
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

1999



Saratoga Monument
Saratoga National Historical Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Saratoga Monument is a 2.82-acre site of Saratoga National Historical Park. It is located in the Village of Victory, in the Town of Saratoga, New York. Victory is located along Fish Creek, less than a mile west of the Hudson River. The village covers about one-half square mile and has an approximate population of 600 residents. Victory is adjacent to the Village of Schuylerville, a community of about 1400 residents. The Saratoga Monument is approximately forty miles north of Albany, New York, and eight miles north of the Saratoga Battlefield Unit. The main landscape feature is the 154-foot tall obelisk monument. The interior of the monument has been closed since 1987 for safety reasons. The monument is currently undergoing rehabilitation and will likely reopen by the spring of 2002.

The monument is situated on a high bluff, 250 feet above the Hudson River overlooking the surrounding villages, farms, and countryside. From its top may be seen Lake George to the north, the Green Mountains to the east, and the Catskills to the south. The monument is situated in a suburban landscape, but the small villages of Schuylerville and Victory are immediately south and east. The neighboring buildings are mainly late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century wooden vernacular houses and outbuildings. The 1865 Prospect Hill Cemetery, with its complementary tree-lined carriage roads, borders the west of the monument. Agricultural fields and meadows are north and west of the monument. The topography is gently rolling.

The area was formerly known as the Heights of Saratoga (Mahlstedt, 1980). This lofty plot encompassed a portion of the area of Lt. General Burgoyne's fortified camp in the final, beleaguered days of his campaign that ended with his surrender on October 17, 1777. Burgoyne tried to retreat northward, but this position was so advantageous and well constructed with earthworks that he was reluctant to leave it. The land was cleared of trees and sloped toward Fish Creek giving the British a clear shot to the land along the Hudson. The land may have been agricultural before the campaign. Nearly 17,000 American troops surrounded the fortified camp of the exhausted British Army. By the terms of the Convention of Saratoga, Burgoyne's depleted army, some 6,000 men, marched out of its camp "with the Honors of War" and laid down its weapons along the west bank of the Hudson River across Fish Creek from the Schuyler House.

The Saratoga Monument Association (SMA) was incorporated in 1859 to plan the monument's construction. The SMA chose the site, because the bluff provided views of the villages of Schuylerville and Victory and the surrounding countryside. The SMA also recognized that the land was part of General Burgoyne's final encampment and defenses prior to his surrender. The site was adjacent to a newly designed memorial landscape, Prospect Hill Cemetery. The monument's cornerstone was laid in 1877 during centennial celebrations of the Saratoga battles, and Burgoyne Street was improved as an avenue to better connect the villages with the monument site and the cemetery. The capstone was set in place in 1882, and the formal landscape design was installed in 1897 including a system of gravel footpaths and a carriage road. The ground was seeded with timothy, clover and rye seeds, and an alley of elm trees enclosed the carriage path. Cannons were placed on the grounds beginning in the 1880s. The site's formal landscape and that of the neighboring cemetery enhanced the monument's impact and meaning. The landscape provided carriage and strolling paths, open lawn, and large trees that provided visitors with many different views and experiences of the monument. All of the footpaths, except for

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Saratoga National Historical Park

the south path, were paved with concrete after the 1920s. A public restroom facility was built south of the monument in 1931.

Period of Significance:

As a historic area of the National Park System, Saratoga NHP was added as a district to the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Saratoga is primarily significant for its association with the American Revolution. The park encompasses the site of the two battles of Saratoga fought during the autumn of 1777 and their associated British and American Army encampments and defenses. The Saratoga Monument property contributes to this significance.

Beyond its obvious association with the American Revolutionary War, Saratoga National Historical Park has a secondary area of significance as an early and important example of historic preservation and memorialization efforts in America. This theme is based on the efforts to commemorate and memorialize the battles culminating with establishment of the park. The park-wide period of significance for this theme is 1877-1938. The Saratoga monument property contributes to this theme for the years 1877-1927. Memorialization efforts were begun by the Saratoga Monument Association (SMA) in 1877 and continued by New York State in 1895. The period culminated in 1927 with the Saratoga sesquicentennial celebrations.

Integrity Assessment:

The Saratoga Monument unit landscape, itself, does not retain integrity for the site's 1777 Revolutionary War significance. The Saratoga Monument does, however, retain integrity for the historic preservation and memorialization period, 1877-1927.

Analysis and Evaluation Summary:

The Saratoga Monument is a contributing resource and therefore eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It should be considered as a site within the Saratoga NHP district. While the Saratoga Monument unit landscape does not retain integrity for the district's 1777 Revolutionary War significance, the landscape does retain integrity for the historic preservation and memorialization period, 1877-1927. Remaining period landscape characteristics and features should be preserved as they contribute to the property's historic character.

No visible landscape features remain from Burgoyne's 1777 fortified camp on the property. The Saratoga Monument landscape, however, still retains some features from the historic preservation and memorialization period, 1877-1927. The monument and a 1931 wood-frame restroom facility are the only structures on the site. The monument itself remains largely unaltered on the highest point of the property with much of its historic walkways intact. The open lawn and large cottonwood tree remain as the focal point. All of the cannon have been removed from the landscape. The carriage path, southern s-shaped foot path and tree allee are gone, but archeological evidence of this design remains just beneath the ground surface. The gravel driveway follows a portion of the carriage path, and the

Saratoga Monument

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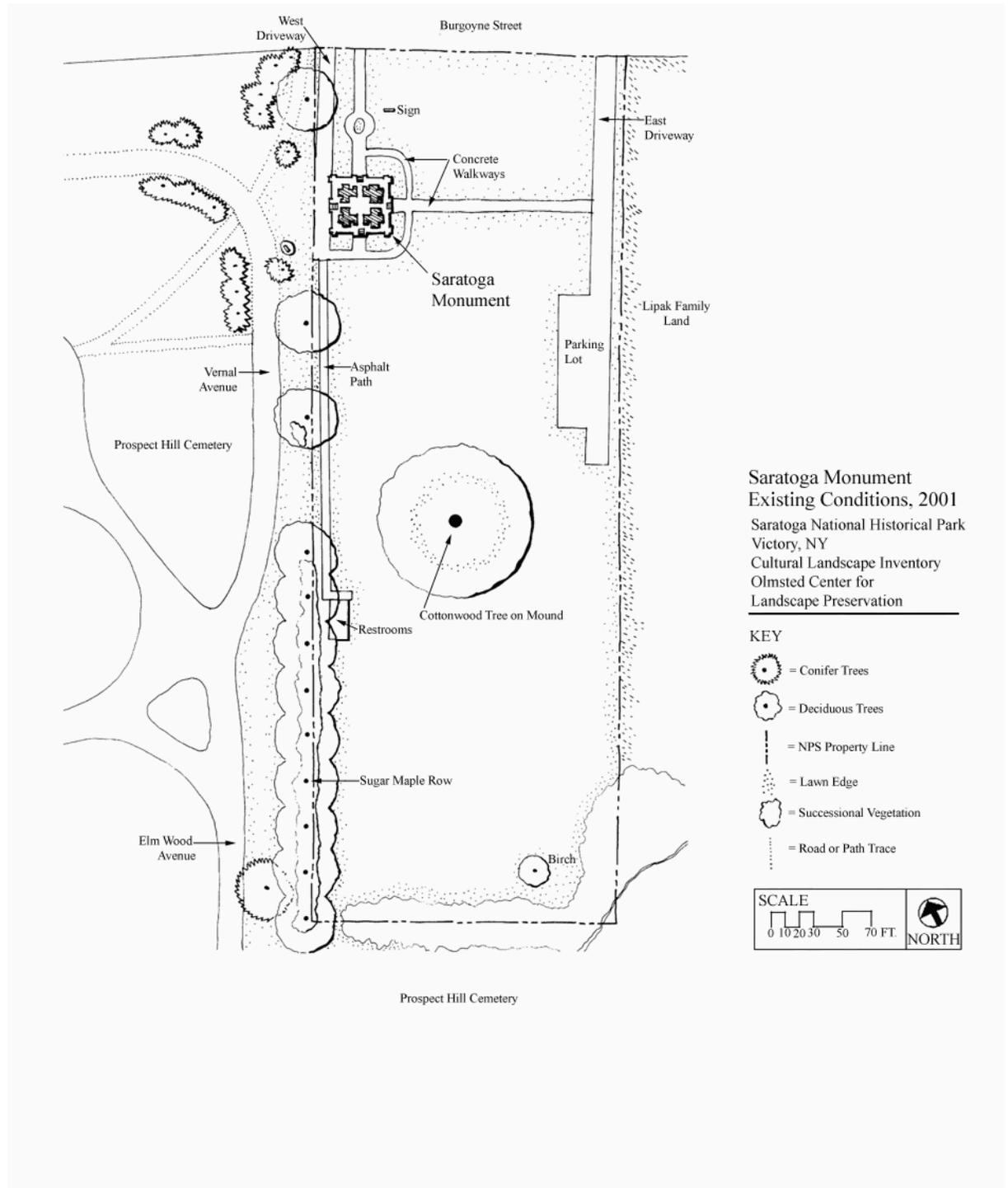
parking lot beside this drive is a modern addition. The surrounding cemetery and neighborhood have not changed significantly since the period, but the views have changed with the loss of the tree allee around the perimeter and the maturation of trees in the neighborhood and greater surrounding area.

Condition Assessment:

The monument's landscape is in "fair" condition as defined by DO-NPS 28. The operations from the ongoing rehabilitation project have severely impacted the lawn and circulation system. However, none of the site's landscape features are in immediate danger.

Site Plan

Saratoga Monument
 Saratoga National Historical Park



*Existing Conditions 2000, Saratoga Monument, Village of Victory, N.Y. (OCLP SARA CLI File).
 See Appendices for larger-scale fold-out site plan.*

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Saratoga Monument
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	650096
Parent Landscape:	650096

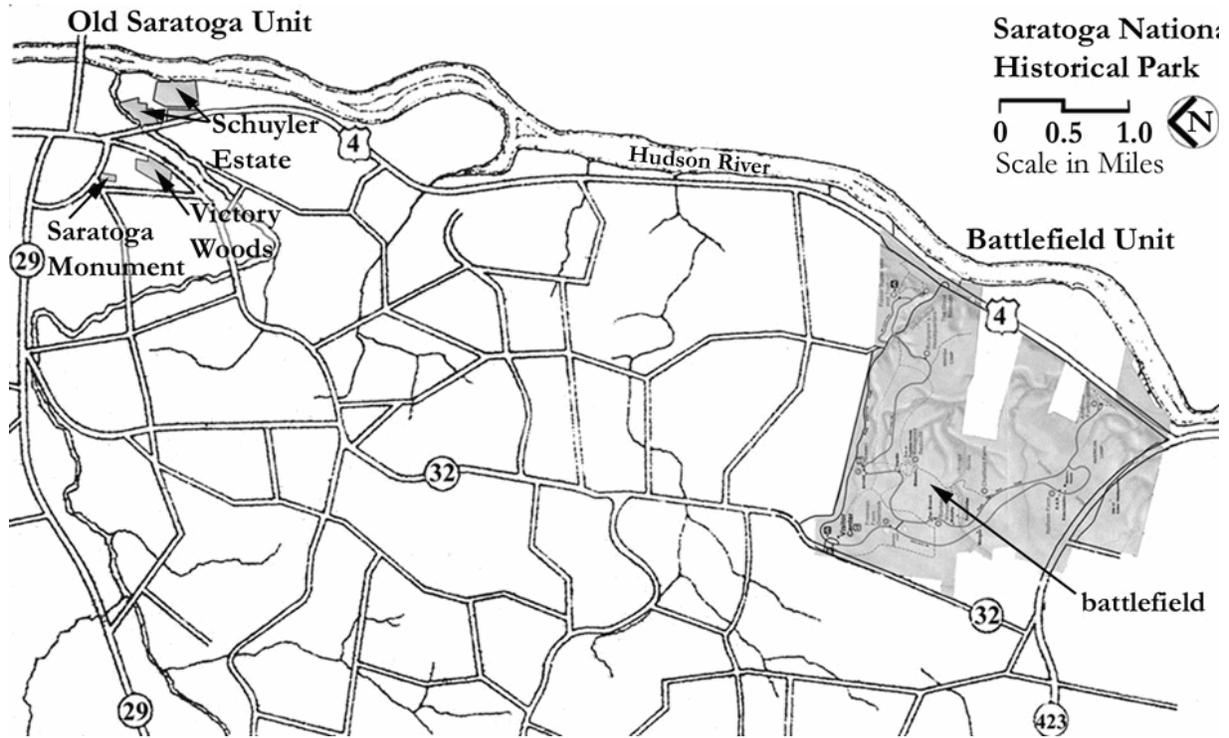
Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Saratoga National Historical Park -SARA
Park Organization Code:	1910
Park Administrative Unit:	Saratoga National Historical Park

