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REPORT ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BURDYL FARMHOUSE
SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
STILLWATER, NEW YORK

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Introduction

A National Park Service training course on architectural investigative techniques was conducted in September of 1989. The course took place at the Burdyl farm, Stillwater, New York, which is owned by the National Park Service, Saratoga National Historical Park. It was discovered at that time that two architectural elements possibly dated the core of the farmhouse to the eighteenth century.

This discovery prompted the need for additional research and physical investigation, which took place sporadically throughout the summer of 1992. The purpose of this additional work was to determine if the core of the structure existed in 1777, the year of the Battle of Saratoga. The property on which the structure is sited (Figure 1) either borders on or was included in the most southwestern part of the American encampment during the battle period.¹ This property is therefore an integral part of the historic cultural landscape. If a house had been constructed by time of the Saratoga battle, it would have been an important part of the historic vista as well, whether or not it was used by the American forces as shelter or protection. In addition, if the core of the building was constructed prior to 1800, then it represents a construction period in the upper Hudson River Valley that is not well documented. It is therefore significant even though it might date to a time frame other than the park's interpretive period.

This report reflects all of the information found and compiled during the summer of 1992, including archival documentation and evidence from the physical investigation. The report will show that the date of construction of the core of the Burdyl farmhouse is eighteenth century. This date cannot, at this time, be pinpointed more specifically. However, the report will also show that members of the family occupying the land in question in 1801 were in the Stillwater area as early as the American Revolution, and in fact served with the American army.

¹Charles Snell, "Conditions as of October 8, 1777," Historical Base Map, October 26, 1950. Saratoga National Historic Park Archives (hereafter referred to as SARA Archives).

