley Railroad" by David Nestle.

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REPORT TO

THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC TRUST

SCHUYLERVILLE FORTS

OFFICE OF STATE HISTORY

REPORT NO. 34

January 1968

INTRODUCTION:

The request is to evaluate the site based on the State marker:

Site of

Fort Vrooman	1689
Fort Saratoga	1702
Rebuilt by Philip Livingston	1721
Fort Clinton	1746

Rebuilt and named for Governor.

This marker is located approximately one mile south of Schuylerville, Saratoga County, on Route #4.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of the great natural waterways to New York State history. They were the easiest and most direct routes north and south. They showed the way west. The Indians knew this, and the Europeans soon learned it. During the early years, towns and forts were soon established at key control points. The present village of Schuylerville was one such control point.

As a control point, Schuylerville (only the modern name will be used) had several assets. First, there was a ford across the Hudson. Second, the important Indian trails from Albany and Schenectady met here on their way north. Third, the river flats were good farm lands. Fourth, the distance from Albany made it a convenient stopping place for marching armies. As is true today, the village was concentrated on the west bank of the Hudson River at the junction of Fish Creek.

Depredations on the lands of "The Enemy" were common in the early days. Some of the Indian raids probably have dropped into obscurity, but the first major French raid was led by Courcelle in 1665-1666. The English under Winthrop returned the compliment in 1690. These attacks and counterattacks, by one force or another, continued into the 19th Century.

Most of the following account, it should be noted here, is taken from The Story of Old Saratoga by John Henry Brandow, published in 1919. Brandow is not universally accepted. When seriously contested, the difference of opinion will be mentioned.

In the Schuylerville area, the sequence of forts up to Burgoyne's Campaign (1777) is as follows:

Name	Date	Remarks
1) Bartel Vrooman House	1689	In ruins in 1698.
2) Unnamed	1702-03	Lord Cornbury recommended, but apparently never built.

3) Unnamed	1709	Built by Peter Schuyler
4) Unnamed	1721	Philip Livingston
5) Unnamed	1739	Named in Clinton's Report of 1744
6) Unnamed	1745	
7) Ft. Clinton	1746	Burnt by English in 1747
8) Ft. Hardy	1757	In ruins in 1777

1) Bartel Vrooman House. The Winthrop Expedition went north in 1690. It records a blockhouse, manned by Dutch soldiers (presumably local citizenry). It is unnamed. Very likely this is the stockaded fort ordered built by the Albany Convention of Magistrates on Sept. 1, 1689 around the fortified house of Bartel (Bartholomeus) Vrooman. Vrooman, by the way, farmed the land only in the summer. This was the local custom. He returned to Schenectady every winter, for he was killed there in the great French raid of 1690. In any event, Colonel Romer's Report of 1698 noted the fort (note singular) and farms of Schuylerville were ruined and abandoned. He opines, as the French did not mention a fort at Schuylerville, that it was not occupied in the winter of 1690. Further, he suggests a fort be constructed.

Location. This has not been determined. It has been assumed to have been on the west bank of the Hudson (Because of the Indian Trails and the location of the settlement); south of Fish Creek (because this would act in its defense); and where Ft. Clinton later stood.

2-3) Unnamed. British Colonial Governor Edward Viscount Cornbury's Report of 2/24/1702 recommends the construction of a stockade fort at Schuylerville, but his Report of 6/30/1703 notes that it has not yet been built. Whether it ever was is a moot point. In 1704 a Report by Congreve notes an abandoned 1689 fortification. Presumably this was the Vrooman house.

In 1709 Colonel Peter Schuyler, acting as an advance unit of General Francis Nicholson's Expedition, built a fort at Schuylerville.

Location. Brandow locates it on the east side of the Hudson. Others contest this. The controversy is still unresolved. Whether on the east or the west side, the precise location has not been identified.

4) Unnamed. In September and October of 1721, Philip Livingston built, or rebuilt, a fort at Schuylerville. Records suggest that wooden forts had an effective life of only five to seven years. Thus as each new fortification is ordered, there is always the most practical problem as to whether it is better to rebuild a previous fort or to construct an entirely new one; and, if a new one is to be built, should it be placed on the same site? In any event, in 1721, only one fortification is recorded.

Location. The location of this fortification is in doubt. Eleven years would have elapsed since the erection of Schuyler's fort in 1709. Livingston could have reconstituted Schuyler's fort (whether on the east or the west side of the river), or he could have built a new one on a new location. Since Schuylerville was concentrated on the west side of the river, it might seem more plausible to expect its location there. The bill for this fort came to a little over £153. Unfortunately this amount is neither sufficiently high nor low to indicate a new fort was built, or an old one repaired.

5-6) Unnamed. In 1739, Lieutenant-Governor Clarke reported a fort was to be built at Schuylerville. When it was built is in doubt, but Governor Clinton reported a fort there (note singular), as of June 5, 1744. Next, in 1745, the Assembly paid to have this fort rebuilt, after the French raid in that year. The assumption, probably correct, is that this is

the same fort proposed in 1739 by Clarke.

Location. The French raid in November 1745, which resulted in the looting of Schuylerville, clarified the problem of location somewhat. Tradition holds the French possessed a map showing two forts at Schuylerville, presumably one on each side of the Hudson. Their battle plan consisted of dividing their force into two groups; the smaller to reduce the settlements on the east bank, the larger to capture the western portion. No fortification is mentioned on the east side. However, the sequence of buildings on the west side of the Hudson and south of Fish Creek, as given, are: a sawmill; a blacksmith's house; the fortified brick home of Philip Schuyler; an unspecified number of houses; a fort large enough for 100 men; and several houses below (i.e., south of) this fort. The fort itself is described as "quite a considerable distance from the houses where we had been." (pg. 37-38)

The generally accepted conclusion is that this fort is on the site of the 1739-1744-1745 fortification referred to by Clarke and Clinton, respectively. The location has been suggested as about one-half mile below Fish Creek on the river flats.

7) Ft. Clinton. Immediately after the French raid in November, the Assembly, in December 1745, appropriated £150 for rebuilding. The new fort was to be considerably larger than the old; thus, a rebuilding rather than a new construction. The fort was ready in March of 1746. Apparently a large stone storehouse, associated with the fort, was erected nearby. In 1747 it was enlarged and new defenses added. On October 6, 1747 the British, believing the situation to be too precarious, burned the fort and left.

Location. In 1747, Governor Clinton deplores the location because it is "overlooked by Hills and covered with Woods .... (and) .... the lowness

of its situation and the watery swamps around it." (p. 48) A report of April 7, 1747 has one Captain Trent leaving the fort, traveling north past the ruins of Philip Schuyler's house, and, before crossing Fish Creek, being ambushed by the French. In June, 1747, La Corne St. Luc raided Schuylerville. He locates the fort on the west bank of the Hudson, south of Fish Creek. About 1919 Brandow walked over the ground about one-half mile below Fish Creek, and found numerous surface indications of a fortification. Again, this is near the site under consideration.

However, based primarily on the description given in 1749 by the Swedish traveler Peter Kalm, some hold Ft. Clinton to be located east of the Hudson river. This might refer to some later structure built on the site of Peter Schuyler's 1709 fort. Possibly, Kalm simply became confused between east and west. Then, there is always the remote possibility of an unrecorded, or at least undiscovered fortification. In any event, a controversy over the location of Ft. Clinton has ensued. Some have suggested Kalm located the site of Philip Livingston's fort of 1721. This hypothesis would suggest that Schuyler's (1709), Livingston's (1721) and Kalm-reported fort (1749) are lineal descendants, all located east of the Hudson River. This might have some basis in fact if the tradition of the French map used in the raid of 1745 (i.e., the one showing two forts at Schuylerville) is indeed accurate. Furthermore, it would suggest the sequence of fortifications on the west bank of the river would be the Vrooman House (1689), the unnamed forts of 1739 and 1745 and Ft. Clinton (1746). Also, all these latter sites are specified as being south of Fish Creek.

There are, however, two additional bits of information. The first is that in 1754 King Hendrick, the Mohawk ally of the British, referred to

two forts at Saratoga when speaking of the burning of Ft. Clinton. The second is the sketch map (see attachment) clearly locating a fort north of Fish Creek, on the west side of the Hudson River, at the juncture of that creek and the river. Some argue this to be Ft. Hardy; others Ft. Clinton; others claim it to be an unidentified fortification. No one identifies it with Schuyler's or Livingston's forts.

8) Ft. Hardy. This was built in 1757 at the confluence of Fish Creek and the Hudson River. Its remains can be seen today, just north of Fish Creek.

In summary, then, the historical record is not clear. First, the location of Bartel Vrooman's fortified house of 1689 may never be determined. Probably the proposed fort of 1702-03 was never built. Next, we cannot be sure if Peter Schuyler's fort of 1709 was on the east or the west side of the Hudson. It may be assumed that it was not built on the Vrooman House site because settlers had already returned to Schuylerville before 1709. We also do not know the location of Philip Livingston's fort of 1721.

It is possible, even with some confidence, to agree the unnamed forts of 1739 and 1745 were on the same site. Although the weight of the evidence suggests that Ft. Clinton (1746) was on this site also, it cannot be stated with absolute certainty.

Ft. Hardy (1757) is clearly on a different site.

PRESENT CONDITION:

A site, presumably that of Ft. Clinton (1746), is located approximately one mile south of Schuylerville, east of Route #4 in a 36-acre

developmental or protective purposes would be readily available. Certainly there are no major property improvements to contend with. Route #4 provides excellent access.

Were it not for the fact that a portion of the existing remains have already been eroded into the river, we would wholeheartedly endorse a full-scale, accurate restoration of the fort. Even so, the problem of reconstituting and stabilizing the river bank to provide sufficient land for the entire fort complex is not an insurmountable one.

Also, the old Albany-Schuylerville road passed close by the fort. If marked, it would add an important dimension to the story.

In general, we suggest the major interpretive theme would be the story of the colonial wars up to Burgoyne's Campaign of 1777. Thus, between the efforts of the State and the National Park Service, a broad sweep of history would be well covered, and, conveniently so, from the point of view of the visitor. Minor interpretive themes might well include the Indian story; the great natural waterways; the tide of European settlement; and the political backgrounds of the State.

We believe these interpretive themes to be of statewide significance.

EVALUATION:

For several reasons, this report has included more detail than might be expected. The basic reason is, of course, that the Trust is inquiring about a given piece of real estate. Hence the problem of precise location of each of the forts becomes basic. It is also important to know what fort one may be referring to. We have seen the information on the State marker may not be entirely correct.

From the point of view of acquisition and development, there are both favorable and unfavorable aspects. Some favorable points are:

cornfield owned by Mr. Polie Germain of Schuylerville. The site is directly on the west bank of the Hudson River, and is, in fact, already partially destroyed by erosion.

About 1960, Mr. Germain's excavations (the last of many by several people) disclosed the basal portions of a rectangular, stone-walled structure. He covered the remains with sufficient dirt to protect them from the plow. Despite these precautions, fragments of brick and stone can still be found on the surface.

Very few artifacts were recovered from the 1960 work. Mixed with possible period pieces (e.g., green glass wine bottle fragments; bricks; a 1744 coin; iron-kettle fragments) are obviously modern wire nails and bottle sherds.

In addition to Mr. Germain's excavations, the site has been well pothunted for many years. Possibly some of this material would be made available to the State, but the consensus is that this would not be likely.

What site is this? Only an extensive archaeological dig holds any real promise of an answer. The general area bounded by the Hudson River on the east, Route #4 on the west, Fish Creek on the north and this site on the south is continually under investigation. There is recent evidence of the use of metal detectors. There is an unidentified foundation tucked in the woods between the restored Schuyler house and the river. Perhaps other sites are buried under the fill dumped by the State during dredging operations.

INTERPRETIVE POTENTIALS:

The 36-acre farm, owned by Mr. Polie Germain and on which the site is located, is unencumbered by intrusions of any kind. It is entirely on the river flats. We were led to believe that additional lands for

1) Sufficient land is owned by one man, Mr. Polie Germain of Schuylerville, so that negotiations for purchase are simplified.

2) To the north, Mr. Germain's land abutts property owned by the National Park Service and the Village of Schuylerville. Thus, the danger of adverse development is reduced.

3) The development of a State site here would complement the National Park Service program and be mutually advantageous to both.

4) It would be convenient for the visitor by concentrating a broad sweep of New York history (1600's to 1777) in the general area of Schuylerville.

The unfavorable points are:

1) We understand that a major highway, either paralleling or replacing Route #4, is being considered. This highway may condemn the site beyond recall.

2) The west bank of the Hudson River has eroded to the point where part of the existing foundations are already destroyed. Thus a full-scale restoration of the fort would be impossible without considerable refilling and stabilization of the river bank.

3) The possibility of reacquiring original artifacts seems remote. However, a thorough archaeological excavation undoubtedly would recover some materials.

4) Archaeology is also absolutely necessary to conclusively identify the existing remains. At this juncture we cannot state with certainty which fort site this is, or if it is a fort site. Perhaps these remains are those of a building associated with the fort, rather than the stockade itself. Perhaps they are part of one of the early farms at Schuylerville. At this writing we believe this site to be that of Ft. Clinton (1746).

In addition to these considerations, there is another question of utmost significance. What is the value of this specific site to the statewide historic sites program? The stories of the colonial wars; of the European settlement of the State; of the great natural waterways; and of the political scene, are uncontestable. We believe these stories should be represented at a State Historic Site. However, is Schuylerville the best location to tell these stories? Fort Edward and Fort Anne, for example, have essentially the same historical import. Some would argue for their greater significance because they lie at the ends of the Great Carrying place. The Great Carrying place was a portage of many miles on a military road lying between the Hudson River and Wood Creek, which empties into Lake Champlain. Stillwater, Saratoga Co., also had a sequence of forts. The shores of Lake George and Lake Champlain are dotted with fort sites. The Hudson River Valley Commission lists Rogers Island at Ft. Edward as a place of historic interest, but mentions nothing at Schuylerville for this period.

On the other hand, through the work of the National Park Service, the Schuylerville area already has the Revolutionary War story well in hand. The development of a State site would supplement this without conflict. It would provide the visitor with a broad sweep of regional history, and, at the same time at Schuylerville, concentrate several historic sites in an orderly fashion for his convenience, enjoyment and edification.

In short, we believe there is an important story to tell. However, as we assume the Trust would not wish to acquire more than one of the sites potentially capable of presenting this story, we are hopeful the Trust will pursue a course of action along the lines of the Report Recommendation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Office of State History recognizes the need to develop a site where these events of New York history can be suitably interpreted. We hope an outstanding site will be developed. However, we recommend that a decision relative to Schuylerville be deferred pending possible study and investigation. The following sequential program is suggested for the Trust's consideration:

1) Consummate an agreement with Mr. Polie Germain to permit a thorough archaeological investigation, with an option to buy, should the results prove satisfactory. We suggest this agreement be made as quickly as possible. Such a dig would identify this ruin beyond doubt, and would preserve and document the artifacts still in the ground.

2) Enlist the support of the Hudson River Valley Commission and other appropriate agencies to protect potential State Historic Sites within their purview until a final decision is reached.

3) Meanwhile, we will be happy to conduct evaluations of the sites at Stillwater, Fort Edward and Fort Anne and key their interpretive values into existing and/or proposed programs at Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Possibly other sites should be evaluated also. This comparative study, we believe, will assist the Trust in their selection of the most appropriate site.

In the light of present knowledge, we do not consider this to be a first-class site. However, it may be the best available site, possibly in conjunction with others, to interpret this very important story. Thus, we are urging additional study before a final determination is made.

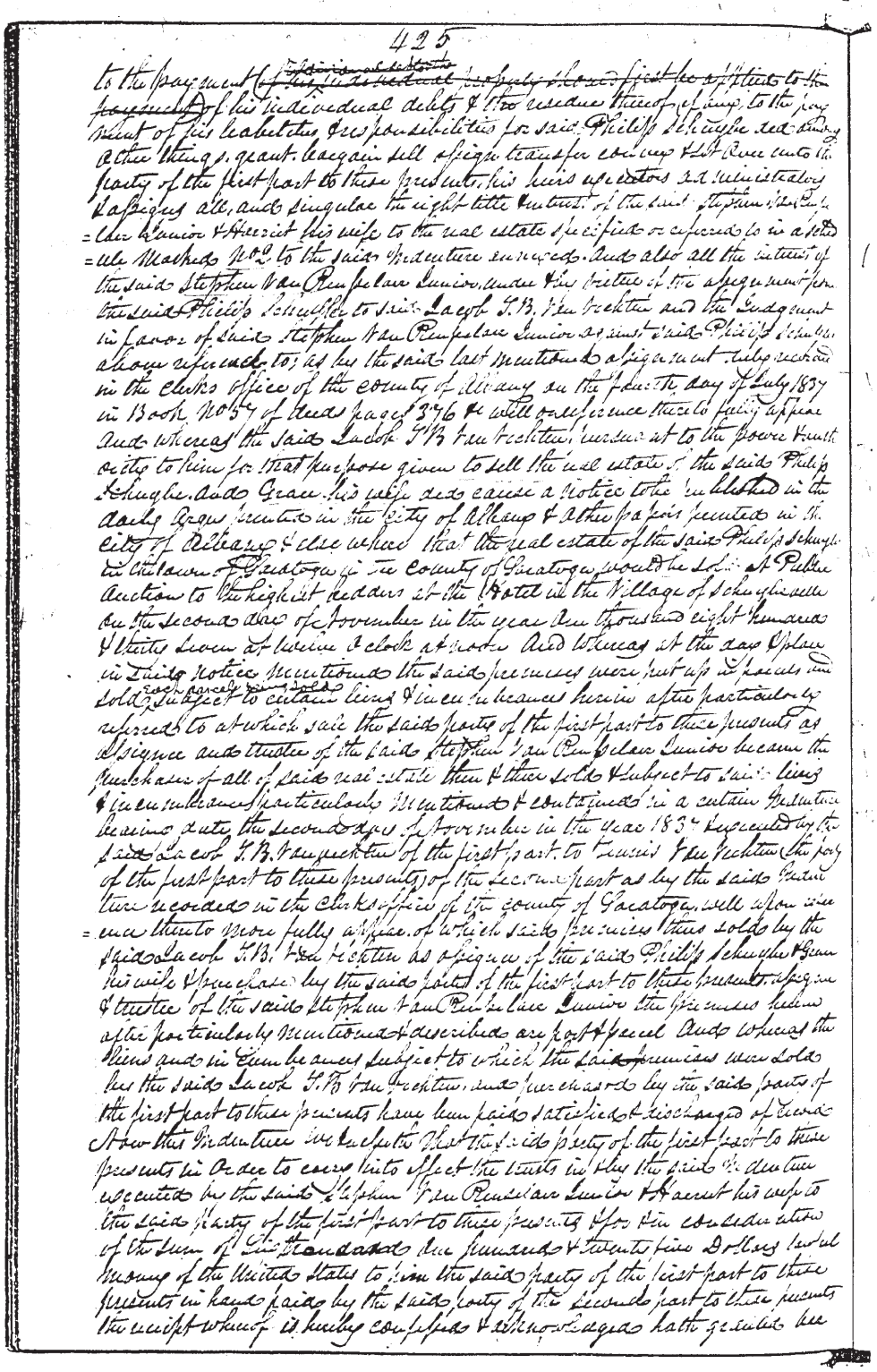
Prepared by Horace Willcox
Horace Willcox

Approved by Louis L. Tucker
Louis L. Tucker
Assistant Commissioner
for State History


Historical Map
of
Old Saratoga
Schuylerville
JOHN M. BRANDOW
Learned's Camp
Victory
Morgan's Rifle Men
Canadians
Mills
Gates' Camp
Fish Creek
Hudson
River
Battle
N

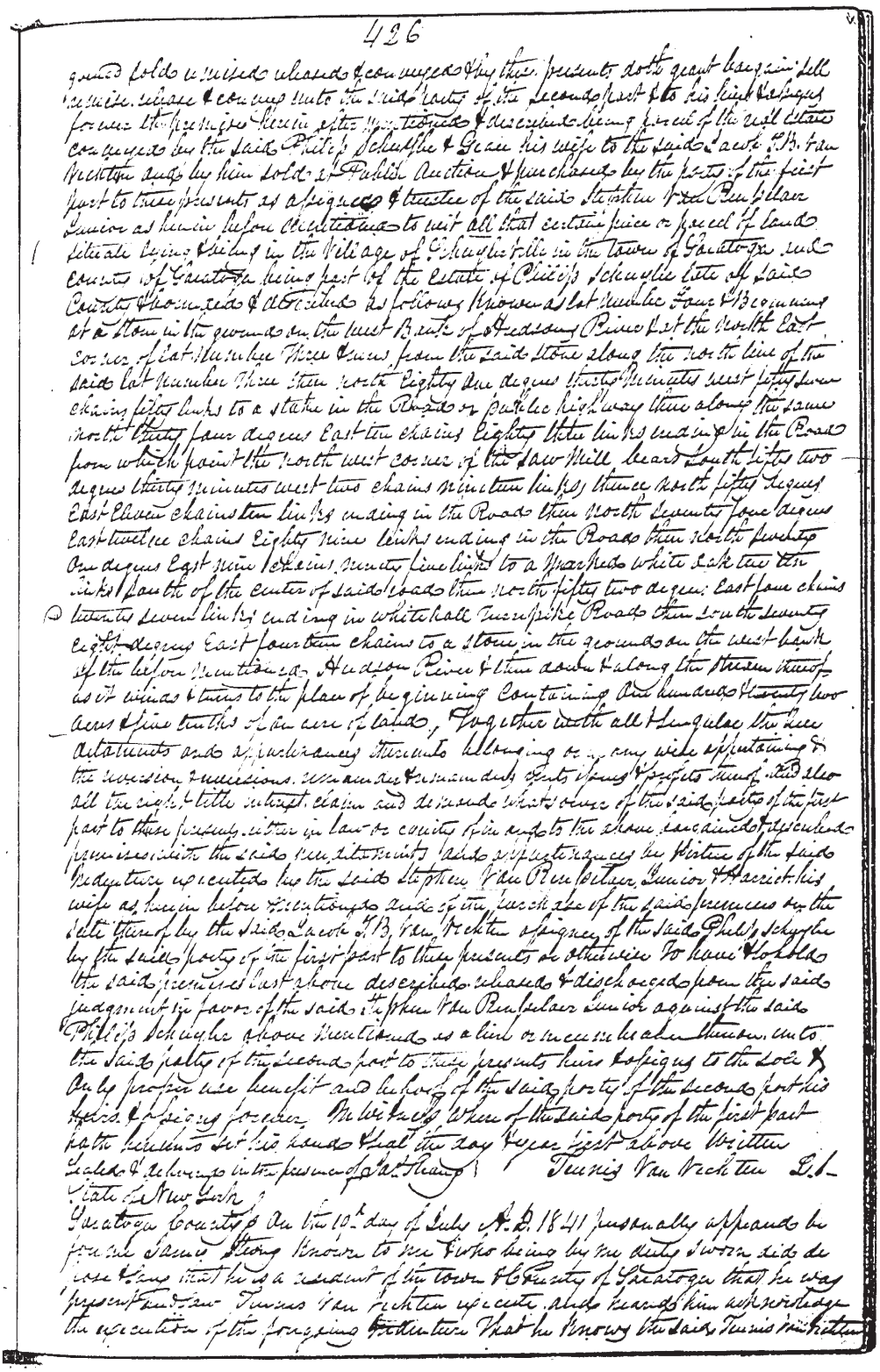
424.