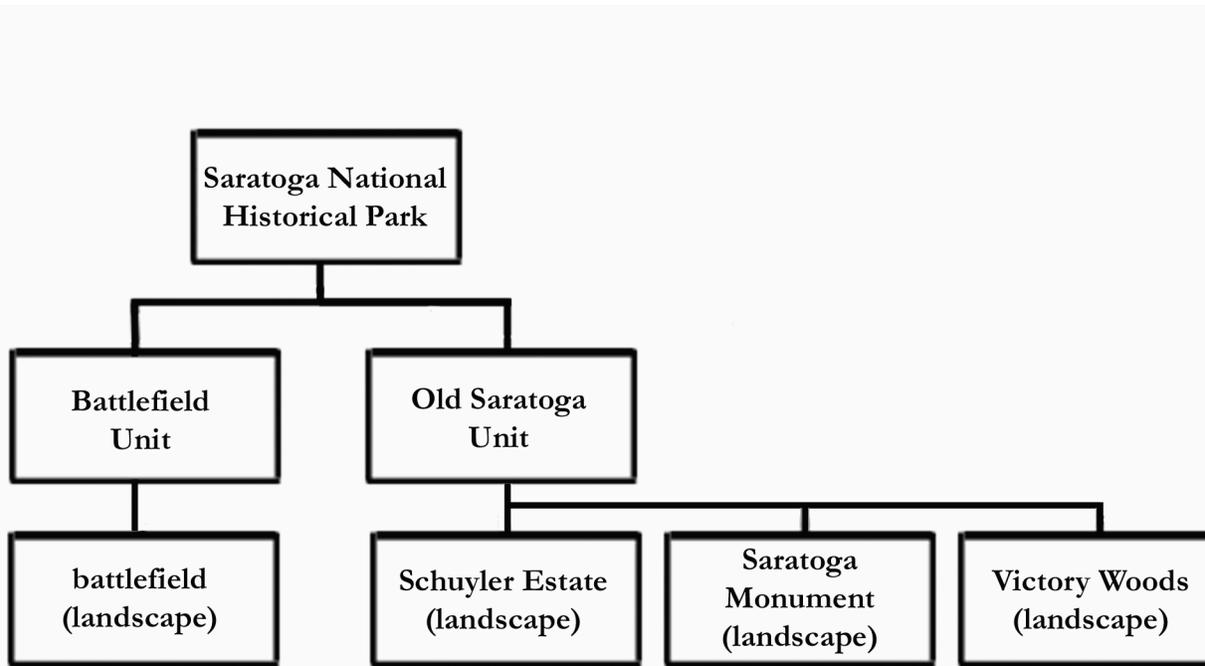
CLI Hierarchy Description

Saratoga NHP is composed of two units, the Saratoga Battlefield Unit and the Old Saratoga Unit. The two units contain four distinct sites, the battlefield within the former unit and the Saratoga Monument, the Schuyler Estate, and the Victory Woods within the latter unit. The four sites are thematically linked with the park's legislative mission of preserving and interpreting sites associated with the battles of Saratoga. While the sites are in close geographic proximity, they are discontinuous to one another. For purpose of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), the sites are inventoried as individual landscapes of Saratoga NHP.

This CLI documents and evaluates the historical development and existing conditions of the Saratoga Monument landscape. It also explores the Saratoga Monument landscape's documented historical significance and identifies landscape features that are character defining to that significance, based on Section 110(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Register of Historic Places guidelines.



Saratoga Monument within Saratoga NHP (OCLP SARA CLI File).



CLI Hierarchy of Saratoga NHP (OCLP SARA CLI File).

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	07/16/2003
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	07/07/2004

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

This CLI finds that the Saratoga Monument landscape is significant to the themes of the American Revolution and Historic Preservation and Memorialization. While the Saratoga NHP district is clearly eligible for listing in the National Register under both of these themes, the Saratoga Monument cultural landscape only retains enough above-ground resources to possess integrity and to convey significance under the Historic Preservation and Memorialization theme.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

ig 29 09 04:06p

Saratoga Ranger Station

(518)664-9142

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2009**

Saratoga National Historical Park
Saratoga Monument

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

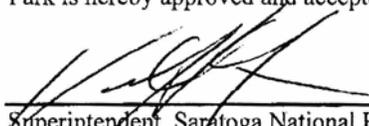
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – Saratoga Monument

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

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

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

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



Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park



Date

Condition reassessment form, September 1, 2009.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:

Change in Condition

Revision Date: 09/01/2009

Revision Narrative:

Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The site is a 2.82-acre rectangular parcel, bounded by Prospect Hill Cemetery on the west and south, Burgoyne Street on the north and a private parcel on the east. The deed boundaries are as follows: Beginning at a point marked by an iron pipe at the northeast corner of the Prospect Hill Cemetery, said point being on the south side of Burgoyne Street; running thence S 23 degrees-55'-45" W along the easterly line of said cemetery a distance of 604.18 feet to a point marked by a concrete monument; thence S 64 degrees-37'-15" E along a northerly line of said cemetery a distance of 204.06 feet to a point marked by an iron pipe; thence N 23 degrees-55'45" E along lands reputedly of Lipak, formerly of Ada S. Allen, a distance of 600.85 feet to an iron pipe on the south side of Burgoyne Street; thence N 63 degrees-41'-15" W along the south side of Burgoyne Street a distance of 204.18 feet to the point and place of beginning; containing 2.822 acres of land, more or less (Deed Book 1009:103,104. Saratoga County Clerk's Office, Ballston Spa, NY. 1980).

State and County:

State: NY

County: Saratoga County

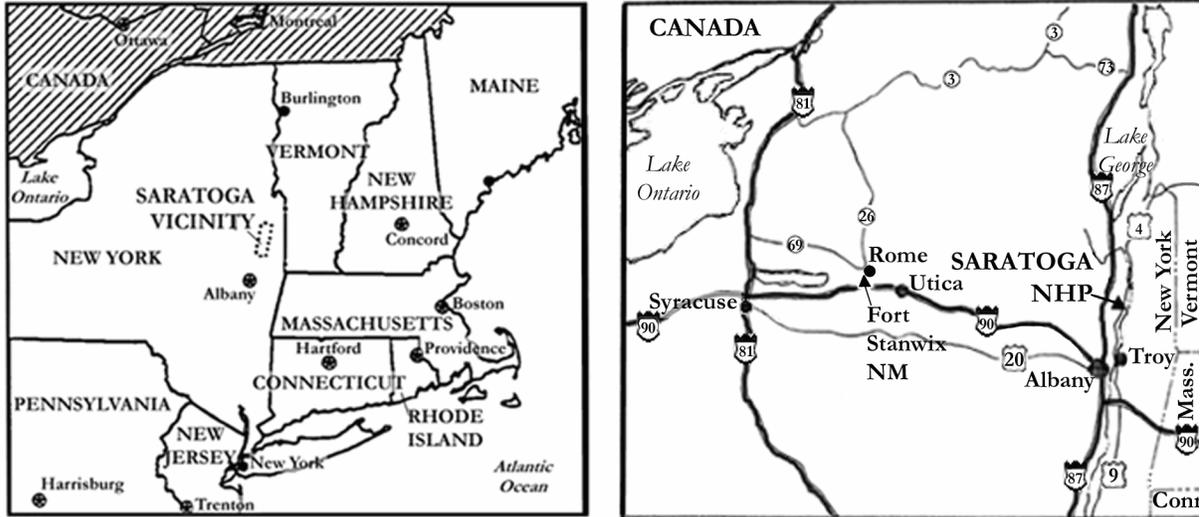
Size (Acres): 2.82

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	614,533
UTM Northing:	4,772,636

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Location Map:



Saratoga NHP within the Northeast (left) and Saratoga NHP within the surrounding eastern N.Y. region (right) (OCLP SARA CLI File).

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The Saratoga Monument was built to commemorate British General Burgoyne's surrender to American General Gates at Saratoga in 1777, and is historically significant as an early monument. The site was part of the larger final British encampment. The Saratoga Monument Association began planning the monument in 1859. The area surrounding the monument remains largely rural and agricultural in character.

The Saratoga Monument is designated and administrated as a public park that commemorates a significant American historical event, the first major American victory against the British during the Revolutionary War.

Type of Context: Physiographic

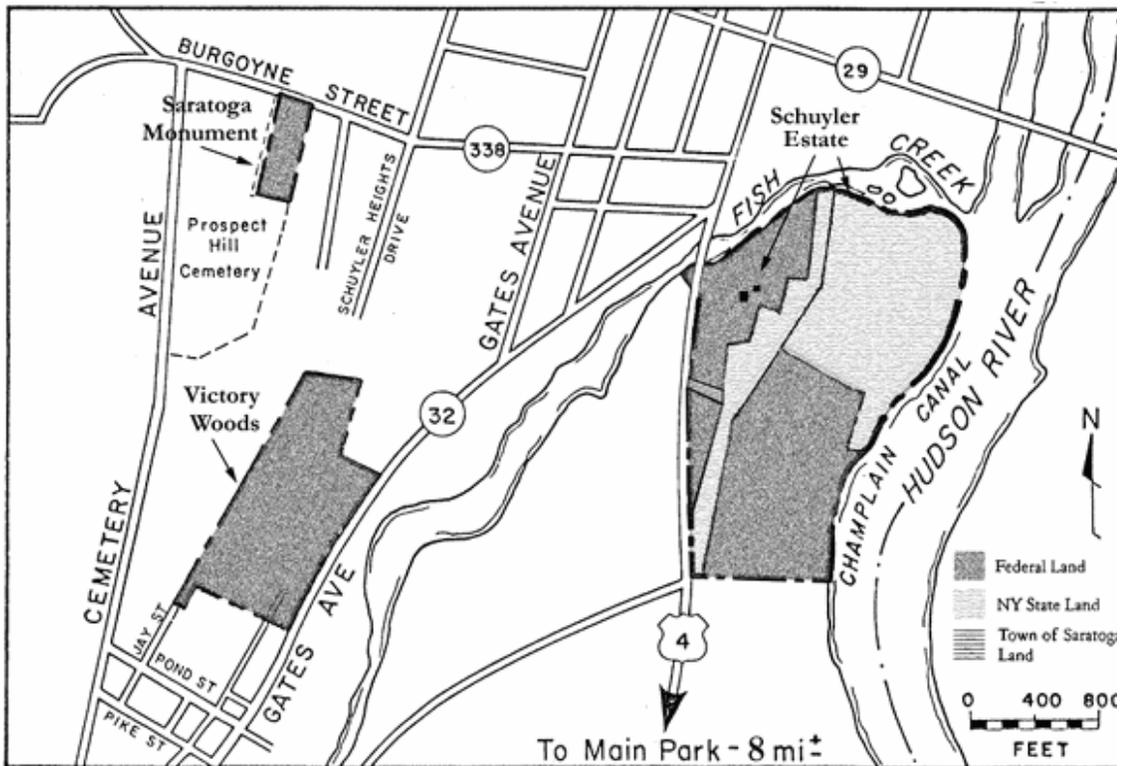
Description:

The monument is situated on a bluff 250 feet above the Hudson River in the Village of Victory southwest of the Village of Schuylerville. The monument was built upon the highest point of the property in the northwest quadrant. The difference in grade is most pronounced on the east where the land is approximately fifteen feet lower than the monument site. The slope on both the north and south sides of the monument is much less dramatic.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

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



Saratoga Monument, Schuyler Estate, and Victory Woods sites of the Old Saratoga Unit (OCLP SARA CLI File).

Management Unit: Saratoga Monument

Tract Numbers: 01-123

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/02/2001

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The above management category refers to the district's landscape resources and is based on the Saratoga Monument property being directly related to the legislative theme of the park and eligible for the National Register.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Cooperative Agreement

Expiration Date: 01/01/2001

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Saratoga NHP is negotiating with the Prospect Hill Cemetery to obtain an easement for the north section of the cemetery (the entrance), so that the park may build an access to the monument that meets ADA requirements (no formal agreement with dates yet).

Type of Agreement: Cooperative Agreement

Expiration Date: 01/02/2001

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Saratoga NHP is negotiating with the Village of Victory to obtain the right of way for a potential path to connect the Saratoga Monument with the Victory Woods (no formal agreement with dates yet).

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The lands directly adjacent to Saratoga Monument contribute to the historic setting of the landscape, because they remain largely unchanged from the time when the monument was constructed. The neighboring houses, barns, and agricultural fields and meadows look much the same. The monument is sited next to and visually linked with Prospect Hill Cemetery, an early rural landscape cemetery built around 1865.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Saratoga NHP was administratively listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a district in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. As part of the park, Saratoga Monument is listed on the National Register. A draft nomination form for the entire park was submitted and returned to the NPS for revision in 1985. The form was not resubmitted. The National Register Information System (NRIS) database notes that Saratoga NHP is significant in the areas of Military and Politics/Government for its association with the American Revolution.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Saratoga National Historical Park
NRIS Number:	66000569
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1777
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The American Revolution
Facet:	The Declaration Of Independence
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1877 - 1938
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Historic Preservation
Facet:	Regional Efforts: Mid-Atlantic States, 1860-1900: Memorials To The Revolution;
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Statement of Significance:

Current National Register Status

As a historic area within the national park system, Saratoga National Historical Park was added as a district to the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966, with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Although no National Register documentation has been prepared, the district is significant and was added to the NPS system for its association with the American Revolution. In addition, the Old Champlain Canal, a portion of which passes through the Battlefield Unit and the Schuyler Estate, was independently listed as a district on the National Register in 1976.

