National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2022



Saratoga Surrender Site

Saratoga National Historical Park

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

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

Scope of the CLI

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

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

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

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

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

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

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

Use

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

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

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Saratoga Surrender Site

Resource Classification: Cultural Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 976224

Parent Landscape: 976224

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Saratoga National Historical Park

Alpha Code: SARA

Park Organization Code: 1910

Park District: SARA

Region: Northeast

Restricted: No

Landscape Description:

The Saratoga Surrender Site is located in the Town of Saratoga, New York, approximately 35 miles north of Albany. During the Revolutionary War Battles of Saratoga in 1777, the Saratoga Surrender Area served as an avenue of approach and retreat, and on the morning of October 17, the Saratoga Surrender Site served as the formal ceremonial location of British General John Burgoyne's surrender to American General Horatio Gates. The site is part of Saratoga National Historical Park (NHP), established in 1938 to preserve and protect sites associated with the battles, siege, and surrender of British forces at Saratoga, which were decisive events in winning American independence. The park interprets the sites, events, and people associated with the 1777 military campaign in the Champlain-Hudson and Mohawk valleys (the Burgoyne Campaign).

The one-acre Saratoga Surrender Site project area preserves what is traditionally understood as the location of the ceremony where the defeated Burgoyne relinquished his sword to Gates. A nineteenth-century farmhouse that later stood at this historic place has been replaced with a memorial overlook completed in 2019 through a collaborative partnership headed by the Friends of Saratoga Battlefield. The space's contemporary design is organized along an oval-shaped sidewalk that focuses on the Saratoga Surrender Monument, which overlooks the Hudson River to the east. The stone edifice features a bronze, bas-relief of the famous John Trumbull painting that hangs in the US Capitol Rotunda, "Surrender of General Burgoyne." Other plaques include quotes from the battle and surrender ceremony. The overlook also includes a dedication monument, stone seat walls, reproduction cannons, an interpretive kiosk, and a small parking lot. The grounds are landscaped with trees, shrubs, and lawns. The site also includes a historic marker dating to 1877-1910 and a former driveway that may be the trace of the historic Road to Albany.

The Saratoga Surrender Site is within a nineteen acre parcel owned by the Open Space Institute. The site's visitor amenities and landscape improvements were donated to the NPS in 2021. An easement gives the NPS access to the parcel, and management responsibilities of the memorial overlook.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Saratoga Surrender Site is nationally significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A in the areas

of Military and Other (Commemoration) as the location of British General John Burgoyne's surrender to American General Horatio Gates on October 17, 1777, during the Battles of Saratoga, and for the installation of a marker commemorating this historic event. The overall period of significance for the Saratoga Surrender Site is 1777-1910. It begins with the battles, siege, and surrender of Saratoga and continues until the end of the period when the Saratoga Historic Surrender Marker was installed, between 1877-1910.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The historic integrity of the one-acre Saratoga Surrender Site is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, 1777-1910, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2022. The site's upland location above the Hudson River floodplain and its overall west-east sloping landform are unchanged. Views east toward the Hudson River still reveal patterns of fields and forests, a trace of the Champlain Canal, and historic road corridors. Although no tangible features dating to the surrender ceremony remain, the extant cast iron Surrender Historic Marker, erected between 1877-1910, represents initial commemorative efforts of the event. A road trace at the Saratoga Surrender Site may be a relic of the historic "Road to Albany."

Since 1910, major changes have occurred at the Saratoga Surrender Site. A house built in the 1860s was severely damaged in a fire in 2005, and removed, along with two adjacent outbuilding soon after. The owners of the home, the Germain family, sold their 19-acre parcel, which included the Saratoga Surrender Site, to the Open Space Institute in 2006. In 2019 a memorial overlook featuring monuments and plaques commemorating the surrender ceremony was dedicated. The overlook includes concrete walkways, seat walls, replica cannons, parking, and ornamental and screening plantings. Changes just beyond the boundaries of the site have included the abandonment of the Champlain Canal, removal of electric railroad tracks, and widening of US Route 4. Residential developments are now interspersed amongst some of the agricultural land uses, and several former fields have reverted to successional woodlands.

Condition:
The Saratoga Surrender Site is in "fair" condition because of the poor condition of the plantings in the memorial overlook, installed in 2019 prior to NPS management. Improper planting techniques, numerous dead or dying branches, and proliferation of weeds are distressing the plants and causing them to fail. The lack of running water at the site has severely compromised the health of the plants. Hardscape elements in the commemorative landscape are in good condition, except for poor drainage on the sidewalk that abuts the Saratoga Surrender Site Monument.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

Saratoga NHP is comprised of five cultural landscape areas: Saratoga Battlefield, Saratoga Monument, Saratoga Surrender Site, Schuyler Estate, and Victory Woods.

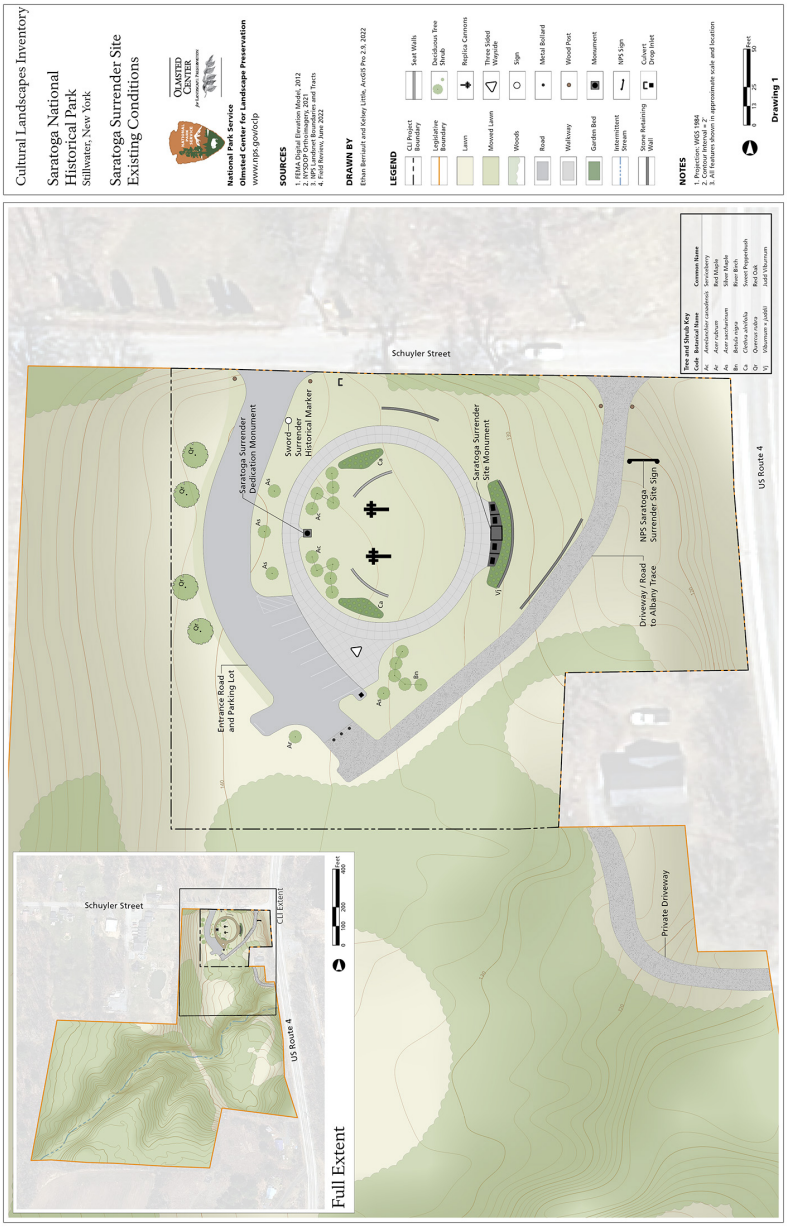
Landscape Type:

Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name:	Saratoga Surrender Site	**Other Name Type:**	Current
Other Name:	Sword Surrender Site	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Germain Property	**Other Name Type:**	Historic

Site Plan



Site map for the Saratoga Surrender Site.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/01/2022

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

In 2008 a draft “Cultural Landscape Inventory for Sword Surrender Site and Setting” was completed by staff at the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation in Boston: Michael Commisso, Historical Landscape Architect, and Michael Bricknell, Student Conservation Associate. The report focused on the nineteen-acre Open Space Institute parcel – which included the one-acre Saratoga Surrender Site CLI project area – and its immediate setting to provide critical baseline data to be used in the development of long-range planning for the property.

In 2022, the Olmsted Center conducted field work at the one-acre site to document existing conditions, including commemorative landscape features that were dedicated in 2019. This CLI is based on the 2008 report, as well as subsequent research and mapping accomplished by Jeff Killion, Historical Landscape Architect; Elizabeth A. Gunther, National Council of Preservation Education Associate; and Kelsey Little and Ethan Berriault, Cartographers. The park contact for cultural resources is Chris Martin, Integrated Resource Manager, Saratoga National Historical Park.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Saratoga Surrender Site
Saratoga National Historical Park

Saratoga National Historical Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Saratoga Surrender Site, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Saratoga Surrender Site is hereby approved and accepted.

LESLIE MORLOCK Digitally signed by LESLIE MORLOCK
Date: 2022.09.01 10:35:18 -04'00'

Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park Date

Park Concurrence Form, September 1, 2022.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Interior Region 1
North Atlantic-Appalachian
1234 Market Street, 20th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

1.A.2.(IR1-RSS)

Daniel McEneny, Director
New York State Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation, OPRHP
1 Delaware Avenue North
Cohoes, NY 12047

Dear Mr. McEneny:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the Saratoga Surrender Site at Saratoga National Historical Park. We seek your concurrence on the status of previously unevaluated resources identified in this CLI for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The report has been prepared by a team of historical landscape architects with the National Park Service (NPS) Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and staff at Saratoga National Historical Park. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

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

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

SHPO concurrence letter, September 15, 2022, page 1 of 5.

Previous Historic Property Evaluation:

Saratoga National Historical Park (NHP) was authorized on June 1, 1938. Since then, the park has been expanded with the additions that include the General Philip Schuyler Estate, the Saratoga Monument, and Victory Woods. In 2021 existing built features at the one-acre Saratoga Surrender Site were donated to the NPS, concurrent with an easement for the NPS to access the larger 19-acre parcel in which the features are located. No resources at the site have been listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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

On May 23, 2012, National Register documentation for the Saratoga NHP Historic District was approved by the Keeper of the National Register. Significance was found under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation, Military, Politics/Government, Transportation, and Other (Commemoration); Criterion B for Philip Schuyler; Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Art; and Criterion D for Archeology. Five periods of significance were identified for the district: 1777 for the Battles of Saratoga; 1775-1804 for the association of the Schuyler House with Philip Schuyler; 1821-1917 for the operation of the Champlain Canal; 1873-1936 for the commemoration of the battles, including the construction of the Saratoga Monument and monumentation of the battlefield; and 1923-1966 for the conservation of the battlefield by the state and federal governments. Significant dates were noted as 1777 for the battles of Saratoga, 1821 for construction of the Old Champlain Canal, 1887 for completion of the Saratoga Monument, and 1938 for the authorization of Saratoga National Historical Park. No resources at the Saratoga Surrender Site were noted.

Current Findings:

The enclosed CLI for the Saratoga Surrender Site fully evaluates the cultural landscape, particularly the associated landscape characteristics and features, and finds that the site's landscape retains integrity to the areas of Military and Other (Commemoration). As noted previously, none of the property's features compiled on the attached list have been evaluated. This CLI identifies two resources related to views and small-scale features that contribute to the significance and historic character of the property. An additional 14 features have been evaluated as noncontributing because they are not historically significant. One feature has been evaluated as undetermined because future research is needed to determine its significance.

We call your particular attention to the Landscape Description, Boundary Description, National Register Information and the Statement of Significance, and Analysis and Evaluation Summary in the enclosed CLI.

Based on the CLI, we seek to reconfirm our agreement on previously evaluated resources and your concurrence on the status of resources and features identified in this CLI:

SHPO concurrence letter, September 15, 2022, page 2 of 5.

- The Saratoga Surrender Site is nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of Military for its association with the American Revolution and the decisive role the site played in the battles, siege, and surrender of Saratoga in 1777.
- The Saratoga Surrender Site is nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of Other (Commemoration) as an early and important example of Revolutionary War commemoration.
- The Saratoga Historic Surrender Marker meets Criterion Consideration B: Moved Properties, and Criterion Consideration F: Commemorative Properties. The marker possesses significance under Criterion A for its commemoration of the surrender of British General Burgoyne to American General Gates in 1777. Although it has been relocated approximately 60 yards west of its original location, the marker still conveys this significance.
- The overall period of significance for the Saratoga Surrender Site is 1777-1910. It begins with the battles, siege, and surrender of Saratoga and continues until the end of the period when the Saratoga Historic Surrender Marker was installed, between 1877-1910.
- The categorization of contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined landscape characteristics and features (see attached list).

If you concur with these findings, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Jeff Killion, Interior Region 1 CLI Coordinator, by email: jeff_killion@nps.gov.
We would appreciate your response in **45 days**, if possible. Thank you for your attention to this inventory. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Killion at 508-455-8540 (telework cell).

Sincerely,

JONATHAN MEADE

Digitally signed by JONATHAN MEADE
Date: 2022.08.01 10:35:57 -04'00'

Jonathan Meade
Associate Regional Director
Resource Stewardship and Science

Enclosure/Attachment

cc:
Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park

I concur with the National Park Service categorizations of the landscape resources and features for the Saratoga Surrender Site, as contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined.

R. David Cay — 9/15/2022

New York State Historic Preservation Officer — Date

DSHPO

SHPO concurrence letter, September 15, 2022, page 3 of 5.

NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Saratoga Surrender Site
Saratoga National Historical Park
List of Contributing, Non-Contributing, and Undetermined Landscape Features
July 2022

Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

The following landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the property's historic character, though not all are considered countable resources according to the National Register of Historic Places.

Views and Vistas
View East to Hudson River

Small-Scale Features
Saratoga Historic Surrender Marker

Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

Vegetation
Memorial Overlook Trees, Shrubs, and Lawns
Trees along Schuyler Road

Circulation
Entrance Road and Parking Lot
Sidewalks

Small Scale Features
Saratoga Surrender Site Monument
Saratoga Surrender Dedication Monument
Saratoga Surrender Replica Cannons
Saratoga Surrender Seat Walls
Kiosk
Bollards
Stone Retaining Walls
NPS "Saratoga Surrender Site" Sign
Wood Posts and Chain at Driveway
Wood Posts at Entrance Road

Undetermined Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

Circulation
Driveway/Road to Albany Trace

bcc:

SHPO concurrence letter, September 15, 2022, page 4 of 5.

Susan Hollister, Region 1 Historic Architecture Program
Jo Holt, (Acting) Region 1 History Program
Robert Page, Director, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

SHPO concurrence letter, September 15, 2022, page 5 of 5.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
New York	Saratoga County

Size (Acres): 1

Land Tract Number(s)

01-157, 18.89 acres, the CLI project area is included in this parcel.