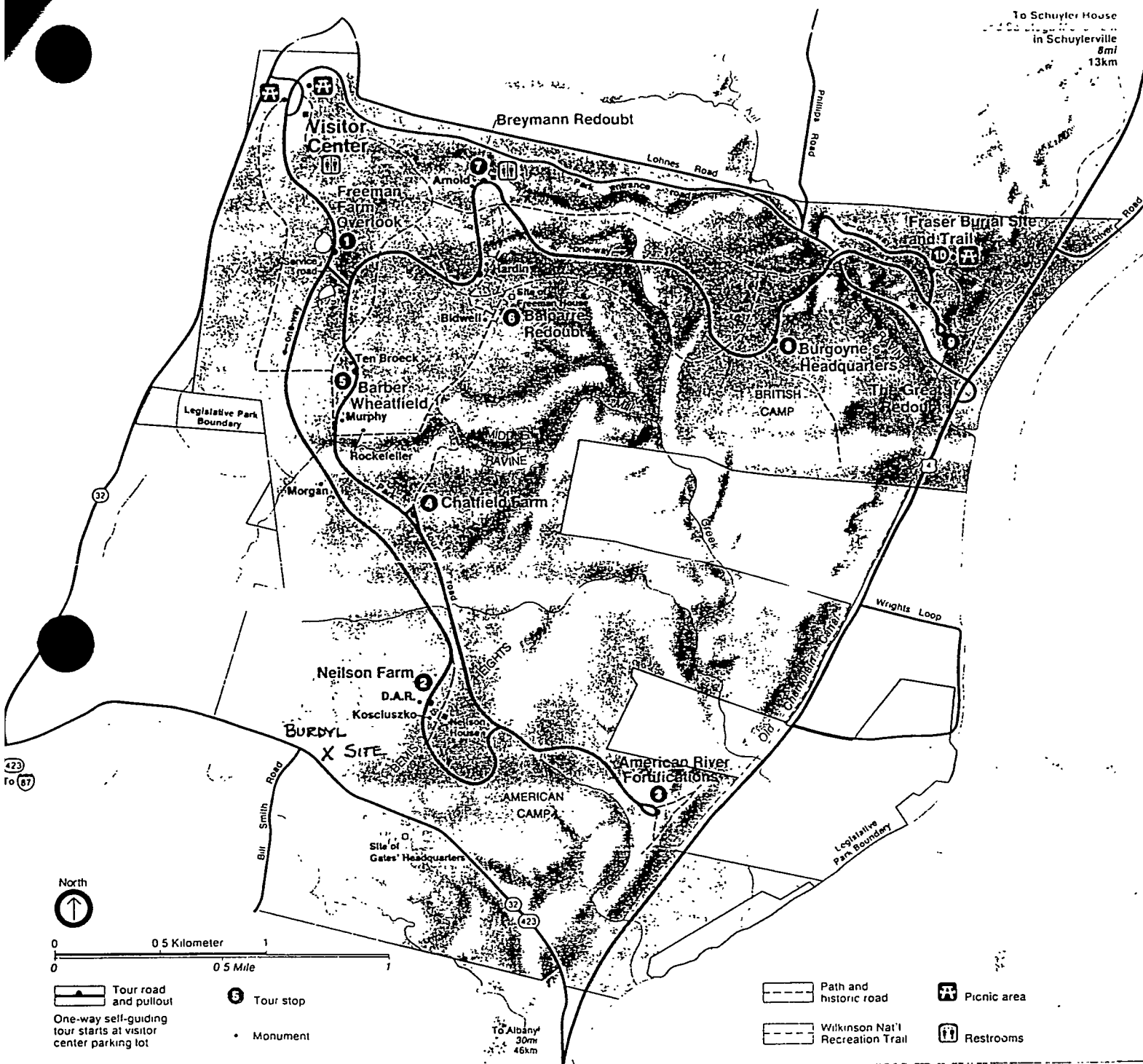


Figure 1. Saratoga National Historical Park.
(SARA NHP brochure.)

The Newland Family and the Chain of Title

Documentation proves that the Rial (Royal) Newland family leased the farm now called the Burdyl farm, as early as 1801.² This record of indenture was made August 14, 1801, between Evert Vandenberg and Rial Newland, for a piece of land described as being part Lot No. 14 in the Saratoga Patent and bounded on the east by "land Leased to Alexander Baldwin now in the possession of John Neilson, North on land leased to Francis Willcox, and land in possession of Nathaniel Clap, South on the division between Lots No. 14 & 13 & to extend so far west as a parallel line with the first mentioned line will contain one hundred acres." The wording of the lease suggests that the agreement was made in perpetuity.

The only apparent relevant deed found that predated the 1801 indenture was one dated 1776 between Killian de Ridder (grantor) and Evert Vandenberg.³ This transferred the eastern 600 acres in Lot No. 14 of the Saratoga Patent owned by deRidder to Vandenberg, and referred to it as "now in his (Vandenberg's) actual possession & seazor," suggesting that he was already somehow occupying or using the land. This earlier deed also mentions property boundaries as "the farm in Possession of Francis Willcox" and "to the Lands of Alexander Boldens (sic)." Killian de Ridder is listed as the representative for Cornelis VanDyck, the original patent holder in the 1750 Partition & Division of Saratoga Lots.⁴ This information shows that Vandenberg certainly had some claim to land in the same area by 1776, but did Rial Newland also claim a parcel of it in an unrecorded or unofficial capacity prior to 1801?

Park research has found that many families often squatted on area land before an official lease or deed was written. One architectural conservator, sent to the Stillwater area to find local documents pertinent to this project, deduced while perusing the Schuyler papers that "a farmer leasing from an owner could 'sell' land if he got a 'permit' from the owner. He either transferred the old lease or gave up the old lease and drew up a new lease. Or he could 'sell' part of the leased land, usually offering it to the owner first."⁵ Park records also suggest that Schuyler once owned the whole of the Saratoga Patent, which seems not to be reflected in the deed books.

²Saratoga County Clerk of Courts, Record Room, Deeds, Book C, p. 494 (repeat of numbered pages).

³Ibid., Book C, p. 511.

⁴Partition & Division Saratoga Lots, 1750, Map No. 22, "Recorded and examined the above Map and Survey, July 25th 1762," Makee (copy): Theodore C. Hailer, 1919. SARA Archives.

⁵Notes, Judith Quinn, from 9/92 site visit to SARA.

The original seventeenth century patent was reissued in 1708 by Governor Edward Hyde, the Viscount Cornbury, dividing the land into seven allotments and assigning the area within current Park boundaries to Peter Schuyler and Jan Jansen Bleeker.⁶ The 1750 Partition and Division of the Saratoga Patent and the 1762 survey of the same apparently corrected misconceptions of ownership at the time, and certainly serve as the basis for contemporary interpretation of land ownership (Figure 2). Other records that contribute to the confusion include a 1764 and 1767 Patent Map (both of which were too fragile to photocopy), a 1768 redivision manuscript reassigning ownership of the lots, and a 1772 manuscript with only Schuyler family names heading the distributed lot groupings.⁷ Previous researchers have suggested that New York's early records are confusing, in part because the state constitution of 1846 prohibited new feudal grants and court decisions invalidated some existing agreements.⁸ Confusion certainly seems to extend to this case, where records appear to be incomplete or contradictory.