The following statement of significance describes and documents the aspects of Saratoga NHP's cultural landscape that contribute to the park's historical significance. This statement is intended to be a step in the process of documenting this property for the National Register. It does not encompass all of the park's resources as it only includes landscape resource information.

Park-wide Significance

Military (Autumn 1777)

Saratoga NHP is primarily significant for its association with the American Revolution. The park encompasses the site of the two battles of Saratoga that were fought during the autumn of 1777 and their associated British and American Army encampments and defenses. Saratoga NHP commemorates a vital phase of the Revolutionary War, as the American victory at Saratoga is generally considered a turning point in the War for Independence. All four of the park's landscapes including the battlefield, Victory Woods, the Schuyler Estate and the Saratoga Monument are thematically connected and are nationally significant under National Register Criterion A for their extant resources related to the American Revolution. This relates to the National Register area of significance of "Military." In addition the park, by virtue of the archeological remains laying within its soil profile, has in the past and may in the future yield further information important to an understanding of the 1777 history. Application of National Register Criterion D will require the review and analysis by a trained archeologist familiar with the property.

Canal Transportation (1823-c.1917)

The Old Champlain Canal is currently listed on the National Register as a "district," citing areas of significance relating to "Engineering" and "Transportation" at the "state" level. These two areas of significance, most typically related to design and construction of infrastructure, fit most readily under National Register Criterion C, yet the canal's significance may also relate to Criterion A for association with broad trends in our history. The portions of the canal that pass through the Battlefield Unit and the Schuyler Estate were active from 1823 to c.1917, which is the documented period of significance. The portion within the Schuyler Estate boundaries is state owned. The development of the canal along the Hudson River is an integral part of the general trends that shaped the land use and settlement of the Saratoga area. The canal was a technological advancement of the Hudson River transportation corridor, and once built, increased the expansion and development of agriculture and other industries, such as sand mining.

Historic Preservation and Memorialization (1877-1938)

Beyond its obvious association with the American Revolutionary War, Saratoga NHP has a secondary area of significance as an early and important example of historic preservation in America. The rise of the historic preservation movement, the founding of patriotic societies such as the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), and the battlefield commemoration movement were borne out of nineteenth-century nationalism. Within memory of the American Civil War, the battlefield landscape was beginning to be revered as sacred by the time of the 1877 Saratoga centennial, when efforts to commemorate and memorialize the battles began culminating in the establishment of the park in 1938. These commemoration efforts pertain to "Conservation," an area or theme relating to the preservation, maintenance, and management of natural and cultural resources. Nationally, the new movement saw the construction of diverse memorials such as the memorial tour road at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and the Minuteman statue at Concord, Massachusetts.

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Additional Significance

Saratoga NHP also has additional significant themes that are specific to certain landscape(s) or that require further investigation by qualified professionals. These additional or potential themes are included here.

Portions of Saratoga NHP have the potential to yield prehistoric information. For example, a large Native American site has been documented a few hundred yards southeast of the Schuyler House. This area was likely the site of a Mohican village. Application and further discussion of the significance of the park unit in terms of prehistoric information will require review and analysis by a trained archeologist familiar with the property.

The Schuyler Estate has additional significance because of its association with Philip John Schuyler (1733-1804). The areas of significance that pertain to this theme are Military, Politics/Government, and Industry. Schuyler was an important national military, political and economic leader before, during and after the American Revolutionary War, and he was central to developing New York and Saratoga (present-day Schuylerville) in the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries.

Some structures within Saratoga NHP may be significant for their architecture or construction. The Schuyler House, constructed in 1777 during the aftermath of the battles, may be significant for its architectural merits. The Saratoga Monument, the first and largest monument at Saratoga NHP, is significant for its architectural qualities. Application and further discussion of the significance of the park in terms architecture will require the review and analysis of resources by an architectural historian or other qualified professional.

The Saratoga NHP Visitor Center, designed by in-house staff at the National Park Service-Eastern Office of Design and Construction, is a product of the NPS "Mission 66" program. Architectural historians have focused on this nationwide NPS program for its construction of modernist visitor centers in the parks during the post-war era. In 2000, the agency developed an historic context and criteria for evaluating and registering significant visitor centers in association with Sarah Allaback's study "Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type." The Saratoga NHP Visitor Center is currently being evaluated using these criteria.

The chart in the Supplemental Information Section (Appendix) summarizes how the park's landscapes relate to the recommended areas and periods of significance.

Saratoga Monument Significance

This section will document the contribution of the Saratoga Monument landscape to the park's themes of significance. The 2.82-acre landscape is analyzed for its role in the following themes:

American Revolution (Autumn 1777)

Historic Preservation and Memorialization (1877-1938)

Archeological Resources

Architectural Resources

Saratoga Monument

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American Revolution (Autumn 1777) Significance and Integrity

After the Saratoga battles, the British retreated north and used much of Saratoga (present day Schuylerville and Victory) including Victory Woods and the Saratoga Monument property for their final encampment and defenses. The monument land sat on a bluff 250 feet above the Hudson River and overlooked the village of Saratoga (now Schuylerville). Lt. General Burgoyne tried to retreat northward, but this position was so advantageous and well constructed with earthworks that he was reluctant to leave it. The land was cleared of trees and sloped toward Fish Creek giving the British a clear shot to the land along the Hudson. Nearly 17,000 American troops surrounded the fortified camp of the exhausted British Army. Faced with such overwhelming numbers, Burgoyne surrendered on October 17, 1777. By the terms of the Convention of Saratoga, 6,000 men of Burgoyne's depleted army marched out of their camp "with the Honors of War" and laid down their weapons along the west bank of the Hudson River across Fish Creek from the Schuyler House. The American victory restored the sagging confidence of the Americans in their own military abilities at a time that confidence was most needed. The victory also brought foreign recognition and assistance that made the final victory a reality. Without victory in this battle, this nation might never have existed. The Saratoga Monument property is significant for its association with the American Revolution.

The Saratoga Monument landscape, itself, does not retain integrity to the park's 1777 Revolutionary War significance. No visible features from 1777 remain at the monument unit. Construction of the monument, the cemetery to the west and expansion of the villages have forever altered the 1777 landscape at this site.

Historic Preservation and Memorialization (1877-1938) Significance and Integrity

Saratoga NHP is significant as an important example of historic preservation and memorialization, and the Saratoga Monument contributes to this park-wide significance for the years 1877-1927. The commemorative efforts were begun by the Saratoga Monument Association (SMA) in 1877 with the monument's groundbreaking and continued by New York State in 1895 when it acquired the property. The efforts culminated in 1927 with the Saratoga sesquicentennial celebrations, by which time all of the significant landscape features had been installed.

The Saratoga Monument is associated with the lives of regionally notable citizens of the period including philanthropists, politicians, sculptors, and the architect, Jared C. Markham. It is also closely associated, through the SMA's campaign for the erection of battlefield markers, with the earliest example of envisioning the Saratoga battlefield as a historic park for the education and enjoyment of the public.

The SMA chose the monument property, because the bluff provided views of the villages of Schuylerville and Victory and the surrounding countryside. The SMA also recognized that the land was part of General Burgoyne's final encampment and defenses prior to his surrender. The property was adjacent to a newly designed memorial landscape, Prospect Hill Cemetery. The monument's cornerstone was laid in 1877 during centennial celebrations of the Saratoga Battles. The capstone was set in place in 1882, and the formal landscape design was installed in 1897. The formal landscape and that of the neighboring cemetery enhanced the monument's impact and meaning. The landscape

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Saratoga National Historical Park

provided carriage and strolling paths, open lawn, and large trees that provided visitors with many different views and experiences of the monument. Saratoga NHP itself was established in 1938, and the Saratoga Monument property was added to the park in 1980.

The Saratoga Monument landscape retains integrity for the Historic Preservation and Memorialization period. The topography from this period remains. The monument itself remains largely unaltered on the highest point of the property, and the mound with the large cottonwood tree is still located in the south lawn. The monument landscape is still mostly lawn, and much of the geometric walkways remain intact around the monument. The surrounding cemetery and neighborhood have not changed significantly since the period.

Archeological Resources Significance and Integrity

The Saratoga Monument property also has archeological resources that may contribute to these areas of significance. These areas of significance and associated resources are not evaluated in this CLI and should be documented and analyzed by a qualified professional archeologist. Stating that, there are some resources that will likely be found to contribute to the park's significance. They include (but are not limited to) path remains located just beneath the ground surface and evidence of 1897 historic plantings.

Architectural Resources Significance and Integrity

The 1882 Saratoga Monument is significant architecturally. The obelisk form was chosen because it symbolized victory and provided a powerful memorial to mark the centennial. The NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) has stated that "the integration of Gothic and Egyptian stylistic motifs is an outstanding example of the stylistic hybridization endemic to the period. The Saratoga Monument...is a contributing resource because of its prominence among Revolutionary War monuments, its commemorative relationship to the battles of Saratoga, and its design." The significance of the Saratoga Monument may be similar to that of other Revolutionary War obelisk monuments such as the Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights Monuments.

Summary of Integrity

As stated above, the resources of Saratoga NHP are significant in a variety of areas including the following:

American Revolution

Historic Preservation and Memorialization

In summary, the Saratoga Monument is a contributing resource and therefore eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It should be considered a site within the Saratoga NHP district. While the Saratoga Monument unit landscape does not retain integrity for the district's 1777 Revolutionary War significance, the landscape does retain integrity for the historic preservation and memorialization period, 1877-1927. Remaining period landscape characteristics and features should be preserved as they contribute to the property's historic character.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type:

Designed
 Historic Site

Other Use/Function

Monument (Marker, Plaque)

Other Type of Use or Function

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Saratoga Monument

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1777	Altered	British Forces under Lt. General John Burgoyne surrender to American General Horatio Gates ten days after the Second Battle of Saratoga.
AD 1859	Established	Saratoga Monument Association (SMA) is incorporated.
AD 1866	Designed	Prospect Hill Cemetery is designed by Burton A. Thomas.
AD 1873	Designed	Architect Jared C. Markham, submits the monument design.
AD 1877 - 1882	Built	Monument is constructed.
AD 1880	Moved	Peter Bannon house moved east to the Liptak property around this time.
AD 1881	Purchased/Sold	SMA purchases 1.87 acres of the monument site after construction had started.
AD 1881 - 1895	Expanded	SMA increased acreage.
AD 1895	Land Transfer	SMA turns the monument over to the State of New York (2.865 acres).

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AD 1895 - 1900	Maintained	Monument is managed by the NY Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission.
AD 1897	Developed	Initial landscape design is installed.
AD 1900 - 1944	Maintained	Monument is managed by the NY Conservation Department, Division of Parks.
AD 1912	Memorialized	Monument is formally dedicated after its completion.
AD 1920 - 1930	Paved	Path surrounding the base of the monument is paved with concrete.
AD 1924	Paved	Burgoyne Street is paved.
AD 1927	Memorialized	Monument is a featured center of celebrations during the sesquicentennial anniversary of the battles of Saratoga.
AD 1931	Built	Rest house is completed.
AD 1937	Maintained	Lead coated copper roofing is added to the top of the obelisk.
AD 1944 - 1966	Maintained	Monument is managed by the NY State Education Department.
AD 1946	Altered	Rear (southern) portions of the east and west drives are covered with topsoil and sodded over.
AD 1950 - 1970	Removed	American elm trees in allee die of Dutch Elm disease and are removed.
AD 1967 - 1980	Maintained	Monument is managed by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.
AD 1971 - 1973	Rehabilitated	Monument closes for repairs and reopens for an event in August 1973.

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AD 1980	Land Transfer	2,822-acre monument site is transferred to Saratoga National Historical Park (parcel size decreased with quitclaimed right-of-way with cemetery).
AD 1982	Rehabilitated	Monument closed to the public for rehabilitation including repointing.
AD 1987 - 2002	Rehabilitated	Monument structure is closed to the public for safety reasons and undergoes major rehabilitation.
AD 1999	Established	General management plan (gmp) is initiated for Saratoga NHP.
AD 1866	Maintained	There is a house labeled P. Bannon on the property.
AD 1938	Planned	Enabling legislation is passed. U.S. Congress authorizes Saratoga NHP with Public Law 576 acquiring state lands and additional lands associated with battlefield.
AD 1948	Established	Saratoga NHP is established.