This Indenture made the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred & thirty eight — Between Stephen Van Rensselaer of the City of Albany in the County of Albany & State of New York Counsellor at Law of the first part and Thomas Smith of the town of Saratoga & in the County of Saratoga of the second part Whereas Philip Schuyler of the town of Saratoga in the County of Saratoga & Grace his wife did by their certain Indenture bearing date the 28th day of April in the year 1837 for the consideration therein mentioned grant bargain sell assign transfer convey & set over unto Jacob T. B. Van Vechten of the City of Albany All and singular their right title & interest of in & to the real estate specified or referred to in a Schedule marked No 1 to the said Indenture annexed or thereunto annexed as completed with the rents issues & profits thereof and other appurtenances of which said real estate the premises herein after mentioned & described are part upon trust nevertheless that the said Jacob T. B. Vechten should grant bargain sell convey & dispose of the said real estate at public or private sale in his discretion & upon such terms as he or his heirs should deem most advantageous and after the payment of the costs & expenses incident to the execution of said trust & paying & satisfying all the creditors of said Philip Schuyler who had acquired liens upon his real estate by Judgment except the Judgment in favor of the said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior in the said Indenture particularly mentioned then to pay all such debts of the said Philip Schuyler as the said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior had theretofore assumed or become liable to pay for or on account of the said Philip Schuyler whether such liability is evidenced in form by the said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior being a principal maker joint drawer or obligor surety or acceptor or indorser for said Philip Schuyler or otherwise & including all such evidences of indebtedness or liability as might thereafter during the continuance of said trust be necessary for him to give in renewal or otherwise of any liability or responsibility theretofore assumed or incurred by him & stating that the true intent & meaning of said last mentioned provision was to save the said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior harmless of and from all such liabilities & responsibilities for or on account of said Philip Schuyler & to pay the persons or bodies corporate to whom he had become responsible the amount of their respective debts as by the said Indenture and the schedules annexed duly recorded in the Clerks office of the County of Saratoga will upon reference thereto among other things more fully appear And Whereas the said said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior & Harriet his wife in and by their certain Indenture bearing date the 3rd day of July in the year 1837 after reciting the indebtedness of the said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior for & on account of the said Philip Schuyler & that the said Philip Schuyler had confessed a judgment to said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior which Judgment was entered upon a bond & warrant of attorney and was docketted on the 18th day of April 1837 in the Supreme Court of this State in the penal sum of $ [illegible] besides costs; And also the assignment by the said Philip Schuyler & Grace his wife to the said Jacob T. B. Van Vechten herein above referred to And also that the said Stephen Van Rensselaer [illegible] was justly indebted in a large sum of money and to the persons & bodies corporate named in a schedule to the said last mentioned Indenture annexed & also to other persons [illegible] particularly recollected & which debts he was then unable accurately to ascertain And also that he the said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior was desirous that his individual property should first be applied



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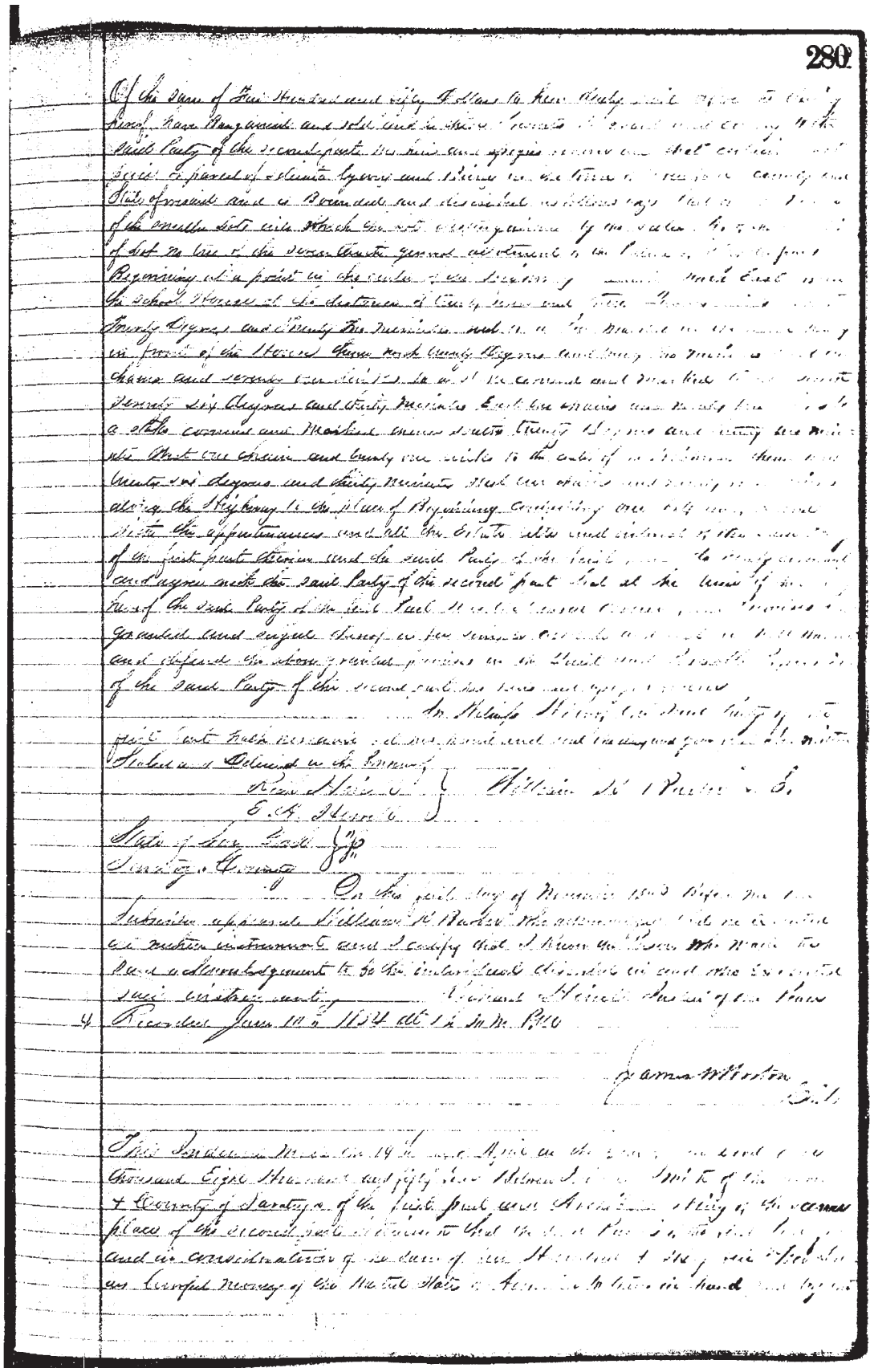
to the payment of ~~[illegible]~~ the first two ~~[illegible]~~ to the payment of his said deceased debts & the residue thereof in trust to the payment of his said debts & the responsibilities for said Philip Schuyler and other things, grant, bargain sell assign transfer convey & set over unto the party of the first part to these presents his heirs executors and administrators & assigns all and singular the right title & interest of the said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior & Harriet his wife to the real estate & premises so conveyed to in a certain Mortgage No 2 to the said Indenture mentioned. And also all the interest of the said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior under the trustees of the assignment for the said Philip Schuyler to said Jacob J. B. Van Rensselaer and the Judgment in favor of said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior against said Philip Schuyler whose assignee to as by the said last mentioned assignment duly recorded in the Clerks office of the County of Albany on the fourth day of July 1837 in Book No 54 of Deeds page 376 & will more fully appear And whereas the said Jacob J. B. Van Rensselaer pursuant to the power & trust & duty to him for that purpose given to sell the real estate of the said Philip Schuyler did cause a notice to be published in the daily Papers printed in the City of Albany & other papers printed in the City of Albany & also which that the real estate of the said Philip Schuyler in the County of Saratoga in the County of Saratoga should be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidders at the Hotel in the Village of Schuylerville on the second day of November in the year One thousand eight hundred & thirty seven at twelve o'clock at noon And whereas at the day & place in said notice mentioned the said premises were put up in parcels and sold subject to certain liens & incumbrances herein after particularly referred to at which sale the said party of the first part to these presents as assignee and trustee of the said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior became the purchaser of all of said real estate then & there sold & subject to said liens & incumbrances particularly mentioned & contained in a certain Indenture bearing date the second day of November in the year 1837 executed by the said Jacob J. B. Van Rensselaer of the first part to Francis Van Rensselaer the party of the first part to these presents of the second part as by the said Indenture recorded in the Clerks office of the County of Saratoga, will upon reference thereto more fully appear. of which said premises thus sold by the said Jacob J. B. Van Rensselaer as assignee of the said Philip Schuyler & Anna his wife Upon sale by the said party of the first part to these presents assignee & trustee of the said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior the premises hereinafter particularly mentioned & described are knocked down And whereas the liens and incumbrances subject to which the said premises were sold by the said Jacob J. B. Van Rensselaer, and have been assumed by the said party of the first part to these presents have been paid satisfied & discharged of record Now this Indenture witnesseth that the said party of the first part to these presents in order to carry into effect the trusts in him the said Indenture reposed by the said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior & Harriet his wife to the said party of the first part to these presents & for the consideration of the sum of Five thousand one hundred & twenty five Dollars lawful money of the United States to him the said party of the first part to these presents in hand paid by the said party of the second part to these presents the receipt whereof is hereby confessed & himself acquitted hath granted bar



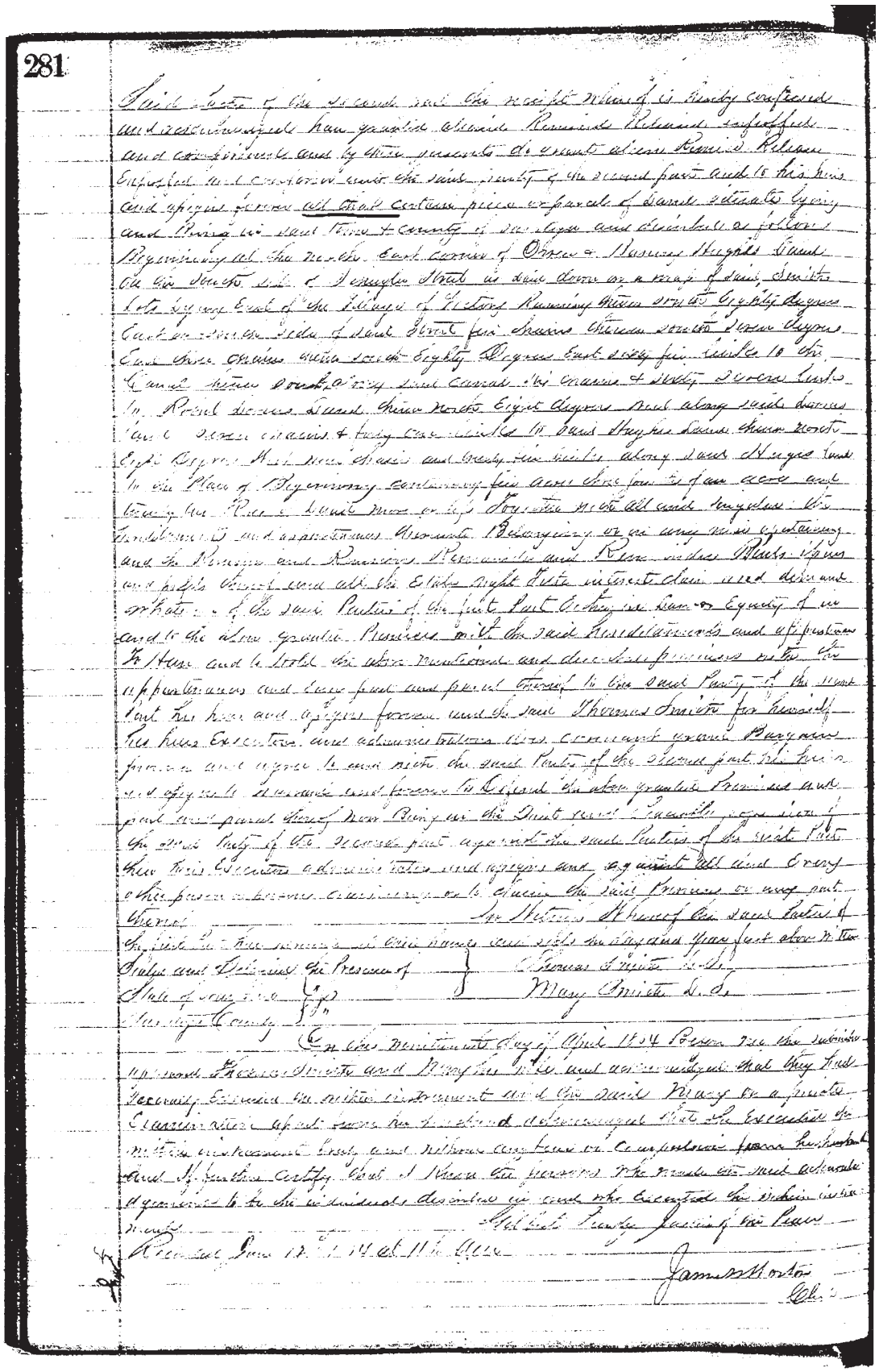
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granted sold & released released & conveyed & by these presents doth grant bargain sell release release & convey unto the said party of the second part & to his heirs & assigns forever the premises herein after mentioned & described being part of the real estate conveyed by the said Philip Schuyler & Grace his wife to the said Jacob B. Van Rechten and by him sold at Public Auction & purchased by the party of the first part to these presents as assignee & trustee of the said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior as herein before recited to wit all that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying & being in the Village of Schuylerville in the Town of Saratoga and County of Saratoga being part of the Estate of Philip Schuyler late of said County deceased & described as follows viz Known as Lot number four (4) Commencing at a stone in the ground on the west Bank of Hudsons River at the North East corner of Lot number three (3) from the said stone along the north line of the said Lot number three (3) North Eighty one degrees thirty minutes west fifty seven chains fifty links to a stake in the Rhinds or public highway there along the same North thirty four degrees East ten chains Eighty three links making in the Road from which point the north west corner of the Saw Mill heard South fifty two degrees thirty minutes west two chains ninety five links thence North fifty degrees East eleven chains ten links making in the Road then North seventy four degrees East twelve chains Eighty nine links making in the Road then North twenty one degrees East nine chains seventy five links to a Marked White Oak tree ten links South of the center of said Road then North fifty two degrees East four chains thirty seven links making in Whitehall Turnpike Road then South seventy eight degrees East fourteen chains to a stone in the ground on the west bank of the before mentioned Hudson River & then down & along the stream thereof as it winds & turns to the place of beginning Containing One hundred & twenty two acres & nine tenths of an acre of land, Together with all & singular the rights Hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining & the reversion remainder remainders rents issues & profits thereof and also all the right title interest claim and demand whatsoever of the said parties of the first part to these presents either in law or equity of in and to the above bargained & described premises with the said hereditaments & appurtenances by virtue of the said Indenture so recited by the said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior & Harriet his wife as herein before mentioned and of in and to every part & parcel of the said premises by the said Deed or Indenture of assignment of the said Philip Schuyler by the said party of the first part to these presents or otherwise To have & to hold the said premises last above described released & discharged from the said judgment in favor of the said Stephen Van Rensselaer Junior against the said Philip Schuyler above mentioned as a lien or incumbrance unto the said party of the second part to these presents his heirs assigns to the sole & only proper use benefit and behoof of the said party of the second part his heirs & assigns forever. In witness whereof the said party of the first part hath hereunto set his hand & seal the day & year first above written Sealed & delivered in the presence of } Jacob B. Van Rechten [L.S.]

State of New York }
Saratoga County } On the 10th day of July A.D. 1841 personally appeared before me James Strong known to me to be the person who executed the above Indenture and who being by me duly sworn did depose & say that he was a resident of the Town & County of Saratoga that he was personally present & saw Jacob B. Van Rechten the party who executed the above Indenture & heard him acknowledge the execution of the foregoing Indenture That he knows the said Jacob B. Van Rechten



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This Indenture of the Second part the said William H. Bundy and Rebecca his wife of the first part and Thomas Smith for himself his heirs and assigns forever all that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in said Town & County of Dodge and described as follows Beginning at the North East corner of Orson A. Hawkins Donation Claim on the South Side of Douglas Road in said Town on a range of said Section Lots Lay way East of the Library of Pleasant Running thence North Eighty degrees East on said South Side of said Road Four chains thence South Four degrees East Three chains with said Eighty degrees East course to the East Line thence South along said East Line of said Donation Claim Ten chains & sixty Seven Links to Road thence West North Eight degrees West along said Road Seven chains & forty Five links to said Hughes Corner thence North Eight degrees West Nine chains and Sixty six links along said Hughes Line to the Place of Beginning containing five acres & one fourth of an acre and being the West & South part of said Section hereby conveyed with the Hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto Belonging or in anywise appertaining and the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents issues and profits thereof and all the Estate Right Title interest claim and demand whatsoever of the said Parties of the first part either in Law or Equity of in and to the above granted Premises with the said Hereditaments and appurtenances To Have and to Hold the above mentioned and described premises with the appurtenances and Every part and parcel thereof to the said Party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever and the said Thomas Smith for himself his heirs Executors and administrators doth covenant grant Bargain and agree to and with the said Party of the second part his heirs and assigns & assigns that he the said Party of the first part the above granted Premises and part and parcel thereof now Being at the Date hereof Lawfully possessed of in his own right as a good perfect absolute and indefeasible Estate of Inheritance in Fee Simple and hath good right full power and lawful authority to grant bargain sell and convey the same in manner aforesaid and that the same are free and clear from all incumbrances whatsoever and furthermore the said Party of the first part his heirs and assigns forever will Warrant and Defend the above granted Premises and part and parcel thereof unto the said Party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all and every other person or persons whomsoever In Witness Whereof the said Parties of the first & second parts have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

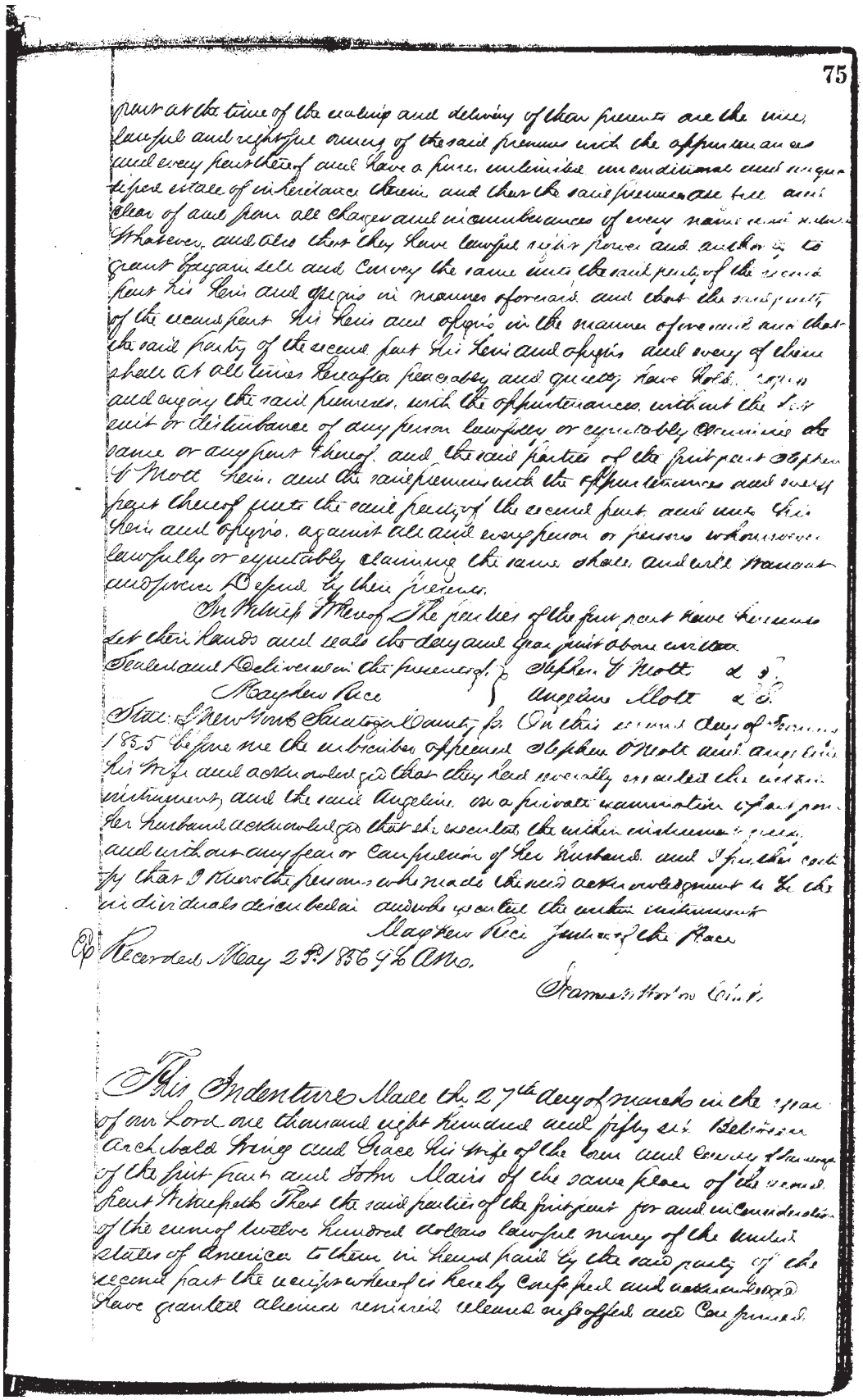
Signed Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of } Thomas Smith [L.S.]
} Mary Smith [L.S.]
State of Iowa } ss.
Dodge County }

On this Nineteenth Day of April 1854 Personally appeared before me the undersigned a Notary Public in and for said County duly commissioned and qualified William H. Bundy and Rebecca his wife to me personally known to be the identical persons described in and who executed the within instrument and the said Mary on a private Examination apart from her husband acknowledged that she executed the within instrument freely and without any fear or compulsion from her husband and further Certify that I have the person who made the said acknowledgments to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument

Witness my Official Seal this 19th day of April A.D. 1854

Recorded June 12th 1854 at 11 ½ A.M.