Past research proves that Rial Newland was in the Stillwater area as early as the American Revolution, but does not suggest where he lived. War records show that Rial served with the Albany County Militia, 13th (or Saratoga) regiment, and was authorized payment of L2.6.2.1/2 on November 23, 1791.⁹ This record does not suggest if this payment was authorized for service or reparations. Genealogical research has concluded that Rial was probably born in Norton, Massachusetts, in 1753, along with probable brothers Israel (b. 1752), Joseph (b. 1755), and Ephraim (b. 1756), and possible sisters Eunice and Abigail (b. 1758), children of Joseph and Abigail Babbitt Newland, who were married in 1744.¹⁰ While a Naomi Newland, possibly a cousin or maybe an older sister to Rial Newland, married Jotham Bassett in Norton, MA in 1761 and relocated to the upper Hudson River Valley, Eunice Newland married Amos Woodworth in 1772, and Abigail Newland married Lemuel Powers in

⁶Emily W. B. Russell, Cultural Landscape History, Saratoga National Historical Park, December 30, 1991. (Gleaned from State Library Report, Historical Bulletin 9, "Early Records of City and County of Albany, vol. 2, deeds 3 and 4, 1678-1704," 1916; Col. New York, Vol. II, p. 96.)

⁷Albany County Land Records, Albany Hall of Records.

⁸John Luzader, Historic Structure Report, Bemis Heights (Neilson Farm), September 12 to October 8, 1777, NPS - Denver Service Center, September 1973.

⁹Revolutionary War Records, 000986-000981, New York State Archives, Albany, NY.

¹⁰Records of Stillwater Historical Society, Stillwater, NY.

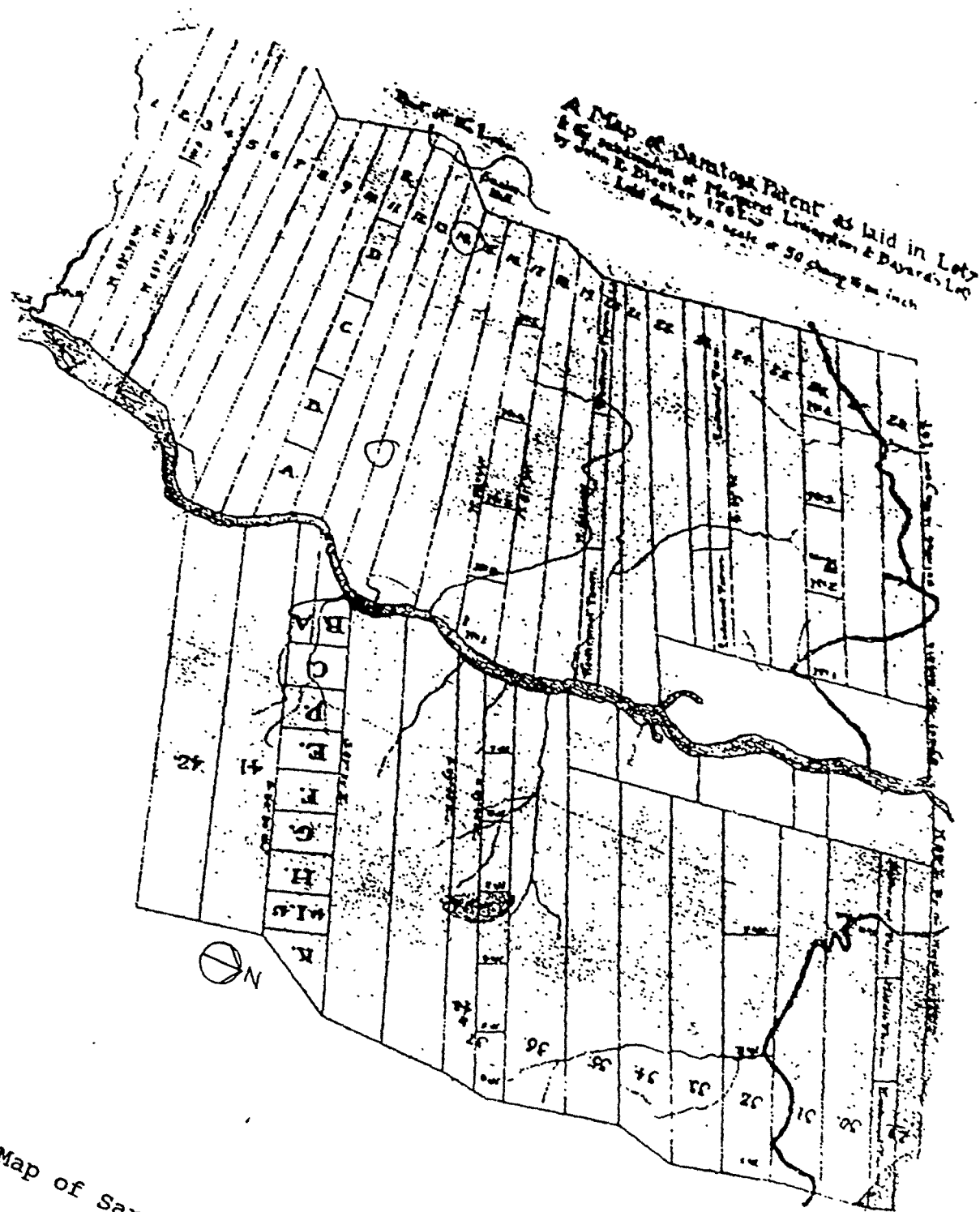


Figure 2. A Map of Saratoga Patent as Laid in Lots, 1767.
 (SARA NHP Archives)