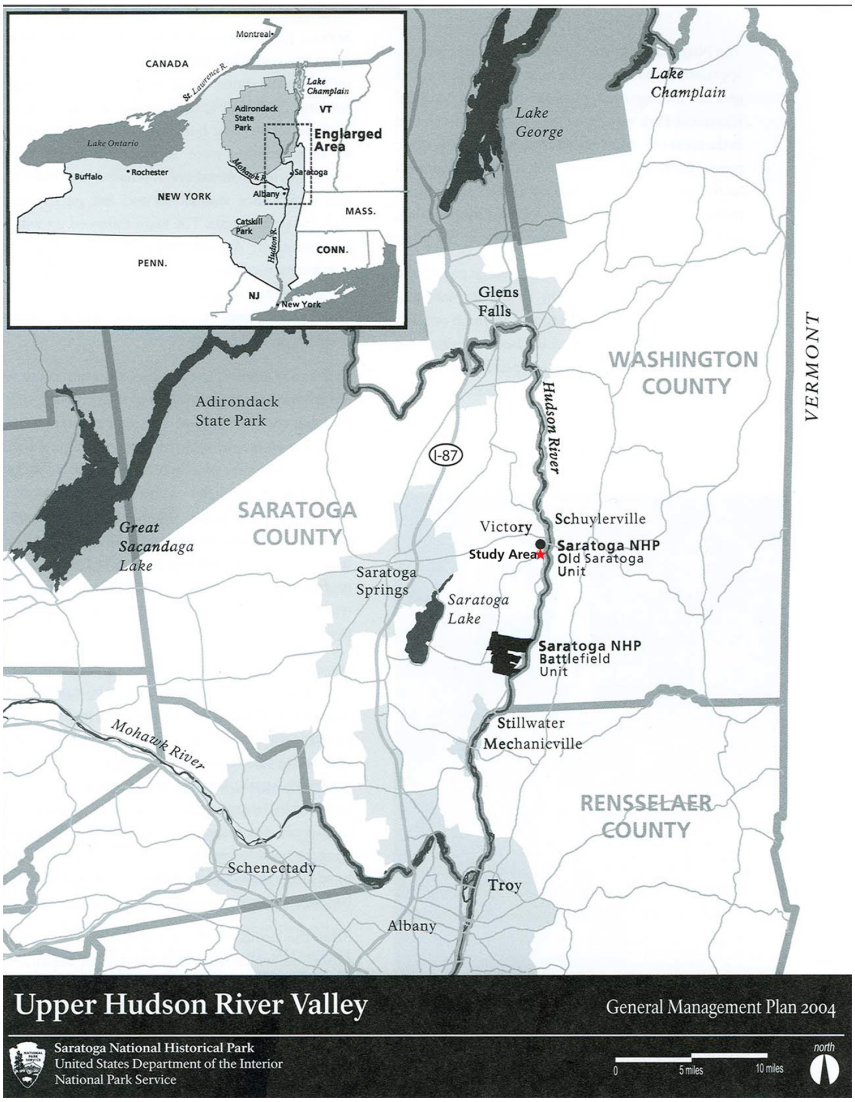
Boundary Description:

The Saratoga Surrender Site CLI boundary encompasses approximately one acre at the northeast corner of the 18.89-acre tract owned by the Open Space Institute (OSI parcel). The CLI boundary is bound by Schuyler Street on the north and US Route 4 on the east. The south boundary extends along the property line/tree line with the Hartloff property. The west boundary runs along a line that extends 20 feet from the west edge of the Entrance Road.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
Aerial Photograph	Area	43.087214	-73.583724	
Aerial Photograph	Area	43.086677	-73.583667	
Aerial Photograph	Area	43.086669	-73.584445	
Aerial Photograph	Area	43.087216	-73.58457	

Location Map:



Regional diagram of the Upper Hudson River Valley. The Saratoga Surrender Site is located near the Saratoga National Historical Park, Old Saratoga Unit, near Schuylerville, New York. (National Park Service, "Saratoga National Historical Pa General Management Plan," 2004)

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Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Physiographic context is the large scale physical forms and patterns of the landscape such as hill, plateau, ravine, drumlin, etc. 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, the Saratoga Surrender Site occupies an upland area fronting the Hudson River.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Cultural context is the general human overlay on the physical form on the landscape. When Europeans first arrived in the Northeast, the Saratoga area already had an Indigenous trade network that extended back thousands of years. This region of the upper Hudson River valley above Albany witnessed a long period of territorial wars between carious Indian tribes, Great Britain, and France. Forts were built along the river to protect claims on resources. By the late seventeenth century, the Mohicans sold the land that became the Saratoga patent. The patent divided land among six prominent men, including two members of the Schuyler family. For generations these families built plantations, purchased or inherited enslaved people to work the land, secured tenant farmers, and led efforts to build the Champlain Canal to increase trade and transportation in the area. In the twentieth century the Germain family raised livestock, grew crops, and during canal operation towed canal boats. They farmed these lands for over 87 years until it was sold to the Open Space Institute.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Political context is the overlay imposed on the landscape through general land use, zoning, legal restrictions, transportation, utilities, population, and political jurisdiction (e.g., state, county, city, borough, or village). The Saratoga Surrender Site is located in eastern New York State within Saratoga County, in the Town of Saratoga, a rural township with a population of approximately 5,852 (Federal Census 2020) residents within thirty square miles. Within a half mile to the north and west are the Village of Schuylerville and Village of Victory.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/01/2022

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Saratoga Surrender Site meets the criteria of “Must Be Preserved and Maintained” because the site is related to the park’s legislated significance through associations with the battles, siege, and surrender of British forces at Saratoga, which were decisive events in winning American independence. According to the park’s enabling legislation of June 1, 1938, “all the lands, structures, and other property in the area at Saratoga, New York, whereon was fought the Battle of Saratoga during the War of the Revolution, such area shall have been vested in the United States, such area shall be, and is hereby established, dedicated, and set apart as a public park for the benefit and inspiration of the people…” (GMP 2004: 75)

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Other

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Easement on the Open Space Institute property.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: None - Privately Owned

Narrative: Property owned by Open Space Institute.

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park. Lands just beyond the project boundary of the Saratoga Surrender Site CLI may have been part of the surrender ceremony on October 17, 1777. One of the adjacent properties includes the Allen House, now owned by William Hartloff. The area was used extensively as avenues of approach and retreat. The Road to Albany was likely located on these adjacent lands.

The OSI purchase of the Germain property in 2006 also included the purchase of the development rights to the Germain holdings in the floodplain east of the Saratoga Surrender Site, all the way out to the Hudson River. The earthen road running from US Route 4, opposite the Surrender Site to the river bisects the current landowners of the floodplain, now in active agriculture. This arrangement considers the recognized importance placed upon the views and vistas from the site. (Review comments, C. Martin, Saratoga NHP, 26 August 2022)

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Undocumented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Saratoga National Historical Park was authorized on June 1, 1938. Since then, the park has been expanded with the additions that include the General Philip Schuyler Estate, the Saratoga Monument, and Victory Woods. In 2021 existing built features at the one-acre Saratoga Surrender Site were donated to the NPS, concurrent with an easement for the NPS to access the larger 19-acre parcel in which the features are located. No resources at the site have been listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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

On May 23, 2012, National Register documentation for the Saratoga NHP Historic District was approved by the Keeper of the National Register. Significance was found under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation, Military, Politics/Government, Transportation, and Other (Commemoration); Criterion B for Philip Schuyler; Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Art; and Criterion D for Archeology. Five periods of significance were identified for the district: 1777 for the Battles of Saratoga; 1775-1804 for the association of the Schuyler House with Philip Schuyler; 1821-1917 for the operation of the Champlain Canal; 1873-1936 for the commemoration of the battles, including the construction of the Saratoga Monument and monumentation of the battlefield; and 1923-1966 for the conservation of the battlefield by the state and federal governments. Significant dates were noted as 1777 for the battles of Saratoga, 1821 for construction of the Old Champlain Canal, 1887 for completion of the Saratoga Monument, and 1938 for the authorization of Saratoga National Historical Park. No resources at the Saratoga Surrender Site were noted.

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the “CLI Professional Procedures Guide,” the areas and periods of significance for the Saratoga Surrender Site have not been documented in existing National Register documentation. The site’s historic marker has not yet been determined eligible for listing on the National Register. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, Saratoga Surrender Site is considered “Undocumented.”

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 09/15/2022

Concurrence Narrative:

The New York SHPO concurred with the findings of the CLI on September 15, 2022. The SHPO had no review comments.

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: Site

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

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

The periods of significance for Saratoga NHP consists of the years between 8000-400 BP, for significant archeological sites of the Middle to Late Archaic and Middle to Late Woodland Periods; and 1777-1966. The latter period begins in 1777, the year the Battles of Saratoga were fought; 1777-1804 for the association of the extant buildings on the Schuyler Estate with General Philip Schuyler; 1821-1917, the years in which the Champlain Canal were in operation; 1873-1936, which encompasses the period of commemoration, including the construction of the Saratoga Monument and the placement of additional monuments on the battlefield; and 1923-1966, which encompasses the significant historical events associated with the conservation of the battlefield by the state and federal governments.

Saratoga Surrender Site:
The Saratoga Surrender Site is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Other (Commemoration) as the location of British General Burgoyne's surrender to American General Gates on October 17, 1777, during the Battles of Saratoga, and for the installation of a marker commemorating this historic event. The overall period of significance for the Saratoga Surrender Site is 1777-1910. It begins with the battles, siege, and surrender of Saratoga and continues until the end of the period when the Saratoga Historic Surrender Marker was installed, between 1877-1910.

The Saratoga Surrender Site 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. However, evaluation of this area of significance is beyond the scope of this CLI.

CRITERION A

Military:
The Saratoga Surrender Site is nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of Military for its association with the American Revolution and the decisive role the area played in the battles, siege, and surrender of Saratoga in 1777. 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 this 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 his 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 this 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 sites) 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.

Burgoyne and his general staff proceeded to Gates' camp where the British commander surrendered his sword to the victorious general at what is now known as the Saratoga Surrender Site. In a generous act, Gates returned the sword and invited Burgoyne and his officers to a dinner. The British army marched to the Field of Grounded Arms at the site of the former Fort Hardy on the north side of Fish Creek where it empties into the Hudson River and piled their weapons. That evening, the defeated British army began a long march to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to be held there until arrangements for exchange could be made. Burgoyne was paroled and returned to England in 1778, and many of the officers were exchanged. The rank and file troops, however, remained in captivity for the remainder of the war in various prison camps throughout the United States. Following their release, many of the men chose to remain in America. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 43)

Other (Commemoration):
The Saratoga Surrender Site is nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of Other (Commemoration) as an early and important example of Revolutionary War commemoration. 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.

A cast iron marker, installed between 1877 and 1910 during the commemoration movement, is located at Saratoga Surrender Site, denoting the 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." The sign originally faced US Route 4 but was recently located to the site's current entrance.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS B AND F: MOVED PROPERTIES and COMMEMORATIVE PROPERTIES

The Saratoga Historic Surrender Marker possesses significance under Criterion A for its commemoration of the surrender of British General Burgoyne to American General Gates in 1777. Although the marker has been relocated approximately 60 yards west of its original location, it still conveys this significance.

National Register Significance Criteria:

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

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Other

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative: Commemoration

National Register Criteria Consideration:

B -- A building or structure removed from its original location

F -- A commemorative property

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

Time Period: CE 1777 - CE 1910

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	The American Revolution	War in the North	
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Social and Humanitarian Movements	Historic Preservation Movement	

NRIS Information:

State Register Documentation:

National Historic Landmarks:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
BCE 1200	Inhabited	Indigenous Americans inhabit the Saratoga Surrender Area during the Paleo-Indian, Archaic and Woodland Periods. Early Indigenous occupation results in lithic remains on site.
CE 1609	Explored	Explorations of Samuel de Champlain and Henry Hudson lead to permanent Dutch and English settlements, displacing Indigenous settlement in the area.
CE 1625 - 1628	Military Operation	Trade with Europeans leads to warfare between Algoquin-speaking Mahicans and Iroquoian-speaking Mohawks, resulting in a Mahican defeat and the annexation of the west side of the Hudson by the Mohawks.
CE 1626	Land Transfer	Mohawks gain vast amounts of land along the west side of the Hudson River after defeating the Mahicans.
CE 1683 - 1713	Purchased/Sold	From 1683 to 1713 the Mohawks sell large portions of northeastern Albany county (now Saratoga County and parts of Washington County) on July 26, 1683, facilitating increased European settlement and development.
CE 1683	Land Transfer	“Saratoga Patent” grants land rights to seven prominent Dutch colonial families, such as Schuyler, Livingston, van Dyke, Bleeker and Wendel.
CE 1689 - 1763	Military Operation	Conflicts between colonial militias with Indigenous proxies occurs from 1689 to 1763. The conflict builds to the French and Indian War from 1754-1763, an English victory, largely ceding control of North America to the English.
CE 1689	Land Transfer	James Wendel divides “Old Divided Lands” section of the Saratoga Patent, including the Saratoga Surrender Area, into lots. The area is included in Lot No. 4 of this division.
CE 1690	Abandoned	English and Iroquois raids kill 60 people at the Fort Vroman blockhouse, including Bartel Vroman. The fort is abandoned as a result.
CE 1691	Land Transfer	Johannes Wendel dies, leaving Lot No. 4 to his son, Abraham Wendel.
CE 1702	Purchased/Sold	Abraham Wendel sells Lot No. 4 to Colonel Johannes Schuyler.
CE 1702 - 1713	Military Operation	Queen Anne’s War is fought as part of the French and Indian Wars.
CE 1720	Built	Johannes Schuyler builds a brick house approx. 330 ft east of present Schuyler House. Its agricultural fields are within the Saratoga Surrender Area.
CE 1744 - 1748	Military Operation	King George’s War, a period of conflict within the larger French-Indian Wars, is conducted in 1744-1748.
CE 1744 - 1748	Land Transfer	Philip Johanne Schuyler is killed during King George’s War and his nephew, Philip John Schuyler, inherits a portion of the family estate.
CE 1745	Destroyed	British and Indigenous raids destroy the village and fort of Saratoga.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1745	Built	Fort Clinton is built at the site of Fort Saratoga that was burned in French and Indian raid of 1745.
CE 1747	Destroyed	Fort Clinton burns at the hands of British forces.
CE 1750	Land Transfer	Saratoga Patent is further subdivided into the “Great Lotts”, leading to the initial settlement period for “Saraghttoge” and the Saratoga Surrender Area. Battles from the French and Indian conflict interfere with and slowdown this process.
CE 1754 - 1763	Military Operation	From 1754 to 1763 the Seven Years’ War is fought as the last period of fighting during the French and Indian Wars.
CE 1760	Built	In ca.1760 Philip Johannes Schuyler builds a Dutch Reform Church on his land close to the present-day corner of Evans Rd. and what is now US Route 4. This is the first known building to be constructed in the Saratoga Surrender Area.
CE 1775 - 1783	Military Operation	Revolutionary War takes place from 1775 to 1783 between American militia and British regulars, and their associated allies, with Americans aiming for independence from British rule and taxation.
CE 1777	Military Operation	Leading up to the Battle of Freeman’s Farm on September 19, 1777, General John Burgoyne leads an army through the Saratoga Surrender Area via the Road to Albany and Hudson River.
CE 1777	Military Operation	Following the Battle of Bemis Heights on October 7, 1777, Burgoyne again passes through the Sword Surrender area along the Road to Albany as his army retreated northward to ‘old’ Saratoga (Villages of Schuylerville and Victory)
CE 1777	Military Operation	The Saratoga Surrender Site is the location of General Burgoyne’s formal surrender to General Horatio Gates.
CE 1791	Established	The colonial government establishes Saratoga County.
CE 1813	Built	Whitehall Turnpike is built along the course of modern US Route 4 with some overlap. Waterford Turnpike is also incorporated in this year.
CE 1820	Established	Saratoga is renamed to Schuylerville in honor of its notable deceased resident, Philip Schuyler.
CE 1817 - 1823	Built	Champlain Canal is built prompting the further development of mills, agriculture and industry in the area. A segment of the canal passes just east of the Saratoga Surrender Site.
CE 1822	Removed	Schuyler family removes Old Dutch Reform Church.
CE 1828	Built	Philip Schuyler II builds the Horicon Mill on Fish Creek in the Village of Victory for cotton manufacturing
CE 1837	Purchased/Sold	Philip Schuyler II sells most of his lands, including the lands within the Saratoga Surrender Area, to Jacob T.B. Van Vechten on April 28 as a result of the Financial Panic of 1837.
CE 1837	Platted	Surveyor Harmon Van Alen surveys and maps lands in conjunction with the land sale to Jacob T.B. Van Vechten, showing Lot No. 4 (Saratoga Surrender Area) as part of Van Vechten’s holdings.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1837 - 1865	Purchased/Sold	From 1837-1865 there are various owners of the lands that encompass the Saratoga Surrender Area, including Teunis Van Vechten, Archibald Wing, John Mairs, G.W. Green, and Thomas Smith.
CE 1849	Established	Village of Victory is established after several mills open in the area.
CE 1861 - 1865	Military Operation	The American Civil War stymies development in the Upper Hudson Valley region as resources and manpower are committed to the Northern war effort.
CE 1860 - 1869	Built	In the 1860s Thomas Smith or John Connors builds a house at the Saratoga Surrender Site.
CE 1865	Purchased/Sold	By 1865 the original boundary of Lot No. 4 is subdivided into several smaller lots. By 1866 the Saratoga Surrender Site is part of a 6.00-acre lot owned by John Conners
CE 1877	Memorialized	Saratoga Monument, a 155-foot tall obelisk erected to memorialize the Saratoga campaign of 1777 is completed in the Village of Victory, around one mile northwest of the Saratoga Surrender Site.
CE 1877	Purchased/Sold	John Chubbs purchases the 6.00-acre lot from John Connors. He builds several agricultural buildings on the southern part of the lot.
CE 1880 - 1910	Memorialized	Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, proposes marking historically important sites on the battlefield with plaques and small monuments. Between 1880-1910, a cast iron marker is installed at the intersection of Schuyler Street and Whitehall Turnpike (US Route 4) to identify the ceremonial location of General Burgoyne’s surrender to General Gates.
CE 1883 - 1889	Purchased/Sold	Emma Woodcock purchases a 0.25-acre portion of the 6.00-acre Chubb lot.
CE 1883 - 1889	Built	Emma Woodcock builds house (now the Allen/Hartloff house) on her lot.
CE 1896	Purchased/Sold	After the death of John Chubbs, his widow sells the remaining 5.75-acre lot to George Hathaway.
CE 1899	Built	Greenwich & Schuylerville Electric Railway (later the Hudson Valley Electric Railroad) is completed, expanding the transportation networks around the Saratoga Surrender Area and encouraging development.
CE 1905 - 1918	Built	In 1905-1918 the New York Barge Canal is built for shipping.
CE 1917	Built	A 1917 map indicates two small outbuildings next to the Thomas/Conners house.
CE 1918	Abandoned	Victory Mill, near Fish Creek, is closed.
CE 1918	Altered	Champlain Canal, already abandoned, is converted to a fishery under the direction of George D. Pratt, a state conservation commissioner.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1921	Purchased/Sold	George Hathaway sells the 5.75-acre lot to Polie E. Germain. In the 1920s the Germains extend their landholdings southward, to 19 acres, which is now known as the Open Space Institute (OSI) parcel and includes the Saratoga Surrender Site.
CE 1930 - 1939	Altered	Germain family makes improvements to their house, including an addition on the south elevation and a garage along the west elevation.
CE 1934	Established	By 1934 Whitehall Turnpike is renamed and designated as US Route 4.
CE 1938 - 1948	Established	Saratoga National Historic Park is authorized by Congress in 1938 and designated as Saratoga National Historical Park (NHP). The park's boundaries do not include the Saratoga Surrender Site.
CE 1950 - 1974	Purchased/Sold	National Park Service begins acquiring additional properties in the area of the Saratoga NHP to protect them from development. The Schuyler Estate is purchased in 1950. Victory Woods is donated to the NPS by Wheelabrator-Frye in 1974.
CE 1955	Altered	US Route 4 is widened.
CE 1970 - 1979	Abandoned	The Germain family continued agricultural activities until the 1970s when southern portions their property began to transition into woodlands.
CE 1980	Land Transfer	The Saratoga Monument is deeded to the National Park Service by the State of New York.
CE 2000	Removed	By 2000, the large agricultural buildings to the south have been removed.
CE 2005	Purchased/Sold	In 2005 William Hartloff purchased the 0.25-acre Cora Allen property,
CE 2005	Destroyed	A fire destroys the Germain house.
CE 2006	Purchased/Sold	The Germain family sells their 19-acre parcel that encompasses the Saratoga Surrender Site to the Open Space Institute.
CE 2012 - 2019	Developed	The American Battlefield Protection Program issues a grant to the New York State Natural Heritage Trust and the town of Saratoga to develop public access and visitor amenities for the Saratoga Surrender Site.
CE 2016	Planned	In the context of developing visitor amenities, the Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield have a Phase I archeological investigation conducted in the northern half of the OSI parcel. Findings recommend additions of fill to limit ground disturbance.
CE 2019	Built	A memorial overlook with historic and commemorative signage, a bronze bas-relief, eastward views of the river valley, ADA-complaint paths, parking, and landscaping are dedicated in 2019. This is developed in partnership between the Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield and Hudson-Hoosic Rivers Partnership.
CE 2019	Moved	The historic marker installed in 1877-1910 is relocated to the east side of the new entrance road.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2021	Established	Saratoga NHP gains an easement over the 19-acre OSI parcel, as well as the donation of the visitor amenities dedicated in 2019.

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods. This section is primarily draws upon the 2008 draft, "Cultural Landscape Inventory for Sword Surrender Site and Setting, Town of Saratoga, Saratoga County, New York" as well as other sources and field work as noted.

Note: the one-acre CLI project boundary is referenced as the Saratoga Surrender Site, or site. The surrounding area, including the remainder of the 19-acre parcel owned by the Open Space Institute and an additional 151 acres around the 19-acre parcel, is called Saratoga Surrender Area, or area. It represents the larger study area evaluated in the 2008 CLI.

INDIGENOUS SETTLEMENT, PRIOR TO 1777

The Saratoga Surrender Area 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 area 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 (Cooper 1880: 401-418). Artifacts from the early Native American occupation have been found by local residents in the Sword Surrender Area. Eventually Native American settlement was displaced as explorations by Samuel de Champlain and Henry Hudson in 1609 led to permanent Dutch and English settlements. Territorial wars between colonial and indigenous powers stymied development during the seventeenth and most of the eighteenth centuries. (CLI draft 2008: 19)

Trade with European settlers later caused hostilities between the Algonquian speaking Mahicans and Iroquoian-speaking Mohawks, leading to a period of war from 1625 to 1628 (Dunn 1994). By 1628, the Mohawks defeated the Mahicans and acquired vast amounts of land along the west side of the Hudson River. (CLI draft 2008: 19)

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, including Peter Philip Schuyler, Cornelis van Dyke, Jan Janse Bleeker, and Johannes Wendel (Winnee et.al. 1765: 4). It was further subdivided into the Great Lotts [sic] in 1750 (Figure 1). 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. (CLI draft 2008: 19)

During the French and Indian Wars (1689-1763), which encompassed four distinct periods of warfare, English and Dutch settlers suffered repeated attacks by French and Native American troops. As a result, thirty forts were built along the Hudson River from Albany to Lake George, including Fort Vroman [Vroman] in 1689, Fort Saratoga in 1702, Fort Clinton in 1746, and Fort Hardy in 1757. Much of the land in Saratoga was abandoned during King William’s War (1689-1697) (Perry 1894). (CLI draft 2008: 19-20)

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 colonists 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. (CLI draft 2008: 20)

Ownership and Use of Saratoga Surrender Area:
Prior to the first wave of European settlement, the Saratoga Surrender Area 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” (US Route 4) and its close proximity to the Hudson River,

Mohawk and Mahican tribes used the area for hunting and fishing. Dramatic changes to the area 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 (Stevens et.al. 2007: 26). Lot No. 4, encompassing the Saratoga Surrender Area, was drawn by Johannes Wendel, who was the first to settle and clear the previously forested land. In 1690, amid the French and Indian Wars, Bartel Vroman built a house enclosed by a palisade (named Fort Vrooman) in the area along the Hudson River. The French and Indians conducted a winter raid on Schenectady in which 60 people were killed, including Bartel, who with his family had moved back to Schenectady before winter. A report by Colonel William Romer, a Dutch engineer, noted the abandonment of the fort and farms of Saratoga, and subsequently recommended the establishment a new fort, which would be built as Fort Saratoga in 1702 (Wilcox 1968). (CLI draft 2008: 20-21; Review comments, C. Martin, Saratoga NHP, 26 August 2022)

In his book, "Origins in Williamstown," William L. Perry offers General John Winthrop's observations of 1698:
"…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" (Perry 1894: 158-159). (CLI draft 2008: 21)

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 Philip Pietersen Schuyler. In 1720, Johannes built a brick residence approximately 330 feet east of the present Schuyler House. Although the house resided beyond the Saratoga Surrender Area, the agricultural fields associated with the Schuyler estate were situated within the area. The fields were likely enclosed by log worm fences. (CLI draft 2008: 21)

Johannes Schuyler later deeded the property to his sons Philip and John. Philip John Schuyler took over the general operation of the estate, including the farms and mills. During King George's War (1744-1748), Philip John Schuyler was killed while defending his family's home (Stevens et.al. 2007). As a result, Philip John Schuyler, Philip John Schuyler's nephew, inherited a portion of the Schuyler family estate, which included the house and adjoining fields. Following the raids in 1745, which destroyed Fort Saratoga and village of Saratoga, a new fort named Fort Clinton was built within the floodplains of the Saratoga Surrender Area. In response to the numerous attacks by the French and Indians, Fort Clinton was dismantled and burned by the British in 1747. (CLI draft 2008: 21-22; Review comments, C. Martin, Saratoga NHP, 26 August 2022)

The period after the French and Indian Wars was marked by the development of the Saratoga area. Philip Johannes 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 US Route 4 (Stevens et.al. 2007). This was the first known building to be constructed within the boundaries of the Saratoga Surrender Area prior to the Revolutionary War. (CLI draft 2008: 22)

Landscape Character, pre 1777:
While there is little documentation of the Saratoga Surrender Area before 1777, it can be assumed that the area was physically divided into 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 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 area, and the ruins of Fort Clinton (ca.1749), minimal development occurred in the area prior to 1777. (CLI draft 2008: 22)

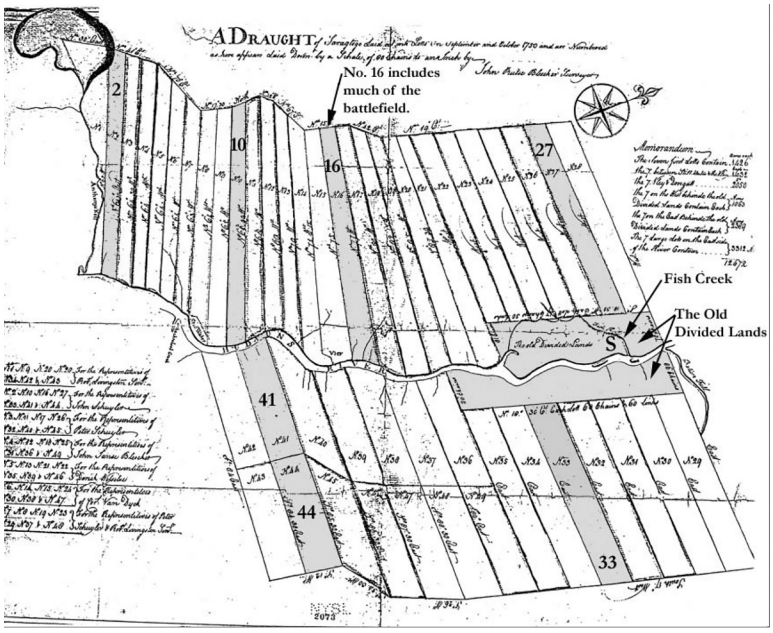


Figure 1. Plat map of Saratoga Patent by John R. Bleeker, 1750. The Saratoga Surrender Area is within the "Old Divided Lands," near Fish Creek. (New York State Manuscript and Special Collections; from CLI draft 2008: 25)

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 Saratoga Surrender Area. 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.

Pre-Battle Strategies:
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 authority. 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. (CLI draft 2008: 29)

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 (US Route 4) and the Hudson River-their only viable means of transportation. Thomas Anburey's "Travels Through the Interior Parts of America," provides a 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." (Anburey 1789: np) (CLI draft 2008: 29)

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. (CLI draft 2008: 30)

Battles of Saratoga:
On September 19, 1777, the first of two battles at Saratoga were fought at Freeman's Farm. The British eventually won the battle, but suffered significant losses, eroding their confidence. Hoping for assistance from forces in 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 Woods (Oudemool 2002: 35). (CLI draft 2008: 30)

Burgoyne and his troops took refuge in a fortified camp in a wooded area 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. (CLI draft 2008: 30)

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. (CLI draft 2008: 30)

Saratoga Surrender Site:
The Saratoga Surrender Area 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 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 area along the Road to Albany as his army retreated northward to 'old' Saratoga (now Schuylerville and Victory) (Figure 2). As researched by Eric Schnitzer, these events resulted in large amounts of littered war material, personal and public property destruction, and animal death. (CLI draft 2008: 30; Schnitzer 2009: 1; Review comments, C. Martin, Saratoga NHP, 26 August 2022)

While the 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 at what is now called the Saratoga Surrender Site, 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 3, 4, and 5) (Nickerson 1928: 400). (CLI draft 2008: 31)

Accounts and Location of the Sword Surrender Ceremony.
In the 1870s and 1930s, signs were placed in various locations along Whitehall Turnpike (US 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. 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. (CLI draft 2008: 31)

In 1949 Saratoga NHP historian Charles Snell completed a report entitled "Site of the Sword Surrender Ceremony at Schuylerville." Snell's 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" (Snell 1949: np). He also noted that the sign constructed by the New York State Trust north of the Saratoga Surrender Area in the 1930s to mark the surrender was incorrectly placed. (CLI draft 2008: 31)

The following accounts are extracted from Francis Wilshin's 1941 report, highlighting the approximate location of the ceremony. Ebenezer Mattoon [Matton], a soldier under General Horatio Gates, recounted his observation during the ceremony:
"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 several 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." (Stone 1877: 378-380)

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." (Hallowell: 166-67)

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…" (Peck 1913: 137-38)

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." (Munsell 1866: 119)

Given the primary and secondary accounts and multiple reports focused on the ceremony, it is presumed that the Sword Surrender Site (northern part of the OSI Parcel) was the setting for the October 17, 1777 meeting that led to General John Burgoyne's formal surrender to General Horatio Gates. (CLI draft 2008: 31-32)

Landscape Character, 1777:
During the Battles of Saratoga in 1777, the Saratoga Surrender Area 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 area during this time period were minimal, but historic military maps show the area physically divided by the ridgeline and Road to Albany. The upland 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 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." (Munsell 1866: 119)

Thomas Auburey 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." (Auburey 1789: 11)

A road later known as Evans Road ran parallel to Fish Creek. Besides a sawmill that existed outside area, the Old Dutch Reformed Church (ca.1760) and Fort Clinton Ruins (ca.1749) were the only features found in the Sword Surrender Area. (CLI draft 2008: 32-33)



Figure 2. "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." Old Dutch Reformed Church is shown along the Road to Albany and fields along the river floodplains. The Saratoga Surrender Area is within the red rectangle. (William Faden, 1780; from CLI draft 2008: 35)



Figure 3. "John Trumbull's painting Surrender at Saratoga ca.1817-1822." In the distance is confluence of Fish Creek and the North River, where the British left their arms. The study for the painting occured within the Saratoga Surrender Area in 1792. General Gates is in blue, General Burgoyne in red. (US Capitol Rotunda, Commissioned 1817, purchased 1822, placed 1826; from CLI draft 2008: 36)