Physical History:

Prehistory - 1856

Archeological studies on the Saratoga Monument property have yielded little prehistoric or historic evidence. However, the surrounding lowlands close to Fish Creek and the Hudson River have an abundance of Native American artifacts. Sixteen documented prehistoric sites occur along Fish Creek that drains Saratoga Lake into the Hudson River (Mahlstedt, 1980). The nearby Schuyler House's location at the confluence of Fish Creek and the Hudson River made it ideal for Native American settlement. Archeological investigations at the Schuyler House have yielded evidence of Middle Archaic occupation. A large Native American site has been documented a few hundred yards southeast of the Schuyler House between the Hudson and the NYS Barge Canal (Luzader Part II, 1960). The Mohawks were the last Native American people to control the land. The Mohawks had taken the land from the Mahicans, and sold it to a group of Dutch colonists from Albany in 1683.

In 1685, the "Saratoga Patent" was issued to seven prosperous English and Dutch men of Albany to develop this land. The patentees were David Schuyler, Peter Philipsun Schuyler, Cornelius Van Dyck, Jan Jansen Bleeker, Dirck Wessels, Johannes Wendell, and Robert Livingston. The patent for 170,000 acres included a tract twenty two-miles long and twelve miles wide bisected by the Hudson River (Russell, 1995). It was developed for agricultural, milling, and foresting operations, and the village of Saratoga was established. The French and Indian Wars brought violence and turmoil to Saratoga. During King George's War, the village was burned by the French and Indians in what has been referred to as the Saratoga Massacre of 1745. The year 1763 brought the end of the wars, and the village prospered.

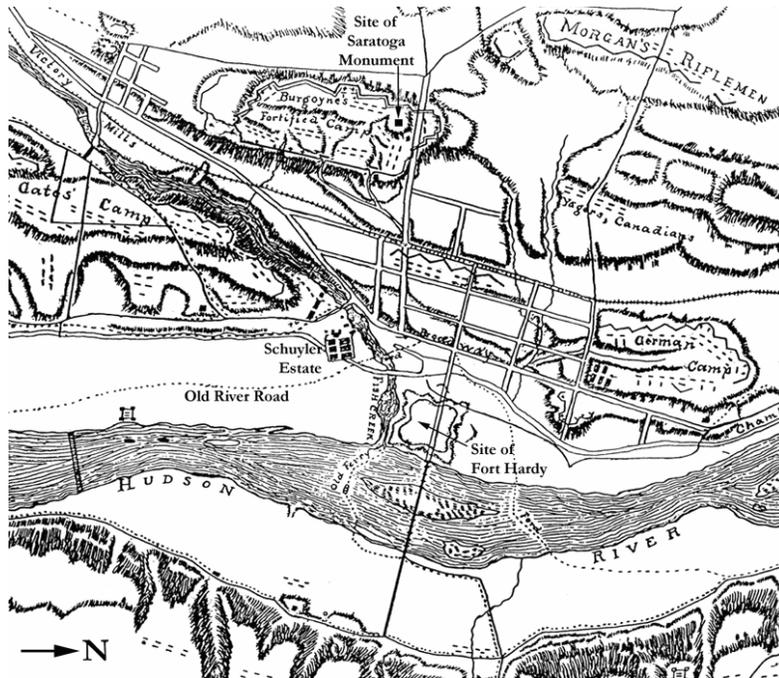
The Revolutionary War impacted the area heavily. For the Campaign of 1777, British Lt. General John Burgoyne believed that taking the Hudson River Valley would cut communications between the Northern and Southern colonies and secure a junction with the Canadian forces. Burgoyne and his troops embarked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

Little archeological evidence from the encampment remains on the site. The land of the

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Saratoga Monument may have been used as agricultural land before and after 1777. There is no evidence of any buildings that predate the monument in the landscape. According to the c. 1837 undated map of Schuylerville, the area of the monument was intended for future residential development.



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

1856-1897, Monument Conception

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

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

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

“...the great military event in which the Revolution culminated, the surrender of Burgoyne.

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The event which, in our familiar phrase "broke the back" of the British Power on this continent, secured open recognition and aid from France, and so prepared the final victory at Yorktown..." (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992).

The American Civil War interrupted the work of the SMA. However after the war, Americans felt disoriented and disillusioned and turned to memorialization of our country's historical events and places to renew national identity and purpose. This memorialization period began in the mid to late nineteenth century and continued into the twentieth century. It was heightened during the nation's centennial in 1876. Monuments were intended to educate and inspire patriotism. Egyptian motifs were commonly used in monument design, especially the obelisk. The Bunker Hill Monument, completed in 1835, and the Washington Monument, begun in 1848, were significant obelisk monuments that influenced the Association. The obelisk was symbolic of victory and resurrection. The association secretary, William Stone stated: "Men from all parts of our union will here be reminded that our independence as a people was wrought out by the sufferings and sacrifices of those who came from every quarter of our country to share in this valley in the perils of battle and in the triumphs of victory" (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992).

In 1873, SMA by-laws were printed. In 1880, the SMA's only female member, Ellen Hardin Walworth, campaigned to erect memorial tablets at important battlefield points, and by 1891, thirteen tablets were erected. The enthusiasm for the Saratoga Monument carried over into the rest of the battlefield transforming it into a commemorative park with a touring route similar to the tour road available today. Walworth was also one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was involved in the construction of the Washington Monument (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992).

Several politicians including New York governor Horatio Seymour and United States congressmen John Starin helped the SMA obtain state and federal funds. Seymour also served as president of the Association until 1881 when John Starin replaced him. Starin convinced Congress to contribute \$30,000 in 1881 and \$40,000 in 1884. Journalists Benson Lossing and P.C. Ford popularized the monument in the press and local businessmen, bankers and lawyers helped raise financial support for the construction (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992).

A high bluff in the Village of Victory, New York was selected for the monument site. The bluff sits 250 feet above the Hudson River and overlooks the villages of Victory and Schuylerville. The site was adjacent to Prospect Hill Cemetery to the west and south and to small farms and orchards to the north and east. The area was formerly known as the Heights of Saratoga (Mahlstedt, 1980). This lofty plot also encompasses a portion of the area of the encampment of General Burgoyne's army in the final, beleaguered days of his campaign. Some Association members wanted to erect the monument elsewhere on the very site where Burgoyne surrendered his sword. Residents of the town of Stillwater wanted the monument there, near the Saratoga battlefield. The site was chosen largely for its proximity to the surrender site and for the views that it commands. From its top may be seen the Green Mountains to the east and the Catskills to the south. In the mid-nineteenth century, the land was part of a large parcel owned by the Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Company. In 1860, the company conveyed a

ten-acre lot to Peter Bannon. In 1864, Bannon conveyed the parcel to George Strover of the Schuyler House, although the 1866 Beers Atlas map shows a house labeled P. Bannon on or just east of the property. Strover was one of the original trustees of the Association and probably purchased the land for the monument. Funds never came to reimburse him, so in 1867, Strover was forced to sell four acres of the parcel to Michael Welch. Thomas Mulvihill and Mary Toohey purchased the other six acres in 1873. Later that year, Mulvihill conveyed his interest to Thomas Toohey (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992).

The architect, Jared C. Markham of Jersey City, New Jersey submitted the Monument design in 1873. The design called for a tower to symbolize victory with an allegorical decorative program. Markham combined the Egyptian obelisk with gothic architecture. Monument excavation was completed by September 27, 1877, and workman began laying the massive concrete foundation. Quarried granite was delivered to Schuylerville by canal and horse-drawn wagons. The corner stone was laid on October 17, 1877 with great fanfare celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of Burgoyne's surrender. Burgoyne Street was improved as an avenue to better connect the town to Prospect Hill Cemetery and to the monument around this time.

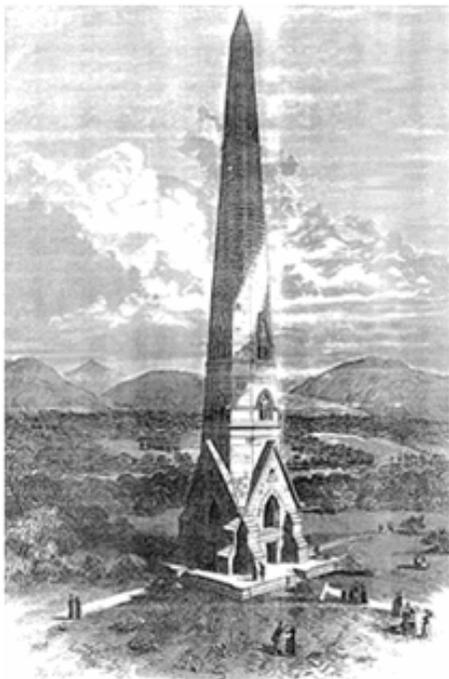
The monument land was still owned by the Toohey's in 1877. There may have been an oral agreement between the SMA and the Toohey's to begin monument construction on their land. After constructing the foundation, work was delayed for a long period due to lack of funds. In 1878, Ellen Walworth wrote that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

In 1880, Bennett sold the parcel to Ada L. and Cornelius Allen. According to Ellen Walworth, the New York Legislature passed a law on May 9, 1881, that "would enable the Association to settle all difficulties concerning the land on which the Monument was to be built." The law, Chapter 226, authorized "the board of trustees of any incorporated village, the trustees of any monument association and the town board of any town to acquire lands for monument purposes." On August 31, 1881, Cornelius Allen conveyed 1.865 acres to the Association for \$724. Between 1881 and 1895, the SMA acquired additional acreage increasing the total to 2.865 acres. Work on the monument also resumed in 1881. The foundation was determined by Markham to be insufficient. In August of 1881, a replacement foundation was laid. The cap stone was set into place on November 3, 1882 (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992). The completed rock-faced New London granite obelisk stands at 154 feet (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992). There are 181 steps inside. The original plans called for it to be 230 feet, but this proved too costly. The decorative program of memorial art, bronze sculptures and tablets was not completed until 1887. American sculptors, William O'Donovan, George Bissel and Alexander Doyle created the bronze statues of Generals Gates, Morgan and Schuyler for the exterior.

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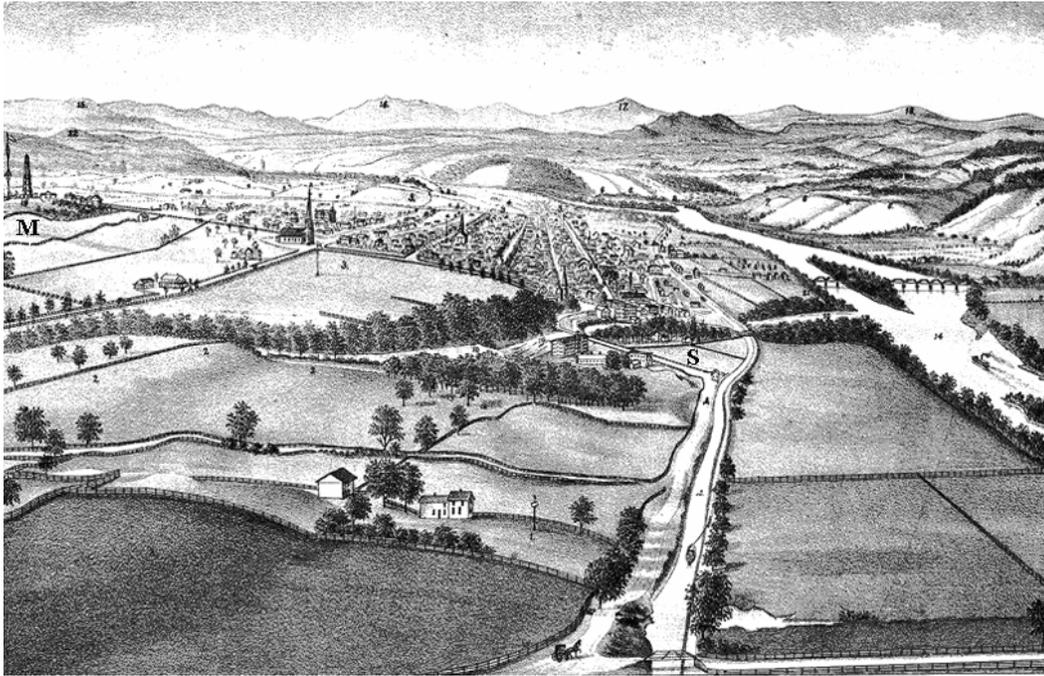
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Some of the cannons captured from General Burgoyne's forces were obtained by the SMA in 1891 including guns, howitzers, and mortars. J.C. Markham's models and drawings of the monument show an identical cannon on each of the four corners of the monument's base, and the SMA had intended for the four twelve-pounder guns, mounted on new bronze carriages, to be displayed here (Crandall, 1888 and Quinn and Bittermann, 1992). The SMA was never able to raise sufficient funds to move the four guns to the monument from the Watervliet Arsenal or to bond the pieces on loan from the Federal Government (Strach, 1983). The last annual meeting of the SMA was in August of 1891. Work progressed, but financial difficulties forced the SMA to give the monument to the state of New York in 1895 for its completion and protection. The state received title and assumed all debts. From 1895 to 1980, the monument was managed by various New York State agencies (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992).