(170)

TIAR^N 22.
Theodore C. Wailer
Mack - (C-14)
1919.

Partition & Division Saratoga Lot 1750.

Be it remembered that on the first day of June 1750, pursuant to an agreement of the several representatives of the Lottery of the . . . called by the name of Saratoga Lottery, and according to the notice given in the New York Public Prints, met at the house of Edward Williams Vintner in the City of Albany, in order to make a division of said tract of Land as surveyed and laid out by John Dutre Bleeker, Surveyor of Land, and John Glen of the City of Albany appearing in behalf of the heirs and representatives of Jan Ganse Blecher D^r. William De Kuyper . . . for the representatives of Cornelius Van Dyck, Gerrardus Groenbeek, for the representatives of Pirsch Wessels Ten Broeck, John Van Wenzelmeier for representing Coll. Pieter Schuyler's Share and a half of a share of the same Land, Robert Livingston in one of the shares of the same land as representing Robert Livingston, and Edward Colling as representing the other half share of the said Robert Livingston, and William John De Keyser for the share of Coll. John Schuyler D^r, and having perused and carefully examined the said draft and being satisfied with the . . . as laid out, and the lot being assented to the satisfaction of all parties present, pursuant to the said agreement of the said representatives as being at the second day of October . . . at the time and place aforesaid according to notice aforesaid.

The parties proceeded to drawing of Lots and to an amicable division of the same in the presence of Pieter Winne & Jacob Ten Eyck, and the Lots assented accordingly, were drawn by two boys, William Williams, son to said Edward Williams, and Thumay Williams, son of John Williams, in the presence of the subscribing witnesses.

Cornelius V. Horne, Gerrit V. Horne and Margaret Vitch; by Ed Colling their attorney.

The Representatives of Jan Ganse Blecher, by John Glen.
The Representatives of Cornelius Van Dyck by William De Kuyper.
For the Representatives of John Schuy. D^r by John P. Eyster at the request of Cornelius Schuy.

For the Representatives of Pirsch Wessels, D^r, by George G. Groenbeek at the request of Margaret Ten Broeck.

For the Representatives of Pieter Schuyler by John Van Wenzelmeier at the request of Margaret Livingston.
Robert Livingston Sen^r D^r.

MEMORANDUM, that on the 26th day of June, in the year of Our Lord 1762, personally appeared before me, David Jones Esq. one of His Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of New York, the within said John R. Blecher and Jacob Coemack Ten Eyck, both of the City of Albany, who, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, and for the said John R. Blecher saith, that the within Survey is . . . and performed by him, their deponent, and is just and true, and the said John C. Ten Eyck saith that he was present when the lots within mentioned were drawn in the presence of the representatives of the parties, and the . . . of Jacob Ten Eyck within . . . subscribed witnesses thereto is of his deponent's own hand.

Lots No. 3, 11, 17, 40, 45 & 31 & 26 For the Representatives of Pieter Schuyler.
" 7, 8, 19, 37, 48, 29 & 23 " " " Robert Livingston, Jr.
" 2, 10, 16, 11, 44, 33 & 41 " " " John Schuyler.
" 5, 13, 21, 39, 46, 35 & 22 " " " Pirsch Wessels.
" 9, 20, 42, 43, 34 & 28 " " " Robert Livingston Sen^r.
" 4, 12, 18, 36, 49, 31 & 25 " " " Jan Ganse Blecher.
" 6, 14, 15, 38, 47, 50 & 24 " " " Cornelius Van Dyck.

Witnesses { Pieter Winne,
{ Jacob Ten Eyck.

Recorded and examined the above Map & Survey July 25th 1762.

1777, presumably both in Stillwater. Abigail's youngest daughter, Abigail Powers, later married Millard Fillmore, making Rial's children first cousins to a First Lady. (See Appendix for partial Newland family genealogy.)