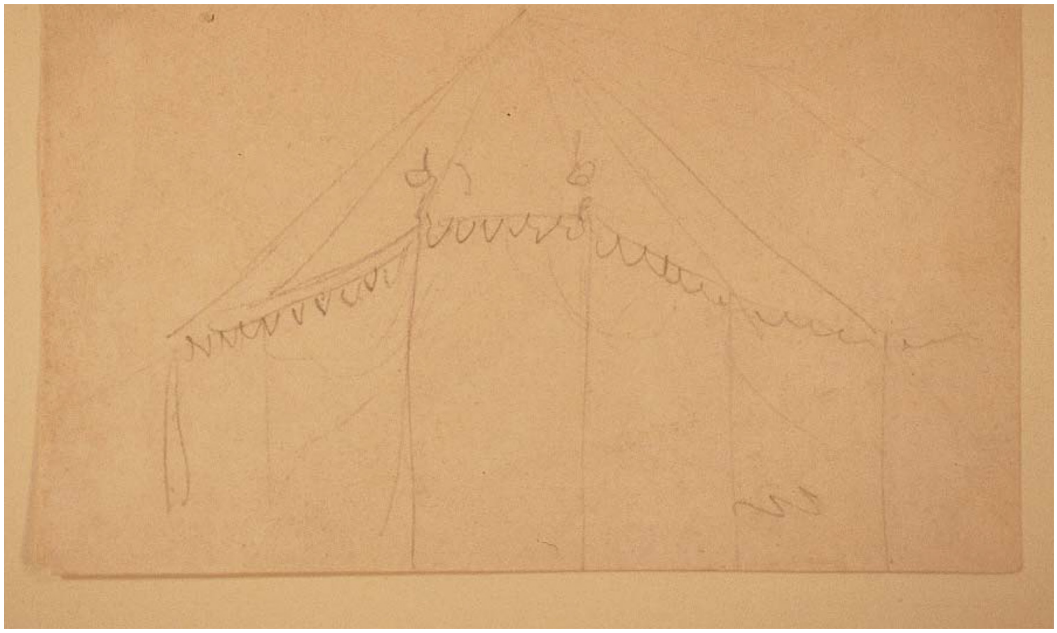


Figure 4. "John Trumbull's sketch of Marquee for his painting Surrender at Saratoga." A quick sketch of the tent that would prominently figure in Trumbull's finished version of the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, New York. (Fordham University Collection; from CLI draft 2008: 36)



Figure 5. "John Trumbull Sketch for Surrender at Saratoga 1791." Inscribed on back: "Saratoga seen from the rising ground nigh the Church, on which was Gen. Gates' Marquee-Sept. 28, 1791 J Trumbull." Old Dutch Reformed Church (image left of tree), Road to Albany (image right of church), Hudson River (right), and Green Mountains of Vermont (along horizon). (Fordham University; from CLI draft 2008: 37)

POST-SURRENDER DEVELOPMENT 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 and Whitehall Turnpike, brought prosperity to the Saratoga area, it also led to the significant transformations of the Saratoga Surrender Area.

Regional Change and Development:
In the years after the American Revolution, the Upper Hudson River 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. 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. (CLI draft 2008: 41)

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. Shortly thereafter, the Whitehall Turnpike was built linking Whitehall, New York with Waterford, New York. Constructed of logs or planks, the new turnpike mostly followed the same corridor established by the Road to Albany. (CLI draft 2008: 41)

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 (NYSM 1992). However, it was not until 1817 that construction began on the Champlain Canal. It was completed in 1823 (Figure 6). 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 (NYSM 1992). (CLI draft 2008: 41)

The turnpike and canal fostered population growth and industrial development. In 1820 Saratoga County had a population of 32,053, which by 1840 increased to 40,533 (Sylvester 1979: 131). As a tribute to the influential and prominent late Philip Schuyler, the community of Saratoga was renamed Schuylerville in 1820. In 1828, Philip Schuyler'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 (New York DOT). Eventually, the highly productive Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Company expanded their operations and bought the Horicon Mill.

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. (CLI draft 2008: 42)

Ownership and Use of the Saratoga Surrender Area:
With exception to the construction of the Whitehall Turnpike in 1813 and removal of the Old Dutch Reformed Church in 1822, development within the Saratoga Surrender Area 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 area. (CLI draft 2008:

42)

Following the Financial Panic of 1837, likened to the Great Depression of the 1930s, additional growth occurred within the Saratoga Surrender Area. In 1837, Philip Schuyler II was forced to sell the majority of his real estate, which included the lands encompassing the area. On April 28 of that year he conveyed his holdings to Jacob T.B. Van Vechten, as shown in a map drawn by surveyor Harmon Van Alen. The map defined those holdings, which included the Saratoga Surrender Area, as Lot No. 4 (Figure 7). The Saratoga Surrender Site, located within Lot No. 4, was located south of the Old Dutch Reformed Church site along the Whitehall Turnpike. Advertisements were later placed in local newspapers:
"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" (Saratoga 1823: 3). (CLI draft 2008: 42-43)

The property was eventually purchased by Teunis Van Vechten and later by Archibald Wing, John Mairs, G.W. Green, and Thomas Smith. By 1865, the original boundary of Lot No. 4 had been subdivided into several smaller lots. At this time the Saratoga Surrender Site was part of a 6.00-acre lot owned by Thomas Smith. The following year, as shown in an 1866 canal survey, the owner of this lot was John Conners (Figure 8). Adjacent to 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. According to the Agricultural Census for 1866, Conners improved six acres of land and cultivated three acres of potatoes. In the 1860s either Thomas Smith or John Connors built a two-story, wood frame house on the 6.00-acre lot, at the Sword Surrender Site. The residence was located on the relatively flat ground and faced Chubbs Hill Road (Schuyler Street). (CLI draft 2008: 43)

By the late nineteenth century, the once heavily forested Saratoga Surrender Area was substantially cleared of vegetation. Manufacturing and commerce in the nearby Village of Victory spurred the development of residential subdivisions and roads, and more lands were transferred into agricultural use. (CLI draft 2008: 43)

Landscape Character, 1877:
Similar to the developments seen throughout the region, the Saratoga Surrender Area underwent dramatic changes between 1778 and 1877. By 1877, the majority of forest within the area was cleared and growth in 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 parallel to it. Most of the area was no longer owned by the Schuyler family. The Old Dutch Reform Church no longer existed, and the floodplain 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 area. Within the Saratoga Surrender Site, there was a house owned by John H. Chubb. (CLI draft 2008: 43)

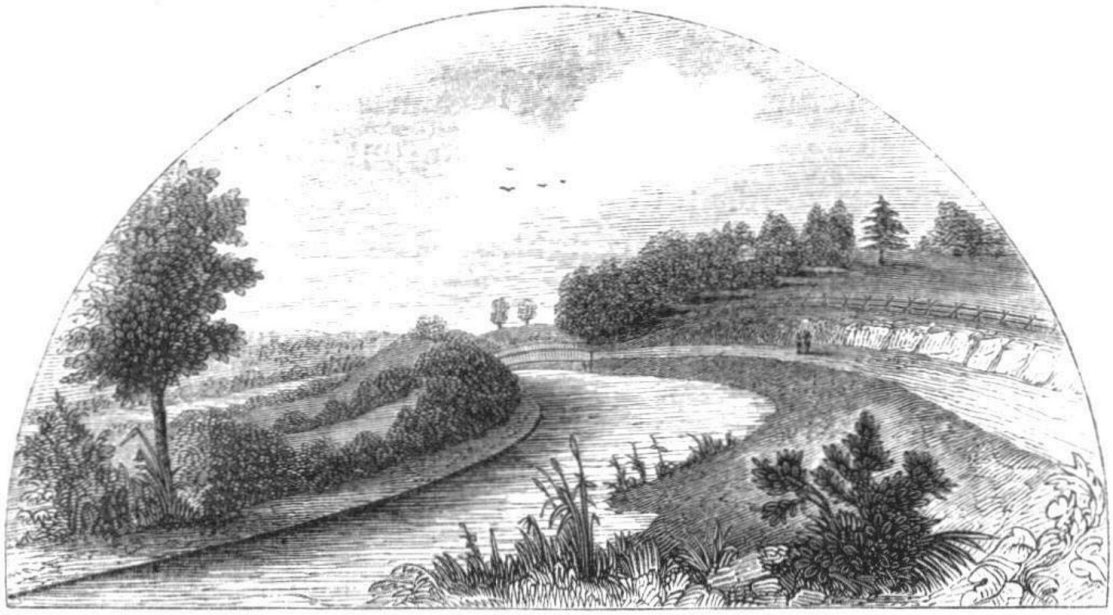


Figure 6. Benson Lossing's view taken from turnpike and Champlain Canal looking south, 1850 (Benson J. Lossing's Pictorial Fieldbook of the Revolution Vol. I, 1851; from CLI draft 2008: 46)

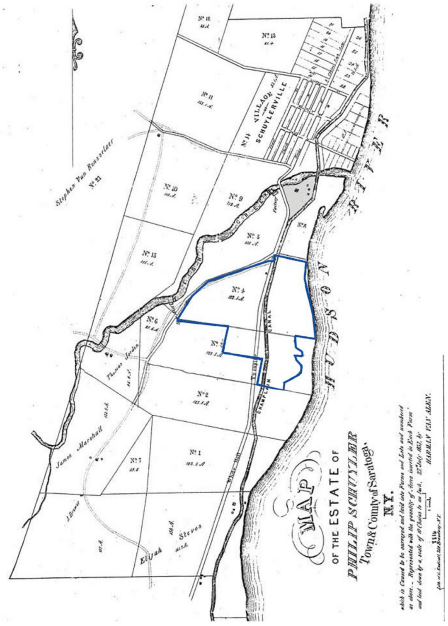


Figure 7. Map of the Estate of Philip Schuyler, 1837. The Village of Schuylerville is shown at image north. The estate of was divided into several lots with acreage marked. Lot No. 4 includes the majority of the Saratoga Surrender Area (blue polygon). (Saratoga NHP Archives; from CLI draft 2008: 47)

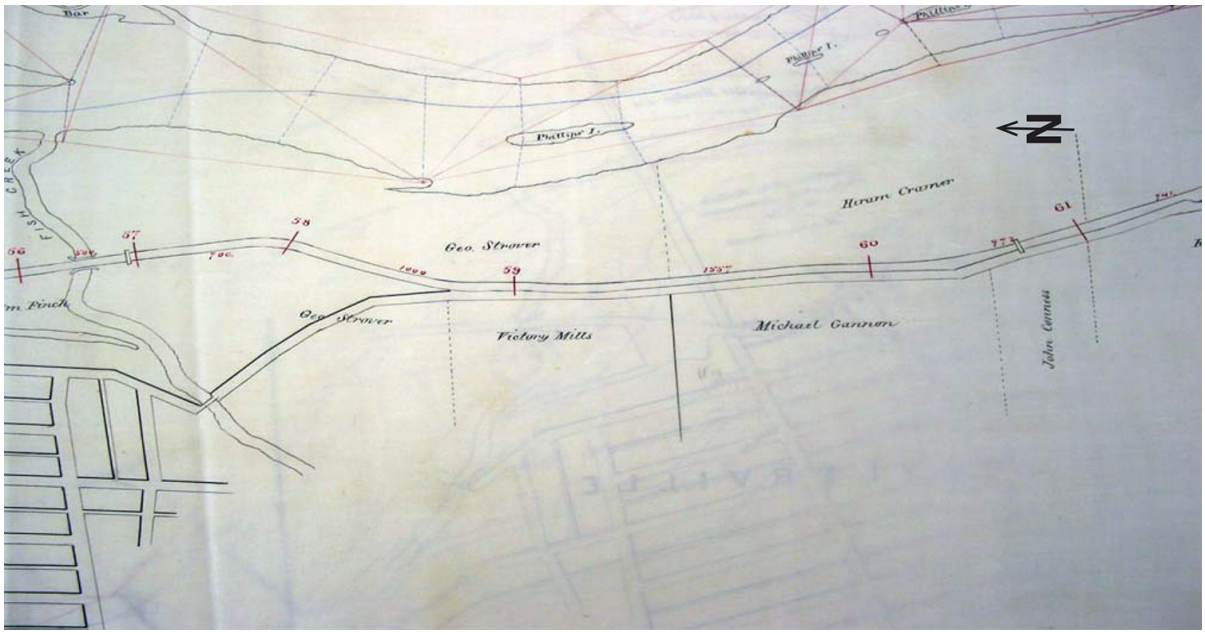


Figure 8. Champlain Canal Survey, Sheet #3, 1866, showing landowners and boundaries. The bridge over the Champlain Canal is at image right and the Hudson River is at the top of the figure. The turnpike follows the canal and crosses Fish Creek to image left. The property of John Conners includes the Saratoga Surrender Site. (New York State Archives; from CLI draft 2008: 48)

THE 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 Saratoga Surrender Area.

Regional Change and Development:
During the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Upper Hudson River Valley region was experiencing 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 region grew to support the rising population in the 1880s. The completion of the Fitchburg Railroad in 1882 and the Greenwich & Schuylerville Electric Railway (later the Hudson Valley Electric Railroad) in 1899 provided the means of transportation for the many products grown or manufactured in the area. (CLI draft 2008: 51)

Throughout the World War I years, 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 declined to 2,417 farms with 259,324 acres (Federal Census 1880). (CLI draft 2008: 51)

Industry also faced turbulent times following the war. The villages 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 where inexpensive and raw materials were readily available. As a result, the villages were hit hard financially (Victory 1993, from Stevens 2007: 88). (CLI draft 2008: 51)

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. 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, which later proved to be a detriment to the community. (CLI draft 2008: 52)

Battlefield Commemoration:
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 tall obelisk erected to memorialize the Saratoga campaign of 1777 (NPS 2004: 97). Completed in 1877, the monument was located on a 2.8-acre parcel in the Village of Victory, around one mile northwest of the Saratoga Surrender Site. (CLI draft 2008: 52)

In 1880, Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 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 Saratoga battlefield. Between 1888 and 1938, other organizations, including New York State, added several other markers within the battlefield and throughout the region. 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). (CLI draft 2008: 52)

As part of the commemoration of Saratoga's Revolutionary War sites, a cast iron marker was installed sometime between 1880 and 1910 at the Saratoga Surrender Site. Located at the intersection of Schuyler Street and Whitehall Turnpike (US Route 4), the sign denoted the ceremonial location of General Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates (Figures 9 and 10). (CLI draft 2008: 52)

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. The Saratoga Surrender Site, however, was not included within the state park boundary. (CLI draft 2008: 52)

Ownership and Use of the Saratoga Surrender Area:
By the end of the nineteenth century, increased economic and agricultural development and the success of manufacturing and commerce within the villages of Victory and Schuylerville resulted in increased residential development in the uplands of the Saratoga Surrender Area and the introduction of the Hudson Valley Electric Railroad between the canal and Whitehall Turnpike. The railway consisted of a one car trolley powered by an overhead electrical wire (Figure 11). (CLI draft 2008: 53)

In 1877, John H. Chubb purchased the 6.00-acre lot from John Conners, and over the next twenty years he constructed several large agricultural outbuildings on the southern part of the lot. In 1883 Chubb sold a 0.25-acre portion of the lot, just northeast of the agricultural buildings, to Emma Woodcock who built a house (now Allen/Hartloff house) on her land in the 1880s (see Figure 11). (CLI draft 2008: 53)

Following the death of John H. Chubb in 1896, his wife sold the now 5.75-acre lot to George Hathaway. A 1917 map indicates two small outbuildings next to the house (Figure 12). Hathaway owned the land until 1921 when he sold it to Polie E. Germain. Historic photographs from the 1920s indicate large shade trees along the eastern and northern edges of the lot (Figures 13 and 14). The Germain family extended their landholdings to the south in the 1920s, increasing their acreage to

around nineteen acres (an area now known as the Open Space Institute parcel). (CLI draft 2008: 53)