Left: Saratoga Monument, architect's design, 1877. Reproduced in Harper's Weekly," October 27, 1877, p. 847 (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992).

Right: Saratoga Monument before landscape installation, 1886 (Quinn and Bitterman, 1992).



Birds-eye view of Schuylerville, NY drawn by Nathaniel Sylvester, 1877. The Saratoga Monument (M) is under construction at the upper left, and the Schuyler House (S) is at the center, right of the Horicon Mills (Sylvester, 1878).



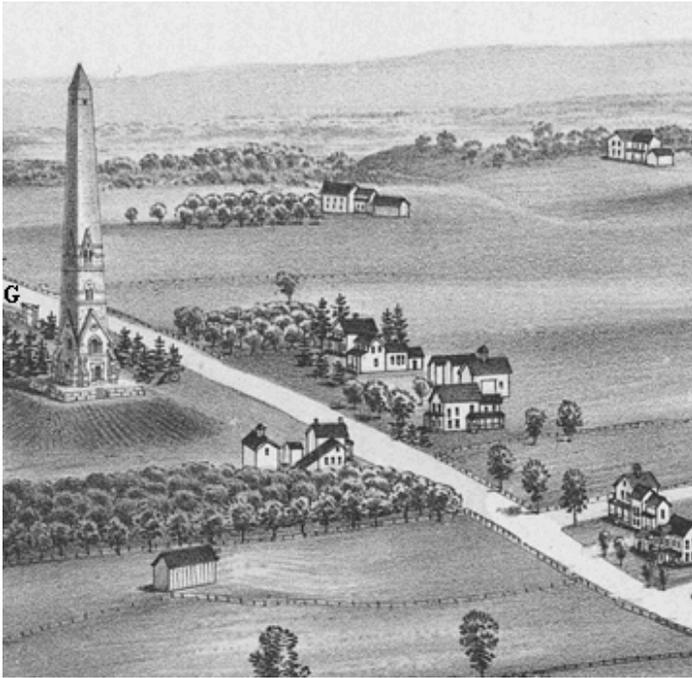
The Saratoga Monument under construction as seen in the birds-eye view of Schuylerville, NY drawn by Nathaniel Sylvester, 1877. Note the ship mast flagpole with the garrison flag (38-star now stored in the park's archives) (Sylvester, 1878).



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



Birds-eye view of Schuylerville, NY, 1889. Saratoga Monument (M) is at the upper left and the Schuyler House (S) is at the bottom center. (L.R. Burleigh, Troy, N.Y. 1889-Library of Congress digital copy [http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/geogmap/gmpage.html]).



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



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

1897-1940, Formal Landscape Development

The State of New York accepted ownership of the monument in 1895. One of the state's first accomplishments was completing the landscape design in 1897. Little attention was paid to the landscape prior to this year. Views of the monument from 1884-1887 reveal only sparse patchy grass, probably crab grass with chicory, Queen Anne's lace and thistles. A rutted wagon track leading from Burgoyne Street ran along the eastern side of the property. No formal grading had been done, and the rise on which the monument stands was less pronounced than it is today. Several elms and pines grew along the western boundary with Prospect Hill Cemetery. Several young elms also grew along the north side of Burgoyne Street. According to Walworth, the SMA consulted with a landscape gardener in 1885 for "beautifying the grounds" and "grading and fitting up the Monument grounds." In 1886 Markham wrote: "The grounds...are already tastefully laid out with carriage-roads and footpaths through them, and running around a monument which stands in a circle there" (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992).

Grading and planting of the monument grounds, however, did not likely occur until between August and October of 1897. Once graded, the ground was seeded with timothy, clover and

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rye seeds and fertilized with 300 pounds of "Pacific Guano." The site's footpaths and carriage road were also laid out at this time. An 1897 photo shows a curved gravel path extending from the south elevation and a straight path extending from the east elevation of the monument. Thirteen rods of wire fencing (214.5 feet) and twenty-nine posts were ordered. On October 25, 1897, fifty-one elm trees were purchased and planted along the carriage road. C.H. McNaughton served as the foreman and R.W. Rice served as the engineer for 13 ¾ days (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992). No landscape plans or sketches have been found.

The landscape design was likely influenced by the adjacent Prospect Hill Cemetery, an early rural landscape cemetery designed by Burton A. Thomas and constructed in the 1860s. The cemetery had a more complicated series of connected tree-lined carriage roads and walks, but essentially it is also a rectangular property encircled by a carriage drive. Norway spruce, blue spruce, red spruce, white pine, eastern larch, northern white cedar, and red and sugar maples were the main trees in the cemetery. Its Elm Wood Avenue and Vernal Avenue paralleled and complimented the west portion of the monument drive. Through the trees, monument and cemetery visitors could glimpse one another paying tribute at the monuments, strolling or going for a carriage ride. The entrance to Prospect Hills Cemetery was immediately west of the monument and consisted of a large gate, Entrance Avenue, a fence with marble fence posts, a formal lawn and flower gardens.

Monument photographs from 1900-1920 show a well kept lawn with a pattern of gravel walks and drives. A rectangular walk surrounded the base of the monument with additional paths extending from the north, south and east elevations. The eastern path was straight. The southern path curved around a mound with a cottonwood in the middle of the south lawn. The northern path led straight to Burgoyne Street, but circled around the DePeyster cannon on display at its midpoint. The DePeyster Cannon, a twenty four pounder naval iron gun captured from the British during the War of 1812, was placed here by October 1912. The eastern and southern walkways likely connected to a gravel carriage drive. The western side of the monument did not have a path, since the west portion of the drive paralleled the base of the monument. The gravel drive extended along the western boundary from Burgoyne Street to the rear of the property where it curved and continued along the eastern side of the property exiting back on Burgoyne Street. This drive passed through an allee of American elms. An unidentified single-story structure, with a cross gable entry on the eastern elevation, was located near the southeast corner of the property and may have been located near the end of the southern footpath. In 1912, the monument was formally dedicated (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992).

During the 1920s, the site still had close-cropped turf and well-trimmed paths, but the paths were more permanently established. The gravel path that surrounded the north, east, and south sides of the monument was paved with concrete. The northern and eastern walkways were likely paved at this time as well. A wooden slat bench was located in the shade at the southwest corner of the monument. A metal flag pole painted white with a ball finial was installed on the north lawn at the northeast corner of the monument. During the 1920s, the DePeyster cannon was placed on a new white concrete carriage in its spot on the northern path. During the last half of the decade, a Saratoga trophy cannon (captured from Burgoyne's



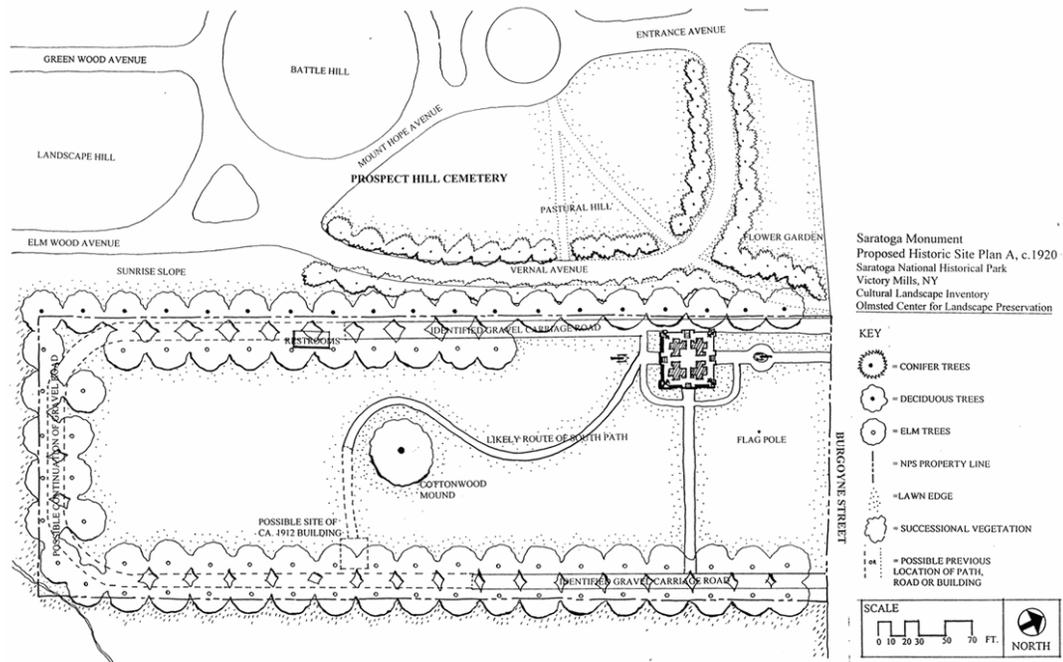
Cannon on north lawn of Saratoga Monument, 1900 (Detroit Publishing Co. reproduced digitally by the Library of Congress [<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amhome.html>]).



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

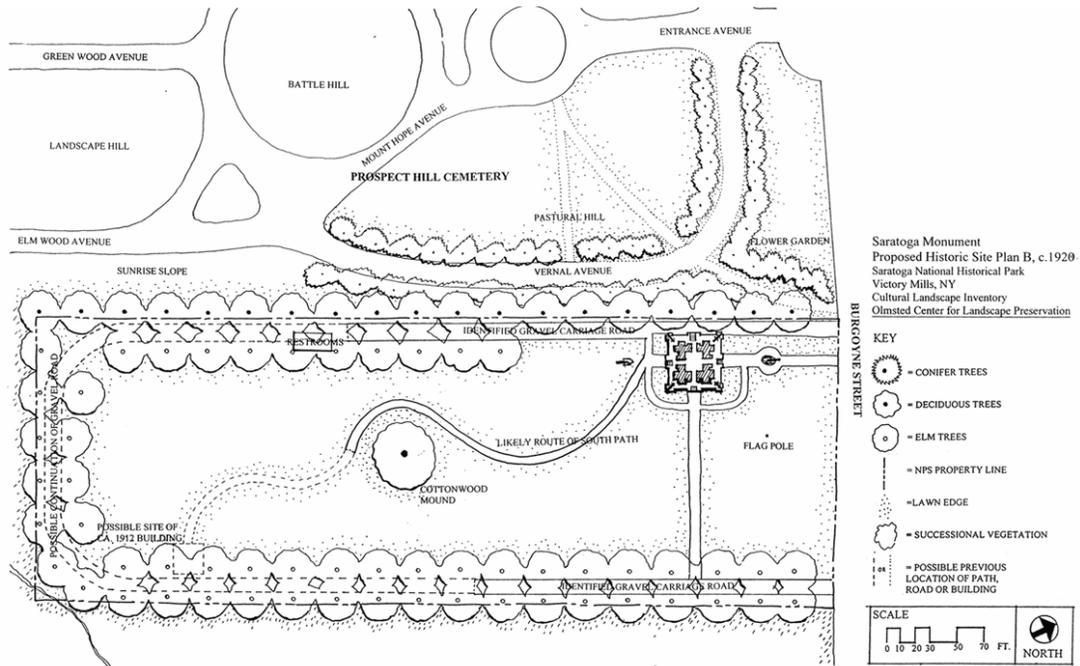


Saratoga Monument with southeast outbuilding, 1912. Cemetery's Battle Hill obelisks are at the center of the background. View is from a point northeast across Burgoyne Street (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992).



Conjectural c1920 Site Plan A (OCLP SARA CLI File).

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Conjectural c1920 Site Plan B (OCLP SARA CLI File).



Saratoga Monument formal landscape, c1940. (SARA NHP Archives and OCLP SARA CLI File).

1940-1980, Landscape Alterations

The monument's carriage path was concealed during the 1940s. Since there are no early photos or drawings that show the southern portion of the carriage road, it has only been presumed that the east and west drives connected to form a loop. In 1935, the custodian referred to “the driveway at the back end of the grounds,” and in 1946, the caretaker described essential tree work including pruning “around circular drive.” A 1949 NYSDOT map of Schuylerville, NY clearly shows the carriage road curving on the south side of the grounds to form a loop. A letter to the Supervisor of Historic Sites in 1946 read, “after looking at the driveways I agreed with him [caretaker] the best idea was to topsoil them and seed them extending the lawn.” The circular bend at the back of the property and most if not all of the remainder of the carriage road was covered with lawn soon after 1946. A c1960 NYSDOT Schuylerville map shows no road on the monument landscape. A small wooden tool house on concrete blocks was built in 1946. Three wooden slat benches were renovated and returned to the southwest corner of the monument facing east toward Schuylerville. The Civil War Parrot rifle was removed from the south lawn and sent to President Grant’s Cottage at Mt. McGregor, NY. It was later moved to the New York State Parks Office on Peebles Island in Waterford and is currently on loan to the Watervliet Arsenal Museum.