James Morton
Clk



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power at the time of the sealing and delivery of these presents are the true, lawful and rightful owners of the said premises with the appurtenances and every part thereof and have a pure, unlimited unconditional and unqualified estate of inheritance therein and that the said premises are free and clear of and from all charges and incumbrances of every name, nature and kind whatsoever, and also that they have lawful right, power and authority to grant bargain sell and convey the same unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns in manner aforesaid and that the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns in the manner aforesaid and that the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns shall at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly have hold occupy and enjoy the said premises with the appurtenances without the let suit or disturbance of any person lawfully or equitably claiming the same or any part thereof and that the said parties of the first part and their heirs and the said premises with the appurtenances and every part thereof unto the said party of the second part and unto his heirs and assigns against all and every person or persons whomsoever lawfully or equitably claiming the same shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

In Witness Whereof the parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of } Stephen J. Mott & a.
Maryden Rice } Angelina Mott & a.

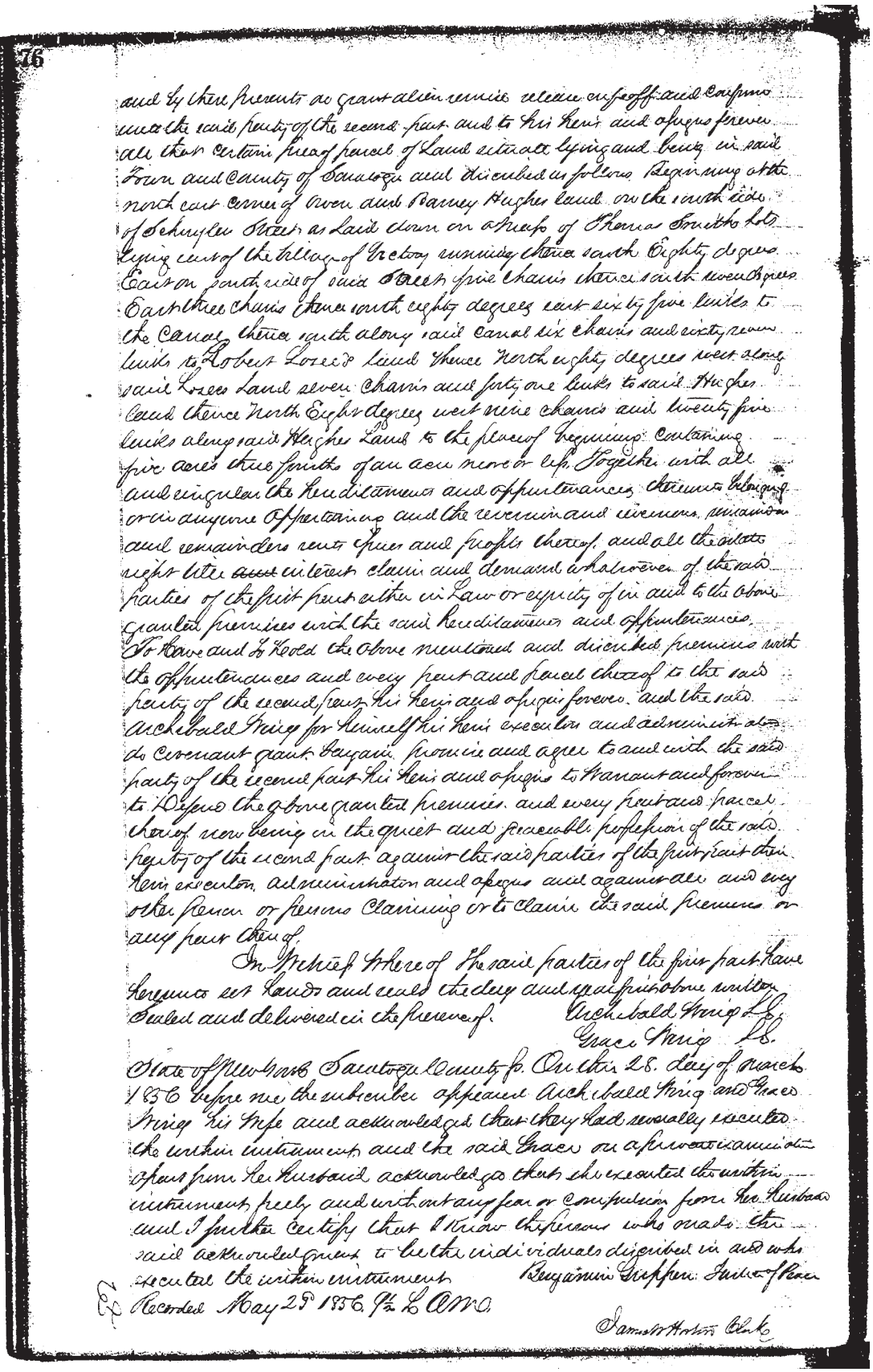
State of New York Saratoga County ss. On this second day of January 1855 before me the subscriber appeared Stephen J. Mott and Angelina his wife and acknowledged that they had severally executed the within instrument and the said Angelina on a private examination of and from her husband acknowledged that she executed the within instrument freely and without any fear or compulsion of her husband and further that she is by that & there the person who made the said acknowledgment & is the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument

Maryden Rice Justice of the Peace

Recorded May 23d 1856 4 o'clock P.M.

James Hotton Clk.

This Indenture Made the 27th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six Between Archibald Irving and Grace his wife of the town and County of Saratoga of the first part and John Mairs of the same place of the second part Witnesseth That the said parties of the first part for and in Consideration of the sum of twelve hundred dollars lawful money of the United States of America to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged have granted aliened remised released and confirmed



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and by these presents do grant alien remise release enfeoff and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his Heirs and assigns forever all that certain piece parcel of Land situate lying and being in said Town and County of Saratoga and discribed as follows Beginning at the north east corner of Owen and Barney Hughes land on the south side of Schuyler Street as Laid down on a Map of Thomas Smiths Lots lying east of the Village of Victory running thence south Eighty degrees East on south side of said Street five Chains thence south seven degrees East three Chains thence north eighty degrees east six by five links to the Canal thence south along said Canal six chains and sixty seven links to Robert Lorees Land thence North eighty degrees west along said Lorees Land seven Chains and fifty one links to said Hughes Land thence North Eight degrees west nine chains and twenty five links along said Hughes Land to the place of beginning Containing five acres three fourths of an acre more or less Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof and all the estate right title and interest claim and demand whatsoever of the said parties of the first part either in Law or equity of in and to the above granted premises with the said hereditaments and appurtenances. To Have and to Hold the above mentioned and discribed premises with the appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof to the said party of the second part his Heirs and assigns forever. And the said Archibald Craig for himself his Heirs executors and administrators do covenant grant bargain promise and agree to and with the said party of the second part his Heirs and assigns to Warrant and forever to Defend the above granted premises and every part and parcel thereof now being in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part against the said parties of the first part their Heirs executors administrators and assigns and against all and every other person or persons Claiming or to claim the said premises or any part thereof.

In Witness Whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set hands and seals the day and year first above written Sealed and delivered in the presence of. Archibald Craig [L.S.]
Grace Craig [L.S.]

State of New York Saratoga County ss. On this 28 day of March 1836 before me the subscriber appeared Archibald Craig and Grace Craig his Wife and acknowledged that they had severally executed the within instrument and the said Grace on a private examination apart from her husband acknowledged that she executed the within instrument freely and without any fear or compulsion from her husband and I further Certify that I know the persons who made the said acknowledgments to be the individuals discribed in and who executed the within instrument. Benjamin Crispen Justice of Peace

Recorded May 2d 1836 P.a L Ams

James Hodson Clerk

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seized in fee simple, and possessed of the premises above Conveyed, and of the whole thereof, and that the same are free and Clear from all incumbrances, liens, Charges and Claims whatsoever, subject to the lien of said Mortgages and that the parties that Convey to in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part his heirs & assigns he will forever Warrant and Defend against any persons whomsoever, lawfully Claiming the same or any part thereof

In Witness Whereof, The parties of the first part have hereunto set their Hands and Seals the day and year first above written

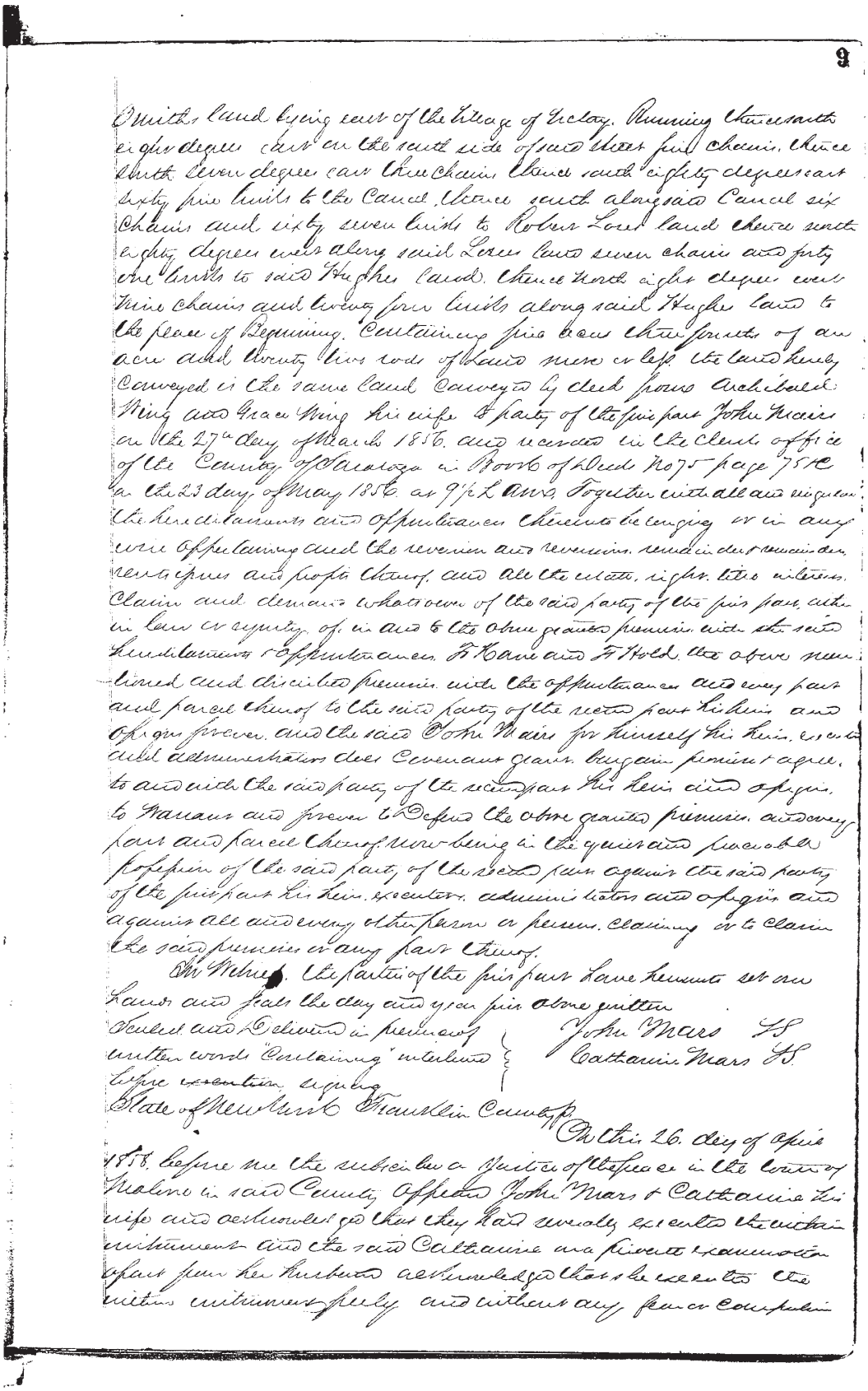
Sealed and delivered in presence of } C. W. Carragan [L.S.]
John T. Carr
M. E. Carragan [L.S.]

State of New York Saratoga County } ss. At this 20th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight before me the subscriber appeared Anthony M. Carragan and Elizabeth his wife, to me personally known to be the same persons described in, and who executed the within instrument who severally acknowledged that they executed the same. And the said Elizabeth on a private examination by me, apart from her said husband, acknowledged that she executed the same freely & without any fear or compulsion of her said husband. John T. Carr Justice of the Peace

Recorded December 6. 1858. 10h A.M.

James Morton
Clerk

This Indenture, Made the 17th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight Between John Mairs & Catharine Mairs his wife of the of Malone County of Franklyn and State of New York of the first part and C. W. Green of the town of Saratoga County of Saratoga & State aforesaid of the second part Witnesseth That the said parties of the first part for and in Consideration of the sum of Nine hundred and fifty dollars Lawful money of the United States of America to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby Confessed and acknowledged have granted, aliened remised released enfeoffed and Confirmed, and by these presents do grant alien remise release, enfeoff and Confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever All that Certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the said town and County of Saratoga and described as follows Beginning at the North East Corner of Lands owned by Cash & Barney Hughes in 1856 and on the South side of Johnny Lane stone on said Lane on a Map of Thomas



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Smiths land lying west of the Village of Victory. Running thence south eighty degrees East on the south side of said street five Chains. thence South seven degrees east One Chain thence south eighty degrees east sixty five links to the Canal. thence south along said Canal six Chains and sixty seven links to Robins Land thence south eighty degrees west along said Lewis land seven chains and forty one links to said Hughes Land. thence North eight degrees west nine chains and twenty four links along said Hughes land to the place of Beginning. Containing five acres three quarters of an acre and twenty five rods of land more or less the same land hereby conveyed is the same land conveyed by deed from Archibald Ming and Grace Ming his wife & party of the first part John Mairs on the 27th day of March 1856. and recorded in the Clerks office of the County of Onondaga in Book of Deeds No 75 page 75 &c on the 23 day of May 1856. at 9 oclock AM. Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions. remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof. and all the estate. right. title interest. Claim and demand whatsoever of the said party of the first part either in law or equity. of in and to the above granted premises with the said hereditaments & appurtenances. To Have and To Hold. the above mentioned and described premises with the appurtenances unto every part and parcel thereof to the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever. and the said John Mairs for himself his heirs executors administrators does Covenant grant bargain promise & agree. to and with the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns. to Warrant and forever Defend the above granted premises and every part and parcel thereof. now being in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part against the said party of the first part his heirs. executors. administrators and assigns and against all and every other person or persons. claiming or to claim the said premises or any part thereof.

In Witness. the parties of the first part have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Sealed and Delivered in presence of } John Mairs LS
} Catharine Mairs LS
written words "Containing" interlined before execution signing

State of New York Franklin County ss On this 26. day of April 1858. before me the subscriber a Justice of the Peace in the County of Malone in said County appeared John Mairs & Catharine his wife and severally acknowledged that they had severally executed the within instrument and the said Catharine on private examination apart from her husband acknowledged that she executed the within instrument freely and without any fear or compulsion

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Saratoga Co: ss. On this third day of April one thousand eight hundred and Sixty three Before me personally came Lewis M. Bullock and Sarah C. his wife to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within conveyance and acknowledged they executed the same and the said Sarah C. acknowledged on a private examination by me made apart from her husband acknowledged she executed the said ~~instrument~~ freely and without any fear or compulsion of ~~his~~

Isaac Wilbo Justice of the Peace

~~(The following is indorsed on the foregoing)~~

(The following is a release of part premises Recorded in Book of Mortgages No 57 Page 70 October 30th 1860)

For and in consideration of the Sum of one hundred dollars to me paid I Augustus Bookes do hereby release acquit & discharge unto Isaac H. Grinnell the premises described in the within deed to him and from all lien and claim I have thereon and especially upon a certain Mortgage dated April 8d 1855 made by Lewis M. Bullock to James Lowry and recorded in Sar. Co. Clerks office in Book of Mortgages No 57 page 70 October 30 1860 which Mortgage is now owned and held by me Dated April 4th 1868.

A. Bookes L. S.

Saratoga County ss: On this 4th April 1863 Augustus Bookes to me known to be the same persons described in and executed the above release instrument came before me and acknowledged the due execution thereof

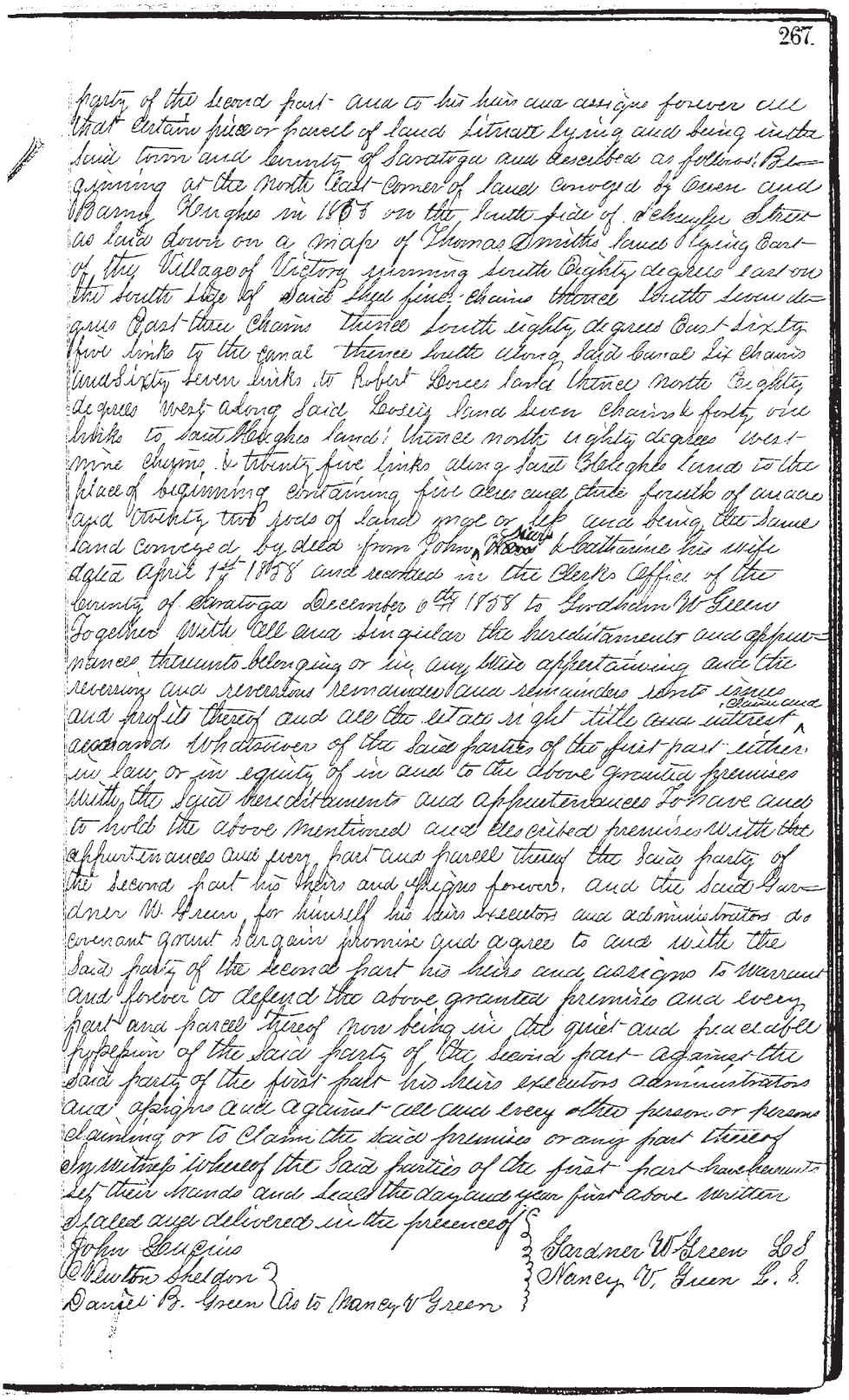
J. A. Shroudy Comm of Deeds

Recorded April 15th 1868 at 11 A.M.

James M Horton Clk

$1.00 U.S.I.R. Stamp attached

This Indenture made the 23d day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty three Between Gardiner W. Strang and Nancy C. Strang of the town of Lodi Michigan of the first part and Thomas Smith of the town and County of Saratoga State of New York of the second part Witnesseth That the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the Sum of one thousand dollars lawful money of the United States of America to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged have granted aliened remised released enoffed and confirmed and by these presents do grant alien remise release enoff and confirm unto the said



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party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever all that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the said town and county of Saratoga and described as follows: Beginning at the north east corner of lands conveyed by Green and Barnes Heirs in 1855 on the south side of Delaware Street as laid down on a map of Thomas Smiths lands lying East of the Village of Victory running South eighty degrees East on the south side of said Street five chains thence South seven degrees East three chains thence South eighty degrees East sixty five links to the canal thence South along said canal six chains and sixty seven links to Robert Torrey's land thence north eighty degrees West along said Torrey's land seven chains forty one links to said Heights land; thence north eighty degrees West nine chains & twenty five links along said Heights land to the place of beginning containing five acres and three fourth of an acre and twenty two rods of land more or less and being the same land conveyed by deed from John [illegible] & Catharine his wife dated April 1st 1858 and recorded in the Clerks Office of the County of Saratoga December 6th 1858 to Gardiner W. Green

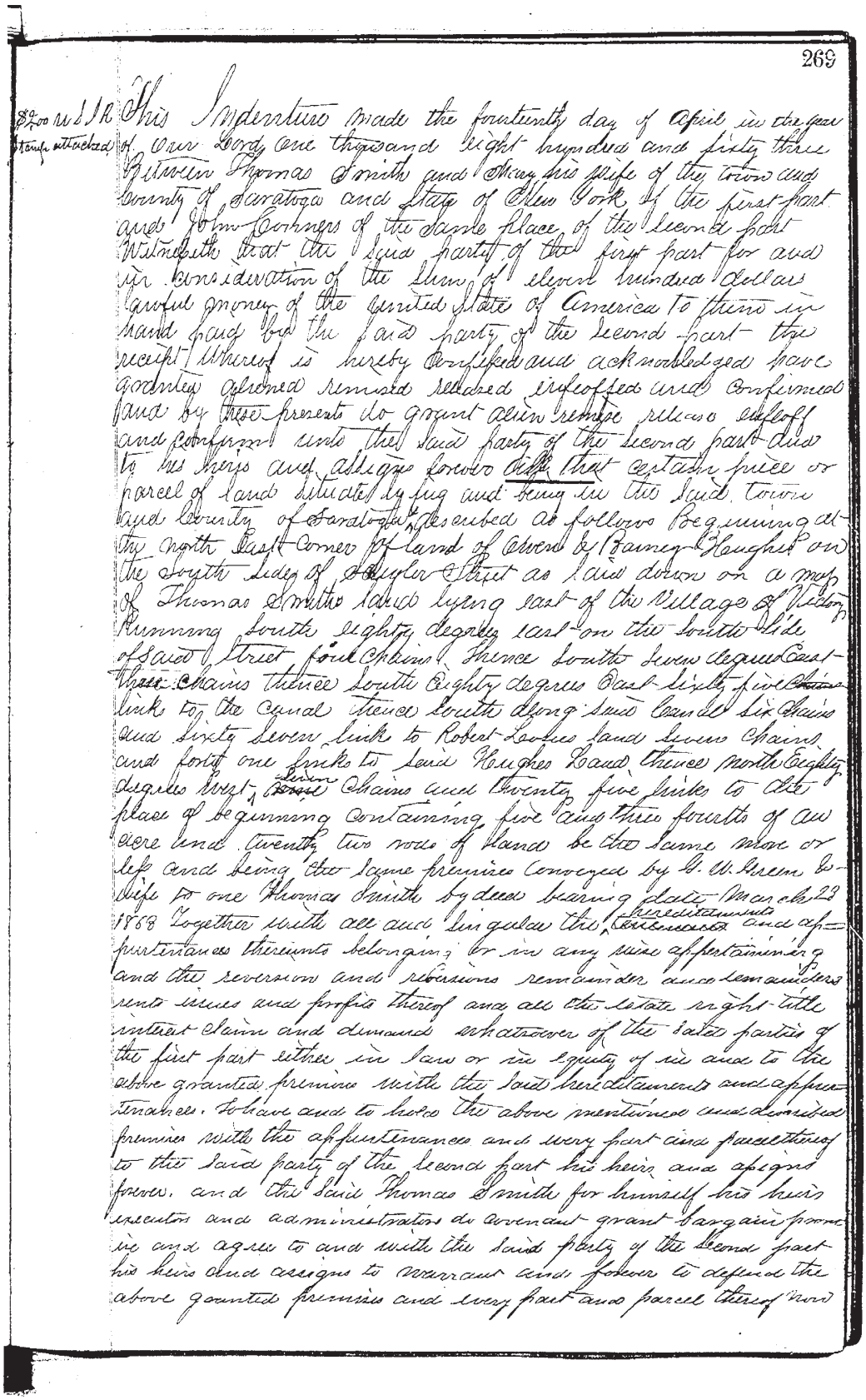
Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof and all the estate right title and interest claim and demand whatsoever of the said parties of the first part either in law or in equity of in and to the above granted premises with the said hereditaments and appurtenances To have and to hold the above mentioned and described premises with the appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever. and the said Gardiner W. Green for himself his heirs executors and administrators do covenant grant bargain promise and agree to and with the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns to warrant and forever to defend the above granted premises and every part and parcel thereof now being in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part against the said party of the first part his heirs executors administrators and assigns and against all and every other person or persons claiming or to claim the said premises or any part thereof

In witness whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

John Dwyer
Newton Sheldon
Daniel B. Green } As to Nancy V. Green

Gardiner W. Green L.S.
Nancy V. Green L.S.