The earliest-surviving tax records found in the State Archives show that Rial Newland was taxed for various holdings from 1779 to 1788:

- 1779 - L50 value of real property, Saratoga District;¹¹
- 1786 - 9 shillings tax, no specifics of property or district;¹²
- 1787 - 12 shillings tax on L9 real property and L3 personal property, Saratoga District;¹³
- 1788 - 8 shillings tax on L5 real property and L3 personal property, Stillwater District.¹⁴

A tax record for 1789, published in an 1878 history of Saratoga, shows that Rial Newland was assessed L25 for real estate and L15 for personal property, and taxed a total of 6 shillings and 7 pence.¹⁵ The 1790 census for Stillwater listed three Newlands, Israel, Rial, and Joseph. Rial's household included 4 "free white males of 16 years and upward, including the heads of families," 2 "free white males under 16 years," 4 "free white females, including heads of families," and no slaves or other free persons.¹⁶

Since Israel and Joseph's families were counted separately, their members do not account for the high number of older males or females in Rial's family. If Rial is counted as one male over 16, Dorcas, his wife is counted as one female, possibly his sons Rial, Jr., Elias, and David are counted as one male over 16 and two males under 16, and daughters Sally and Esther are counted as other females, another two males over 16 and one female are not accounted for in the census figures. Could one male have been Rial's possible brother Ephraim or another undocumented brother, or a sister and her husband and child? Were Rial's parents living with

¹¹New York State Treasurer Accounts and Assessments, Tax Lists, 1722 - 1788, A3210, Box 2, Folder 27, March 2, 1779. New York State Archives, Albany, New York.

¹²Ibid., #1201, Box 1, Folder 5, 1786.

¹³Ibid., Folder 14, April '11, 1787.

¹⁴Ibid., Box 2, Folder 33, October 30, 1788.

¹⁵Nathaniel B. Sylvester, History of Saratoga County, New York, Everts & Ensign (Philadelphia: 1878), p. 294.

¹⁶From Saratoga County, NY, Historian's notes.

him, even though no probate or local cemetery information seems to document their demises? Were other daughters born to Rial and Dorcas who died early, a record of whom has not been found? Or, was Rial married to and had children by someone prior to Dorcas, a record of which has not surfaced?

The Stillwater Historical Society once owned Baptist Church records which mentioned Rial Newland 2nd's name in an 1816 entry.¹⁷ The records have disappeared, but notes taken from them remain. The society also has notes from the Baptist Cemetery tombstones, including one for Rial Newland (second generation), reading "Died Jan 20, 1810, ae 48." However, their notes suggest they were unsure of the inscription.¹⁸ (This researcher also perused the same cemetery during the summer of 1992 and found no stone with any such inscription, suggesting that perhaps erosion had worn away the engraving.) Could the inscription have really read Jan 20, 1816, and the church records referred directly to his burial? Could his age have been 43 instead of 48, putting his date of birth in 1773 rather than 1768, the latter of which would have made Rial (the elder) a father at fifteen? The Society's notes also suggest that Sally Newland was born in 1780. If she was Dorcas' daughter, Dorcas would have been fourteen at the time of her birth. This scenario is possible but probably not likely. If we assumed that Rial (2nd) and Sally were born to Rial's (the elder) first wife in 1773 and 1780, respectively, then Rial, Jr. would definitely account for one of the males over the age of 16 in the 1790 census.

Whichever the case, this evidence proves that the Rial Newland family had been inhabitants of the Stillwater area for some time prior to 1801. They had paid local taxes as early as 1779 and had accumulated several real and personal possessions during their occupancy. It seems clear from the eighteenth century documentation that it was the same Rial Newland who was accounted for in Stillwater and who leased the Burdyl site from Evert Vandenberg. A thorough examination of the county records did not exhume any earlier Newlands, and the genealogy records strongly suggest that Rial and at least two brothers came from Norton, Massachusetts, prior to the American revolution.

Luzader's research for the Neilson farm Historic Structure Report indicated that a lease, indenture, or deed for John Neilson's land in Lot No. 14 has never been found, although he supposedly occupied it as early as 1775. Jotham Bemus (or Bemis?) also leased part of Lot No. 13 from Abraham Ten Broeck in the 1760's; neither has this indenture been found.¹⁹ Two other Neilson

¹⁷Stillwater Historical Society, Stillwater, NY, notes.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Luzader, pp. 4-8.

indentures dating to 1774 for land in Lot No. 12 (one a master lease from John Bleecker, the other a sublease for one third of the same property from Neilson to Isaac German)²⁰ were found in the Neilson papers. It is interesting that none of these early Neilson or Bemis documents was found in the Albany County deeds, as was none of the Newland land transactions before 1791, when Saratoga County was created from the former Albany County.²¹

The implication is clear that many documents went unrecorded in the middle 1700's. How many of those related to the Newlands and what dates did they reflect? Luzader noted that Neilson's two leases in Lot No. 12 ran for twenty-one years, while others were often expressed in one, two, or three lifetimes.²² Rial's 1801 indenture clearly implies a perpetual lease: "...as Long as Water runs, or Grass grows on the earth, and then to be compleated (sic) when the Earth Ceases to Vegetate or Water run and not till then..."²³ Did Rial Newland have a previous lease for twenty-one years, like the ones Neilson negotiated in 1774? While this is only conjecture, if it was true, his lease would have begun in 1780, about the time of the recorded birth of his daughter Sally, but three years after the Saratoga battles.