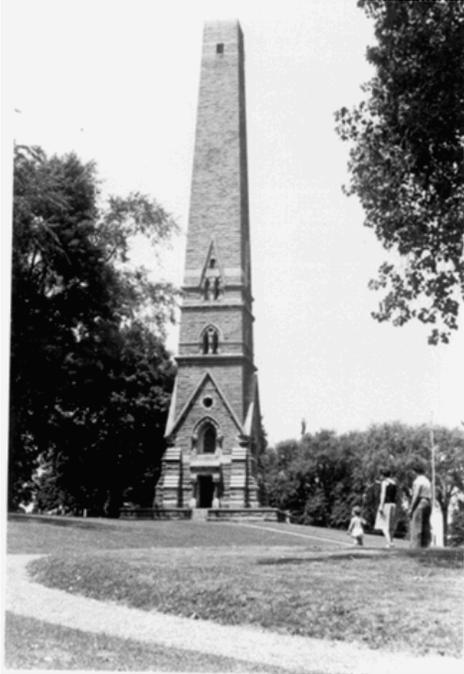
There were forty four elm trees on the property in 1945. These elms required routine maintenance from the state. The decline of the elms began in the late 1950s. In 1959, six elm trees were felled and removed from the grounds. Fourteen elms were felled between 1964 and 1965. A sketch in the Saratoga archives and in the Monument HSR shows the location of the fourteen stumps which were removed in 1965. One of the 1776 light three pounder Verbruggen guns was stolen from the monument's base in 1967 (Strach, 1983). The smooth expanse of the lawn remained the outstanding feature of the site in late 1960s and early 1970s. The monument closed from June 3, 1973 to July 1973 for repairs. A memorial rock was placed adjacent to the handicapped accessible walkway to the west of the monument on October 11, 1977. This rock commemorated the service of Major Nathan Goodale in the battles of Saratoga 200 years earlier. By 1978, the curved path on the south lawn was sodded over.

The NPS acquired the Saratoga Monument from New York State in 1980. Before the transfer, the state removed the 1812 DePeyster Cannon from the northern path of the monument, and it removed the three remaining cannons (one 1776 light three pounder bronze Verbruggen gun, the 1758 eight inch bronze W. Bowen mortar, and the 1758 eight inch bronze W. Bowen howitzer) from the base of the monument. The DePeyster Cannon, property of the New York State Parks Office on Peebles Island in Waterford, is now on display at the Urban Cultural Park in Sacket's Harbor, NY, on Lake Ontario. The light three pounder gun and the eight inch mortar are at the New Windsor Cantonment State Historic Site, and the eight inch howitzer is at Knox Headquarters State Historic Site also in New Windsor, NY. The landscape had been significantly altered since 1940, but the most basic elements remained in place. No grading changes had been made, and the gravel carriage road and south foot path probably still survive a few inches below the soil. The concrete eastern and northern footpaths remained intact as did the concrete path that circles the base of the monument. All of the elm trees had died. The large cottonwood on the mound in the south lawn survived as did many of the contemporary

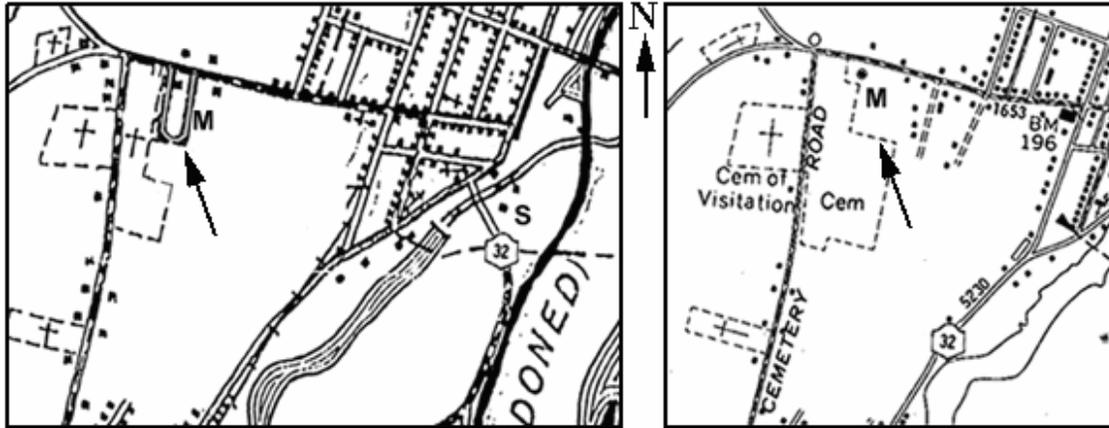
trees in the adjoining cemetery.



Cannon on Monument's base and elm allee along eastern drive, 1941 (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992).



South lawn with s-curve walk around cottonwood mound, 1949 (SARA NHP Archives and OCLP SARA CLI File).



Left: 1949 NYSDOT Map showing carriage loop around monument.

Right: c1960 NYSDOT Map showing no carriage loop.

M=Monument, S=Schuyler House (OCLP SARA CLI File).

1980-Present, National Park Service Stewardship

In 1980 the State of New York officially transferred the Saratoga Monument to the National Park Service for \$105,000 as an addition to Saratoga NHP. All of the cannons had been removed from the grounds before the NPS acquired the property. After acquiring the monument, the NPS planted flowers in the circle where the DePeyster cannon had been along the north path. The NPS implemented a new interpretive program that concerns the construction of the monument and its significance within the nineteenth and early twentieth century contexts of the Saratoga battlefield. In 1980, the NPS improved the restroom facilities by replacing the old wood and asphalt roof shingles with new wood shingles. Subsurface archaeological testing was performed within the limits of a proposed parking area and paved walkway at the monument (Mahlstedt, 1980). The archeology showed the location of the carriage road on both the eastern and western edges of the property.

Several adjustments happened in 1981. Notably, the NPS constructed a 252.5 feet by twelve feet visitor's parking lot and driveway on top of the old carriage road, east of the monument. A wooden fence was constructed to enclose the lot. In 1981, trees were planted along the southern boundary, and flowers and shrubs were planted on the north side of the monument. Before the trees were planted, there was an expansive southern view across cemetery land. An asphalt path was installed from the southwest corner of the monument to the restroom and shed facility. The monument's masonry was repointed in 1982. The Park Service acquired the

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stolen 1776 light three pounder Verbruggen gun in 1983 and placed it on display in the Saratoga NHP Visitor Center (Strach, 1983).

Existing Conditions:

Today, the NPS manages 2.82 acres. The site is bounded on the north by Burgoyne Street, on the east by privately-held land, and on the west and south by Prospect Hill Cemetery. The monument sits upon the highest point of the property in the northwest quadrant. The difference in grade is most pronounced on the east where the land is approximately fifteen feet lower than the monument site. The slope on both the north and south sides of the monument is much less dramatic (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992).

Geometric concrete paths lead to the north and east sides of the monument and surround the base. An asphalt driveway leads from Burgoyne Street to the monument along the western property line, and a gravel driveway leads from Burgoyne Street along the eastern property line to a gravel parking lot. The fence that surrounded the parking lot has been removed. The grounds around the monument are primarily maintained as open lawn. The western and southern boundaries of the property are defined by trees and shrubs. An evenly spaced row of large sugar maples grows in the cemetery along the western edge of the property. Spruces, cedars, pines and maples are the main species in the cemetery. The south, or rear of the property, features overgrown trees and invasive shrubs that include honeysuckle, silky dogwood, and staghorn sumac. A white birch and a mulberry tree stand in front of this dense growth in the southeastern corner of the property. Unplanned wild growth of black oak, mulberry, sumac, and honeysuckle forms a thicket on the bank separating the monument and the cemetery grounds. The large mature cottonwood stands on a mound in the center of the south lawn. The northern and eastern boundaries are devoid of trees, with rolling lawn characterizing the landscape.

Rehabilitation Project Summary:

The monument itself remains largely unaltered since its construction, but by 1987 the interior iron had deteriorated so badly that the NPS was forced to close the monument to the public (Statement for Management, 1992). The NPS wished to renew public access to the interior of the monument, particularly to the first and second levels with their bronze bas-reliefs, and to the top of the monument with its panoramic views. The monument recently underwent rehabilitation and formally reopened in June 2002. In preparation for the project, park staff removed the metal flagpole northeast of the monument. Parking lot and entrance road upgrades are being planned to improve monument accessibility and sight distance at the intersection with Burgoyne Avenue. Alternative A is to pave the existing parking area with asphalt, and to investigate further ways to improve sight distance and handicap accessibility. Alternative B is to construct a new parking area on Prospect Hills Cemetery land northwest of the monument property. Currently, there are no plans to restore the carriage path or the s-curved southern footpath. Archeological studies were carried out prior to elevator shaft and dry well construction in July of 2001. Some architectural artifacts, such as brick, glass, or concrete fragments were uncovered in this area northeast of the monument. The artifacts are indicative of a house foundation, probably the nineteenth-century Bannon house that was

moved east to the Liptak property, now the eastern portion of the existing Liptak house.



Digital orthophotograph showing Saratoga Monument, Prospect Hills Cemetery and the surrounding homes of the Village of Victory, N.Y., 2000 (SARA NHP Archives).



View looking southeast from top of monument, c. 2000 (Saratoga NHP Archives).



Saratoga Monument Sign and planter, 2000. Temporary fence and construction equipment are part of ongoing rehabilitation project (OCLP SARA CLI File).



Cottonwood and mound on south lawn, 2000. Temporary chain-link fence and construction equipment are part of ongoing rehabilitation project (OCLP SARA CLI File).



North view from monument showing the north walkway, western drive, and Burgoyne Avenue, 2000. Temporary chain-link fence and construction equipment are part of ongoing rehabilitation project (OCLP SARA CLI File).



East view from monument showing the east walkway, Burgoyne Street, the east driveway and the parking lot, 2000. Construction trailer is part of ongoing rehabilitation project (OCLP SARA CLI File).



Western property boundary of monument site and cemetery showing the comfort station, asphalt path, and sugar maple row, 2000 (OCLP SARA CLI File).



West View from monument toward cemetery's white cedars and entrance drive. Temporary chain-link fence and construction equipment are part of ongoing rehabilitation project (OCLP SARA CLI File).



View of monument obelisk from Prospect Hill Cemetery's Battle Hill circle of obelisks, 2000 (OCLP SARA CLI File).



West Monument façade as seen from Prospect Hill Cemetery Entrance Avenue and Vernal Avenue road trace, 1993. Note the marble post and white cedars in the center (OCLP SARA CLI File).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

This Analysis and Evaluation section identifies the landscape characteristics and character-defining features that are important to the Saratoga Monument property's contribution to the park's significance. By identifying the larger overall landscape characteristics and individual character-defining landscape features, the historic integrity of the landscape is also assessed. This process is normally done separately for each period of significance; however, no landscape characteristics remain from the American Revolution Period. Therefore, the landscape's historic integrity is only assessed for its contribution to the parkwide historic preservation and memorialization period of significance, 1877-1938.

Historic Preservation and Memorialization:

Period of Significance: 1877-1938

Contributing Years for Saratoga Monument: 1877-1927

This CLI supports that the Saratoga Monument landscape is historically significant as an example of early historic preservation and memorialization efforts, commemorating the American victory at Saratoga, specifically, the role the Saratoga Monument played as part of a larger national preservation and memorialization trend. The Saratoga memorialization efforts resulted in the establishment of the National Historical Park. This effort was spearheaded in 1877, when the monument cornerstone was laid during the Saratoga centennial celebrations, continued in 1895 when New York State acquired the property, and culminated in 1927 during the Saratoga sesquicentennial celebrations.

The Saratoga Monument property was selected because of the land's symbolism as part of the actual site of Lt. General Burgoyne's final encampment when he surrendered and because of the panoramic views the land provided. The monument, the gravel carriage path with tree allee, the rolling lawn, and the walkways were added to the landscape creating a memorial park, much like the neighboring Prospect Hill Cemetery. While the landscape experienced some changes during the fifty-year memorialization period, the intent of the changes was the establishment and improvement of the site as a public park. While Saratoga NHP was established in 1938, New York State continued to own and operate the monument until 1980, when it was transferred to the NPS. During the second half of the twentieth century, the landscape underwent changes that diminished the landscape's historic appearance.

Today, the Saratoga Monument landscape retains integrity for the historic preservation and memorialization period. Although some historic landscape features have been lost, the monument itself, surrounded by open lawn and geometric walkways does remain. The gravel carriage path and its elm allee are gone as is the southern s-shaped footpath. The paths were concealed with sod during the 1940s, but traces of the paths are visible from the top of the monument. The gravel driveway follows a portion of the carriage path found during an archeological study. The parking lot beside this drive is a modern addition. The only remaining historic tree on the grounds is the large cottonwood growing on the mound in the south lawn, but most of the sugar maples that were part of the elm allee survive on cemetery property. The monument itself remains largely unaltered on the highest point of

the property with most of its historic walkways intact. The monument is currently closed for a multi-year rehabilitation project, and the monument's landscape is in declining condition. The surrounding cemetery and neighborhood have not changed significantly since the period of significance. The views have changed, however, with the loss of the tree allee around the perimeter and the maturation of trees in the neighborhood and greater surrounding area.