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$8.00 w&I IR
Stamps attached

This Indenture made the fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three Between Thomas Smith and Mary his wife of the town and County of Saratoga and State of New York of the first part and John Cookings of the same place of the second part Witnesseth that the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of eleven hundred dollars lawful money of the United States of America to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged have granted aliened remised released enfeoffed and confirmed and by these presents do grant alien remise release enfeoff and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever all that certain piece or parcel of land situated lying and being in the said Town and County of Saratoga described as follows Beginning at the north East Corner of land of Edward Ramey & Hughes on the South Side of Snyder Street as laid down on a map of Thomas Smiths land lying east of the Village of Mechanicville Running South eighty degrees east on the South side of said Street four Chains Thence South seven degrees East three Chains thence South Eighty degrees East Eighty five links to the Canal thence South along said Canal six Chains and Sixty seven links to Robert Cookes land seven Chains and forty one links to said Hughes land thence north Eighty degrees West seven Chains and twenty five links to the place of beginning containing five acres and three fourths of an acre land Twenty two rods of land be the same more or less and being the same premises conveyed by G. W. Brem & wife to one Thomas Smith by deed bearing date March 23 1868 Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof and all the estate right title interest claim and demands whatsoever of the said parties of the first part either in law or in equity of in and to the above granted premises with the said hereditaments and appurtenances. To have and to hold the above mentioned and described premises with the appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof to the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever. and the said Thomas Smith for himself his heirs executors and administrators do covenant grant bargain promise and agree to and with the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns to warrant and forever to defend the above granted premises and every part and parcel thereof from

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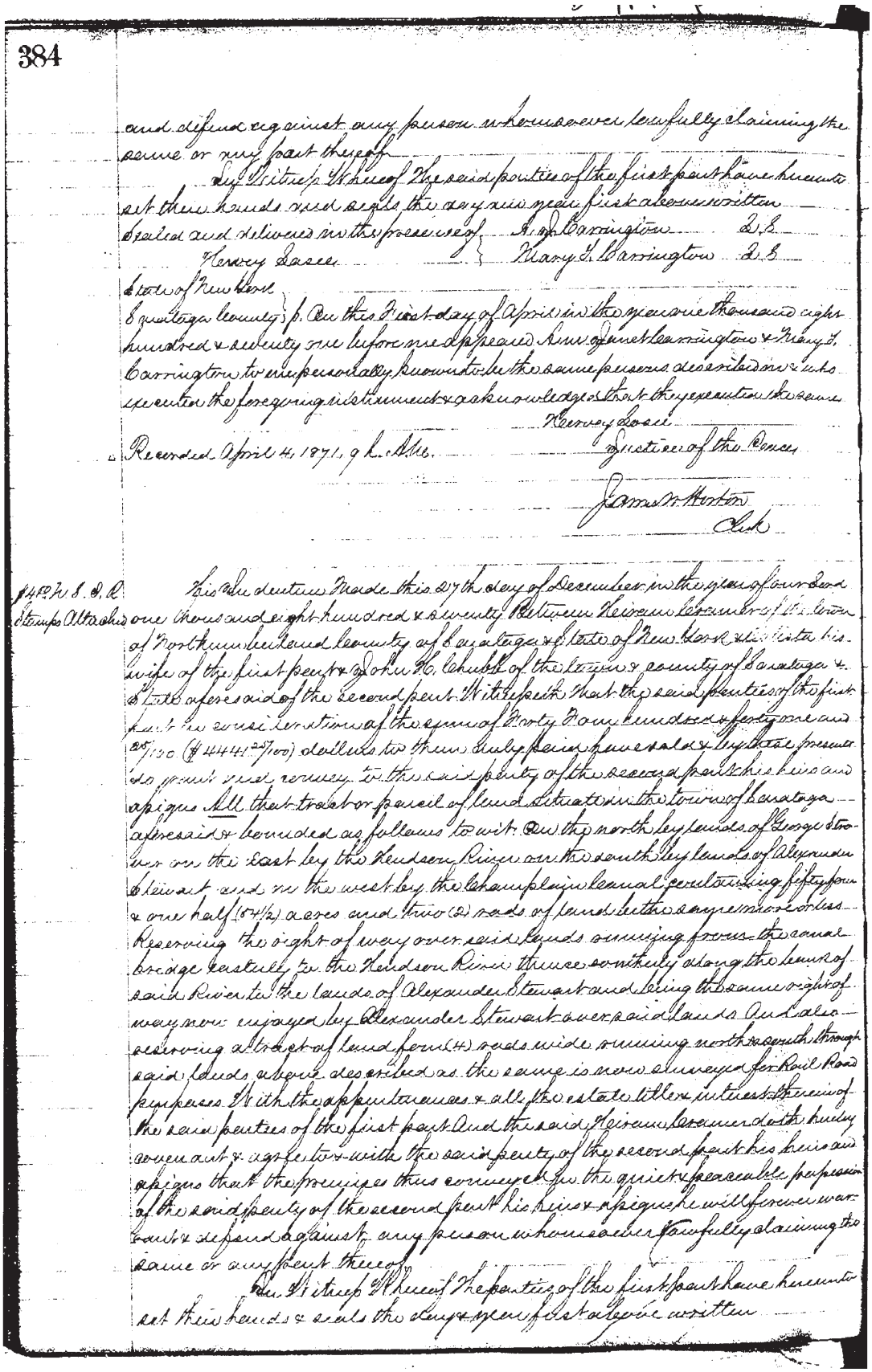
being in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said parties of the second part against the said parties of the first part their heirs executors administrators and assigns and against all and every other person or persons claiming or to claim the said premises or any part thereof.
In witness whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set hand and seal the day and year first above written
Sealed and delivered in the presence of } Harvey Dodge
Thomas Smith L.S.
Mary Smith L.S.

State of New York } ss
Saratoga County } On this 14th day of April 1868 before me the subscriber appeared Thomas Smith and Mary his wife and acknowledged that they had severally executed the within instrument and the said Mary on a private examination apart from her husband acknowledged that she executed the within instrument freely and without any fear or compulsion from her husband and I further certify that I know the persons who made the said acknowledgement to be the individuals discribed in and who executed the within appointment
Harvey Dodge Justice of the Peace

Recorded April 15th 1868 at 11 o'clock A.M.
James H Orton Clk

$2.00 U.S.I.R. Stamp attached

This Indenture made this thirty first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three Between John W. Wiley and Laura his wife both of the town of Malta county of Saratoga and State of New York of the first part and James H. Clark of the City of Schenectady in said State aforesaid of the second part Witnesseth that the said party of the first part in consideration of the sum of eight thousand and five hundred dollars lawful money to them duly paid have sold and by these Presents do grant and convey to the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns all that certain tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the town of Malta in the County of Saratoga aforesaid and in the fifth General allotment of the patent of Kayaderosseras being part of lot number two in the 1st division of lot number eight of the said allotment beginning at a stone placed in the ground in the east side of Rollston two chains and forty two links North from the northwest corner of lot number one of said subdivision



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and defend as against any person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming the same or any part thereof.

In Witness Whereof The said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day & year first above written.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of } R. D. Carrington 2.S.
Henry Lasee } Mary E. Carrington 2.S.

State of New York
Saratoga County } ss. On this First day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred & seventy one before me personally appeared Rev. Daniel Carrington & Mary E. Carrington to me personally known to be the same persons described in & who executed the foregoing instrument & acknowledged that they executed the same.

Henry Lasee
Justice of the Peace

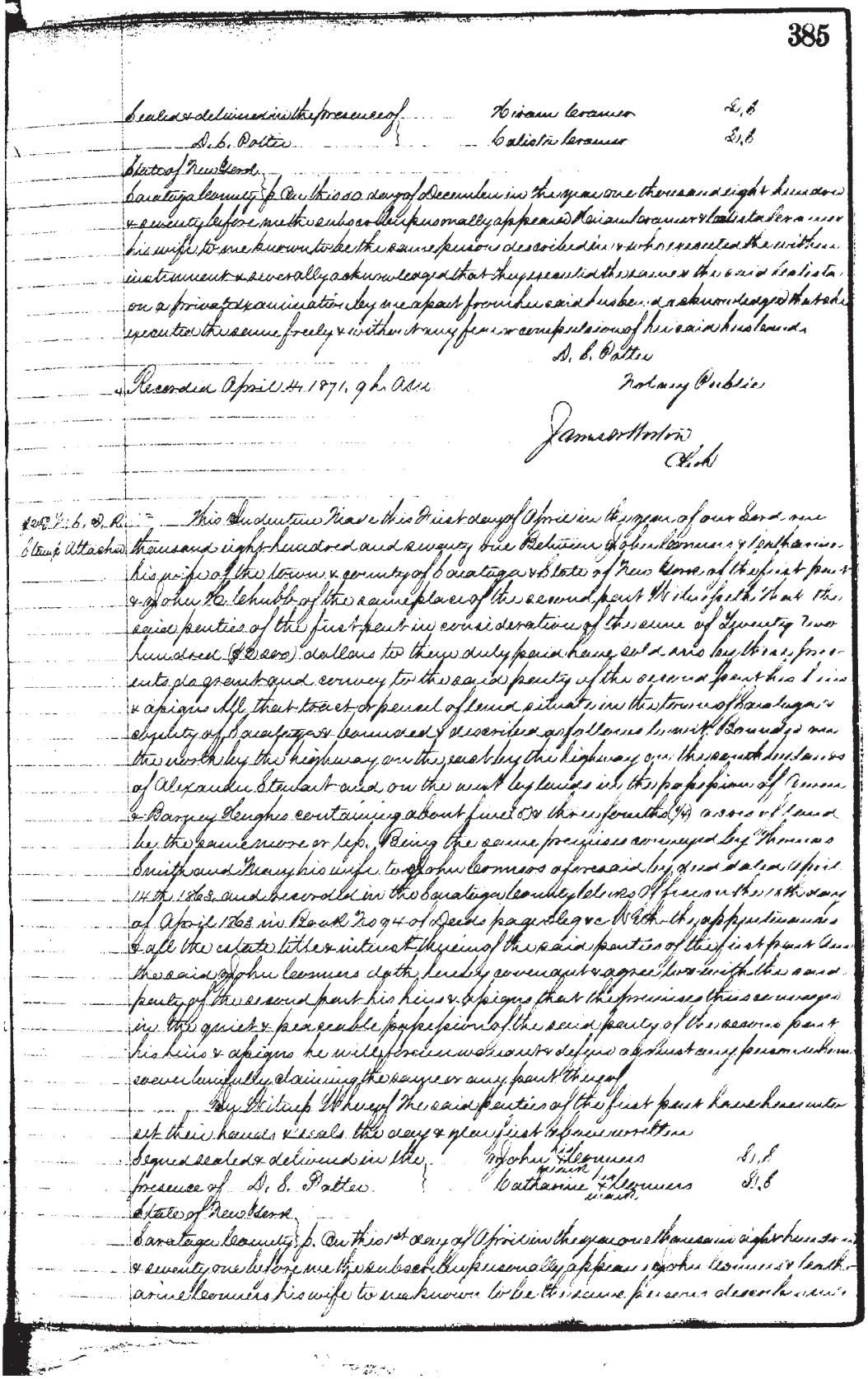
Recorded April 4, 1871, 9 h. A.M.

James M. Horton
Clerk

$4.50 N.S.D.C. Stamps Attached

This Indenture Made this 27th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & seventy Between Heirum Lesemore of the town of Northumberland County of Saratoga & State of New York & Christiana his wife of the first part & John H. Schuyler of the town & county of Saratoga & State aforesaid of the second part Witnesseth That the said parties of the first part in consideration of the sum of Forty Four hundred & forty one and 25/100 ($4441.25/100) dollars to them duly paid have sold & by these presents do grant and convey to the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns All that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Saratoga aforesaid & bounded as follows to wit: On the north by lands of George Stewart on the East by the Hudson River on the south by lands of Alexander Stewart and on the west by the Champlain Canal containing fifty four & one half (54 1/2) acres and two (2) rods of land be the same more or less. Reserving the right of way over said lands running across the canal bridge easterly to the Hudson River thence southerly along the bank of said River to the lands of Alexander Stewart and being the same right of way now enjoyed by Alexander Stewart over said lands. And also reserving a tract of land forty (40) rods wide running north & south through said lands above described as the same is now surveyed for Rail Road purposes. With the appurtenances & all the estate title & interest therein of the said parties of the first part. And the said Heirum Lesemore doth hereby covenant & agree to & with the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns that the premises thus conveyed & for the quiet & peaceable possession of the said party of the second part his heirs & assigns he will forever warrant & defend against any person whomsoever lawfully claiming the same or any part thereof.

In Witness Whereof The parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands & seals the day & year first above written.



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Sealed & delivered in the presence of } Hiram Leamon L.S.
D. S. Potter } Caliste Leamon L.S.

State of New York }
Saratoga County } On this 20 day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred & seventy before me the subscriber personally appeared Hiram Leamon & Caliste Leamon his wife to me known to be the same persons described in & who executed the within instrument & severally acknowledged that they executed the same & the said Caliste on a private examination by me apart from her said husband acknowledged that she executed the same freely & without any fear or compulsion of her said husband.

D. S. Potter
Notary Public

Recorded April 4th 1871. 9h. A.M.

James Horton
Clk

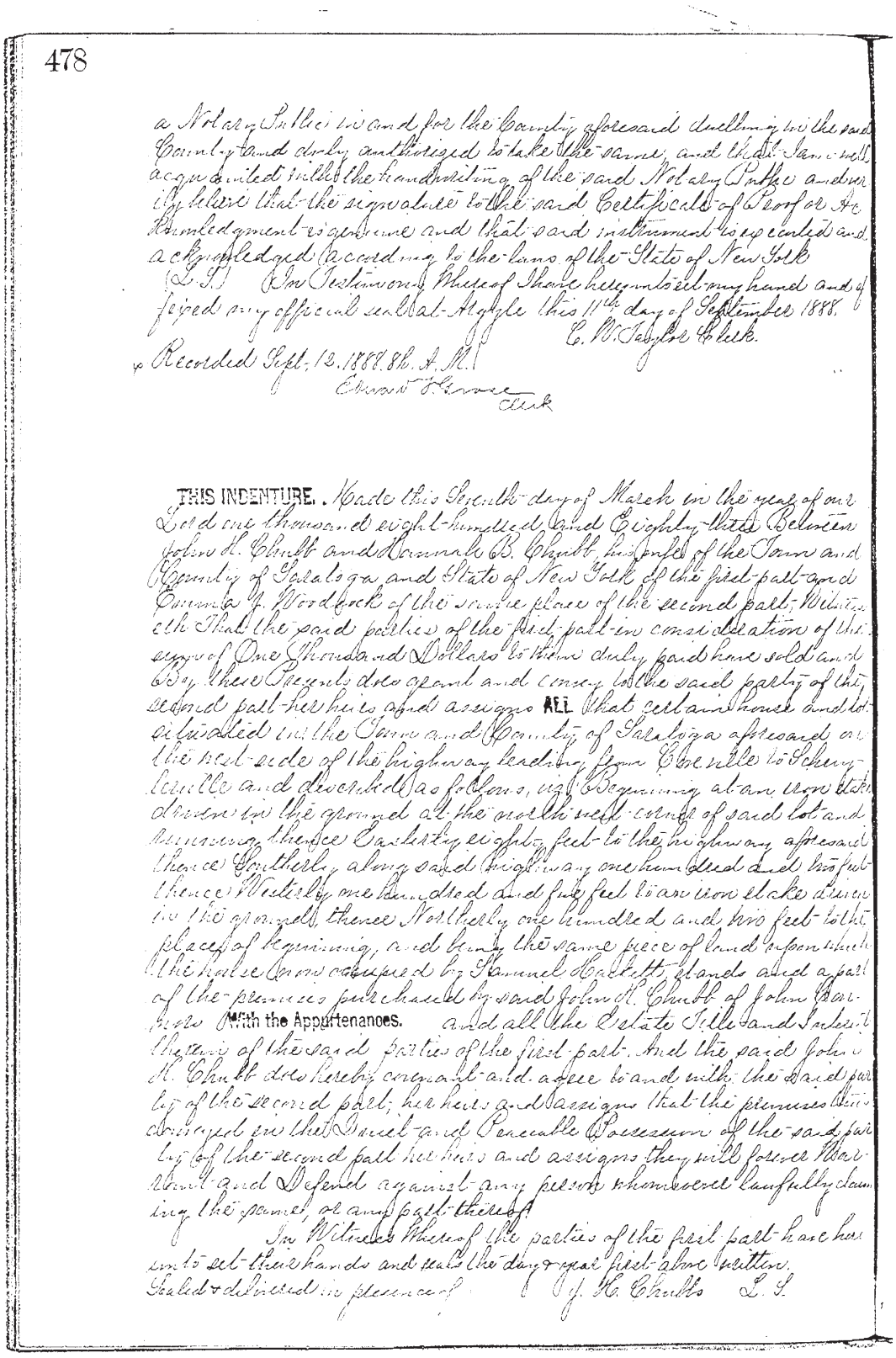
Rec'd $1.6, D. R.
6 Stamps Attached

This Indenture Made this 21st day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy three Between John Leamons & Catharine his wife of the town & county of Saratoga & State of New York, of the first part & John R. Stubb of the same place of the second part Witnesseth That the said parties of the first part in consideration of the sum of Seventy Two hundred ($7200) dollars to them duly paid hereby sold & do by these presents grant & convey to the said party of the second part his heirs & assigns All that tract or parcel of land situate in the Town of Saratoga & County of Saratoga & bounded & described as follows to wit Bounded on the north by the highway on the east by the highway on the south lands of Alexander Stewart and on the west by lands in the occupation of Thomas & Barney Deughes containing about forty & three fourth (40¾) acres of land be the same more or less. Being the same premises conveyed by Thomas Smith and Mary his wife to John Leamons aforesaid by deed dated April 14th 1868 and recorded in the Saratoga County clerks office on the 18th day of April 1868 in Book No 94 of Deeds page 169 &c. With the appurtenances & all the estate title & interest the said parties of the first part have the said John Leamons doth hereby covenant & agree to & with the said party of the second part his heirs & assigns that the premises they are conveyed in the quiet & peaceable possession of the said party of the second part his heirs & assigns he will forever warrant & defend against any person whomsoever lawfully claiming the same or any part thereof.

In Witness Whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands & seals the day & year first above written

Signed sealed & delivered in the presence of D. S. Potter.
John Leamons L.S.
Catharine (her mark) Leamons L.S.

State of New York }
Saratoga County } On this 21st day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred & seventy one before me the subscriber personally appeared John Leamons & Catharine Leamons his wife to me known to be the same persons described



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a Notary Public in and for the County aforesaid dwelling in the said County and duly authorized to take the same, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of the said Notary Public and verily believe that the signature to the said Certificate of Proof or Acknowledgment is genuine and that said instrument was executed and acknowledged according to the laws of the State of New York

(L. S.) In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Ballston this 11th day of September 1888.