By 1918, development within the Saratoga Surrender Area had diminished. 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. (CLI draft 2008: 53)

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. Within the Saratoga Surrender Area, traffic islands were installed at the intersection of Schuyler and Evan Streets. Shortly after work was completed on the turnpike, the Hudson River Electric Railroad was abandoned. By 1934 Whitehall Turnpike was designated as US Route 4. (CLI draft 2008: 52)

Landscape Character, 1938:
By 1938, development within and adjoining the Saratoga Surrender Area had slowed substantially. The bustling of industry in the Village of Victory had ceased, and home building slowed. With exception of the agricultural lands along the floodplain, many fields were fallow or were 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. The Germain family owned approximately nineteen acres of land including the house fronting Schuyler Street at the Saratoga Surrender Site and agricultural outbuildings to the south. Cora Allen resided in the house adjoining the Germain property located along US Route 4. Beginning at Schuyler Street, the driveway/Road to Albany trace tracked through the Saratoga Surrender Site and joined US Route 4 just south of the Allen property. Additional features found within the Saratoga Surrender Site included the commemorative marker and stone steps leading to the house from Schuyler Street. (CLI draft 2008: 54)

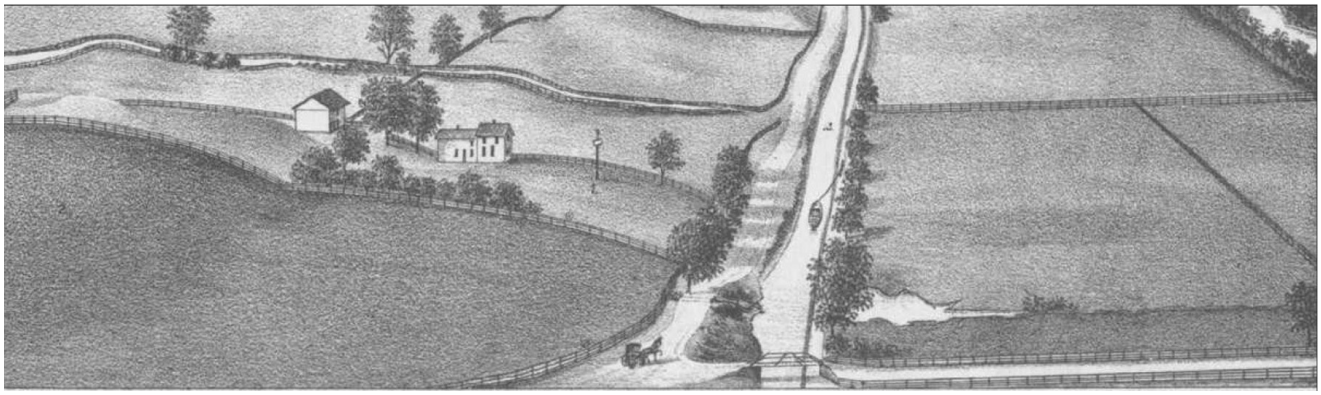


Figure 9. Portion of a birds-eye view of Saratoga and Vicinity, 1880. The map numbers correspond to map descriptions highlighting points of interest: #1 is "Surrender of Burgoyne's Sword" [the Saratoga Surrender Historic Marker] and #13 is the "Champlain Canal." (Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, History of Saratoga County, New York, 1880; from CLI draft 2008: 59)



Figure 10. View looking northwest in 1910 at the original location of the marker, which reads, "Here Gen. Burgoyne surrendered his sword to Gen Gates Oct, 7, 1777." (The Real American Romance: The Stars and Stripes, The Age of Independence 1763-1783, 1910; from CLI draft 2008: 62)



Figure 11. View looking south along the Whitehall Turnpike, ca.1910-1915. At image right are the Saratoga Historic Surrender Marker, intersection of Schuyler Street and Whitehall Turnpike (U.S. Route 4), and Cora B. Allen House. To image left is Bridge No. 58, the Champlain Canal, and Hudson Valley Electric Railroad. (Saratoga NHP Archives, from CLI draft 2008: 55)

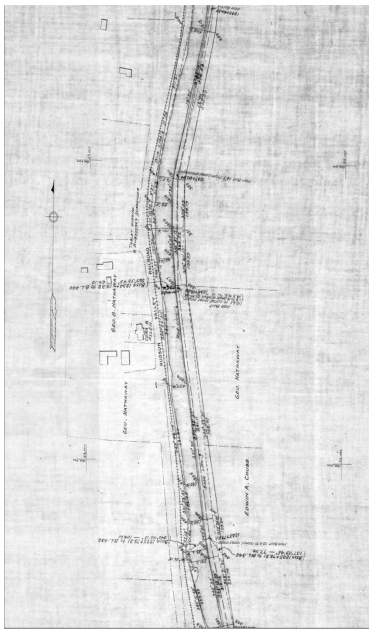


Figure 12. Champlain Canal Survey, 1917. The survey shows property lines and land owners, including the house and two outbuildings, larger agricultural outbuildings to the south, and the former Woodcock House (Allen/Hartloff). The survey also indicates the tablet marker of Burgoyne's Surrender. (Saratoga NHP Archives, from CLI draft 2008: 57)



Figure 13. View looking south at the George Hathaway house (Germain house), ca.1920s. At image left is the intersection of Chubbs Hill Road (Schuyler Street) and the Whitehall Turnpike (US Route 4). By this time the trolley tracks have been removed. (Saratoga NHP Archives, from CLI draft 2008: 61)



Figure 14. View looking south at Chubbs Hill Road (Schuyler Street) and Whitehall Turnpike (US Route 4), ca.1920s. Allen House (Hartloff House) and agricultural outbuildings in the background. A person stands near the surrender marker. To their right is one of the driveways to the Germain property, possibly the trace of the old Road to Albany. (Saratoga NHP Archives; from CLI draft 2008: 162)

TRANSITION FROM AGRICULTURAL TO RESIDENTIAL USES, 1938-2006

The period between 1938 and 2006 set the stage for major changes in the Saratoga Surrender Area. Population growth, facilitated by construction of Interstate 87 (the Northway), along with a decline in agriculture, sparked the conversion of farmland to residential use. While the area remained rural in character, historic and natural resources, as well as views to the Hudson River, became 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. However, like the state park, the national park boundary did not include the Saratoga Surrender Site. (CLI draft 2008: 65)

In response to the Great Depression, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated the New Deal, a series of programs, public work projects, financial reforms, and regulations from 1933 to 1939. To help the troubled agricultural economy, such programs included the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Security Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration. Although successful in improving agricultural life in the Upper Hudson River Valley region, new challenges arose at the end of World War II. (CLI draft 2008: 65)

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 of people. As a result, small family farms found it increasingly difficult to compete, more farmers abandoned their land, and employment 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 (New York Agricultural 2003). (CLI draft 2008: 65)

After World War II, a high demand for housing and transportation improvements 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 (Wilcox 1947: 6). It was these Federal programs among others, as well as the rise 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. (CLI draft 2009: 65)

With the threat of losing historically significant lands to residential and commercial development, the National Park Service began acquiring additional properties after 1949, which included a 26-acre portion of the Schuyler Estate in 1950 and a 23-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. (CLI draft 2009: 66)

Since the 1950s, the conversion of farmland to residential 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 generally 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 (LA Group 2002; from CLI draft 2009: 66)

Ownership and Use of the Saratoga Surrender Area:
Similar to the national and regional trends of the mid-twentieth century, the Saratoga Surrender Area witnessed an increase in residential development in the late 1930s and 1940s, with the majority of growth taking place within its uplands. According to a 1948 aerial photograph, most growth was concentrated along Evans/Haas and Schuyler Streets. (CLI draft 2009: 66)

In 1955, US Route 4 was improved and impacted the Saratoga Surrender Area (Figure 15). Engineering drawings indicate the traffic island at the intersection of Schuyler Street and the highway was removed and the roadbed was widened (Figure 16). (CLI draft 2008: 67)

After the 1950s, except for the floodplain, agricultural production within the Saratoga Surrender Area diminished. A comparison of aerial photographs from 1948 and 2000 indicates the gradual transition of numerous fields into successional forests (Figures 17 and 18). The abandoned Champlain Canal became overgrown with vegetation and a gravel road was built in the previous location of the old Bridge No. 58. (CLI draft 2008: 67)

In the 1930s, the Germain family made improvements to the house on the Saratoga Surrender Lot, constructing an addition on the south elevation and a garage along the west elevation. During this period various ornamental shrubs and perennials were planted. Aerial photographs from mid-twentieth century show an orchard, small garden with trellis for grapes, and a road used to access farm buildings located on their property to the south. Having purchased additional acreage in the 1920s, the Germain family continued agricultural activities until the 1970s when southern portions their property began to transition into woodlands. By 2000, the large agricultural buildings to the south had been removed. (CLI draft 2008: 66)

Early Park Planning and Land Transfers:
In 2004 Saratoga NHP completed a General Management Plan (GMP). The GMP did not recommend expanding park boundaries to include, among other properties, the Saratoga Surrender Site, due to a lack of requisite integrity. In 2005 William Hartloff purchased the 0.25-acre Cora Allen property, and in 2006 the Open Space Institute Land Trust, Inc. (OSI) acquired the 19-acre Germain parcel. The OSI, a land protection organization founded in 1974, purchased the Germain property with funding support from the State of New York and through lobbying efforts of New York state assemblyman John T. McDonald and state senator Steve Englebright. The OSI's acquisition came a year after a fire severely damaged the Germain house, forcing the family to move. The Germain family's interest in preserving the property to memorialize the surrender ceremony site and make it available for future public use was instrumental in the land transfer.

The OSI purchase of the Germain property also included the purchase of the development rights to the Germain holdings in the floodplain below the Saratoga Surrender Site, all the way out to the Hudson River. The earthen road running from US Route 4, opposite the Surrender Site to the river bisects the current landowners of the floodplain, now in active agriculture: William Boyce to the north and William Peck to the south. This arrangement gestures to the recognized importance placed upon the views and vistas from the site. (Review comments, C. Martin, Saratoga NHP, 26 August 2022)

Landscape Character, 2006:
By 2006, the Saratoga Surrender Area appeared much different from 1938. The remaining agricultural land in the uplands was either converted into subdivisions – approximately one-third of the existing housing stock was built after 1938 – or in the early stages of forest regeneration. The floodplain remained comprised of agricultural fields, but also included wetlands and the abandoned Champlain Canal. Vehicular circulation consisted of one collector road and four local roads. The vegetation was a mix of successional forests, residential lawns, and shrubland. By this time a New York State marker denoting the existence of three forts in the area was erected on the east side US Route 4. (CLI draft 2008:67-68)

The OSI Parcel, which include the current one-acre Sword Surrender Site, was under the ownership of the Open Space Institute. Similar to the surrounding area, the majority of the property was in the process of succession. The historic Germain house was in ruins and abandoned, while remnants of outbuildings were still visible but overgrown with vegetation. Four large maple trees lined Schuyler

Street and various ornamental plants were still present along the house foundation. The Cora Allen house on the adjacent property was now owned by William Hartloff. Circulation within the OSI parcel included two access points that began at Schuyler Street and ended near the previous location of the agricultural outbuildings. The Saratoga Surrender Historic Marker was still extant.



Figure 15. Aerial photograph of the widened US Route 4 facing the Allen property and portion of the Germain property, view looking southwest, late 1950s. (Courtesy of William Hartloff and Darlene Duggan; from CLI draft 2008: 70)

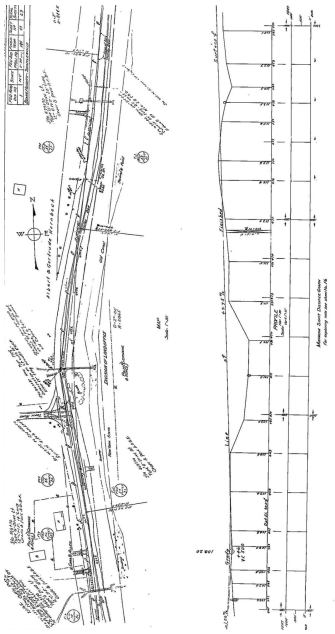


Figure 16. Drawing from 1955 showing alterations to US Route 4. The intersection of Town Road (Schuyler Street) and the highway is near image center. The trolley bed and old canal are shown just to the east of the road alterations. (New York Department of Transportation US Route 4 Alteration Plan, 1955, Sheet 2 of 3; from CLI draft 2008: 72)

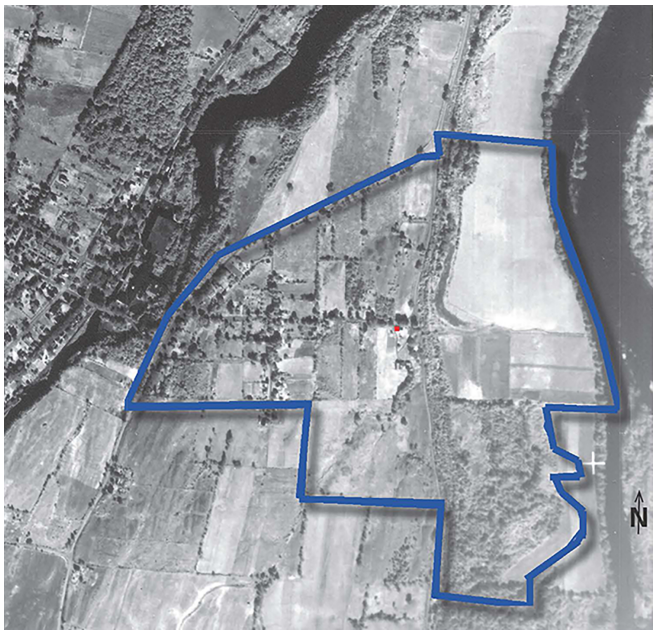


Figure 17. Aerial photograph of the Saratoga Surrender Site and adjacent lands, 1948. The red square at image center is the Germain house. (Saratoga County Farm Service Office; from CLI draft 2008: 74)



Figure 18. Aerial photograph of the Saratoga Surrender Site and adjacent lands, 2000. The red square at image center is the Germain house. (Saratoga NHP Archives; from CLI draft 2008: 78)

DEVELOPMENT AND STEWARDSHIP OF THE COMMEMORATIVE LANDSCAPE, 2006-2022

The period between 2006 and 2022 is focused on the preservation of the Sword Surrender Site and development of a memorial overlook through the efforts of multiple partners. In 2019 a granite monument depicting the surrender of General Burgoyne in bronze, four historical plaques, a dedication monument, and other site amenities were constructed. The surrounding Saratoga Surrender Area remains largely residential with limited agriculture.