Rial Newland's account books, dating to the 1790's and in possession of the Stillwater Historical Society, reflect business records of timbering, blacksmithing, and general store goods. However, they lend no hint as to the location of the owner's store or shop if it existed, or residence. Newland family papers apparently also survive, stored in the Stillwater Library, uncatalogued and currently "buried" behind an installation of library stacks. One park employee was recently able to access these papers, finding that the bulk of them related to Rial's son, Ephraim, and his lumbering business.

When Rial Newland died, he died intestate, and all of his possessions passed to his wife.²⁴ An inventory, taken in 1805 after his death, lists a sizable amount of livestock and goods, but

²⁰Neilson Family Papers, Indentures, (1.) John R. Bleecker to John Neilson; (2.) John Neilson to Isaac German; June 2, 1774 (both).

²¹Saratoga Clerk of Courts, Albany County Deed Books (prior to 1791).

²²Luzader, pp. 7 and 2.

²³Deeds, Book C, p. 494.

²⁴Surrogate of the County of Saratoga, Will Book 1, p. 280.

no real estate.²⁵ When Evert Vandenberg died in 1808, his will specified the transferral of "the farm now in the occupancy of the widow Dorcas Newland and also the farm commonly called the Summerton Farm" to his son Killian.²⁶ No probate or deed records relating to a family called Summerton were found in the Saratoga County archives.

Later evidence suggests that the Summerton farm was directly west of the original Newland "homestead." A mortgage²⁷ and deed²⁸ from 1831 describe 80 acres purchased from Franklin Dore (sic) and Charles White, by Rial's son Henry, as being "situate westerly from the farm of land in said lot number fourteen in the neighborhood of John Neilson Esquire commonly known as the Rial Newland farm between the said Rial Newland farm and the lands in said lot number fourteen now owned and possessed by Ephraim Newland."²⁹ (The land owned by Henry's brother, Ephraim, was purchased eight days prior to the abovementioned land, and contained 72 acres.³⁰ This 72 acres stayed in the family until Ephraim's nephews, Rial and Henry, sons of David, sold the parcel to Horace Bradt in 1869.³¹) No mortgages or deeds were located pertaining to either the "Rial Newland farm," the "Summerton farm," or Franklin Dore or Dorr between 1808 and 1831.

Henry Newland died in 1835 at age 36.³² His probate documents reveal much information, in addition to the fact that he was unmarried and who his surviving family included. The documents recorded his mother's (Dorcas) remarriage to Jeremiah Bishop, his ownership of half of the homestead (except the part set off as his mother's dower in which he held one share of the reversion), that his half ownership of the homestead was due to the fact he bought his sister's (Almira Bull) share before she died, and that he owned

²⁵Ibid., Box 003, File No. 28, Inventory of Rial Newland.

²⁶Ibid., Will Book 2, p. 186.

²⁷Saratoga County Clerk of Courts, Record Room, Mortgages, Liber 17, p.359.

²⁸Ibid., Deeds, Book 6, p. 86.

²⁹Ibid.

³⁰Ibid., Book V, p. 318.

³¹Ibid., Book 113, p. 328.

³²Tombstone, Baptist Cemetery, Stillwater, N.Y.

the 80 acre lot called the Summerton farm adjoining the homestead.³³ No earlier probate or deed information was found that specifically transferred shares of the Newland homestead to Rial and Dorcas's children, but clearly they retained ownership by 1833 when Henry's sister, Almira, died. Did the perpetual lease evolve into ownership through an agreement with Vandenberg's descendants? Or did the Newlands privately purchase the property from the Vandenberg's and the deed was not recorded? The answer is unknown at this time, but with Henry's death, the half share of the property known as the "Rial Newland farm" or "homestead" and the whole of the property known as the "Summerton farm" definitely passed to Henry's one brother, Volney, and one sister, Harriet.