C. W. Taylor Clerk.

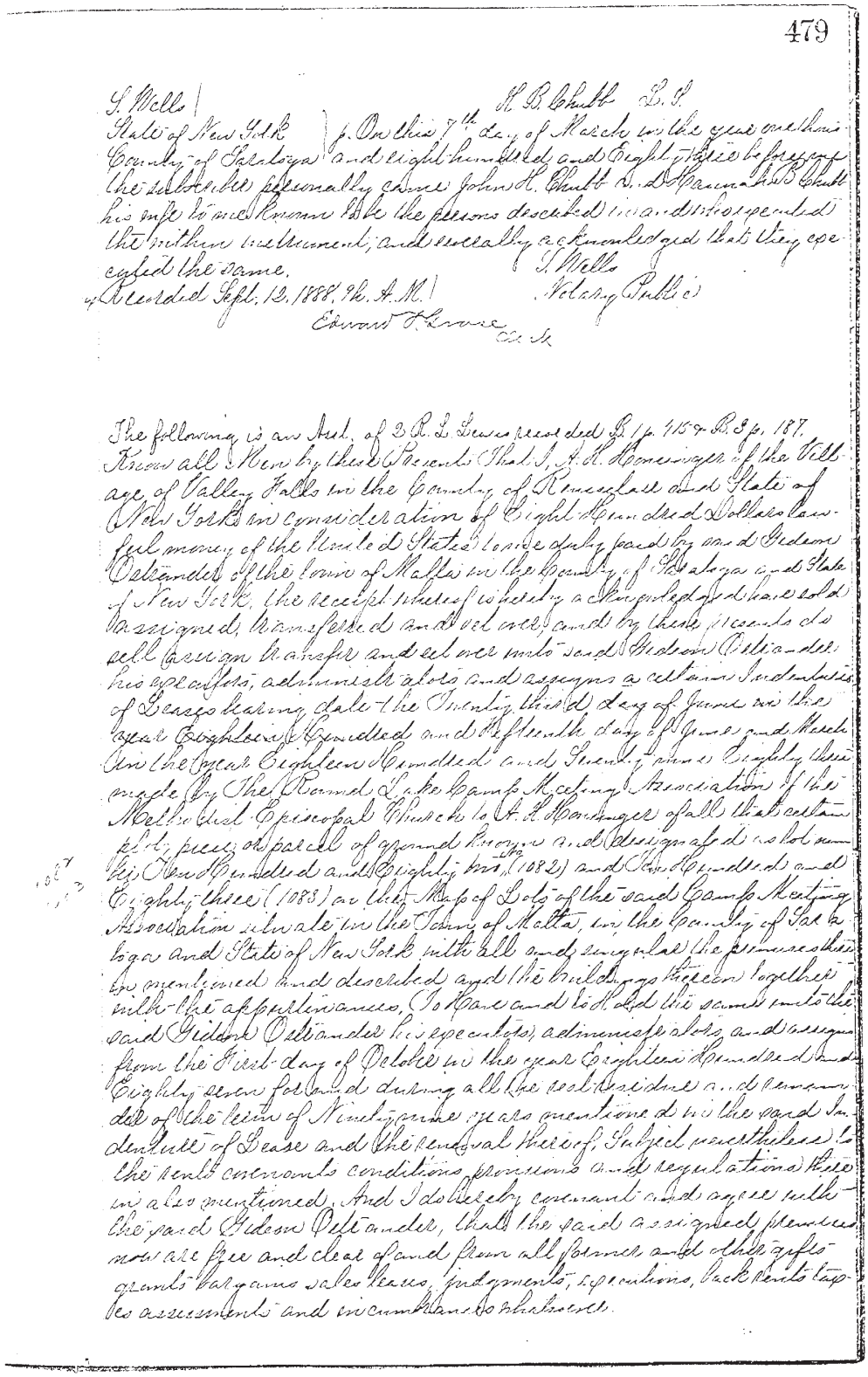
Recorded Sept. 12. 1888. 8h. A. M.

Edward F. Lance Clerk

THIS INDENTURE. Made this Seventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eighty-three Between John H. Chubb and Hannah B. Chubb, husband of the Town and County of Saratoga and State of New York of the first part and Emma J. Woodcock of the same place of the second part Witnesseth That the said parties of the first part in consideration of the sum of One Thousand Dollars to them duly paid have sold and by these Presents do grant and convey to the said party of the second part her heirs and assigns ALL that certain house and lot of land situated in the Town and County of Saratoga aforesaid on the west side of the highway leading from Greenville to Schuylerville and described as follows, viz: Beginning at an iron stake driven in the ground at the north west corner of said lot and running thence Easterly eighty feet to the highway aforesaid thence Southerly along said highway one hundred and two feet thence Westerly one hundred and five feet to an iron stake driven in the ground, thence Northerly one hundred and two feet to the place of beginning, and being the same piece of land upon which the house now occupied by Hannah Hazlett stands and a part of the premises purchased by said John H. Chubb of John Bearnes With the Appurtenances. and all the Estate Title and Interest the said parties of the first part. And the said John H. Chubb does hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part her heirs and Assigns that the premises above granted are free of Incumbrance and that he will warrant and Defend the said party of the second part her heirs and assigns in the quiet and peaceable Possession of the same against any person whomsoever lawfully claiming the same, or any part thereof.

In Witness Whereof the parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Sealed and Delivered in presence of J. H. Chubb L. S.



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S. Wells } H. R. Chubb L. S.
State of New York } ss. On this 7th day of March in the year one thou-
County of Saratoga } and eight hundred and Eighty three before me
the subscriber personally came John H. Chubb & Deborah B. Chubb
his wife to me known to be the persons described in and did execute
the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they exe-
cuted the same.
S. Wells
Recorded Sept. 12, 1888, 9h. A. M. } Notary Public
Edward F. Lowe Co. Clk

The following is an Asst. of 2 R. L. Leases recorded Bk. 4 p. 115 & Bk. 3 p. 187.
Know all Men by these Presents That I, H. R. Hemminger of the Vill
age of Valley Falls in the County of Rensselaer and State of
New York in consideration of Eight Hundred Dollars law-
ful money of the United States to me duly paid by one Gideon
Delcander of the town of Malta in the County of Saratoga and State
of New York, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do hereby
bargain, transfer & set over, and by these presents do
sell, convey, transfer and set over unto said Gideon Delcander
his executors, administrators and assigns a certain Indenture
of Lease bearing date the Twenty third day of June in the
year Eighteen Hundred and Eighty three and the fourth day of June and March
in the year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy nine by The Round Lake Camp Meeting Association of the
Methodist Episcopal Church to H. R. Hemminger of all that certain
piece or parcel of ground known and designated as Lot Num-
ber Nine Hundred and Eighty two (1082) and Nine Hundred and
Eighty three (1083) on the Map of Lots of the said Camp Meeting
Association situate in the Town of Malta, in the County of Sara-
toga and State of New York with all and singular the premises there-
in mentioned and described and the buildings thereon together
with the appurtenances, To Have and to Hold the same unto the
said Gideon Delcander his executors, administrators and assigns
from the First day of October in the year Eighteen Hundred and
Eighty seven for and during all the rest residue and remain-
der of the term of Ninety nine years mentioned in the said In-
denture of Lease and the renewal thereof, subject nevertheless to
the rents covenants conditions provisions and regulations there-
in also mentioned. And I do hereby covenant and agree with
the said Gideon Delcander, that the said assigned premises
now are free and clear of and from all former and other gifts
grants bargains sales leases, judgments, executions, back rents taxe
es assessments and incumbrances whatsoever.

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To have and to hold all and singular the premises above mentioned and described, and hereby conveyed or intended so to be, unto the said party of the second part her heirs and assigns, to her and their only proper use, benefit and behoof forever.

In Witness Whereof the said party of the first part, Referee as aforesaid, hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above first written.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of I W Viswall. John H. Burke, Referee. LS

State of New York, County of Saratoga, ss: On this 31st day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six before me, personally came John H. Burke Referee, to me known to be the individual described in, and who executed the within conveyance, who thereupon duly acknowledged to me that he had executed the same.

LS Vedder Veeder, Notary Public

Recorded April 3, 1896 1/4 5 5m. P.M.

Edward V. Moore Clerk

THIS INDENTURE, made the Thirty-first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six Between Hannah B. Schubb as executrix and William S. Ostrander as executor of the last will and testament of John H. Schubb deceased, of the first part, and George Galloway, of the Town of Saratoga, Saratoga County, N. Y. party of the second part, Witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part, by virtue of the power and authority to them given by the said last will and testament, admitted to probate by the surrogate of the County of Saratoga and recorded in book — page — and for and in consideration of the sum of Forty-five hundred and 00/100 Dollars, to us paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, ALL that tract or parcel of land situate in the Town of Saratoga and County of Saratoga aforesaid and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by the highway; on the east by the highway; on the south by lands of Alexander Stewart, and on the west by lands in the possession of Owen and Barney Hughes containing about five (5) and three-fourths (¾) acres of land be the same more or less, as the same are described in a deed thereof

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from John Connors and wife to said John H. Shubb dated 4th April 1871 and recorded in Saratoga County Clerk's Office April 4th 1871 in Liber 119 of deeds at page 385 &c ALSO all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Town of Saratoga aforesaid and bounded as follows to wit. On the north by lands of George Glover; on the east by the Hudson River; on the south by lands of Alexander Stewart; and on the west by the Champlain Canal; containing fifty-four and one half acres and two rods of land be the same more or less Reserving a right of way over said lands running from the canal bridge easterly to the Hudson River; thence southerly along the bank of said river to the lands of Alexander Stewart and being the same right of way now enjoyed by Alexander Stewart over said lands. And also reserving a tract of land four rods wide running north and south through said lands above described as the same is now surveyed for railroad purposes. The said premises are described in a deed thereof from Heram Kramer and wife to said John H. Shubb dated December 27, 1870 and recorded in Saratoga County Clerks Office on the 4th day of April 1871 in Liber 119 of deeds at page 384 &c. [illegible] conveyance is made subject to the lien of a certain mortgage for $1000 now held by Robert Earle which, with the condition accompanying the same, said party of the second part assumes and agrees to pay as a part of the consideration for this conveyance.

TOGETHER with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof. And all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, which the said testator had in his lifetime, and at the time of his decease, and which the said parties of the first part have by virtue of the said last will and testament or otherwise, of, in and to the above described premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold forever. And the said parties of the first part for themselves and for their heirs, executors and administrators do hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns, that they have not made, done, committed, executed or suffered any act or acts thing or things whatsoever, whereby or by means whereof, the above mentioned and described premises, or any part or parcel thereof, now are, or at any time hereafter shall or may be incumbered, charged or encumbered in any way or manner whatsoever.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above

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written.
Sealed and delivered in the presence of Saml. Wells.

Hannah B. Shubb, as executrix of the last will and testament of John H. Shubb, deceased.
Wm. B. Ostrander, as executor of the last will and testament of John H. Shubb, deceased.

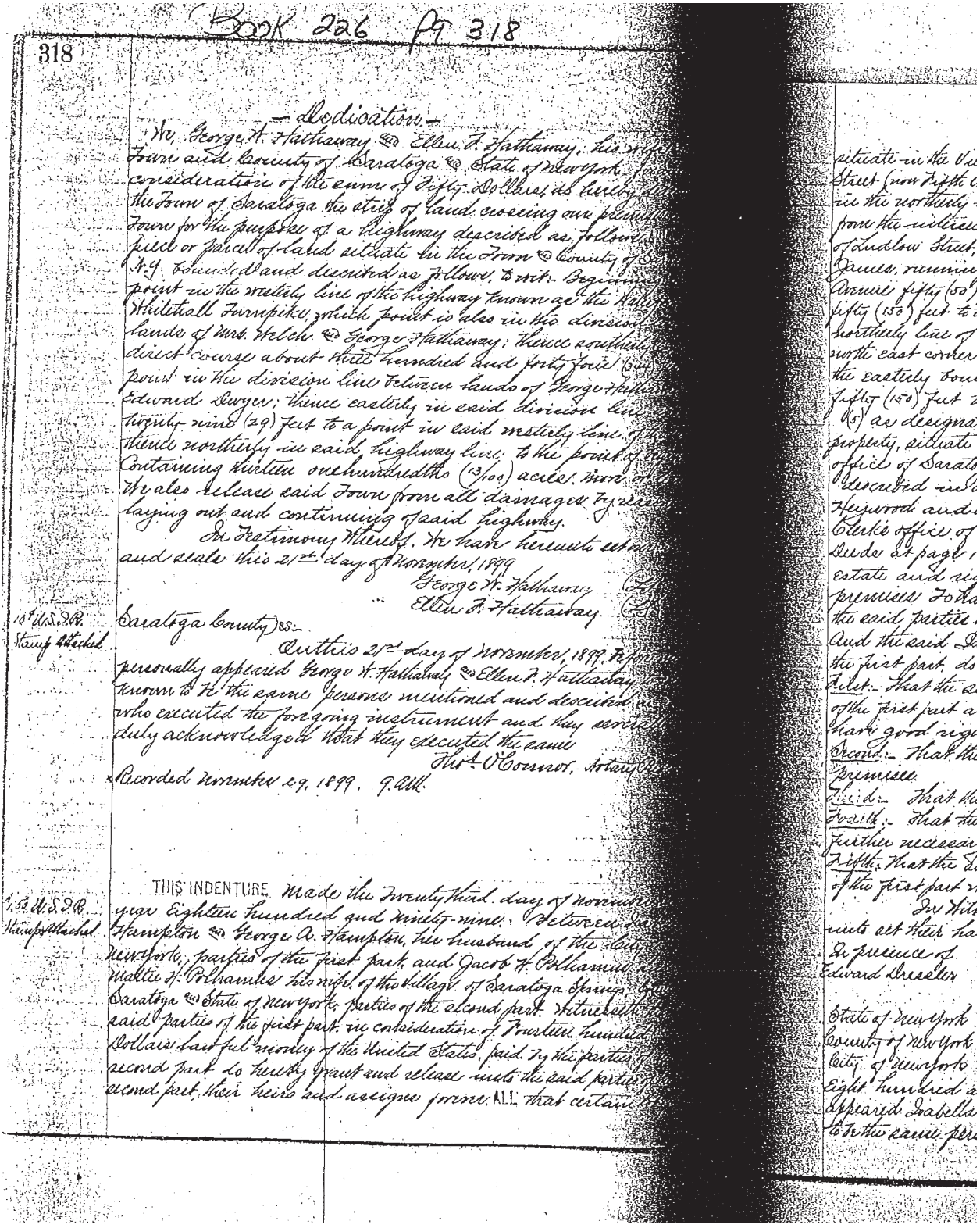
State of New York, } ss.
County of Saratoga, } On this 31st day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six before me, the subscriber, personally came Hannah B. Shubb, executrix and William B. Ostrander, executor of the last will and testament of John H. Shubb deceased to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally duly acknowledged that they executed the same.

Samuel Wells, Notary Public.

Recorded April 2, 1896, 3h, P. M.

Edward Grove, Clerk

THIS INDENTURE, made this 3d day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six Between Henry B. Hart and Abbie A. his wife, of the Village of Saratoga Springs in the County of Saratoga and State of New York, party of the first part, and John Hagman, of the same place, party of the second part, Witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part, in consideration of the sum of Sixty-four hundred Dollars, ($6400.00), to them duly paid, have sold, and by these presents, do grant and convey to the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever, ALL that tract or parcel of land, situate in the Village of Saratoga Springs, County of Saratoga and State of New York, known as lot number 14 on a map of property owned by Samuel Twitchell of Saratoga Springs and on file in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Saratoga and is bounded as follows: On the south by Third street; on the east by lots number 12 and 13; on the north by lot number 29; and on the west by lot number 15 as same are laid down on said map. Said lot being 50 feet front on Phila street by 150 feet deep and being the same premises conveyed to the said Henry B. Hart one of the parties of the first part herein by Frederic J. Moore by warranty deed dated the 19th 1895 and recorded in the Clerks Office of the County of Saratoga on the 25th day of March 1896 in Liber 269 of Deeds at page 514. With the Appurtenances. and all the estate, title and interest therein of the said parties of the first part. And the said Henry B. Hart one of the parties of the first part, does hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the se-



Book 226 Pg 318

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—Dedication.—

We, George H. Hathaway & Ellen F. Hathaway, his wife, of the Town and County of Saratoga & State of New York, for the consideration of the sum of Fifty Dollars, do hereby give to the Town of Saratoga the strip of land crossing our premises, to the Town for the purpose of a highway described as follows, to wit: A piece or parcel of land situate in the Town & County of Saratoga & State of N.Y. bounded and described as follows, to wit:- Beginning at a point in the westerly line of the highway known as the Whitehall Turnpike, which point is also in the division line between lands of Mrs. Welch & George Hathaway; thence southerly on a direct course about three hundred and forty four (344) feet to a point in the division line between lands of George Hathaway & Edward Dwyer; thence easterly in said division line twenty nine (29) feet to a point in said westerly line of highway; thence northerly in said highway line to the point of beginning. Containing thirteen one hundredths (13/100) acres, more or less. We also release said Town from all damages by reason of laying out and continuing of said highway.

In Testimony Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and seals this 21st day of November, 1899.

George H. Hathaway (Seal)

Ellen F. Hathaway (Seal)

15 U.S.R. Stamp attached

Saratoga County) ss:-

On this 21st day of November, 1899, before me personally appeared George H. Hathaway & Ellen F. Hathaway to me known to be the same persons mentioned and described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and they severally duly acknowledged that they executed the same.

Thos. O'Connor, Notary Public

Recorded November 29, 1899. 9 AM.

TIHS INDENTURE Made the Twenty third day of November in the year Eighteen hundred and ninety-nine. Between Jacob H. Hampton & George A. Hampton, his husband of the City of New York, parties of the first part, and Jacob H. Williamson & Mattie F. Williamson his wife, of the village of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga & State of New York, parties of the second part. Witnesseth, that said parties of the first part, in consideration of Fourteen Hundred Dollars lawful money of the United States, paid by the parties of the second part do hereby grant and release unto the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever, ALL that certain lot

1.50 U.S.R. Stamp attached

situate in the Vi
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Annue fifty (50)
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In presence of
Edward Dressler

State of New York
County of New York
City of New York
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to be the same per

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THIS INDENTURE, made the Seventeenth day of January, Nineteen Hundred and twenty-four between FOLIE F. GERMAIN and MARY AGNESS GERMAIN, his wife, of the town and County of Saratoga, New York, parties of the first part, and CORA B. ALLEN, of the same place, party of the second part; WITNESSETH, that the parties of the first part, in consideration of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ($100.00) lawful money of the United States, paid by the party of the second part, do hereby remise, release, and quitclaim unto the party of the second part, her heirs and assigns forever,

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate, lying and being in said town of Saratoga, County of Saratoga and State of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the south line of lands conveyed to Cora B. Allen by Jennie Hammond and others by deed dated March 30, 1909, and recorded in Saratoga County Clerk's office May 3, 1909, in Book 270 of Deeds, at page 74, where the west line of the house now standing on said premises described in said deed, produced, southerly strikes said south line of the lands described in said deed from Hammond and others to Allen; thence southerly in the same course eighty-three feet; thence westerly in a line parallel to the said southerly line of said Cora B. Allen property 77 feet to the westerly side of the highway known as the Waterford & Whitehall Turnpike; thence in the same course to the center of said highway; thence northerly along the center of said highway to a point where the northerly line of said Allen lot produced easterly strikes the center of said highway; thence westerly to an iron pin driven in the ground at the northwesterly corner of the land hereby intended to be conveyed which pin stands about 19 feet westerly from the northwest corner of said Allen land as described in said deed to her and about six feet northerly from said northwest corner; thence southerly to an iron pin driven in the ground about 11 feet westerly from the southwest corner of land described in said Allen Deed; thence easterly in a line of which the southerly line described in said Allen deed is a part to the place of beginning. Said last mentioned iron pin at the southwest corner of the land herein conveyed is 117 feet more or less westerly from the west side of said highway. It is understood that on said Germain's land near or under his barn is a certain spring which is higher than some o the land hereby conveyed and which at certain weather conditions overflows on said lands, but said Germain shall not be responsible for any damage to said lands hereby conveyed, caused by any such overflow provided said Germain shall not turn the waters thereof by any new opening or construction on to said Allen lands. Said Allen agrees to build and maintain fences aroun the additional piece of land about 80 by 75 feet at the southeast side of the former Allen property of sufficient construction to restrain fowls from trespassing on said Germain lands George W. Hathaway, mortgagee, having agreed to furnish a fence to said Allen for the first fencing thereof on the west and southerly sides thereof. The lands hereinabove described not included in said deed from Hammond to Allen above recited are portion of lands conveyed by George W. Hathaway and wife to said Germain dated January 1, 1921, and thereafter recorded in Saratoga County Clerk's office.

TOGETHER, with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the parties of the fir part in and to said premises. To have and to hold the premises herein granted unto the party of the second part, her heirs and assigns forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seal the day and year first above written.

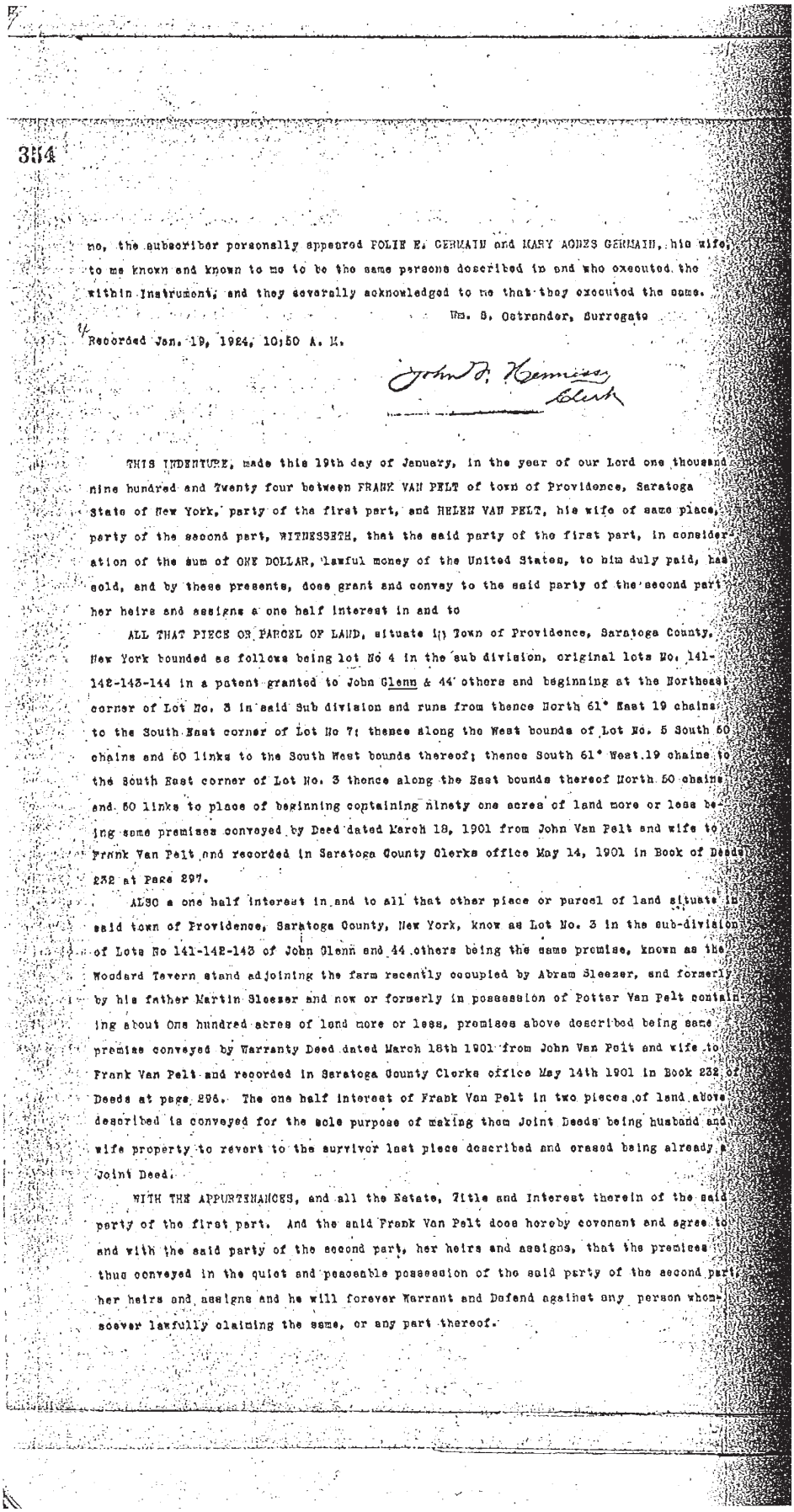
In presence of--

FOLIE F. GERMAIN L. S.