Regional Change and Development:
The regional trends from 2006 have continued at the site with much of the remaining agricultural lands being converted to residential usage or in various stages of woodland reclamation. The town of Saratoga remains a rural township with a population of 5,852 within 40.56 square miles (Federal Census 2020). To the north and west of the site are the Villages of Schuylerville and Victory with populations of 1,386 and 605 respectively. (CLI draft 2008: 67,79; Federal Census 2020)

Partnerships. Planning, and Design:
In October 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 that 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 Historic 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 the 19-acre OSI parcel. With Saratoga NHP as the lead, the partnership's goal was to enhance preservation of viewsheds, and cultural and scenic resources in the vicinity of the park. (CLI draft 2008: 9)

In 2008 a draft "Cultural Landscape Inventory for Sword Surrender Site and Setting" addressed the 19-acre OSI parcel and 151 acres of surrounding land. The inventory provided critical baseline data for use in developing long-range planning for the property. It also reassessed the GMP's evaluation of integrity, finding that the Saratoga Surrender Site and environs retained sufficient integrity to convey its significance to the American Revolution and its significance to the Revolutionary War commemoration and memorialization movement. (CLI draft 2008: 9, 90-91)

In 2012 a "Site Development and Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan" was completed to assist the Historic Hudson-Hoosic Partnership (formerly Historic Saratoga-Washington on the Hudson Partnership) in preserving and identifying interpretation opportunities of the Saratoga Surrender Site. The plan augmented the findings of the 2008 draft CLI by creating an action plan to enhance the visitor experience of the site's significance through public access and parking, controlled landscaping, and a memorialization plan, while also providing the basis for connections to the larger historical narrative and experience of the established Saratoga NHP units. The plan's recommendations were focused on the northern half of the OSI parcel, and began with four alternatives developed by the design firm Saratoga Associates in Saratoga Springs (Figure 19). All of the designs included a memorial overlook area at the northeastern portion of the OSI parcel, at the former site of the Germain house. This elevated location offered sweeping views looking east to the Hudson River. The selected design featured an oval-shaped layout (Figures 20, 21, and 22). (SD/CLTP 2011: 1)

In 2012 the American Battlefield Protection Program issued a grant to the New York State Natural Heritage Trust and the Town of Saratoga to develop public access and visitor amenities for the site. This project was largely spearheaded by the Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield, with collaboration with the Historic Hudson-Hoosic Rivers Partnership. In preparation for this work, the Friends supported a Phase I archeological investigation in the northern half of the OSI parcel, which was completion in 2016. Excavations yielded significant quantities of precontact and historic artifacts in two areas: just south and west of the former Germain house site and in the northeastern corner of the site. The report recommended limiting ground disturbing activities in the former area, or if not possible, adding several feet of clean fill over it. (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2015: ii,10; Review comments, J. Huart, Saratoga NHP, 26 August 2022)

Construction and Maintenance of the Memorial Overlook:

In 2018-2019 construction of the memorial overlook was completed (Figure 23). The overlook was centered on a granite wall on which a bronze bas-relief depicting painter John Trumball's 1821 masterpiece, "Surrender of General Burgoyne" was mounted. The piece was commissioned through a grant from the Alfred Z. Solomon Foundation. The wall was accessed by an oval shaped ADA-compliant sidewalk and flanked by two seat walls, two replica cannon, and planting beds of trees and shrubs set within lawns. Conifers were planted south of the overlook to screen the adjacent Hathaway property and deciduous trees were installed west of the entrance road to block the house on the hillside above. The overlook also included a small dedication monument, information kiosk, parking lot, and entrance drive, but did not provide a comfort station or running water. The historic marker installed in 1877-1910 was relocated to the east side of the entrance road, while the driveway/Road to Albany trace and three mature maple trees along Schuyler Street were retained. (Saratoga NHP, Saratoga Surrender Site Kiosk)

In 2021 the Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield donated the memorial overlook features to the National Park Service. At the same time, Saratoga NHP gained an easement over the entire 19-acre parcel from OSI. As stated by Acting Superintendent Chris Beagan, "The Saratoga Surrender Site is a truly tremendous addition to the park. Fifteen years in the making, this acquisition demonstrates both extraordinary generosity and cooperation by many partners." (NPS Press Release, 2021)

Donation and Easement:
The contract between the Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield and the NPS outlined the donation of the visitor amenities and landscape improvements at the Surrender Site to the National Park Service. Among the improvements listed in Exhibit A of the document and donated to the NPS are "site grading compliant with the Archeological Protection Plan including 2800 yards of specified fill, stone wall abutments, sod and sod installation, tree planting, drainage system and components." The easement gave the NPS the right to "use, maintain, repair, restore, replace, reconstruct and/or remove all existing improvements and facilities" as well as the right to "manage, remove and/or replace existing plants, shrubs and trees." (FOSB Donation Contract 2021: 9; SSS Corrective Easement Doc 2021: 2)

Considering these agreements, the National Park Service has ownership of the site improvements and therefore the right and responsibility to maintain these donated elements at the Saratoga Surrender Site. Maintenance by, or on behalf of, the Saratoga NHP will be required to preserve the landscaping and visitor amenities for the continued use and enjoyment of the public. A 2022 site visit for this CLI found the plantings installed as part of the 2019 memorial overlook to be in poor condition. Improper planting techniques, dead and dying branches, and a proliferation of weeds are distressing the plants and causing them to fail. The lack of running water at the site has significantly compromised the health of these plantings and will need to be addressed in any remediation attempts.

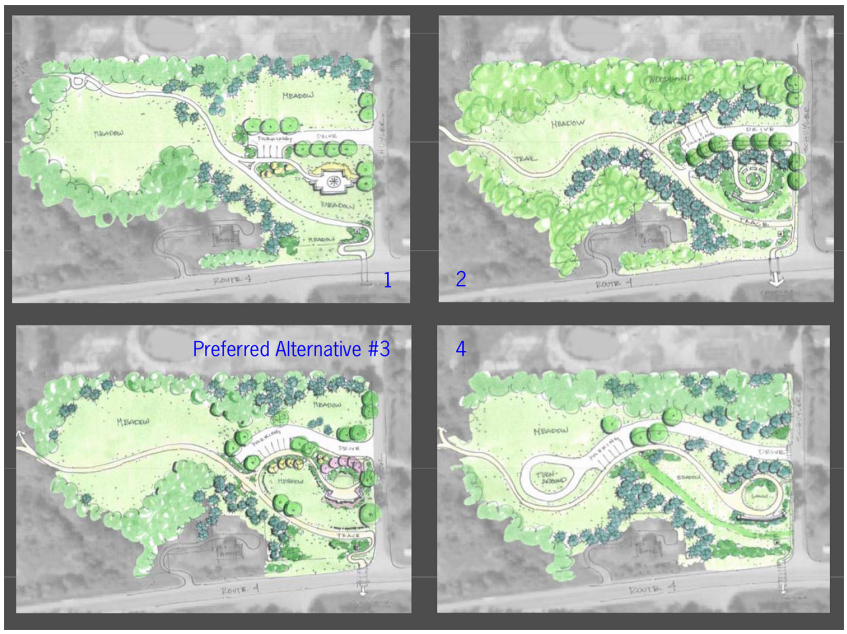


Figure 19. Sketch plans of proposed designs for a commemorative overlook in the northern half of the OSI parcel. (Saratoga Associates, "Site Development and Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan, Public Presentation, June 11, 2011": Slide 48)



Figure 20. Sketch plan of proposed development of the northern half of the OSI parcel. (Saratoga Associates, "Site Development and Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan," 2012: 76)



Figure 21. Sketch of the proposed development, view looking southwest. (Saratoga Associates, "Site Development and Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan," 2012: 80)

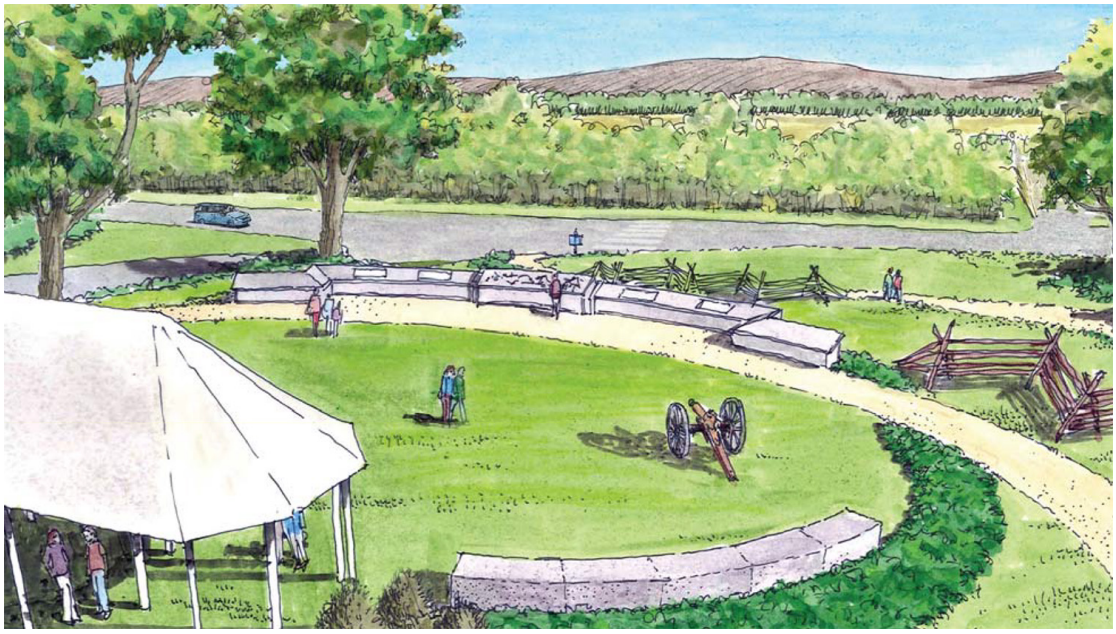


Figure 22. Sketch of the proposed overlook, view looking east. (Saratoga Associates, "Site Development and Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan," 2012: 77)

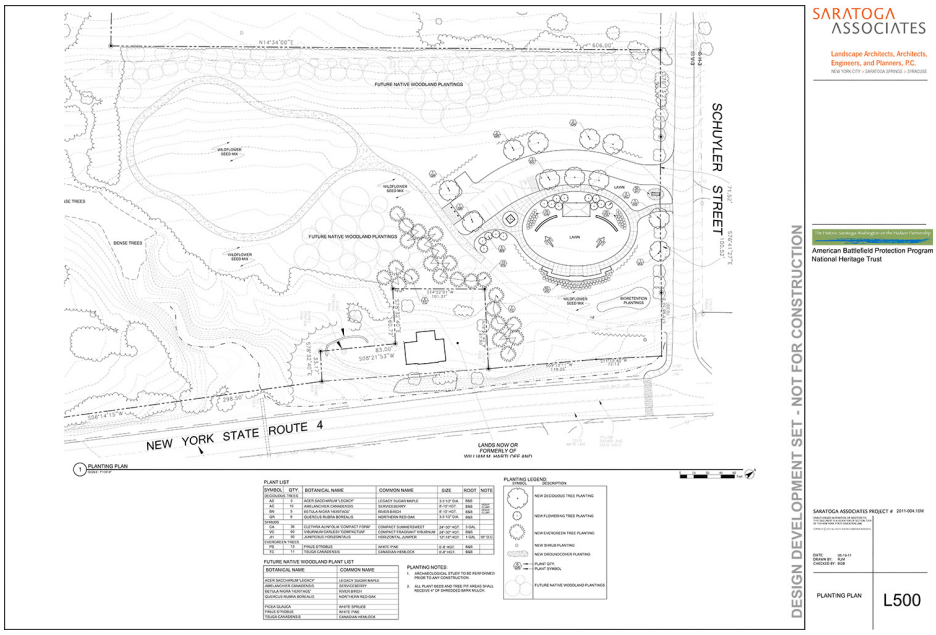


Figure 23. Planting plan for the commemorative overlook in the northern half of the OSI parcel. (Saratoga Associates, "Site Development and Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan," 2012: Appendices)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Defense	Battle Site	Battle Site	Yes	No	Yes
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Leisure-Passive (Park)	No	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Domestic (Residential)	Secondary Structure (Garage)	Secondary Structure (Garage)	Yes	No	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling	Yes	No	No
Landscape	Scenic Landscape	View	No	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Narrative:

The Saratoga Surrender Site is open daily, sunrise to sunset, April through November.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: Yes-Unrestricted Information

Ethnographic Narrative:

In 2018, Saratoga NHP received funding to produce an Ethnohistorical Study of the Saratoga area. The aim of this project was to illuminate the stories of the diverse inhabitants of the region prior to, during, and following the American Revolution, including the Mahican, Mohawk, Stockbridge, and Abenaki peoples. It will improve the park's ability to work with Tribal partners and interpret park resources, as well as inform park management decisions. The research from the study will be made available to the public via the development of new interpretive media, social media, and other digital applications in the coming years. The draft report is currently
under review by the National Park Service, Tribal Nations, and other partners. (Press Release, Saratoga NHP, 7 July 2022)

A draft Archeological Overview and Assessment was completed for the park in 1997, and included a brief overview of ethnographic information, as follows:

"The Saratoga area has been home to a wide variety of cultural and ethnic groups, most prominent among them: Native Americans of the Mahican and Mohawk communities, Dutch settlers and their descendants, and English and Anglo American residents.

"Native Americans have lived in and around what is Saratoga National Historical Park for perhaps more than 10,000 years. Native people settled along the Hudson River, its tributaries and around lakes and wetlands and other areas where abundant wild plants and animals could be gathered and hunted. By the late Woodland period they were also cultivating crops here in the valleys fertile alluvial soil. By the seventeenth century the Mahicans inhabited the area. These were the people who met the English traveler Henry Hudson in the first decade of the seventeenth century, and they established trading relations with the Dutch for whom Hudson was employed. Later in the seventeenth century, the Mohawks drove the Mahicans from the west bank of the Hudson and took up what was at least a seasonal residence in the Saratoga area. Descendants of these Mohawk and Mahican communities live today in New York State, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Canada, and elsewhere.

"Dutch traders and settlers arrived in the area during the seventeenth century. Although their numbers were never large in the Saratoga area, they included some of the region's first European landowners. English settlers followed in the eighteenth century and established farms in what was soon to become the Saratoga battlefield." (AOA 1997: 29)

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The historic integrity of the one-acre Saratoga Surrender Site is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, 1777-1910, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2022. The site's upland location above the Hudson River floodplain and its overall west-east sloping landform are unchanged. Views east toward the Hudson River still reveal patterns of fields and forests, a trace of the Champlain Canal, and historic road corridors. Although no tangible features dating to the surrender ceremony remain, the extant cast iron Surrender Historic Marker, erected between 1877-1910, represents initial commemorative efforts of the event. A driveway at the Saratoga Surrender Site may be a relic of the historic "Road to Albany."

Since 1910, major changes have occurred at the Saratoga Surrender Site. A house built in the 1860s was severely damaged in a fire in 2005, and removed, along with two adjacent outbuilding soon after. The owners of the home, the Germain family, sold their 19-acre parcel, which included the Saratoga Surrender Site, to the Open Space Institute in 2006. In 2019 a memorial overlook featuring monuments and plaques commemorating the surrender ceremony was dedicated. The overlook includes concrete walkways, seat walls, replica cannons, parking, and ornamental and screening plantings. Changes just beyond the boundaries of the site have included the abandonment of the Champlain Canal, removal of electric railroad tracks, and widening of US Route 4. Residential developments are now interspersed amongst some of the agricultural land uses, and several former fields have reverted to successional woodlands.

INTEGRITY

The National Register of Historic Places defines integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is necessary for a property to convey its significance; however, not all seven aspects must be present to retain integrity. The following evaluation is based on an 1777-1910 period of significance for Saratoga Surrender Site, with particular attention to the site's connections to the 1877 Revolutionary War and 1880-1910 commemoration of the war. Overall, the Saratoga Surrender Site retains integrity of location and association, and has diminished integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling.

Location:
Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The Saratoga Surrender Site retains integrity of location to the Revolutionary War and for commemoration of the war. This is the site of General Burgoyne's formal surrender to General Gates, representing a major victory for American colonial forces. Although relocated, a historic marker erected in 1910 to identify this historic event is still present at the site.

Design:
Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The Saratoga Surrender Site has lost integrity of design to the Revolutionary War but retains integrity of design for commemoration of the war. The tent and other trappings of the surrender ceremony (depicted in the John Trumbull painting) were temporary in nature and are no longer present. Although patriotic societies, organizations, and state agencies primarily focused their efforts in constructing monuments and markers at Saratoga Battlefield, other markers were erected in outlying areas to identify important events that took place during the war, including the sign denoting the ceremonial location of General Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates. Constructed between 1880 and 1910, the sign has been minimally altered (ball finial was removed at an unknown date). The driveway may be the historic Road to Albany, but future research is needed. The design of the memorial overlook is not historic but includes elements that commemorate the ceremony and highlight historic views to the east. Two cannon at the overlook replicate the cannon shown in the painting.