Landscape Characteristic:

Spatial Organization

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

By 1897, the landscape was organized to lead attention to the monument, but the landscape design also drew visitors throughout the space allowing them to experience the entire property. A gravel carriage path turned southerly from the street and followed the perimeter of the parcel through an arching allee of trees until it exited back onto the street northwest of the monument. The land within the carriage path was planted as open lawn with one large tree on a mound in the middle of the south lawn. Gravel axial paths climbed to the north and east facades of the monument, and a curvilinear path bent around the tree on the south lawn and led to the monument. Prospect Hill Cemetery's adjacent grounds enhanced the monument site. The two memorial landscapes shared complementary spatial organizations, and the cemetery provided a backdrop to the monument as most visitors arrived by coming up Burgoyne Street from the village. In addition, the allee along the west side of the property shared a row of trees with the cemetery.

Today, the monument still dominates the landscape, but little attention is paid to the latter. The carriage path and tree allee are gone, so the edges of the property are more open and less distinct. Visitors typically visit the monument and leave without experiencing the rest of the landscape, as most of it is just open lawn today. There are western and eastern driveways that follow portions of the historic carriage path closest to Burgoyne Street. The eastern driveway leads to a small gravel parking lot east of the monument. The northern and eastern paths remain from the original landscape. The landscape has an irregular vegetative enclosure along the western and southern boundaries. A row of large trees in the cemetery, that was part of the historic allee, delineates the monument's western property line, and some trees planted in the 1980s and invasive species form a dense thicket along the southern property line. The monument, the tree on the mound in the south lawn, and the row of trees in the cemetery are the major vertical elements in the landscape.

Summary of Findings:

Although the gravel carriage path that encircled the property has been sodded over, the spatial organization that defined the monument's landscape still partly exists. The carriage path acted as a visible boundary with its accompanying vertical tree allee, pulling visitors through the site

and enclosing it at the same time. This enclosure surrounded open lawn and the monument. The lawn and the monument remain. The large tree still grows on the mound in the middle of the south lawn, providing a vertical balance to the monument in the landscape composition. The surrounding homes, outbuildings, and fields and the rolling Prospect Hill Cemetery have almost the same spatial configuration as they did during the period of construction. Today there are many more mature trees in the cemetery and surrounding neighborhood, and the open monument grounds still have a feeling of enclosure.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Saratoga Monument formal landscape, c1940 (SARA NHP Archives and OCLP SARA CLI File).

Circulation

While the monument was completed in 1882, the lack of funds delayed implementation of the landscape design until 1897. The landscape design was similar to that depicted in the architect's models and period engravings, but it is not known if the architect was involved in the installation, and no plans exist. As part of the monument's 1897 landscape improvements, the circulation was designed to complement the plan's intent to bring visitors into the landscape. The circulation was a key element in allowing visitors to experience the entire property and view the monument from many different perspectives. The circulation plan was complementary to that of the neighboring Prospect Hill Cemetery, and was likely inspired by the cemetery plan designed by Burton A. Thomas in 1865.

The monument was sited facing Burgoyne Street to the north, which connected to the villages of Victory and Schuylerville, New York. The landscape included a gravel carriage path that turned southerly from Burgoyne Street and followed the perimeter of the rectangular parcel

through an alley of trees until it exited back onto the street northwest of the monument. Gravel pedestrian paths connected Burgoyne Street and the carriage path to the monument. A path led south from Burgoyne Street, around a small grass ellipse that housed the DePeyster Cannon and up the steps to the monument's north entrance. Another path climbed west from the carriage path, up steps to the monument's east entrance. An s-shaped path climbed from the carriage path around the cottonwood tree in the south lawn and up steps to the monument's south entrance. A fourth path wrapped around the south, east and north sides of the monument's plinth and connected to the other paths. Steps also connected the fourth path directly with the carriage path where it paralleled the west façade.

By the mid-1940s, all of the circulation elements had been altered. The U-shaped carriage path had been sodded over. The pedestrian paths had been paved with concrete by 1930, except the southern path, which was also covered with sod. At some point, a concrete drive was added along the western edge of the property. It extended from Burgoyne Street to the monument's western facade, linking with the paved pedestrian paths. In 1981, a gravel parking lot and access drive were added along the eastern edge of the property. The parking lot connects with the east concrete pedestrian path that leads to the monument.

Today, the geometric concrete paths remain around the monument. The carriage path and the curvilinear pedestrian path extending through the south lawn remain concealed, evidence of them can be seen from the top of the monument. The loss of these features, combined with the added parking area, has greatly altered the site's circulation. This, in turn, has had profound effects on the way visitors experience the property. As discussed in the Spatial Organization section, visitors are no longer encouraged to experience the entire property, but merely the corner where the monument stands. The changes in the circulation patterns of the property have greatly affected the historic character of the landscape.

Planning efforts are currently underway to redevelop the parking lot and improve visitor access to the site. A potential solution is to simply improve the existing parking area while another looks at developing a new parking area in the front of the adjacent cemetery property.

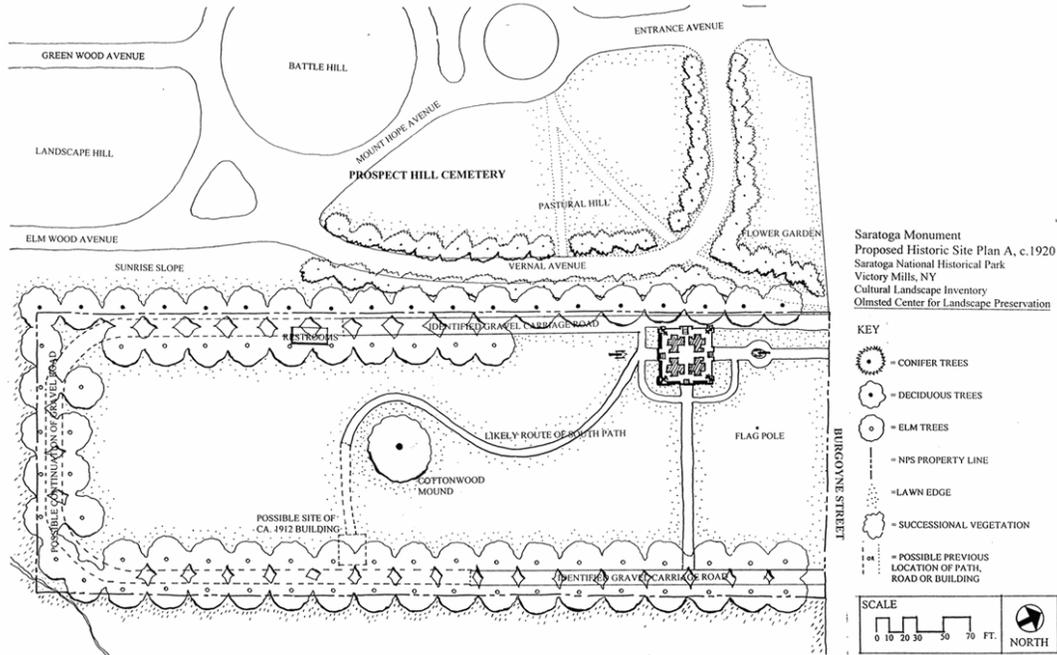
Summary of Findings:

Overall, the landscape's circulation system has changed since 1897. The carriage path was the major circulation element, and it is no longer extant. Circulation elements immediately surrounding the monument do remain, but are now paved with concrete and only constitute a portion of a larger system. Contemporary additions include the entry drive and parking area. The current circulation system results in a different character for the landscape. It not only looks different than in the early part of the century, but it forces an entirely different approach to how the landscape is used by visitors. Visitors no longer experience the property, only the monument itself.

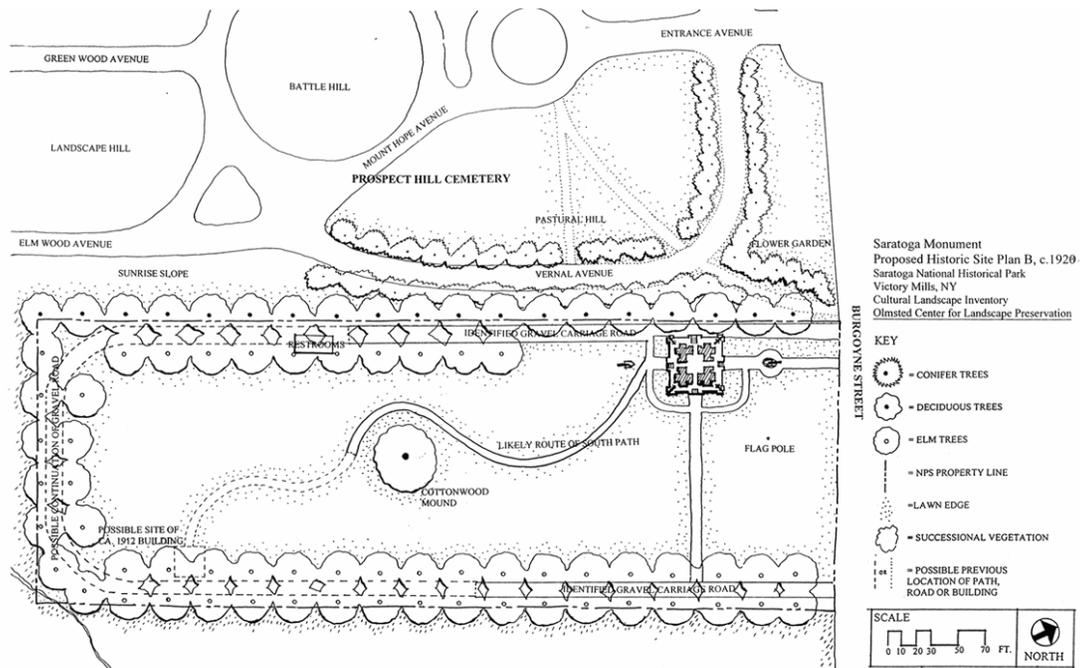
Some of the existing circulation still contributes to the historic preservation and memorialization period of significance. Burgoyne Street still provides the main route to the monument site from

Saratoga Monument
 Saratoga National Historical Park

A Map of Prospect Hill Cemetery, Schuylerville, NY, 1865. Laid out and surveyed by Burton A. Thomas. Original located at the Registry of Deeds, Ballston Spa, NY (Quinn and Bittermann, 1992). M = monument.

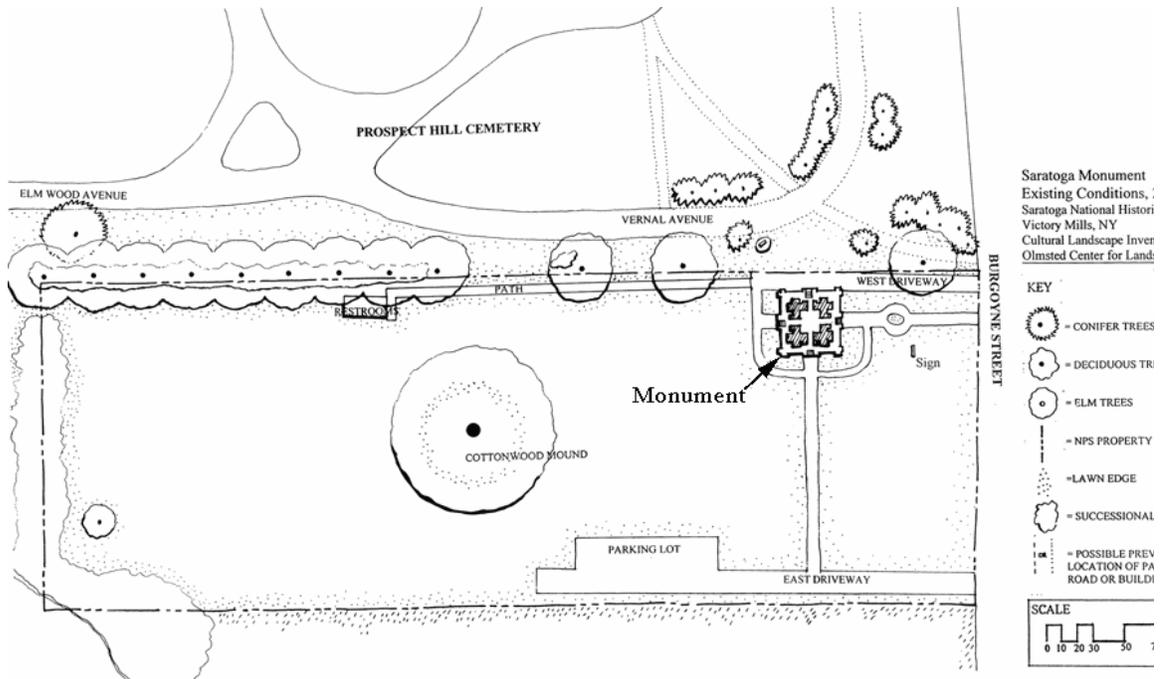


Conjectural c.1920 Site Plan A showing circulation and vegetation (OCLP SARA CLI File).