MARY AGNES GERMAIN L. S.

STATE OF NEW YORK :
: SS
COUNTY OF SARATOGA :

On this 17th day of January in the year Nineteen Hundred and twenty-four before



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me, the subscriber personally appeared FOLIE E. GERMAIN and MARY AGNES GERMAIN, his wife, to me known and known to me to be the same persons described in and who executed the within Instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Wm. S. Ostrander, Surrogate

Recorded Jan. 19, 1924, 10;50 A. M.

John D. Hemmings
Clerk

THIS INDENTURE, made this 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and Twenty four between FRANK VAN PELT of town of Providence, Saratoga State of New York, party of the first part, and HELEN VAN PELT, his wife of same place, party of the second part, WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of ONE DOLLAR, lawful money of the United States, to him duly paid, has sold, and by these presents, does grant and convey to the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns a one half interest in and to

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in Town of Providence, Saratoga County, New York bounded as follows being lot No 4 in the sub division, original lots No. 141-142-143-144 in a patent granted to John Glenn & 44 others and beginning at the Northeast corner of Lot No. 3 in said Sub division and runs from thence North 61° East 19 chains to the South East corner of Lot No 7; thence along the West bounds of Lot No. 5 South 50 chains and 50 links to the South West bounds thereof; thence South 61° West 19 chains to the South East corner of Lot No. 3 thence along the East bounds thereof North 50 chains and 50 links to place of beginning containing ninety one acres of land more or less being same premises conveyed by Deed dated March 18, 1901 from John Van Pelt and wife to Frank Van Pelt and recorded in Saratoga County Clerks office May 14, 1901 in Book of Deeds 232 at Page 297.

ALSO a one half interest in and to all that other piece or parcel of land situate in said town of Providence, Saratoga County, New York, know as Lot No. 3 in the sub-division of Lots No 141-142-143 of John Glenn and 44 others being the same premise, known as the Woodard Tavern stand adjoining the farm recently occupied by Abram Sleezer, and formerly by his father Martin Sleezer and now or formerly in possession of Potter Van Pelt containing about One hundred acres of land more or less, premises above described being same premise conveyed by Warranty Deed dated March 18th 1901 from John Van Pelt and wife to Frank Van Pelt and recorded in Saratoga County Clerks office May 14th 1901 in Book 232 of Deeds at page 296. The one half interest of Frank Van Pelt in two pieces of land above described is conveyed for the sole purpose of making them Joint Deeds being husband and wife property to revert to the survivor last piece described and erased being already a Joint Deed.

WITH THE APPURTENANCES, and all the Estate, Title and Interest therein of the said party of the first part. And the said Frank Van Pelt does hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, that the premises thus conveyed in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns and he will forever Warrant and Defend against any person whomsoever lawfully claiming the same, or any part thereof.

THIS INDENTURE,

Made the 9th day of November, Two Thousand Six

Between RAYMOND S. GERMAIN, residing at 20 Via Maria Drive, Scotia, New York 12302, **STANLEY G. GERMAIN,** residing at 1 Hewitt Square, #222, East Northport, New York 11731 and **MARY ANN GERMAIN,** residing at 425 Bread & Milk St., Coventry, Connecticut 06238

parties of the first part,

R+R: **and OPEN SPACE CONSERVANCY, INC.,** 1350 Broadway, Room 201, New York, New York 10018-7799

party of the second part.

WITNESSETH, that the parties of the first part, in consideration of One and 00/100----------($1.00) Dollar lawful money of the United States, and other good and valuable consideration paid by the party of the second part, does hereby grant and release unto the party of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever,

ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the Town of Saratoga, County of Saratoga and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a capped iron rod, located at the intersection formed by the westerly line of New York State Route 4 with the Southerly line of Schuyler Street, thence in a southwesterly direction along the westerly side of New York State Route 4, the following two courses: 1) South 11°15'40" West, 72.13 feet to a concrete monument and 2) south 09°13'11" West, 119.26 feet to a point; thence in a westerly, southerly and easterly direction and along the lands now or formerly of William Hartloff and Darlene Duggan (Liber 1651, Page 713) the following five courses: 1) North 78°32'40" West, 87.90 feet to an iron rod; 2) South 14°22'01" West, 101.37 feet to a capped iron rod; 3) South 78°32'40" East, 60.72 feet to a point; 4) south 08°21'53" West, 83.00 feet to an iron rod and 5) South 78°32'40" East, 33.17 feet to point; thence in a southerly direction and along the aforesaid westerly line of the aforesaid N.Y.S. Route 4, the following 3 courses: 1) South 06°14'15" West, 298.50 feet to a point; 2) South 10°57'43" West, 200.64 feet to a concrete monument and 3) South 00°36'17" East, 220.93 feet to a capped iron rod; thence in a westerly and southerly direction and along the lands now or formerly of Scott Goldup (Liber 1523, Page 332) the following two courses: 1) North 67°34'15" West, 294.46 feet to a capped iron rod and 2) South 21°10'25" West, 317.81 feet to a corner fence post; thence in a westerly direction and along the northerly line of said Helen Hoffman (Book 788, Page 359), the following five courses: 1) North 74°31'09" West, 169.80 feet to a point; 2) North 72°51'56" West, 201.40 feet to a point; 3) North 75°27'24" West 97.48 feet to a point; 4) North 71°58'27" West 142.11 feet to a point and 5) North 79°38'45" West, 77.86' to a capped iron rod; thence in a northerly direction along the lands of said Shostak (Book 973, Page 504 and Lois DeChiro (Liber 1307, Page 352), North 20°17'23" East 742.91 feet to a capped iron rod; thence in an easterly direction and along the lands of said Dennison (Book 735, Page 357) and William and Catherine Ippoliti (Liber 1500, Page 366), South 74°49'00" East, 460.19' to an iron rod; thence in a northerly direction and along the easterly line of the aforesaid lands of Ippoliti, North 14°34'00" East, 606.00 feet to a capped iron rod located in the aforesaid southerly line of Schuyler Street; thence in an easterly direction along said southerly line of Schuyler Road, the following four courses and distances: 1) South 76°13'21" East, 95.70 feet to a point; 2) South 75°04'26" East 71.52 feet to a point; 3) South 76°41'27" East 100.52 feet to a point and 4) South 75°58'52" East, 70.02 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Containing in all 18.894 acres of land being more or less.

Grantor does hereby unto grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer and set over to Grantee all of its rights, title and interest in the agricultural use restriction reserved by Grantor in the warranty deed between Grantor and William Boyce and Juanita Boyce dated April 7, 2005 and recorded in the Saratoga County Clerk's Office on June 8, 2005 in Volume 1721 of deeds at Page 428.

2006019799
12/11/2006 11:19:35 AM
DEED
Kathleen A. Marchione, County Clerk

FILED

Subject to any and all enforceable covenants, conditions, restrictions and easements of record, which may affect said premises, if any.

Being a portion of the premises conveyed to Raymond S. Germain, Stanley G. Germain and Mary Anne Germain, as tenants in common, by Raymond H. Germain by deed dated April 29, 2003 and recorded in the Saratoga County Clerk's Office on May 7, 2003, in Book 1644 of Deeds at Page 693.

The said Raymond H. Germain died a resident of The County of Saratoga, State of New York on July 26, 2004.

TOGETHER with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the parties of the first part in and to said premises.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the premises herein granted unto the party of the second part, its heirs and assigns forever,

AND the said parties of the first part covenant as follows:

FIRST, that the party of the second part shall quietly enjoy the said premises;

SECOND, that the parties of the first part will forever warrant the title to said premises.

THIRD, that the grantors, in compliance with Section 13 of the Lien Law, covenant that the grantors will receive the consideration for this conveyance and will hold the right to receive such consideration as a trust fund to be applied first for the purpose of paying the cost of the improvement and that the grantors will apply the same first to the payment of the cost of the improvement before using any part of the total of the same for any other purpose.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Raymond S. Germain

Raymond S. Germain

Stanley G. Germain

Stanley G. Germain

Mary Anne Germain

Mary Anne Germain

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY SCHENECTADY) SS.:

On the 9TH day of November, Two Thousand Six, before me, the undersigned, personally appeared **RAYMOND S. GERMAIN**, personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same in his capacity, and that by his signature on the instrument, the individual or the person upon behalf of which the individual acted, executed the instrument.

Patty L. Dostie

Notary Public PATTY L. DOSTIE
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Montgomery County
No 4935678
My Commission Expires 6/27/10

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK) SS.:

On the 4 day of November, Two Thousand Six, before me, the undersigned, personally appeared **STANLEY G. GERMAIN,** personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same in his capacity, and that by his signature on the instrument, the individual or the person upon behalf of which the individual acted, executed the instrument.

Notary Public
ROBERT H. SZCZUROWSKI
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01SZ6124643
Qualified in Suffolk County
Commission Expires March 28, 2009

STATE OF CONNECTICUT)
COUNTY OF TOLLARD) SS.: Caverity

On the 3rd day of November in the year 2006 before me, the undersigned, personally appeared **MARY ANNE GERMAIN,** personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that she executed the same in her capacity, and that by her signature on the instrument, the individual or the person upon behalf of which the individual acted, executed the instrument, and that such individual made such appearance before the undersigned in the

(Insert the city or other political subdivision and state or country or other place the acknowledgment was taken.)

Notary Public My commission expires:
Aug 31, 201

Record and Return to:

MAC 5166z

THIS INDENTURE,

Made the 11th day of April, Two Thousand Five

Between RAYMOND S. GERMAIN residing at 20 Via Maria Drive, Scotia, NY 12302, **STANLEY G. GERMAIN** residing at 110 Brooklyn Ave., Freeport, NY 11520 and **MARY ANNE GERMAIN** residing at 425 Bread & Milk Street, Coventry, CT 05238, as tenants in common

parties of the first part,

and WILLIAM BOYCE and **JUANITA BOYCE,** Husband and Wife, residing at 109 General Fellows Road, Greenwich, NY 12834

parties of the second part,

WITNESSETH, that the parties of the first part, in consideration of One and 00/100----------($1.00) Dollar lawful money of the United States, and other good and valuable consideration paid by the parties of the second part, do hereby grant and release unto the parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in the Town of Saratoga, County of Saratoga and State of New York aforesaid and bounded as follows, to wit:

On the north by lands of George Stover; on the east by the Hudson River; on the South by lands of Alexander Steward and on the west by the Champlain Canal containing fifty-four and one-half acres and two rods of land be the same more or less.

Reserving a right of way over said lands running from the canal bridge easterly to the Hudson River; thence southerly along the bank of said River to the lands of Alexander Steward and being the same right of way now enjoyed by Alexander Steward over said lands.

And also reserving a tract of land four rods wide running north and south through said lands above described as the same is now surveyed for railroad purposes.

As said premises are described in a deed thereof from Hiram Cramer and wife to said John H. Chubb dated December 27, 1870 and recorded in Saratoga County Clerk's Office on the fourth day of April 1871 in Liber 119 of Deeds, at Page 384.

Being the same premises conveyed by Hanna h B. Chubb as executrix and William S. Outranger as executor of the Last Will and Testament of John H. Chubb, deceased to said George W. Hathaway by deed dated the 31st day of March, 1896 and recorded in Saratoga County Clerk's Office April 2, 1896, in Book No. 210 of Deeds, at Page 534.

Being a portion of the premises conveyed to Raymond S. Germain, Stanley G. Germain and Mary Anne Germain, as tenants in common, by Raymond H. Germain by deed dated April 29, 2003 and recorded in the Saratoga County Clerk's Office on May 7, 2003 in Book 1644 of Deeds at Page 693.

The said Raymond H. Germain died a resident of the County of Saratoga, State of New York on July 26, 2004.

Subject to any and all enforceable covenants, conditions, restrictions and easements of record, which may affect said premises, if any and also subject to the following agricultural use restriction. The above described premises shall be used for agricultural use only, which is hereinafter defined.

17.1 ... 0428

"Agricultural Use" shall mean the production of (i) field crops, including corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay, potatoes and dry beans, (ii) fruits, including apples, peaches, grapes, cherries and berries, (iii) vegetables, including tomatoes, snap beans, cabbage, carrots, beets and onions, (iv) horticultural specialties, including nursery stock, ornamental shrubs, ornamental trees and flowers, (v) livestock and livestock products, including cattle, sheet, hogs, goats, horses, poultry, milk and eggs, (vi) maple sap, (vii) Christmas trees, and (viii) trees for logs, lumber, posts or firewood. "Agricultural Use" shall not include accessory buildings, the construction of any buildings being expressly prohibited.

With the exception of those uses and activities specifically defined above, the above described property shall not be used by the Grantees for any commercial, recreational or industrial purpose.

There shall be no construction or maintenance of structures of any kind , including but not limited to, buildings, residences, radio towers, camping accommodations, recreational vehicles or mobile homes, windmills, tanks, dams, impoundments or other structures.

There shall be no dumping of ashes, trash, garbage, septage material, hazardous waste, vehicles or other unsightly or offensive material.

The Grantees, by executing this deed, agree to the terms, conditions and restrictions imposed by this indenture and shall not only be binding upon the Grantees, but also their lessees, agents, personal representative, successors and assigns and all other successors to Grantees in interest and shall continue as a servitude running in perpetuity with the above described property.

The Grantees agree that the terms, conditions and restrictions and purposes of this indenture or reference thereto will be inserted by Grantees in any subsequent deed or other legal instrument by which Grantees divest either fee simple title or possessory interest in the above described property.

This agricultural restriction may be released only by the Grantors, their successors and assigns by an instrument recorded in the Saratoga County Clerk's Office specifically releasing this restriction.

The above parcel is to be used for agricultural purposes only. If changes are to be made in the occupancy/use of any part or all of this entire parcel, the owner of record shall first return to the Town of Saratoga Planning Board for review and approval of any change in occupancy/use.

TOGETHER with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the parties of the first part in and to said premises.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the premises herein granted unto the parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever,

AND the said parties of the first part covenant as follows.

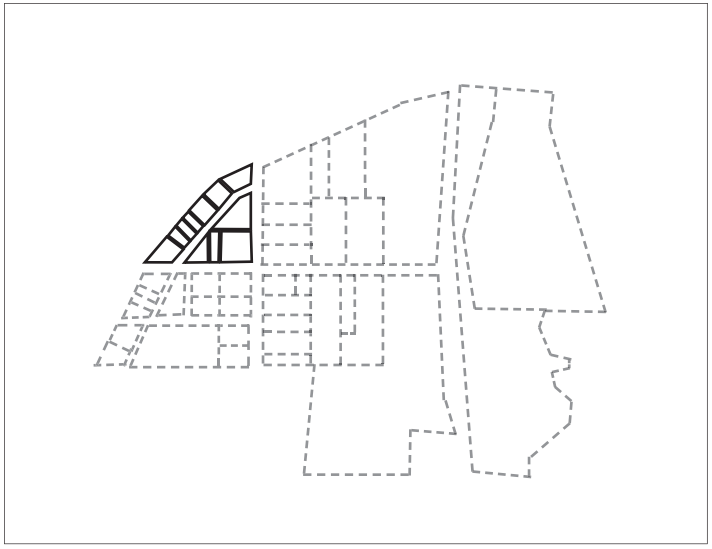
FIRST, that the parties of the second part shall quietly enjoy the said premises;

SECOND, that the parties of the first part will forever warrant the title to said premises.

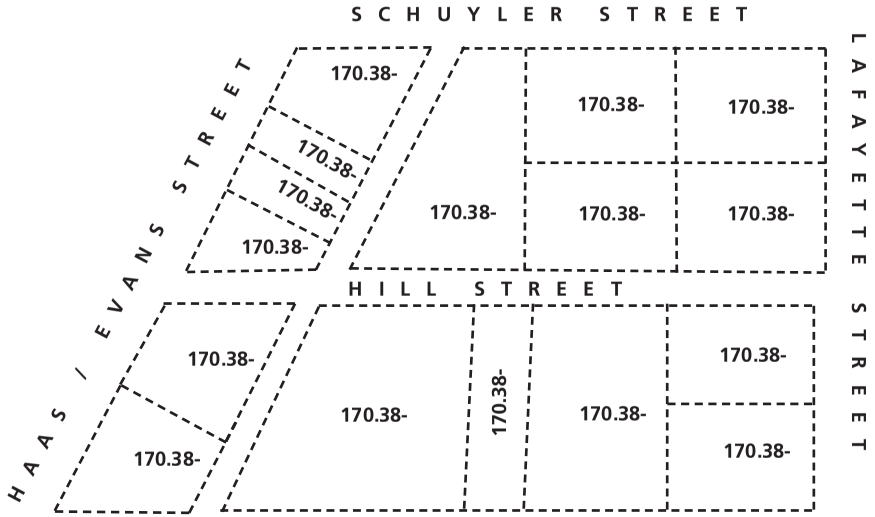
THIRD, that the grantors, in compliance with Section 13 of the Lien Law, covenant that the grantors will receive the consideration for this conveyance and will hold the right to receive such consideration as a trust fund to be applied first for the purpose of paying the cost of the improvement and that the grantors will apply the same first to the payment of the cost of the improvement before using any part of the total of the same for any other purpose.

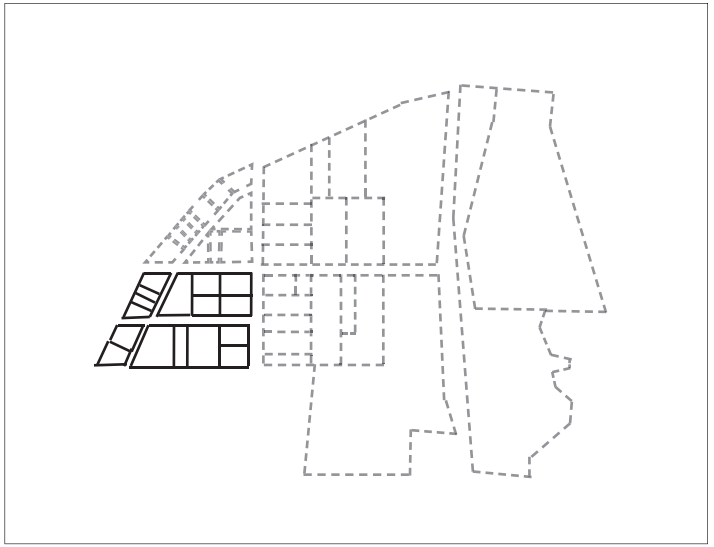
1731 PAGE 0429



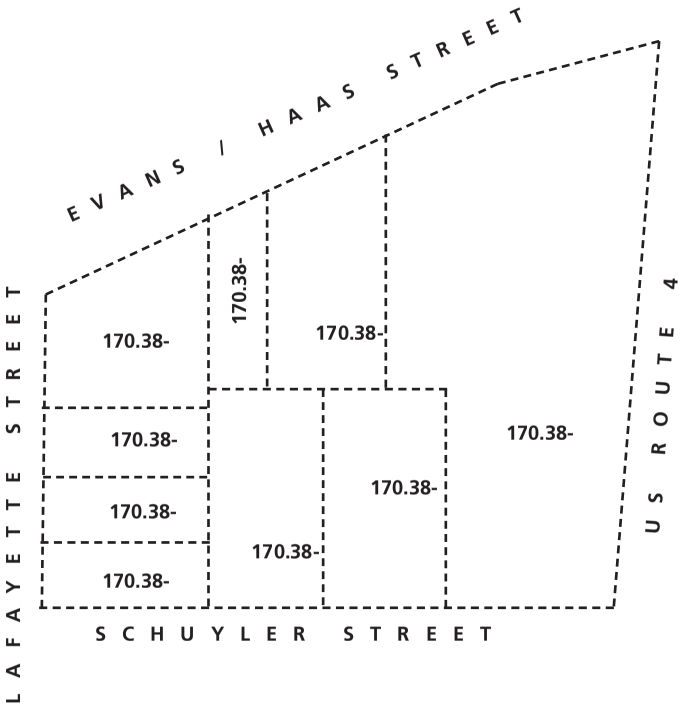


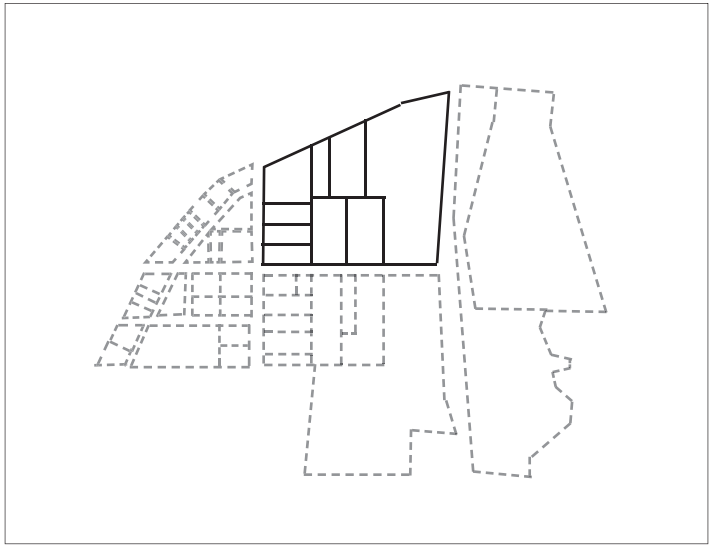
ID Number	PROPERTY ADDRESS	OWNER	OWNER STATE	ACRES	PROPERTY CLASS	ASSESSED LAND ($)	TOTAL ASSESSED ($)	DEED BOOK	DEED PAGE
170.30-1-1	265 Lafayette	21st Mortgage Co.	TN	0.53	Mfg Housing	21600	85600	1771	67
170.30-1-2	263 Evans	Eugene Thivierge	NY	0.40	Single Family	21000	66200	995	1132
170.30-1-3	259 Evans	Joseph Eustis	NY	0.40	Single Family	21000	77500	688	49
170.30-1-4	257 Evans	Michelle Fountaine	NY	0.20	Single Family	7300	102100	1686	721
170.30-1-5	--- Lafayette	John Casey	CA	1.92	Single Family	23600	73100	1076	600
170.38-1-3	253 Haas	William McLaughlin	NY	0.20	Single Family	7300	58500	958	592
170.38-1-4	172 Evans	Judith Egan	NY	0.20	Single Family	7300	85800	1284	311
170.38-1-5	108 Schuyler	Catie Ann Ippoliti	NY	0.41	Single Family	21300	103500	1761	109
170.38-1-6	110 Schuyler	Martin Millis	NY	0.30	Single Family	20500	77900	1372	668
170-38-1-7	124 Lafayette	Amy Lynch	NY	0.90	Mfg Housing	22300	79400	1688	248
170-38-1-26	249 Evans & Schuyler	Suzanne Bullard	NY	0.48	Single Family	7600	94500	915	819