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The Saratoga Surrender Site has diminished integrity of setting to the Revolutionary War and for commemoration of the war. A mosaic of field and forest is still

present but has been altered by residential development. Most of the adjacent roads present during the eighteenth century are extant, but in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries some were widened, and additional roads and driveways were introduced. Views and vistas important to military strategy during the Revolutionary War can still be obtained but are vulnerable to encroaching successional woodland vegetation and residential development. The design of the memorial overlook reveals the field and forest patterns, circulation features, and strategic views.

Materials:
Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The Saratoga Surrender Site has lost integrity of materials to the Revolutionary War but retains integrity of materials for commemoration of the war. There are no above ground materials related to the surrender ceremony. The original cast iron historic marker erected between 1880 and 1910 is present, except for the cast iron finial seen in historic photos. The contemporary memorial overlook includes granite, concrete, bronze, and vegetation materials, but the plantings are in declining condition.

Workmanship:
Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The Saratoga Surrender Site has lost integrity of workmanship to the Revolutionary War but retains integrity of workmanship for commemoration of the war. There are no longer any features from the time of the war to convey workmanship. The cast iron marker at the site represents a sturdy and lasting design that is similar to other erected at the same time throughout Saratoga NHP and other outlying areas. The sign has been repositioned and restored, though it is still missing its finial. If future research determines the driveway is the historic Road to Albany, qualities of workmanship may still be present. The non-historic memorial overlook features quality workmanship.

Feeling:
Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The Saratoga Surrender Site has diminished integrity of feeling to the Revolutionary War but retains integrity of feeling for commemoration of the war. The field and forest patterns and views to the river valley continue to convey a sense of the eighteenth century landscape, but is compromised by the lack of tangible features from the surrender ceremony as well as surrounding residential developments and a major highway. The historic marker identifying the site represents early commemoration ideas, while the memorial overlook, though not historic, illustrates recent efforts to commemorate the historic event that took place here.

Association:
Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The Saratoga Surrender Site retains integrity of association to the Revolutionary War and for commemoration of the war. Historical research indicates it is the most likely site of the ceremony where British forces formally surrendered American forces. The ceremony site was also acknowledged with a historic marker placed in 1880 -1910. Contemporary monuments at the memorial overlook educate visitors about the site's connection to the war, through a bas-relief of John Trumbull's famous painting, four inscribed bronze plaques displaying primary source quotes about the event, and two reproduction cannons.

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding Historic Structures Inventory (HIS, formerly List of Classified Structures) names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the overall historic period (1777-1910), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape).

Note: the one-acre CLI project boundary is referenced as the Saratoga Surrender Site, or site. The surrounding area, including the remainder of the 19-acre parcel owned by the Open Space Institute and an additional 151 acres around the parcel, is called Saratoga Surrender Area, or area. It represents the larger study area evaluated in the 2008 draft CLI.

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation. The overall landform that characterizes the Saratoga Surrender Site influenced its selection as a location for the surrender ceremony in 1777, its development as a farmstead beginning in the 1860s, and as commemorative memorial in 2019.

Historic and Existing Conditions:
The Saratoga Surrender Area is located within the Upper Hudson Valley, a region characterized by mountains, valleys, ridges, and plateaus. The Saratoga Surrender Site is situated upon a landform of uplands that rise above the floodplains of the Hudson River. These natural features were significant to the military outcome of the Revolutionary War, serving as transportation routes and later, as depicted in John Trumbull's painting, the formal ceremonial location of the British surrender to American forces. The landforms also influenced settlement patterns, with floodplains developed for agriculture and water transportation, and uplands transformed into farms and residences. The nearby Hudson River to the east, and one of its tributaries to the north, Fish Creek, became transportation corridors that supplied water for drinking and power for industries. To the south a spring and unnamed stream ran through a ravine and into the floodplain. The landforms and water features were later crossed with a canal, railroad, and highway that ushered in diverse land uses and communities.

The landform of the Saratoga Surrender Site today holds an elevated position overlooking the floodplain and the Hudson River corridor (Figure 24). The overall landform descends west to east, but has been partially overlaid with fill associated with the memorial overlook built in 2019. The western half of the site is generally level, while the eastern half features moderate to steep slopes, especially between the overlook and the driveway/road trace.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 24. View looking southeast at the overall landform of the Saratoga Surrender Site. The memorial overlook is at image right, US Route 4 at image left, and Schuyler Street in the foreground. (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation--hereafter OCLP--2022, DSC-7153)

Landscape Characteristic: **Spatial Organization**

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. The location of the 1777 surrender is now occupied by a contemporary memorial space of monuments, walks, and plantings arranged around an oval-shaped sidewalk.

Historic Condition (to 1910):
The landforms and topography of the Saratoga Surrender Area influenced its roles in the military events of 1777, serving as avenues of approach and retreat. After the war, agricultural and residential uses partitioned the landscape into field, forests, and domestic building clusters delineated by fences, hedgerows, and treelines. Construction of roads and farm lanes, the canal, and a railroad added another layer of organization in the landscape.

At the Saratoga Surrender Site, the tent depicted in the John Trumball's painting of the surrender was located on the site's high, level ground, which offered expansive views of the surrounding countryside. In the 1860s, a farmhouse was built in this same general location as the tent, around which circulation and vegetation features were added over subsequent years.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The Saratoga Surrender Area still maintains spatial relationships defined by land uses, vegetation features, and circulation systems. At the Saratoga Surrender Site, the spatial relationships established by the farmhouse in the 1860s have been replaced by a memorial overlook organized along an oval-shaped sidewalk, its long axis oriented north-south (Figure 25). On the east side of the sidewalk is the memorial's focal point, the Saratoga Surrender Site Monument, which overlooks the floodplain and Hudson River to the east. On the west side of the sidewalk, and directly opposite the monument along the oval's short axis, is a smaller dedication monument. The center space of the oval features two arced-shaped seating walls, two replica canon, and two planting beds arranged symmetrically along the short axis between the two monuments. Equal numbers of trees and tall shrubs in the planting beds reinforce the symmetry. On the southwest side of the oval, the sidewalk broadens to abut a parking lot, which itself connects to an entrance road west of the oval. The original entrance to the site from Schuyler Street, the driveway/Road to Albany trace, tracks east and south of the oval.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 25. View looking east at the spatial relationships of the memorial overlook, with the Saratoga Surrender Dedication Monument in the foreground and the Saratoga Surrender Site Monument in the background. Corners of the two seat walls are visible at image right and left. (OCLP 2022, DSC-7149)

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction. Military land uses associated with the Saratoga Surrender Site have been replaced with a commemorative landscape of monuments, markers, and visitor amenities. Residential uses of the site introduced in the 1860s are no longer present.

Historic Condition (to 1910):
Prior to European settlement, the lands in the Saratoga Surrender Area were occupied by the Mohawk and Mahican tribes who used them as a corridor for travel, migration, hunting, and planting. In 1683, these lands were part of the Saratoga Patent purchased and divided into lots by seven Dutch families. Shortly thereafter, Johannes Wendel became the first settler to improve the land. Following his death in 1691, Lot No. 4, which encompassed much of the Saratoga Surrender Area, was acquired by his son Abraham. In 1702 it was sold to the Schuyler family and by 1777 was predominately used for agriculture. During the battles, siege, and surrender of Saratoga, the lands were used as an avenue of approach and retreat and later served as the ceremonial location of General Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates. After the war, the open character of the floodplain provided fertile growing conditions. The mosaic of fields and forests in the uplands was also suitable for agriculture, as well as for residential development.

In 1837, Jacob T.B. Van Vechten purchased the majority of the Schuyler family land, including Lot No. 4. He later sold the land to Thomas Smith, after which the property underwent multiple ownerships; Smith to Archibald Wing in 1854; Wing to John Mairs in 1856; Mairs to G.W. Green in 1858; and Green back to Thomas Smith in 1863. By 1865, Lot No. 4 was subdivided. The Saratoga Surrender Site as well as adjoining land just to the south, around 6 acres in total, was acquired by John Conners by 1866. In the 1860s, a house was built on the Saratoga Surrender Site, either by Thomas Smith or John Conners. In 1877 John H. Chubb acquired the house and 6-acre parcel, and over the next twenty years constructed several large agricultural outbuildings on the southern part of the parcel. During that period Chubb sold a 0.25-acre portion of the parcel, just northeast of the agriculture buildings, to Emma Woodcock in 1883. Around this time Woodcock built a house (Allen/Hartloff house) on her property. Following the death of Chubb in 1896, his wife sold their 5.75 acres to George Hathaway.

Concurrent with these developments, new land uses were introduced just east of the Saratoga Surrender Site in with construction of the Whitehall Turnpike (US Route 4), the Champlain Canal, and the Greenwich & Schuylerville Electric Railroad/Hudson Valley Electric Railroad.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Since the end of the historic period, lands in the northern and western portions of the Saratoga Surrender Area have continued to evolve into residential landscapes. The floodplain areas to the east continue to be used for agricultural production. The Woodcock property to the south was sold to Cora Allen by the 1920s, and to William Hartloff in 2005.

In 1921 George Hathaway sold the 5.75-acre parcel that included the Saratoga Surrender Site and its farmhouse to Polie E. Germain. The Germain family purchased additional lands to the south in the 1920s, increasing their acreage to approximately 19 acres (now known as the Open Space Institute parcel). The family retained the property until a fire severely damaged the house in 2005, after which the family sold what by then was a 19-acre property to the Open Space Institute (OSI) in 2006 (along with developmental right to their lands in the floodplain). The OSI managed the property as public open space, allowing the southern half of the property to revert to forest but maintaining open conditions in the northern half. In the early 2010s the Friends of Saratoga Battlefield led an effort to develop a memorial park on the property in collaboration with the Historic Hudson-Hoosic Rivers Partnership, American Battlefield Protection Program, New York State Natural Heritage Trust, and the Town of Saratoga. In 2019 a memorial overlook was built and dedicated in the northeastern part of the OSI Parcel. In 2021 Saratoga NHP accepted donation of the new site amenities from the Friends of Saratoga Battlefield and acquired an easement over the 19-acre property from the OSI.

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. At the Saratoga Surrender Site, three mature sugar maples stand alongside Schuyler Street, but do not contribute to the site's military or commemorative significance. Trees, shrubs, and lawns at the site date to the 2019 memorial overlook project.

Historic Condition (to 1910):
Lands within the Saratoga Surrender Area were heavily forested until the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries when most were cleared for agricultural and residential uses, as well as for the canal, railroad, and various roads. Early 1900s historic photographs show some trees were retained on lands north of the Saratoga Surrender Site, and apple trees had been planted. At the Saratoga Surrender Site itself, mature shade trees grew alongside Chubbs Hill Road (Schuyler Street) and Whitehall Turnpike (US Route 4). The remainder of the site appears to have been maintained as a groundcover of meadow grass.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Since the historic period, vegetation conditions in the Saratoga Surrender Area have reflected a mix of agricultural and residential land uses. The area's northern and western portions have evolved into a residential landscape interspersed with old growth successional forests, transitional shrubland, and domestic ornamental plantings and lawns. To the east, the floodplain continues to be used for agricultural production, but now includes around twenty-five acres of successional forested wetland, which includes portions of the Champlain Canal bed. To the south, much of the OSI Parcel that was historically agricultural pasture is now successional forest, a process that began in the 1980s, while the Allen/Hartloff house is surrounded by lawns and scattered mature shade trees.

At the Saratoga Surrender Site, an aerial photograph from 1960 shows there were a few ornamental plantings south of the Germain house and that the trees along US Route 4 were gone. A 2000 aerial photograph shows the ornamental plantings had matured. The 2008 draft CLI identified the site's plant species as spruce, sugar maple, lilac, and forsythia. Vegetation also became reestablished between the lower part of the driveway/Road to Albany trace and US Route 4. This new vegetation was in place until around 2012. By 2019 the ornamental plantings were removed to install trees, shrubs, and lawns in the new memorial overlook (Figures 26 and 27). Plant species include red oak, red maple, silver maple, river birch, serviceberry, Judd viburnum, and sweet pepperbush. To maintain a screen between the site and the Allen/Hartloff house to the south, additional trees were planted in front of the existing treeline running along the north property line. Another screen of oaks was planted along the western boundary of the site to screen the homes on the hillside above. Three mature sugar maples still grow along Schuyler Street (see Figure 24).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Memorial Overlook Trees, Shrubs, and Lawns	196075	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Trees along Schuyler Road	196076	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 26. View looking southwest at planting beds and turf at the memorial overlook. (OCLP 2022, DSC-7156)



Figure 27. View looking northeast at plantings on the south side of the memorial overlook. Conifers at image right have been planted to screen the adjacent Allen/Hartloff house. The upper portion of the Driveway/Road to Albany Trace is also visible. (OCLP 2022, DSC-7140)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. The entrance road, parking lot, and sidewalks at the Saratoga Surrender Site are associated with the recently constructed memorial overlook. A driveway that dates to at least the 1860s does not contribute to the site's military or commemorative significance, but future research may identify it as a remnant of the Road to Albany.

Historic Condition (to 1910):
Previously used by Mohawk and Mahican tribes as a migratory route and hunting grounds, the major northeast-southwest route through the Saratoga Surrender Area, historically known as the Saratoga Trail, became a major corridor for European settlers in the early to mid-1600s and later for British and American soldiers during the Revolutionary War. The Road to Albany, as it was later called, served as the spine from which new roads branched out, connecting settlements with individual farms and industries. By 1813, the Road to Albany was replaced by the Whitehall Turnpike (US Route 4). By 1877, but likely earlier, Chubbs Hill Road (Schuyler Street) was built, meeting the turnpike at an intersection marked with a triangular-shaped traffic island.

Just east of and parallel to the Whitehall Turnpike were two distinct transportations corridors. The Champlain Canal was completed in 1823 and included a towpaths and bridge crossings that connected to local roads, including one just east of the Saratoga Surrender Site. The Greenwich & Schuylerville Electric Railroad was established by 1895 and absorbed by the Hudson Valley Electric Railroad around 1901.

At the Saratoga Surrender Site, a driveway tracked diagonally through the eastern portion of the site. It may have been built when Thomas Smith or John Conners constructed a house (Germain house) in ca.1860, but may be older, possibly the historic route of the Road to Albany. The driveway began adjacent to the intersection of Chubbs Hill Road (Schuyler Street) and Whitehall Turnpike (US Route 4) and ran south-southwest. A path lead from Chubbs Hill Road to the house.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
After the historic period, circulation changes occurred in the Saratoga Surrender Area, including abandonment of the canal in 1917, closure of the electric railroad and improvements to Whitehall Turnpike in the 1920s, redesignation of the turnpike to US Route 4 in 1934, and widening of the highway in the 1950s. The traffic island at the intersection of US Route 4 and Schuyler Street was also removed.

At the Saratoga Surrender Site, a second driveway was built just west of the Germain house by 1938. This driveway began at Schuyler Street and tracked south, joined the earlier driveway/Road to Albany trace, then continued south to the agricultural buildings southwest of the Allen/Hartloff House, where it met another driveway that connected to US Route 4. The second driveway and path reverted to traces after the Germain house burned in 2005 and the property was essentially abandoned; neither of these two features are visible today.

Driveway / Road to Albany Trace.
Although uncertain, the driveway may be a trace of the historic route of the Road to Albany, prior to construction of the Whitehall turnpike in early 1800s (Figure 28). The driveway features an earthen and gravel surface and is approximately 300 feet long. A chain gate at the north end and bollards at the south end prevent public vehicular access. Plans for the memorial plaza included extending this route southwesterly into a meadow, but the trail has not yet been built.