It is unclear who owned the other half share or lesser shares of the homestead at the time of Henry's death. In addition to his surviving brother, Volney, and sister, Harriet, he was survived by his older brothers David and Ephraim, and his sisters Esther Smith, Matilda Hart, and Sally Risdon. Rial, Jr. had apparently died by this time, but was survived a son Rial and a daughter Sarah, who by this time was married.³⁴

Volney Newland died in 1838, leaving a third of his real estate to his widow, Sarah Ann, and the majority of the remainder of his estate to his daughter Almira, dependent upon payment of his debts.³⁵ David and Ephraim, as executors of Volney's estate, sold "one equal undivided half of sixty acres of Land on the east side of a farm one hundred acres of Land now occupied by David Newland, Bounded on the east by lands of Charles Neilson & northerly by Charles Neilson west by the forty acres or about that (which taken with the Land hereby is intended to be conveyed) make up the 100 acres occupied by David Newland, and on the south by William Denison & the highway leading from Bemus (sic) Heights to Saratoga Lake, subject nevertheless to the right of dower of Sarah Ann the Widow of said Deceased (since married) being the land that Almira Newland Daughter of the deceased would have held had it not been necessary to sell the same for the payment of said Volney's debts."³⁶ David's son, Rial, purchased this share of the homestead for \$500.00. This deed shows that David Newland was occupying the original 100 acres of the homestead at this time, but not necessarily owning it. He may, however, have owned a share or shares of the whole, as this type of family ownership has been suggested in previous documentation.

³³Surrogate of the County of Saratoga, Will Book 10, pp. 206-215.

³⁴ibid.

³⁵Surrogate's, Will Book 10, pp. 424-429.

³⁶Deeds, Book 74, p. 523.

It is also not clear at this time if the 80 acre property formerly called the Summerton farm stayed in Volney's wife or daughter's possession. Harriet took a mortgage or secured loan from the "commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States of the County of Saratoga," relative to this property and dating to 1842.³⁷ A record of a deed between Harriet and Volney's widow, Sarah A. exists, dating to 1844, but the specifics of the document were not reviewed.³⁸ By 1866, the same property was owned by Rial and Henry Newland (the third generation).³⁹

Dorcas Newland Bishop died in 1840 with a will and inventory.⁴⁰ Neither reflected any real estate, but one inventory entry included:

"Bond & Mortgage due from Volney Newland Estate, dated
1st April 1835
Principal \$1500
and interest eight years 840
ac/due from Volney Newland doubtful"

Considering several properties seemed to pass from hand to hand within the family, it might be difficult to assess to which property this mortgage pertained. However, the inventory is dated March 31, 1843; a record of deed between Volney and Dorcas is also dated 1843 after both of them had died, but refers to an 1835 transaction.⁴¹ This particular deed relates to lot number 2 within Great Lot #17 of the Saratoga Patent. This deed was not copied but was reviewed and disregarded at the time because it pertained to a different lot. Its relevance to this particular issue would have to be rechecked. This "upper" property was officially sold by David and Ephraim Newland as Volney's executors to their sister Harriet in 1840,⁴² and then Harriet apparently sold it back to Ephraim in 1853.⁴³

Shares of Dorcas' right of dower were also sold in 1839 and 1840. Her daughter Sally Risdon, along with her husband Orange Risdon, sold their share of Dorcas' right of dower for \$300 to

³⁷Ibid., Book NN, p. 251.

³⁸Ibid., Book RR, p. 176.

³⁹Ibid., Book 108, p. 379.

⁴⁰Surrogate's, Box 027, File No. 34; Will Book 12, pp. 45-52.

⁴¹Deeds, Book PP, p. 248.

⁴²Ibid., Book LL, p. 52.

⁴³Ibid., Book 64, p. 45.

Henry Risdon of Troy.⁴⁴ After Dorcas' death, a quitclaim was issued, with Ephraim Newland paying Henry Risdon \$300 for the share of right of dower.⁴⁵ Both pertained to "the farm commonly known as the homestead where the said Rial Newland resided in his lifetime..."

Ephraim Newland died in 1859. His probate documents reveal much about the family and their holdings.⁴⁶ Pertinent to the Burdyl site, he willed to his brother, David, the "dwelling house and lot he now occupies..." except for the use and occupation of the upper front room in the house for his sister Harriet, and the privilege of cooking, washing and ironing in the basement. He initially left the dwelling house and lot that David and Harriet occupied to four of David's children, Rial, Harriet Aurelia, Lydia M., and Henry, after David and Harriet's life interests ended. In the second codicil to Ephraim's will he revoked the devise to all four siblings and reinstated it for only the females, Harriet A. and Lydia M. (It is interesting to note that one of each of David's surviving sons, James B., and daughters, Renette Smith, was excluded from Ephraim's will.) Ephraim's second codicil also included the notation, "...during David's life no interest shall be exacted nor collected on or by virtue of a mortgage executed for securing payment of about \$1500 by the said Harriet Newland to the Loan Commissioners of the said County of Saratoga...and encumbering a part of the Newland family homestead purchased from Summerton...." The mortgage was bequeathed to David's sons Rial and Henry. This is the same property reflected in Harriet Newland's 1842 deed.