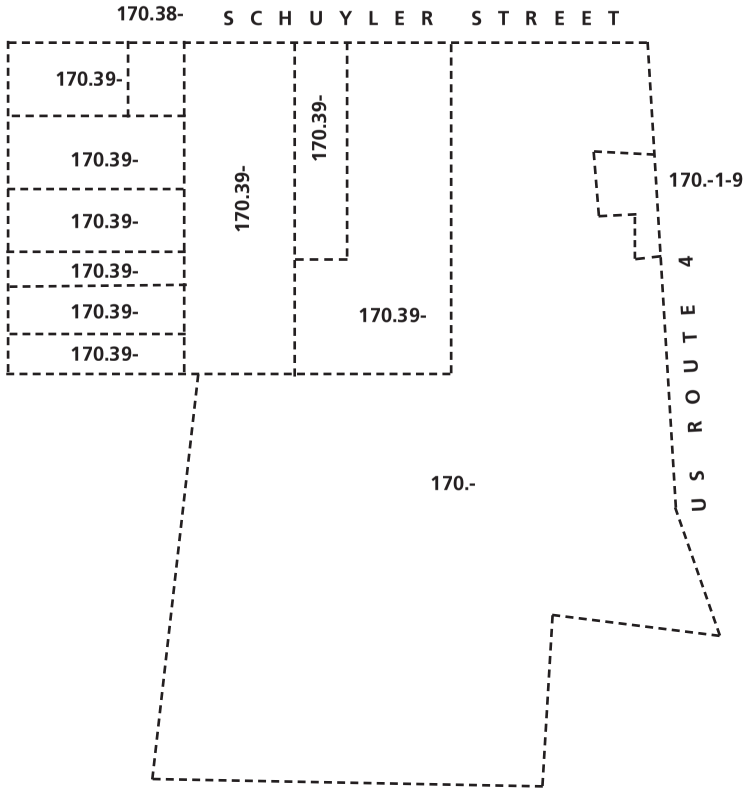


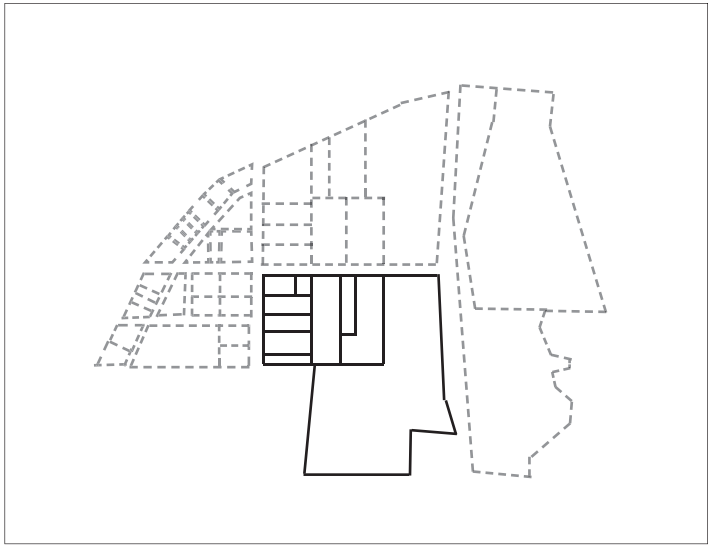
ID Number	PROPERTY ADDRESS	OWNER	OWNER STATE	ACRES	PROPERTY CLASS	ASSESSED LAND ($)	TOTAL ASSESSED ($)	DEED BOOK	DEED PAGE
170.38-1-8	115 Schuyler/Lafayette	Lawrence Mitchell	NY	0.64	Single Family	22800	94300	1411	106
170.38-1-9	112 Lafayette	Evelyn Weils	NY	0.65	Single Family	22800	64300	1603	281
170.38-1-10	108 Lafayette	Bruce Salls	NY	0.65	Single Family	21800	93500	1254	492
170.38-1-11	104 Lafayette	Rolland Fontaine	NY	0.62	Single Family	21700	79000	1326	633
170.38-1-13	109 Hill	Edward Mitchell	NY	1.2	Single Family	22900	101400	1477	651
170.38-1-14	107 Hill	Ann Signor	NY	0.45	Single Family	21200	77900	1490	273
170.38-1-15	105 Hill	Peter Nepus	NY	1.68	Single Family	23900	130100	922	816
170.38-1-16	235 Haas	Marion Wadsworth	NY	0.48	Single Family	21400	86300	716	508
170.38-1-17	239 Haas	William Fiske	NY	0.59	3 Family	15300	99400	1042	775
170-38-1-18	241 Evans	Gary Bristol	NY	0.28	Single Family	7400	41200	1697	151
170-38-1-19	243 Evans	James Sirois	NY	0.23	Single Family	7300	88200	1564	393
170-38-1-20	245 Evans	Annie Gines	NY	0.23	Single Family	7300	27700	1658	561
170-38-1-21	247 Evans	Stephen Delmore	NY	0.36	2 Family	7500	85400	1749	276
170-38-1-22	100 Hill	Robert Brown	NY	1.04	Multi-Family	43000	146500	615	440
170-38-1-23	--- Schuyler	Debra Crammond	NY	0.39	Vacant	11200	11200	1455	401
170-38-1-24	--- Lafayette	Patrick Hughes Heir	NY	0.63	Vacant	10500	10500	128	57





ID Number	PROPERTY ADDRESS	OWNER	OWNER STATE	ACRES	PROPERTY CLASS	ASSESSED LAND ($)	TOTAL ASSESSED ($)	DEED BOOK	DEED PAGE
170.-1-5	136 Schuyler	John Green	NY	10.97	Rural Residence	34000	102400	1442	672
170.-1-6.1	271 Evans	Donna Malinoski	NY	2.61	Single Family	25100	104300	1639	290
170.-1-6.2	275 Evans	Alfred Gaudet	NY	1.04	Single Family	22600	89100	1601	366
170.-1-7	126 Schuyler	Laurie Lafountain	NY	2.64	Single Family	25100	82800	1753	99
170.-1-8	130 Schuyler	Gary Phillips	NY	2.65	Single Family	25200	98600	1718	148
170.30-1-5	--- Lafayette	John Casey	CA	1.92	Single Family	23600	73100	1076	600
170.31-1-1	267 Evans	Michael Piche	NY	2.38	Single Family	23800	126300	1158	197
170.39-1-1	129 Lafayette	Edward Colvin	NY	1	Mfg Housing	22500	36600	1371	65
170.39-1-2	120 Schuyler	Linda Preece	NY	1.02	Single Family	22500	97500	1407	780





ID Number	PROPERTY ADDRESS	OWNER	OWNER STATE	ACRES	PROPERTY CLASS	ASSESSED LAND ($)	TOTAL ASSESSED ($)	DEED BOOK	DEED PAGE
170.-1-4.1	139 Schuyler	OSC, Inc.	NY	18.89	Rural Residence	40200	78300	2006	19799
170.-1-9	1037 US RT 4	William Hartloff	NY	0.28	Single Family	20400	53600	1651	713
170.39-1-3	121 Schuyler/Lafayette	Robert Schroll	NY	0.68	Single Family	21900	80900	1527	217
170.39-1-4	119 Schuyler	Albert Weils	NY	0.32	Mfg Housing	20600	48600	0869	0485
170.39-1-5	117 Lafayette	Audrey Thompson	NY	1	SIngle Family	22500	68000	1471	470
170.39-1-6	113 Lafayette	Mark Tranka	NY	1	Single Family	22500	78600	1390	183
170.39-1-7	109 Lafayette	Bruce Foster	NY	0.42	Single Family	21000	79800	1168	350
170.39-1-8	107 Lafayette	Vitaly Korschow	NY	0.76	Single Family	21200	63100	1362	267
170.39-1-9	105 Lafayette	Terry Van Arnum	NY	0.43	Single Family	21200	93600	1469	367
170.39-1-10	123 Schuyler	Judith Dennison	NY	2.8	Multi-Family	24800	179400	NDF	NDF
170.39-1-11	131 Schuyler	Gail Parry	NY	0.92	Mfg Housing	22300	57100	1407	29
170.39-1-12	133 Schuyler	William Ippoliti	NY	3.16	2 Family Housing	25100	122700	1500	366

ID Number	PROPERTY ADDRESS	OWNER	OWNER STATE	ACRES	PROPERTY CLASS	ASSESSED LAND ($)	TOTAL ASSESSED ($)	DEED BOOK	DEED PAGE
170.-1-1.1	1060 US Route S	State of New York	NY	51.43	Highway Gar	134400	247400	0274	54
170.-1-4.2	US RT 4	William Boyce	NY	42.64	Rural Vacant	64500	64500	1721	428

Should serious consideration be given to the suggestion that "the field of ground arms" - the actual surrender site be incorporated within the park holdings, it is felt that the following may well contain pertinent information of value for review:

1. Narrative Report of F. F. Wilshin, July 1941.

2. Letter of F. F. Wilshin to Milo King, Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., August 16, 1942.

The first of these items is self explanatory; the second was in answer to the following letter from Mr. Milo S. King, Manager of Fort Ticonderoga, dated Fort Ticonderoga Aug. 10, 1942:

"My dear Mr. Wilshin,

"I have a friend who is very much interested in the last Hdqa of Gen. Gates at Saratoga.

"He was told by Mr. Bullard that the house where Mr. Moake(?) is living is the house. Is that true?

"Also what relation has this house, if it was the last headquarters of Gen. Gates, to the surrender — and where do you place the location of the surrender?

"Sorry to bother you - but I am quite sure that my friend will in time do something for the Natl. Park Service.

"I would like your reply as soon as possible - Sorry'

"Kindest regards.

"Sincerely,

(sgd.) Milo."

I

Junior Historical Technician's Narrative Report for the Month of July, 1941.

I. Research and Survey

Burgoyne Surrender Site

In accordance with the memorandum of Coordinating Superintendent Ronalds under date of July 18 an effort has been made to locate such map and documentary material as would serve to more definitely establish the site of Burgoyne's surrender. This question has been brought prominently to the fore as the result of the proposal of the Old Saratoga Club to purchase the site and preserve it through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. This proposal was set forth in a memorandum, July 15, of Superintendent Hamilton to Coordinating Superintendent Ronalds.

In consideration of the question of the surrender grounds site, there are two points to keep in mind - first the site where the arms of the British Army were surrendered and second the site where Burgoyne surrendered his sword to Gates. The first has long been well established, having been specifically designated in Article I of the "Articles of Convention between Lieut. General Burgoyne and Major General Gates" -

"The troops under Lieut. Genl. Burgoyne are to march out of their Camp with the honors of War & the Artillery of the Intrenchments to the Verge of the River where the old Fort stood, were (where) the Arms & Artillery are to be left, the Arms to be piled by word of Command from their own officers."

(Gates Papers, New York Historical Society, N. Y.)

There are three excellent maps to further verify this position namely:

1. Plan of the Position which the Army under Lt. Genl. Burgoyne took at Saratoga on the 10th of September 1777, and in which it remained till the Convention was signed. Engraved by Wm. Faden. See Burgoyne, John, A State of the Expedition from Canada . . . London 1780.

2. Putnam, Rufus, An Orthographical View of the American and British Armies on the 7th and 8th of October 1777.

3. Map No. 2 of the Champlain Canal, 1834. Drawn from surveys by Edwin F. Johnson in 1819 - 1821. (Saratoga National Historical Park).

II

The land under consideration for purchase by the Old Saratoga Club is the place where Burgoyne surrendered his sword to Gates, a site which is definitely in doubt. So much in variance are many of the accounts of this site that before any decision is made it would seem advisable to exhaust all contemporary descriptive accounts, maps, traditionary comments and the like.

Listed below are a few of the comments found to date:

Eye-Witness Accounts

Wilkinson, James, Memoirs of My Own Times, Philadelphia 1816, pp. 321-322.

1. "Early on the morning of the 17th, I visited General Burgoyne in his camp, and accompanied him to the ground where his army was to lay down their arms, from whence we rode to the bank of the Hudson's river, which he surveyed with attention, and asked me whether it was not fordable, Certainly Sir, but do you observe the people on the opposite shore? Yes, replied he, "I have seen them too long."

"He then proposed to be introduced to General Gates, and we crossed the Fishkill and proceeded towards his head quarters, General Burgoyne in front with his adjutant-general, Kingston, and his aides-de-camp Captain Lord Petersham and Lieutenant Wilford behind him then followed Major-general Phillips, the Baron Reidesel and the other general officers and their suites according to rank. General Gates advised of Burgoyne's approach met him at the head of his camp, Burgoyne in a rich royal uniform, and Gates in a plain blue frock, when they had approached nearly within sword's length they reigned up and halted, I then named the gentlemen and General Burgoyne raising his hat most gracefully said, "The fortune of war, General Gates, has made me your prisoner," to which the conqueror, returning a courtly salute, promptly replied, "I shall always be ready to bear testimony that it has not been through any fault of your excellency." Major-general Phillips then advanced, and he and General Gates saluted and shook hands with the familiarity of old acquaintances. The Baron Reidesel and the other officers were introduced in their turn, and as soon as the ceremony was concluded, I left the party and returned to the British camp to establish guards, take an account of the ordnance and give orders for the march of the prisoners."

2. Letter of General Abenezer Patton from the Saratoga Sentinel November 10, 1835 published in Stone, W. L., The Campaign of Lieut. Gen. John Burgoyne, and the Expedition of Lieut. Col. Barry St. Leger, Albany 1877. pp. 378-380.

Note: Ebenezer Mattoon was born in Amherst, Mass., Aug. 19, 1755, and died there Sept. 17, 1843. The son of a farmer, he graduated from Dartmouth College in 1776, and then joined the artillery company at the battle of Saratoga, and left the service with the rank of major.

"During this day (the 10th) we captured fifty Indians, and a large number of Canadians and tories. We remained at Fort Edward till the morning of the 13th. Being then informed of the armities which had been agreed upon, we were ordered to return to our position upon the Battenkill and repair our works. Here we remained till the morning of the 17th, when we received orders to repair to Gen. Gates's head quarters on the west side of the river.

"As we passed along we saw the British army piling (not stacking) their arms; the piles of arms extending from Schuyler's creek northward nearly to the house on the Hill before mentioned. The range of piles ran along the ground west of the road then traveled, and east of the canal as, I am informed, it now runs.

"Just below the island we passed the river, and came to Gen. Gates marquee, situated on a level piece of ground, from 130 to 150 rods south of Schuyler's creek. A little south and west of this there is a rising ground, on which our army was posted, in order to appear to the best advantage. A part of it was also advantageously drawn upon the east side of the river. About noon on the 17th, Gen. Burgoyne, with a number of his officers, rode up near to the marquee, in front of which Gen. Gates was sitting, attended with many of his officers. The sides of the marquee were rolled up, so that was transacted might be seen. Gen. Burgoyne dismounted and approached Gen. Gates, who rose and stepped forward to meet him. Gen. Burgoyne then delivered up his sword to Gen. Gates, who received it in his left hand, at the same time extending his right hand to take the right hand of Gen. Burgoyne.

"After a few minutes conversation, Gen. Gates returned the sword to Gen. Burgoyne, who received it in the most graceful and gentlemanly manner. The rest of Burgoyne's officers then delivered up their swords, and had them restored to them likewise. They then all repaired to the table and were seated, and while dining, the prisoners were passing by" . . .

3. Hughes, J. M., Aide-de-Camp to Gates,
"Notes Relative to the Campaign against Burgoyne."
Massachusetts Historical Society Proceeding
Feb. 1858, v 3, pp. 278-280.

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. . . "On the eighteenth the enemy piled their arms on the low grounds of General Schuyler's farm, about ten o'clock A.M., of that day, when General Burgoyne sent an officer to inform General Gates that he was approaching. General Gates at that time was mounted on horseback, with his family, reviewing the general situation, when General Burgoyne with General Philips, Lord Petersham, General Reideisal, and a number of others composing his suite;- with General Gates, Colonel Wilkinson, Colonel Troup, Major Armstrong, Major Pierce, Major Hughes, Colonel Lewis D. A. M. General, and a number of other officers, if I recollect right, were at their posts. The salutations were familiar and polite; and the two suites, & c., retired to a large marquee that had been prepared for their reception. I do not recollect the circumstances about General Burgoyne presenting his sword in token of surrender: this can be procured from General Gates. The army was, on that day drawn up in two lines, colors flying, - the head of the lines beginning at Fish Creek, and so extending towards headquarters, under the command of General Glover; and,about eleven o'clock, the British began their march through them, with colors cased, which was not completed till late in the afternoon. On the entrance of the British front, the music beat "Yankee Doodle", and so continued till the march was completed. The Americans behaved with admirable order, with shouldered arms, and not a single insult was given."

Secondary Accounts

1. Letter From the Duc De La Rochefoucauld - Liancourt, Who Visited the Surrender Ground in 1795.

Note: Duke de La Rochefoucauld - Liancourt, French Publicist was born in Roche Gayon, Jan. 14, 1747 and died in Paris, March 28, 1827. Favorite of Louis XVI he was forced during the French Revolution to flee to England. He later visited the United States and after extensive travels here bought a farm in Pennsylvania. Upon the restoration of Louis XVIII he was created a peer. He established the first savings bank in France and was instrumental in introducing vaccination into France. This letter is contained in his work"a Voyage dans les Etats-Unis" 8 vols. New York 1795-7. (Stone, W. L. Visits to the Saratoga Battlegrounds. Albany 1895. pp. 100-104).

"I have seen" says the Duc, "John Schuyler, the eldest son of the general. For a few minutes I had already conversed with him at Schenectady, and was now with him at Saratoga. The

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journey to this place was extremely painful, on account of the scorching heat; but Saratoga is a township of too great importance to be passed by unobserved. If you love the English, are fond of conversing with them, and live with them on terms of familiarity and friendship, it is no bad thing if occasionally you can say to them, 'I have seen Saratoga.'

"Yes, I have seen this truly memorable place, which may be considered as the spot where independence of America was seated; for the events which induced Great Britain to acknowledge that independance were obviously consequences of the capture of General Burgoyne, and would, in all probability, never have happened without it. The dwelling-house of John Schuyler stands exactly on the spot where this important occurrence took place. [Stone states this is an error] Fish Creek, which flows close to the house, formed the line of defence of the camp of the English general, which was formed on an eminence a quarter of a mile from the dwelling. The English camp was also entirely surrounded with a mound of earth to strengthen its defence. In the rear of the camp the German troops were posted by divisions on a commanding height, communicating with the eminence on which General Burgoyne was encamped. The right wing of the German corps had a communication with the left wing of the English, and the left extended towards the river. General Gates was encamped on the other side of the creek at the distance of an eighth of a mile from General Burgoyne, his right wing stretched toward the plain; but he endeavored to shelter his troops as much as possible from the enemy's fire until he resolved to form the attack. General Neilson, at the head of the American militia, occupied the heights on the other side of the river, and engaged the attention of the left wing of the English while other American troops observed the movements of the right wing. In this position General Burgoyne surrendered his army. His provisions were nearly consumed, but he was amply supplied with artillery and ammunition. The spot remains exactly as it then was, excepting the sole circumstance that the bushes, which were cut down in front of the two armies, are since grown up again. Not the least alteration has taken place since that time. The entrenchments still exist; nay, the footpath is still seen on which the adjutant of General Gates proceeded to the English general with the ultimatum of the American commander; the spot on which the council of war was held by the English officers remains unaltered. You see the way by which the English column, after it had been joined by the Germans, filed off by the left to lay down their arms within an ancient fort, which was constructed in the war under the reign of Queen Anne; you see the place where the unfortunate army was necessitated to ford the creek in order to reach the road to Albany, and to march along the front of the American army; you see the spot where General

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Burgoyne surrendered up his sword to General Gates, when the man, who two months before had threatened all the rebels, their parents, their wives and their children with pillage, sacking, firing and scalping, if they did not join the English banner, was compelled to bend British pride under the yoke of these rebels, and when he underwent the two-fold humiliation as a ministerial agent of the English government to submit to the dictates of revolted subjects and a commanding general of disciplined regular troops, and to surrender up his army to a multitude of half-armed and half-clothed peasants. To sustain so severe a misfortune and not to die with despair exceeds not, it seems, therefore the strength of man. This memorable spot lies in a corner of the courtyard of John Schuyler; he was then a youth twelve years old, and placed on an eminence, at the foot of which stood General Gates and near which the American army was drawn up, to see their disarmed enemies pass by. His estate includes all the tract of ground on which both armies were encamped and he knows as it were their every step. How happy must an American feel in the possession of such property if his bosom be anywise susceptible of warm feelings! It is a matter of astonishment that neither Congress nor the Legislature of New York should have erected a monument on this spot reciting in plain terms this glorious event and thus calling it to the recollection of all men who should pass this way to keep alive the sentiments of intrepidity and courage and the sense of glory which for the benefit of America should be handed down among Americans from generation to generation."

2. Neilson, Charles, <u>An Original, Compiled and Corrected Account of Burgoyne's Campaign, and the Memorable Battles of Bemis's Heights, Albany 1844</u>. pp. 216-217.

In the morning of the 17th, Colonel Wilkinson was directed to visit General Burgoyne in his camp, and accompany him to the green in front of old Fort Hardy, on the north bank of Fish creek, and near its intersection with the Hudson, where his army was to lay down their arms, from thence they rode to the margin of the river, which he surveyed with attention, and asked whether it was not fordable. "Certainly, sir; but do you observe the people on the opposite shore?" "Yes," he replied, "I have seen them too long!" He then proposed to be introduced to General Gates, and they crossed Fish creek, and proceeded to headquarters, General Burgoyne in front, with his Adjutant-General Kingston, and his aide-de-camp Captain Lord Petersham, and Lieutenant Wilford behind him; then followed Major-General Phillips, the Baron Reidesel, and the other general officers, and their suits, according to rank. General Gates, advised

of Burgoyne's approach, met him at the head of his camp about three-fourths of a mile south of Fish creek, Burgoyne, in a rich royal uniform, and Gates in a plain blue frock; when they had approached nearly within sword's length, they reined up and halted. The Colonel then named the gentlemen, and General Burgoyne, raising his hat, most gracefully, said, "The fortune of war, General Gates, has made me your prisoner;" to which the conqueror, returning a courtly salute, promptly replied, "I shall always be ready to bear testimony, that it has not been through any fault of your excellency."

Major General Phillips then advanced, and he and General Gates saluted and shook hands with the familiarity of old acquaintances. The Baron Reidesel, and the other officers, were introduced in their turn.