Entrance Road and Parking Lot.
A two-lane, bituminous-paved entrance road provides access into the site and ends as a paved parking lot that can accommodate eight vehicles. Built in 2019, both features likely follow the alignment of second driveway (Figure 29). Note the Dedication Monument along the circular sidewalk pathway, the far edge of the circular form sidewalk is barely visible here.

Sidewalks.
The oval-shaped, 6-foot wide concrete sidewalk serves as the main pedestrian circulation element at the memorial overlook (Cover and Figure 30). The sidewalk broadens at the south end of the overlook and abuts the parking lot.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Driveway/Road to Albany Trace	196077	Undetermined					No
Saratoga Surrender Entrance Road and Parking Lot	196078	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Saratoga Surrender Walkway	196079	Noncontributing - Managed as a Cultural Resource					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 28. View looking northeast at the lower portion of the Driveway/Road to Albany Trace. Two single course stone walls help support the steep slope. (OCLP 2022, DSC-7141)



Figure 29. View looking south at the entrance road and parking lot. A chain can be installed between the two wooden posts when the site is closed to the public. (OCLP 2022, DSC-7141)



Figure 30. View looking north at the south extension of the oval-shaped sidewalk at the memorial overlook, which accommodates a three-sided information kiosk. (OCLP 2022, DSC-7162)

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity. There were no buildings or structures at the Saratoga Surrender Site in 1777, but after the war a farmhouse and two outbuildings were erected at the site. Currently no buildings or structures are present.

Historic Condition (to 1910):
Prior to colonial settlement, Mohawk and Mahican tribes occupied the lands encompassing the Saratoga Surrender Area and beyond. 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 in the floodplain in the eastern portion of the area: Fort Vroman (Vrooman) (1689), Fort Saratoga (1702), and Fort Clinton (1746). In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, numerous flax and lumber mills were built, as well as a Dutch Reformed Church. By the 1777 battles of Saratoga, the only building found within the Saratoga Surrender Area was the church, which was removed in 1822.

At the Saratoga Surrender Site, either Thomas Smith or John Connors built a two-story, wood frame house in the 1860s. The residence was located on the relatively flat ground in the western portion of the site and faced Chubbs Hill Road (Schuyler Street). Chubb also constructed several substantial agricultural outbuildings south of the site and possibly two smaller outbuildings closer to the house. Just to the northeast of these large outbuildings, Emma Woodcock built a two-story, wood frame house in the 1880s on a small parcel she owned.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
With the closing of Victory Mills (1918), Champlain Canal (1917) and the Hudson Valley Electric Railroad (1920s), development in the Saratoga Surrender Area in the years following the historic period was limited. However, the construction of Interstate 87 (the Northway) beginning in the late 1950s, around eight miles to the west, has since facilitated a growth in population in Saratoga County.

At the Saratoga Surrender Site, the Germain family built an addition on the south elevation of their house between the 1930s and 1950s. A garage was later built along the home's west elevation. Between 1968 and 1980, the agricultural buildings built by Chubb south of the site were removed. Following a fire that severely damaged the house, the Germain family sold their property, consisting of 19 acres, to the Open Space Institute in 2006. The burned out house and additions were removed in 2009.

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived. The historic view from the Saratoga Surrender Site eastward to the Hudson River is extant, but partially blocked by vegetation beyond the site.

Historic Condition (to 1910):
During the battles, siege, and surrender of Saratoga in 1777, the elevated location of the uplands of the Saratoga Surrender 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 placed at the Saratoga Surrender Site, making it possible for troops in all directions to observe the ceremonial surrender.

After the war, residential land uses increasingly intertwined with agricultural land uses. Many of the residences built during this time were located in the uplands, where views remained mostly open but became increasing framed by the surrounding patterns of fields and woodlands.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The overall views in the Saratoga Surrender Area from the uplands to the floodplain are still intact since the historic period, but they have become more obstructed by successional woodlands and various tree lines. From the Saratoga Surrender Site itself, the memorial overlook provides a view looking east across the floodplain, a section of the old Champlain Canal, the Hudson River, and the Green Mountains (Figure 31). This view is framed within the site by the tree line to the south and three maple trees on the north. The view north, which once held the site of the Old Dutch Reformed Church near the intersection of Evans Street and US Route 4, is now obstructed by vegetation. The view south to what was formerly pastureland has been blocked by successional woodlands. The view west is dominated by a large building atop a steep change in elevation.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
View East to Hudson River	196080	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 31. View looking northeast at the view from the Saratoga Surrender Site Monument. (OCLP 2022, #2022-06-08 10.44)

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. Small-scale features at the Saratoga Surrender Site include a historic marker and non-historic monuments, military equipment, seat walls, bollards, gates, and a kiosk.

Historic Condition (to 1910):
Small-scale features associated with the battles, siege, and surrender of 1777 at the Saratoga Surrender Area were ephemeral, including the tent that was erected for the ceremony, as depicted in the Turnbull painting. No documentation has been found supporting small-scale features within the area until around 1877 when fencing was used to delineate property lines and field edges. At the Saratoga Surrender Site, fences defined the north, east, and south sides of the site, and sometime after the 1860s stone steps were built along the path connecting Chubbs Hill Road to the farmhouse.

As part of commemoration efforts that began in the late nineteenth century, a cast iron marker was erected within the current Saratoga Surrender Site. The marker was erected between 1877 and 1910 to identify the ceremonial location of General Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates. It was placed at the northeast corner of the site, at the intersection of Chubbs Hill Road (Schuyler Street) and Whitehall Turnpike (US Route 4). The sign was painted blue with yellow lettering and faced the turnpike.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Fences and other small-scale features typical of residential developments can be found in the

Saratoga Surrender Area today. Constructed during the twentieth century, portions of barbed wire fencing still line old property lines in the area, many obscured by vegetation. In 1927, New York State installed a cast iron marker that identified the location of the French and Indian War fortifications. This marker was located southeast of the Saratoga Surrender Site, on the east side of the turnpike. Like the surrender marker, it was painted blue with yellow lettering, and is extant today. At the Saratoga Surrender Site, the stone steps on the path from the street to the house are no longer extant.

Saratoga Surrender Historic Marker.
Erected between 1877-1910, the cast iron sign reads, “Here Gen. Burgoyne Surrendered His Sword To Gen. Gates, Oct, 17, 1777.” The marker’s original location at the northeast corner of the site was first indicated on a map from 1880. The first photographic evidence of the marker dates to two photographs from 1910, one of which shows it attached to a tall, tapered-square post topped with a finial. In 2019 the marker was relocated approximately 60 yards to the west as part of development of the memorial overlook. Mounted on a square post painted brown, it stands on the east side of the entrance road and faces north, toward Schuyler Street (Figure 32). The finial feature is missing.

Saratoga Surrender Site Monument.
Dedicated in 2019, the Saratoga Surrender Site Monument is a central granite block flanked by two granite wings (Figure 33). The central block features a bronze bas-relief of John Trumbull’s painting “Surrender of General Burgoyne” c. 1921. The north and south granite wings have bronze tablets with inscribed quotes describing the surrender ceremony that took place at this site. It is accessed by an oval-shaped walkway from the parking lot.

Saratoga Surrender Dedication Monument.
This granite obelisk, installed in 2019, is dedicated to the soldiers who accepted the British surrender at this site (see Figure 25). It also thanks individuals who donated or contributed to the installation of the new visitor amenities. It is flanked on the north and the south by replica cannons such as those the British might have surrendered.

Saratoga Surrender Replica Cannons.
Two replica cannons such as those the British might have surrendered are located within the oval lawn space at the memorial overlook (see Figures 25 and 26).

Saratoga Surrender Seat Walls.
Two curved seating walls are located in the oval lawn space at the memorial overlook (see Figure 26). Each granite wall is approximately 18 inches tall and 25 feet long.

Bollards.
Bollards at the south end of the parking lot restrict public access to the Driveway/Road to Albany Trace. They are painted black and stand around 3.5 feet high.

Kiosk.
An informational kiosk with three sides describes the surrender, history of the site, and development of the memorial overlook (see Figure 30). Steel frames support the three panels.

NPS “Saratoga Surrender Site” Sign.
The entrance sign is located at the eastern edge of the site, between US Route 4 and the Driveway/Road to Albany Trace (Figure 34). The two-sided wood sign is mounted on L-shaped granite structure that is similar in design to other major signs at Saratoga NHP.

Stone Retaining Walls.
Two single-course stone walls support the steep slope between Driveway/Road to Albany Trace and the back side of the Saratoga Surrender Site Monument (see Figure 28). They were erected in 2019.

Wood Posts and Chain at Driveway.

Two wooden posts with tapered caps support a chain that restricts public access to the Driveway/Road to Albany Trace.

Wood Posts at Entrance Road.
Two wood posts with tapered caps are located at the head of the entrance road. The posts support a chain that is used to restrict public access into the Saratoga Surrender Site (see Figure 29).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Saratoga Surrender Historic Marker	196081	Contributing					No
Saratoga Surrender Monument	196082	Noncontributing - Managed as a Cultural Resource					No
Saratoga Surrender Dedication Monument	196083	Noncontributing - Managed as a Cultural Resource					No
Saratoga Surrender Replica Cannons	196084	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Saratoga Surrender Seat Walls	196085	Noncontributing - Managed as a Cultural Resource					No
Bollards	196086	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Kiosk	196087	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
NPS “Saratoga Surrender Site” Sign	196088	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Stone Retaining Walls	196089	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Wood Posts and Chain at Driveway	196090	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Wood Posts at Entrance Road	196091	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 32. View looking south at the Saratoga Historic Surrender Marker. (OCLP 2022, DSC-7150)



Figure 33. View looking southeast at the Saratoga Surrender Site Monument. (OCLP 2022)



Figure 34. View looking southwest at the park sign along US Route 4 identifying the Saratoga Surrender Site. (OCLP 2022, DSC-7143)

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Only sites identified in approved National Register documentation are identified in this report, and to date no such documentation has been completed.

As reported in the draft 2008 CLI, projectile points, clay pipes, a musketball, and outbuilding structures have been found in this area. As a result of these findings and their potential to reveal significant information regarding Native American occupation, the French and Indian Wars, and American Revolution, it is highly recommended that the study area be further investigated by professional archeologists.

In 2016 a Phase I archeological investigation was completed for the proposed Saratoga Surrender Site. The field investigation included shovel testing at 7.5-meter (25-ft) and 15-meter (50-ft) intervals and a metal detector survey. The excavations yielded significant quantities of precontact and historic artifacts. The precontact artifact assemblage included Late Archaic projectile points, bifaces, a scraper, and a large debitage assemblage. The historic period deposits included domestic, architectural, and energy related artifacts. The domestic assemblage included a variety of ceramic sherds and vessel and bottle glass fragments dating from the 19th and 20th centuries. Architectural related artifacts included several window glass fragments, nails, and roofing fragments. Related items noted, but not collected, include coal ash and slag. (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2015: ii)

The artifacts were concentrated in two areas, with the largest cluster (Locus 1) just south and west of the former Germain house site and a smaller cluster (Locus 2) occurring within the northeastern corner of the site. The report recommended avoidance, or further archeological investigation, for Locus 1 of the archeological deposits. Additionally, the report recommended that ground disturbing activities be limited in Locus 1.
“The current ground surface should be maintained even if this area is to be raised with fill. Filling should occur over landscaping fabric and clean soils be utilized, if possible. Should avoidance or filling not be feasible, then a Phase II/III archeological study is recommended to mitigate the impacts to the precontact archeological deposits. Any further archeology should be focused and limited to the areas within Locus 1 where ground disturbance is anticipated by the proposed Project. The overall mitigation efforts should be scaled, as appropriate, to the impacts. (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2015: ii,10)

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 8

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/01/2030

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/01/2022

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Saratoga Surrender Site is in “fair” condition because of the poor condition of the plantings installed as part of the memorial overlook in 2019, prior to NPS management. Improper planting techniques, numerous dead or dying branches, and proliferation of weeds are distressing the plants and causing them to fail. The lack of running water at the site has severely compromised the health of the plants. Hardscape elements in the commemorative landscape are in good condition, except for poor drainage on the sidewalk that abuts the Saratoga Surrender Site Monument.

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

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Tree and shrub beds in the commemorative landscape are plagued by weeds and suckers.

Date Identified: 09/01/2022

Type of Impact: Disruption/Loss of Plant Species

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The commemorative plantings are in generally poor health, with many dead branches.

Date Identified: 09/01/2022

Type of Impact: Improper Drainage

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Negative drainage was observed along the sidewalk abutting the base of the Saratoga Surrender Site Monument.

Date Identified: 09/01/2022

Type of Impact: Planting Practices

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Several plants appear to have been improperly planted, which is contributing to their poor health.

Date Identified: 09/01/2022

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: General Management Plan

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

The park completed a General Management Plan in 2004, prior to the current development of the Saratoga Surrender Site. A rehabilitation treatment for the landscape was inferred in the following statement regarding the proposed plan:
"Park managers will interpret the logistics and tactics of the battles, siege, and surrender within the broader context of the Burgoyne Campaign. Interpretation of the military events will rely heavily on visitor contact with rehabilitated landscape features and landscape exhibits." (GMP 2004, Part 4, The Plan: 49)

The proposed plan selected by the NPS to help guide management of Saratoga NHP was "Alternative D: Focus on the Burgoyne Campaign" (the Preferred Alternative identified in the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements). Alternative D was selected because it supported the purpose and significance of the park and minimized impacts on the park's resources while providing for public use and enjoyment of those resources. (GMP 2004, Part 5: 65)
"Alternative D seeks to improve visitor understanding of the events that led to the 1777 British surrender by providing a more complete and logical depiction of these events. This approach also includes — secondary to the strategic factors — interpretation of the efforts to commemorate the military events and opportunities to reflect on their meaning. Additionally, Alternative D enables the park to expand its partnerships with other Burgoyne Campaign–related sites and regional entities in the Champlain-Hudson and Mohawk valleys. (GMP 2004, Part 5, Appendix A: 65)

Key objectives of Alternative D include:
--Interpreting the logistics and military tactics of the battles, siege, and surrender within the broader context of the Burgoyne Campaign.
--Providing a tour sequence that unfolds in a logical fashion and that follows the progression of the battles, siege, and surrender, and enhancing public access to key historic sites, such as Bemis Heights. (GMP 2004, Part 5, Appendix A: 65)

The GMP did not recommend expanding park boundaries to include, among other properties, the Saratoga Surrender Site.
"The boundary expansion would have allowed the National Park Service to spend federal funds on physical improvements to these properties and would have afforded these properties an increased level of protection and interpretation. The planning team eliminated this proposal from further consideration because an evaluation indicated that none of the properties possess the level of integrity the National Park Service requires for inclusion within the park system." (GMP 2004, Part 5, Appendix C: 81)

Based on primary and secondary accounts and research, a 2008 report, "Cultural Landscape Inventory for Sword Surrender Site and Setting" presumed that the Saratoga 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. The report concluded that the larger Sword Surrender Site and Setting landscape was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Other (Commemoration) for the periods 1777, and 1877 to 1938, respectively. (CLI draft 2008: 12-13)

The 2008 report included preliminary treatment recommendations to assist Saratoga NHP and its many partners in the long-term management of the cultural landscape. The report recommended evoking the character of 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. 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." (CLI draft 2008: 13)

In 2011 a draft "Site Development and Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan" was completed to assist the Historic Saratoga-Washington on the Hudson Partnership in preserving and identifying interpretation opportunities of the Saratoga Sword Surrender Site. The plan provided recommendations for key landscape rehabilitation projects for the 19-acre OSI parcel, including proposals for a memorial, structures, site furnishings, and other objects, and improvements to pedestrian and vehicular circulation and links. The plan established a framework for a site maintenance plan, and provided recommendations for the treatment of the 151-acre setting of the OSI parcel. (SD/CLTP 2011: 68, 95)

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
Auburey, Thomas	“Travels Through the Interior Parts of America, Vol. II.”	1789	London: William Lane			
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