Saratoga Monument
Saratoga National Historical Park

Conjectural c.1920 Site Plan B showing circulation and vegetation (OCLP SARA CLI File).



Existing Conditions 2001, Saratoga Monument, Village of Victory, N.Y. (OCLP SARA CLI File). See Appendices for larger-scale fold-out site plan.



East view from monument showing the east walkway, Burgoyne Street, the east driveway and the parking lot, 2000. Construction trailer is part of ongoing rehabilitation project (OCLP SARA CLI File).



Asphalt path leading from the monument to the restroom/shed building along the western property line, 2000. This runs atop part of the former carriage road (OCLP SARA CLI Files).

Archeological Sites

It is believed that the monument property contains subsurface remains of features associated with the early monument landscape. Included may be the gravel surface of the carriage path or other circulation elements or evidence of early plantings such as the elm allee. A limited archeological probe in 1980-81 found a portion of the old gravel carriage road just under the surface. Perhaps the rest of the carriage path and the south pedestrian path also remain in tact beneath the sod. Evidence of these paths can be seen from the top of the monument.

The property also contains artifacts from the Bannon house that was located here by 1866. A 2001 limited archeological survey uncovered artifacts including concrete, brick, and glass fragments northeast of the monument.

Summary of Findings:

Appropriate analysis of archeological resources and issues should be addressed by a professional archeologist. However, it is believed that archeological investigation could be extremely helpful in documenting additional information regarding the earlier landscape of the monument site.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Archeological Remains - Circulation
Feature Identification Number: 92868
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Archeological Remains - Vegetation
Feature Identification Number: 92869
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Buildings And Structures

Only one building or structures has been documented to have existed on the monument property prior to the construction of the monument itself. Peter Bannon probably owned the house northeast of the monument by the time the 1866 Beer's Atlas was prepared. This house was eventually moved east and is now the eastern portion of the Liptak house. The monument was designed by architect Jared C. Markham and constructed between 1877 and 1882. In 1912, a frame caretaker's shed was added in the property's southern corner. It was replaced with a frame shed and restroom building in 1931. The newer structure was located along the western boundary, approximately 200 feet behind the monument. The monument and shed/restroom are extant, but only the monument is recorded by the NPS List of Classified Structures. The monument was closed from 1987 until June 2002 for major rehabilitation.

Summary of Findings:

The monument and the shed/restroom are the only extant structures. Clearly the monument is the most important feature contributing to the landscape's significance in the historic preservation and memorialization theme. The shed/restroom existed after the period, and therefore does not contribute. Its existence interferes with the landscape's earlier and more comprehensive design plan.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Saratoga Monument
Feature Identification Number: 92870
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 23055
LCS Structure Name: SARATOGA MONUMENT
LCS Structure Number: HS37

Feature: Shed/Restroom Facility
Feature Identification Number: 92871
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The shed/restroom building and the Saratoga Monument, 2000 (OCLP SARA CLI File).

Small Scale Features

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

When the NPS acquired the monument in 1980 from New York State, all of the cannons had been removed. The wooden flagpole and benches were also gone. The NPS removed the former state signs and placed them in the park's maintenance yard where they are today. The NPS installed a wooden interpretive sign by the parking lot and a brown steel park sign northeast of the monument in a small stone planter. The NPS maintained a metal flag pole northeast of the monument, but it was removed in 2000 in preparation for the rehabilitation project. The steel park sign and stone planter are the only small-scale features that remain today.

Summary of Findings:

Saratoga Monument

Saratoga National Historical Park

No small-scale features remain from either the 1777 or 1877-1927 periods. All of the cannons have been removed from the site. The cannons were critical to the landscape design and were depicted in original models by the architect, J.C. Markham. The location of each of the cannons is documented in the current history section of this CLI. The only small-scale features in the landscape, the NPS sign and planter, do not contribute to the landscape's significance.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 92875

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Park sign and stone planter on the north lawn, 2000. The cottonwood tree and the monument are in the background (OCLP SARA CLI File).



Cannon marks remaining on monument base's northwest corner, 2000. All cannons have been removed from the grounds (OCLP SARA CLI File).

Topography

The monument was built on high ground, 250 feet above the Hudson River, to take advantage of broad sweeping views. The monument was sited on the highest portion of the property, and the landscape was graded to gently slope away from it. The grading accentuated the height and impact of the monument. A mound, approximately seventy feet in diameter was created in the middle of the south lawn. This mound may have been created when the landscape was graded around the existing cottonwood tree.

The monument's topography remains intact today. Within the landscape, the topography slopes up from each side to a small knoll in the northwest quadrant, where the monument is sited on the highest point of the property. The difference in grade is most pronounced on the east where the land is approximately fifteen feet lower than the monument site. The slope on both the north and south sides of the monument is much less dramatic. The mound on the south lawn remains intact beneath the large tree. Part of Prospect Hill Cemetery's land is slightly higher southwest of the monument forming a low steep bank along the western property line.

Summary of Findings:

The landscape's topography existing today reflects the changes made to construct the monument. The property was graded to enhance the monument's appearance and to construct the circulation system of paths and road. The topography has remained unchanged since this period.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Mound in South Lawn

Feature Identification Number: 92876

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*Cottonwood mound on south lawn looking southeast across the Lipak property, 2000
(OCLP SARA CLI File).*



The monument rising from the top of a knoll, 2000. Left: View from the parking lot looking west. Right: View from cemetery looking east (OCLP SARA CLI File).

Vegetation

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

By the 1970s, the allee of American elms had succumbed to Dutch elm disease. The allee was not replanted, and as a result, the character of the formal designed landscape is very different today. The landscape is dominated by open lawn with the single large cottonwood tree. This cottonwood's trunk is about eight feet wide, and the canopy is over 100 feet wide. The

southern property edge was sporadically planted with trees during the 1980s. Also during the 1980s, the NPS added some flowers and shrubs to the north lawn fronting Burgoyne Street. The trees are overgrown today, and invasive plants like sumac also grow in what has become a thicket. The shrubs and flowers do not remain. A white birch grows in the southeast corner of the lawn. The western property line has sporadic growth of honeysuckle, sumac and black oak. Just beyond the western property line, a row of large sugar maples that once were part of the allee still survive, although a few have been lost. Clumps of northern white cedars still survive in the cemetery along road and path traces within view of the monument.

Summary of Findings:

Landscape improvements were initiated in 1897, including substantial tree planting. The planting that existed after these improvements remained intact through most of the historic preservation and memorialization period. The overall effect was an orderly and manicured landscape with vegetative features that supported the overall spatial organization. Remnants of that plan remain today. The landscape remains primarily an open grass lawn, with the single cottonwood at the center. The allee that once bordered the carriage path is mostly lost with the exception of the maple row along the cemetery edge. A few of the maples have been lost. Overall, the open maintained lawn and cottonwood are contributing features to the landscape's significance for historic preservation and memorialization. Without the allee, though, the landscape lacks the orderly vegetative border characteristic of this period. The boundary vegetation may have changed, but the presence of a partial vegetative border around the property adds to the historic character.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Cottonwood Tree on South Lawn
- Feature Identification Number: 92877
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Open Lawn
- Feature Identification Number: 92878
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Unmowed south lawn and thicket of trees along southern property line, 2000 (OCLP SARA CLI File).



Sugar maples (part of former allee) and successional growth along western property line, 2000 (OCLP SARA CLI File).



Cottonwood and mound on south lawn, 2000 (OCLP SARA CLI File).

Views And Vistas

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

Today's views to and from the monument landscape are very different. Surrounding mature vegetation has all but blocked most distant views. Near the site, the views have changed

dramatically. The landscape is unkempt and no longer formal, encouraging visitors to focus only on the monument structure and not the rest of the landscape. Within the property, views are completely different with the loss of circulation and the allee. The only view that may remain somewhat similar is from the top of the monument, but the monument is now closed for rehabilitation. Equipment, fencing, and debris from this rehabilitation currently alter many views.

Summary of Findings:

Views from the historic preservation and memorialization period have changed. Changes within the monument landscape such as the loss of the carriage path and allee have altered interior views. Surrounding mature vegetation growth in the town has slightly altered views from the monument. Views from the top of the monument and from the surrounding neighborhood to the monument have not changed significantly.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number:	92879
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View looking southeast from top of monument, c. 2000. The Hudson River is in the center (Saratoga NHP Archives).



Monument from surrounding Village of Victory neighborhood on Burgoyne Street, 2000 (OCLP SARA CLI File).



Monument rising above outlying apple orchard to the north, 2000 (OCLP SARA CLI File).



View of the monument from Prospect Hill Cemetery's former Daisey [sic] Lawn, "Vault Way" and Cypress Hill, 2000. One of many shared views with the cemetery (OCLP SARA CLI File).

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 09/30/1999
Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 07/10/2003

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

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

Condition Assessment: Good
Assessment Date: 09/01/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

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

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

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Deferred Maintenance
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The historic cottonwood tree requires fertilization and pruning. After the monument rehabilitation project is completed, this tree will require further assessment.
Type of Impact:	Operations On Site
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The operations from the ongoing rehabilitation project at the Saratoga Monument have damaged the lawn, the walkways, the walkway and the western driveway.

Type of Impact: Soil Compaction
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: The vehicles and materials used for the ongoing rehabilitation project at the Saratoga Monument have caused the soil to be compacted around the monument. This has damaged the lawn.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 511,000.00
Cost Date: 01/10/2004
Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities
Cost Estimator: Other Center

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

The total PMIS unfunded project cost is \$511,000. The following unfunded projects apply:

PMIS# 62158 Rehabilitate Trail Network for the Saratoga Monument and Siegefild

PMIS# 100070 Saratoga Monument Phase II Safe Visitor Access and Parking

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

A general management plan (gmp) is currently underway for Saratoga NHP and will provide an overall approach for future landscape treatment.

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 0.00

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

- Citation Author:** Mahlstedt, Thomas F.
- Citation Title:** Archeological Impact Assessment, Saratoga Monument, Saratoga National Historical Park
- Year of Publication:** 1980
- Source Name:** CRBIB
- Citation Number:** 010500
- Citation Type:** Narrative
- Citation Location:** Cultural Resources Management Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, MA
-
- Citation Author:** Quinn, Judith A and David Bittermann
- Citation Title:** Saratoga National Historic Site, Victory Mills, New York, Saratoga Monument, Historic Structure Report
- Year of Publication:** 1992
- Source Name:** CRBIB
- Citation Number:** 015614
- Citation Type:** Both Graphic And Narrative
- Citation Location:** Cultural Resources Management Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, MA
-
- Citation Title:** Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Collection Finder
- Year of Publication:** 2001
- Source Name:** Other
- Citation Type:** Graphic
- Citation Location:** <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amhome.html>
-
- Citation Title:** The Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Geography and Map Reading Room, Map Collections 1500-1999
- Year of Publication:** 2001
- Source Name:** Other
- Citation Type:** Graphic
- Citation Location:** <http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/geogmap/gmpage.html>

- Citation Author:** Walworth, Ellen Hardin
Citation Title: Battles of Saratoga, 1777. The Saratoga Monument Association 1856-1891.
Year of Publication: 1891
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Saratoga NHP Archives
- Citation Author:** Strach, Stephen G.
Citation Title: Stolen Saratoga Gun Returned After Two Year Legal Battle. Winter 1983. The Muzzleloading Artilleryman. V.5.N.1. P.4-9.
Year of Publication: 1983
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: OCLP SARA CLI File
- Citation Author:** Crandall, C.H.
Citation Title: "Where Burgoyne Surrendered." American Magazine. V.8. August 1888.
Year of Publication: 1888
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Saratoga NHP Archives
- Citation Author:** Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
Citation Title: Draft Cultural Landscape Report Saratoga Battlefield: Saratoga National Historical Park
Year of Publication: 2001
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: OCLP

Supplemental Information

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

Description: Finding aid for collection held at Saratoga NHP.

Title: <http://memory.loc.gov/>

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

Title: Prospect Hill Cemetery Information

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

Title: Recommended Areas and Periods of Significance

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

Recommended Areas and Periods of Significance				
Theme	battlefield	Schuyler Estate	Saratoga Monument	Victory Woods
American Revolution <i>Autumn 1777</i> NR Criteria A&D	✓	✓	✓	✓
Canal Transportation <i>1823-c.1917</i> NR Criteria A,C, & D	✓	✓		
Historic Preservation and Memorialization <i>1877-1938</i> NR Criterion A	✓		✓	
* This chart is not exhaustive. Please see the Statement of Significance for other potential areas and periods of significance.				