After the introductory ceremony was gone through, Burgoyne, with his general officers, was invited to the head quarters of General Gates, and entertained by him at dinner. They were received with the utmost courtesy, and with the consideration due to brave but unfortunate men. The conversation was unrestrained, affable, and free. Indeed the conduct of General Gates throughout, after the terms of surrender had been adjusted, was marked with equal delicacy and magnanimity, as Burgoyne himself admitted in a letter to the Earl of Derby. In that letter the captive general particularly mentioned one circumstance which, he said, exceeded all he had ever seen or read of on a like occasion. It was the fact, that when the British soldiers had marched out of their camp to the place where they were to pile their arms, not a man of the American troops was to be seen - General Gates having ordered his whole army out of sight, that not one of them should be a spectator of the humiliation of the British troops, nor offer the smallest insult to the vanquished. This was a refinement of delicacy and of military generosity and politeness, reflecting the highest credit upon the conqueror; and was spoken of by the officers of Burgoyne in the strongest terms of approbation.

After the British troops left their encampment, and had marched to the "green" in front of Old Fort Hardy, where they deposited their arms, and emptied their cartridge boxes; they were again formed in line, with the light infantry in front, and escorted by a company of light dragoons, preceeded by two officers mounted, and bearing the stars and stripes waving triumphantly, through the American camp. On their approach, and as they marched between the long lines of victorious troops, who were then paraded on opposite sides of the road, for near a mile in extent,

The American Band, with cheerful sound

Of sonorous Drum, French horn and Bugle,

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Made the neighboring hills, in joy, resound,

To the thund'ring tune of Yankee Doodle!

At this moment the two Generals came out of Gates's marquee together. The American commander faced front, and Burgoyne did the same, standing on his left. Not a word was spoken by either, and for some minutes, they stood silently gazing on the scene before them - the one, no doubt, in all the pride of honest success; the other, the victim of regret and sensibility. Burgoyne was a large and stoutly formed man, his countenance was rough and hard, but he had a handsome figure and noble air. Gates was a smaller man, with much less of manner, and destitute of that air which distinguished Burgoyne. Presently General Burgoyne as by previous understanding, stepped back, drew his sword, and in the face of the two armies, as it were, presented it to General Gates, who received and instantly returned it in the most courteous manner. They then returned to the marquee.

3. dePeyster, Major J. Watts Visit of

1895 (Stone, W. L., Visits to the Saratoga Battlegrounds. p. 262.

"Burgoyne delivered up his sword to Gates on a little level spot overlooking the river road, about a mile south of Schuylerville, and the British laid down their arms about the site of Old Fort Hardy, just north of the Fishkill and east of Schuylerville, across the stream from Schuyler's Mansion, which Burgoyne burned after his last carouse in it the previous night."

4. Visit of General Ephraim Hoyt in 1825

(Stone, W. L., Visits to the Saratoga Battlegrounds. pp. 203-204.

"The right of Gates' camp was about a mile south of Fish Creek, and the line extended into the woods over elevated ground, opposite to Burgoyne's right, and the advanced posts were near the creek opposite those of the British."

5. Lossing, Benson J., Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution. New York 1851. pp. 93, 80-81.

"The place where Gates and Burgoyne had their first interview (delineated on p. 81) is about half way between Fish Creek and Gates's headquarters. After visiting these localities, we returned to the village, and spent an hour upon the ground where the British army laid down their arms. This locality I have already noted, and will not detain the reader longer than to mention the fact that

the plain whereon this event took place formed part of the extensive meadows of General Schuyler . . . ." (See sketch p. 81.)

"As soon as the troops had laid down their arms, General Burgoyne proposed to be introduced to General Gates. They crossed Fish Creek and proceeded towards headquarters, Burgoyne in front with his adjutant general, Kingston, and his aids-de-camp, Captain Lord Petersham and Lieutenant Wilford, behind him. Then followed Generals Phillips, Reidesel, and Hamilton, and other officers and suites, according to rank. General Gates was informed of the approach of Burgoyne and with his staff met him at the head of his camp, about a mile south of the Fish Creek, Burgoyne in a rich uniform of scarlet and gold, and Gates in a plain blue frock-coat. When within about a swords length, they reigned up and halted. Colonel Wilkinson then named the gentlemen, and General Burgoyne, raising his hat gracefully, said, "The fortune of war, General Gates, has made me your prisoner." The victor promptly replied, "I shall always be ready to bear testimony that it has not been through any fault of your excellency." The other officers were introduced in turn, and the whole party repaired to Gates headquarters, where a sumptuous dinner was served" . . . .

Recapitulation

Though these accounts do not exhaust the evidence that will be ultimately examined nevertheless they are sufficient to illustrate the difficulty involved in definitely locating the site of the meeting between Gates and Burgoyne. It is doubtful if research can ever definitely establish a site of this nature which has gone unmarked for 164 years yet nevertheless it may well be in the realm of possibility to establish the locale. A review of the evidence would seem to leave little doubt that it was south of Fish Creek near the right head of the American camp.

Eye-witness accounts recapitulated:

Wilkinson -

"He (Burgoyne) then proposed to be introduced to General Gates, and we crossed the FishKill and proceeded towards his headquarters . . . . General Gates advised of Burgoyne's approach met him at the head of his camp."

Mattoon -

"Just below the island we passed the river, and came to Gen. Gates marquee, situated on a level piece of ground, from 130 to 150 rods south of Schuyler's creek (Fish Creek). A little south and west of this there is a rising ground, on which our army was posted, in order to appear to the best advantage."

2145' – 2475'

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Secondary Accounts Recapitulated:

Neilson -

"He (Burgoyne) then proposed to be introduced to General Gates, and they crossed Fish Creek, and proceeded to head-quarters . . . . General Gates, advised of Burgoyne's approach, met him at the head of his camp about three-fourths of a mile south of Fish Creek" . . . .

de Peyster -

"Burgoyne delivered up his sword to Gates on a little level spot overlooking the river road about a mile south of Schuylerville."

General Hoyt -

"The right of Gates' camp was about a mile south of Fish Creek."

Lossing -

"The place where Gates and Burgoyne had their first interview (delineated on p. 81) is about half way between Fish Creek and Gates headquarters."

When all available material has been examined, it is planned to go carefully over the ground and with engineering assistance tie as many points as possible. It may thus prove possible to very closely establish the original site.

In conversation a few days ago with Mr. T. R. Townley, Principal of the Schuylerville High School, it was learned that the city had recently purchased the site of old Fort Hardy encompassing an area of about 10 or 15 acres. Thus steps have finally been taken to preserve the site of the "Field of Grounded Arms." Here it would seem is the significant site - the site where the arms, artillery, ammunition, equipment and baggage were surrendered making the British army an impotent force. Here the curtain was rung down on one of the most exciting dramas in the military annals of our country. It is to this spot that Americans for generations have come with mingled feelings of pride, admiration and reverence. It is hoped that through a cooperative agreement the National Park Service may assist in the preservation of this most memorable site.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY
BATTLEFIELDS MEMORIAL NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

August 16, 1942.

Mr. Milo S. King,
Fort Ticonderoga,
Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Dear Milo,

On returning from a short trip I find your letter requesting information regarding the last Headquarters of General Gates at Saratoga. It is interesting that your letter should concern the very subject which I was working on at the time of my transfer to Fredericksburg. Unfortunately, however, I haven't so far been able to complete the report. Despite this fact, I believe I may be of some assistance.

The last Headquarters of Gates at Saratoga was not the house to which you refer, but a field Headquarters where the episode of the surrender of Burgoyne's sword took place. I believe this point or at least the immediate locale can be pretty well established from eye-witness accounts of the surrender. As you are probably aware, there is a definite distinction between the site of the surrender of the arms, cannon, equipment, etc., and the location of Gates' field Headquarters, where the surrender of the sword took place.

I am enclosing a copy of a preliminary report I made on this subject in July 1941. This includes both primary and secondary accounts. As is to be expected, many of the eye-witness accounts differ - some rather widely. Nevertheless, from these fragmentary accounts a fairly accurate picture can be drawn. This is particularly true in light of additional information I have found:

Journal of Ralph Cross, of Newburyport, who commanded the Essex Regiment, at the Surrender of Burgoyne, in 1777. (Historical Magazine, Vol. II, Second Series Morrisania, N. Y., Henry B. Dawson 1870.) p. 15

"Oct. 13, Marchd from Behmas Heights to Sarratoga 2 miles Short of the Beting House & Encampd and one mile from Enemies Lines" . . .

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Diary of Ephraim Squier, Magazine of American History, Vol. II, 1878, p. 693 - 694. Sergeant in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army.

"Oct. 17th. This morning at 4 o'clock paraded, then about 8 o'clock paraded again, ground our arms at 11 oclock, orders to strike out tents and load them and march to headquarters immediately, which we did as soon as possible and paraded by the road just north of the Meeting House, so as to see the prisoners march by towards Head Quarters, a very agreeable sight, I thought for some time, but was weary before they had all passed by though they marched brisk, yet they had hardly all passed us by the sun half an hour high. They was more than three hours in passing."

Journal of Ebenezer Kild. Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Second Series, Vol. VI. P. 99

"17 Oct. This morning very dark and foggy. About 10 o'clock we marched from our encampment in the woods in order to receive Genl. Burgoyne and his army. We marched round the meeting house and came to a halt. Gen. Burgoyne and his Chief Officers rode by us there, and then we marched further down the road and grounded our arms and rested there. At half after 3 o'clock Genl. Burgoyne's Army began to pass us, and they continued passing till sunset, when we marched down the road a little and into the woods, where we encamped for the night."

Journal of Samuel F. Merrick, M. D., The History of Kilbraham Massachusetts by Chauncey A. Peck, 1913. pp. 137-138.

"Oct. 17. A day never to be forgotten by the American States. About eleven Oclock A. M. Gen. Burgoine with a number of Other officers rode out, escorted by sundry officers of the Continental Army and a little south of the church was met by Gen. Gates, and after a polite compliment proceeded to

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headquarters; about two [illegible] the army began to march out. I taried till after four when I returned" . . .

A Narrative of Henry Hallowell, of Lynn, Respecting the Revolution in 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, to January 17, 1780. pp. 166-167.

. . . "But Birgoyne and his generals Din'd together with gen. gates on a small hill, There being awning taken from vessels placed some like a marquee."

Conclusion:

Though these accounts don't definitely establish the exact spot of Gates' temporary field Headquarters on Oct. 17, 1777, they do pretty definitely establish the locale as being a short distance south of the Meeting House. Cross indicates that he encamped on Oct. 13 "2 miles Short of the Meting House" one mile from the enemies' lines. (This is significant in that it puts the head of Gates' camp about ½ mile south of the Meeting House - a point which can be readily established from contemporary maps.) See: "Plan of the Position which the Army under Lt. Genl. Burgoine took at Saratoga on the 10th of September 1777, and in which it remained till the Convention was signed." Engraved by Wm. Faden.

Both Squier and Wild state that Burgoyne and his staff rode by the Meeting House to meet Gates, a meeting which according to Merrick took place "a little south of the church." The statement of Henry Hallowell that "Birgoyne and his generals Din'd together with gen. gates on a small hill" is significant for it definitely serves to tie in the site with the present topography.

Where then is the site?

Though as formerly stated, the exact site cannot be definitely established, it would appear to have been on a gentle knoll approximately 30 or 40 feet short of the first bridge of the Old Champlain Canal south of Fish Creek. See: Lossing, Benson, Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution, New York 1851, p. 81.

Brandow, John, Historical Map of Old Saratoga. (Photograph of map inclosed).

From Brandon's map it can be seen that the site was at the intersection of the North-South river road and a road which runs due west from this point. This point is .2 of a mile south of the Old Dutch

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Church (Meeting House); .4 of a mile south of the present New York State Surrender Marker and approximately .8 of a mile south of Fish Creek. Apparently this site was a traditionary one for no evidence has been found that any of the numerous writers on this subject have ever attempted to locate the spot by documentation. Tradition placed it at this point certainly as early as 1848 as we learn from Lossing's visit. Thus the inescapable conclusion, based on tradition and documentation, is that the present New York State Marker is incorrectly located being .4 of a mile north of the proper point. The marker which indicates the "Field of Grounded Arms, however, is correctly placed.

The assumption that the episode of the surrender of the sword took place in front of Gates' Marquee would seem substantiated by the accounts of Becker and Neilson which are surprisingly similar.

Becker, John F., The Sexagenary: or Reminiscences of the American Revolution. Albany, N. Y., J. Munsell, 1866, p. 108; pp. 115-120:

> . . . "At this moment the two generals came out of the marquee together. The American commander faced the road, and Burgoyne did the same standing on his left. Not a word was said by either, for some minutes, to the best of my recollection, they stood silently gazing on the scene before them . . . . Presently Burgoyne, as by a previous understanding, stepped back, drew his sword, and in the face of the two armies, as it were, presented it to General Gates, who received, and instantly returned it in the most courteous manner."

Neilson, Charles, An Original, Compiled and Corrected Account of Burgoyne's Campaign, and the Memorable Battles of Semis's Heights, Albany, N. Y. 1844, pp. 216-217:

> . . . "At this moment the two Generals came out of Gates's marquee together. The American commander faced front and Burgoyne did the same, standing on his left. Not a word was spoken by either, and for some minutes, they stood silently gazing on the scene before them . . . Presently General Burgoyne as by previous understanding, stepped back, drew his sword, and in the face of the two armies, as it were, presented it to General Gates, who received it and instantly returned it in the most courteous manner."

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It is interesting to note that many writers assume that Burgoyne surrendered his sword to Gates at the time of their first interview when Gates advanced to meet him. The evidence, however, does not support this view. Rather it would appear that it was a number of hours later after they had dined together - probably about three o'clock when the troops started marching by. Had the surrender of the sword occurred at the time of the first interview, it would almost assuredly have been recorded by James Wilkinson, Adjutant General who served as the American escort of Burgoyne and his staff.

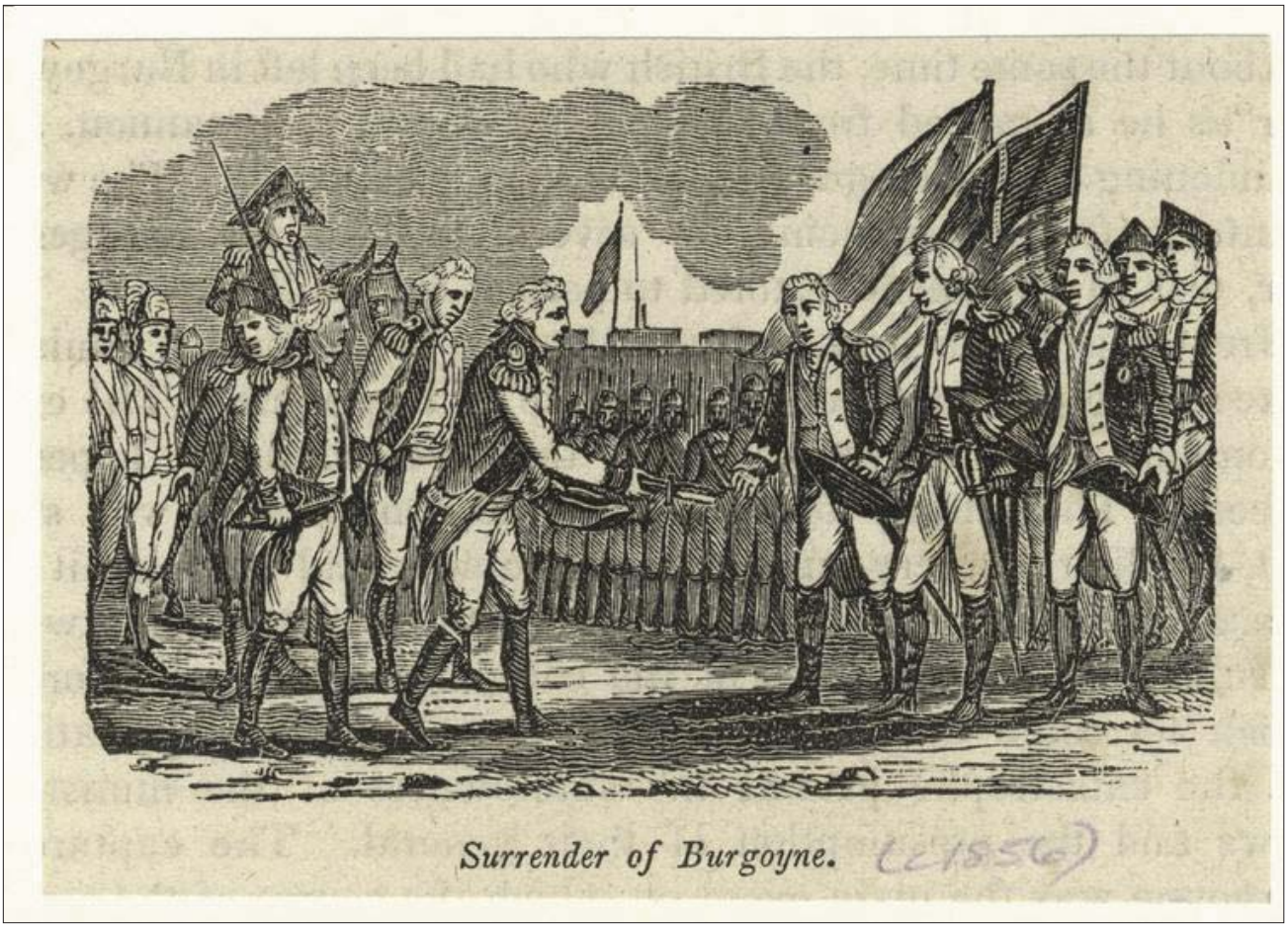
Now as to your question in regards to the house where Mr. Moake (?) is living. Though I have not made any study of this house, I feel quite confident it is not the original, though possibly some parts of the original framing may be in it. It is, however, located on the approximate site of the original house that served as Gates' Headquarters from about the 10th or 11th of October till quite likely the morning of the 17th. Undoubtedly it was from this site that Gates directed the last phases of this memorable campaign and it was from here he sent out and received the preliminary exchanges relative to the surrender. This site is approximately 1 mile south of the temporary field Headquarters of Oct. 17th. See: Putnam, Rufus, An Orthographical View of the American and British Armies on the 7th & 8th of October 1777, N. Y. Hist. Soc. However, it was from his marquee which served as his temporary field Headquarters that the last phase of this colorful drama was enacted.

I trust this information may prove of some help to you! It was indeed a pleasure to see you and Mr. Pell again this summer. I shall look forward with keen anticipation to the time when we are again comrades-in-arms delving further into the many exciting phases of the Revolution. Best wishes for you and the family.

Sincerely,

Francis Wilshin,
Assistant Historical Technician.

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(Above)Surrender of Burgoyne c.1856 (From NYPL Digital Collection, ID 808655)

(Below) Saratogae, published in the Life of Edward Livingston 1881, NYPL Call Number MEZP Digital ID: 432565.



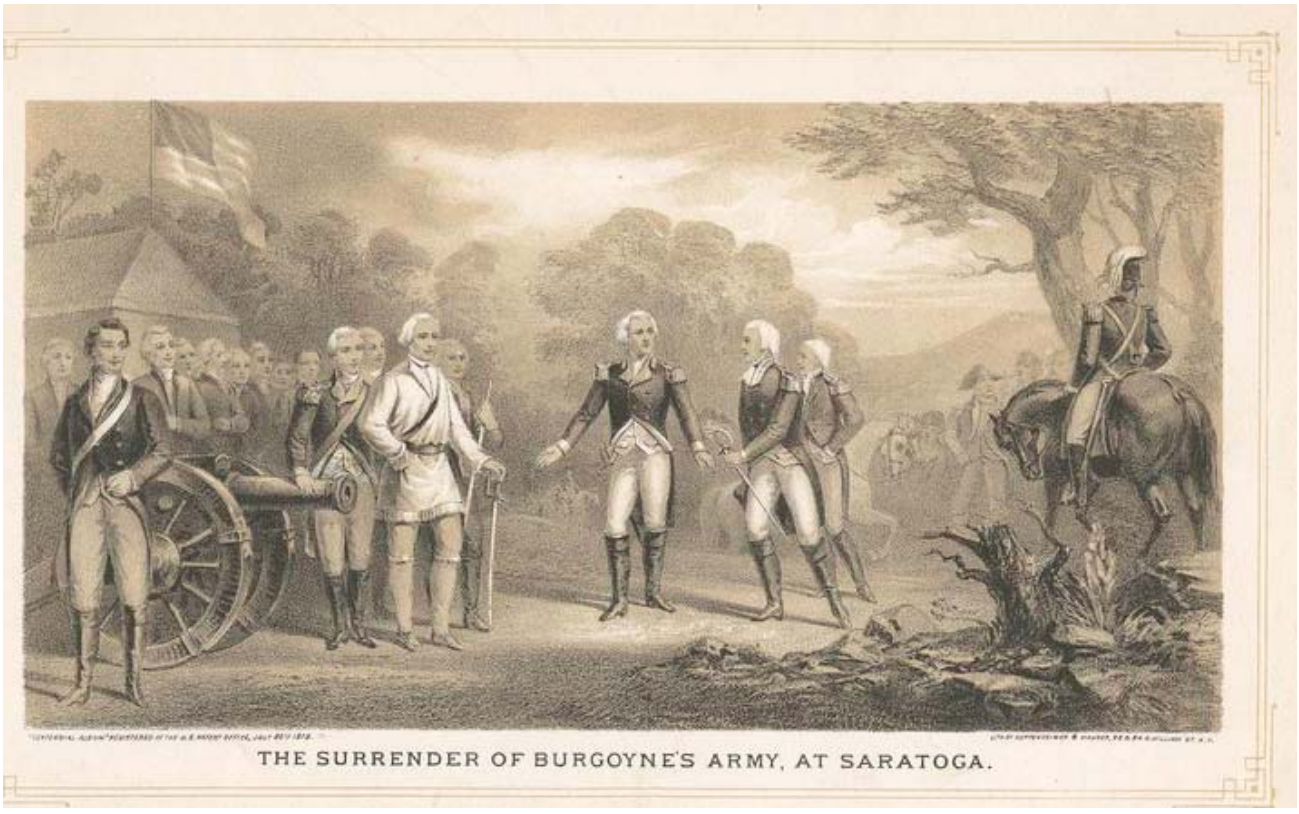
(Above) Burgoyne's Surrender (NYPL Digital Collection ID 808638 From Albany Evening Journal -- 1886)



Figure: The Surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga Octre.17,1777 (NYPL Digital Image ID: 422804).



(Above) Titled "The surrender of Burgoyne (From Hezekiah Butterworth's "Brother Jonathan." 1903).



(From NYPL Digital Image ID: 1164460)



NYPL by Glens Falls Insurance Co. 1901) NYPL Call Number: PC AME-1777



Surrender of Burgoyne, Digitial ID 1164452 (From Historical and Public Figures: A General Portrait File to the 1920s New York Public Library c. 1920) .

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
email: FRLA_olmsted_center@nps.gov
web: www.nps.gov/oclp/