David died in 1860, a year after his brother Ephraim. No will was found among his probate papers.⁴⁷ David's daughter, Lydia Mary, died in 1862.⁴⁸ However the "homestead" property passed through the family, it was not again recorded until 1866, when David's sons, Rial and Henry, paid their brother, James B. of Stillwater, and sister, Harriet A. Sherman (now married to William A. Sherman) of Moreau, \$500 for "that certain farm wherever said Rial and Henry Newland now reside..."⁴⁹ Perhaps James and Harriet had inherited the remaining shares but Rial and Henry were living there. The property was further described in this quitclaim deed

⁴⁴Ibid., Book MM, p.509.

⁴⁵Ibid.

⁴⁶Surrogate's, Will Book 19, pp. 80-91.

⁴⁷Surrogate's, Box 048, File No. 21.

⁴⁸Stillwater Historical Society, Stillwater, NY, notes.

⁴⁹Deeds, Book 108, p. 379.

as "...bounded on the east by lands of Charles Neilson, On the south by lands of William and William S. Denison and Elias Smith, On the west by lands of said Rial and Henry Newland and on the north by land of Benjamin Searles and is supposed to contain one hundred and eighty two acres of land...." The homestead holdings had grown from the original 100 acres, to 180 acres in 1831 with the addition of the Summerton farm (plus the additional 72 acres that Ephraim had purchased, adjoining the west edge of the Summerton property in 1831). The two additional acres above the 180 reflected in the 1866 deed may have been purchased by any of the family members in one of their many dealings, but probably was bought by Ephraim or David. No specific record of a two-acre purchase was found in the deeds, but not all of the deeds were individually checked due to the limited scope of the project.

Two nineteenth century maps show two structures where the Burdyl farm is now located. Farm-related outbuildings were apparently omitted from both maps. The first dates to 1856 (Figure 3) depicting the two structures as belonging to "D. Newland,"⁵⁰ the second to 1866 (Figure 4), depicting the two structures as belonging to the "heirs of D. Newland."⁵¹ None of the deeds or wills mention the number of dwellings on a lot, but clearly there were two on this property by mid-nineteenth century. The one that has not survived was located on the north side of the road between Bemis Heights and Saratoga Lake, directly across from the start of Bill Smith Road, while the extant structure was to its east. Virtually nothing is known about the building that was demolished.

Rial and Henry sold the western 72 acres of land that Ephraim had purchased in 1831 to Horace Bradt in 1869.⁵² Their aunt Harriet died in 1871, with no mention of any landholdings in her will.⁵³ Rial Newland died in 1900 with extensive holdings, mostly co-owned with his brother Henry. Rial's probate documents show that by the time of his death, Rial and Henry and their respective families lived in adjacent houses located on property next to the

⁵⁰Samuel Geil, Surveys_____, Philadelphia, PA, 1856.

⁵¹S.N. & D.G. Beers and Assistants, New Topographical Atlas of Saratoga Co., New York, Stone & Stewart, Philadelphia, 1866.

⁵²Deeds, Book 113, p. 328.

⁵³Surrogate's, Will Book 23, p. 52.



Figure 4. Map of Stillwater, 1866.
 From New Topographical Atlas of Saratoga Co. New York,
 from actual surveys by S.N. & D.G. Beers and Assistants,
 Stone & Stewart, Philadelphia, 1866. (SARA Archives.)

Hudson River.⁵⁴ His half interest in the farm consisting of 170 acres, "situate about one and a half miles west of Bemis Heights" and owned jointly with his brother, Henry, as tenants in common, was willed to his wife, Ellen. At the time the property retained a mortgage of \$1250, and may have been tenant-farmed, or farmed by a relative, although this is only a hypothesis.

It is believed that the given acreage was a mistake, since a later 1906 deed that records the reason for and the sale at public auction of the property to James Nolan, again refers to the property as 182 acres.⁵⁵ The same 182 acres was almost immediately sold to Amanda McBride by James and Mary Nolan in 1906.⁵⁶ (Based on probate documentation relating to a Patrick Nolan [Newland], James may have been a family member who changed the spelling of his last name.⁵⁷) The property then passed to Frank Cichacki in 1924,⁵⁸ from Frank and Pely Chichacki to Harry and Caroline Hale in 1925,⁵⁹ and from the Hales to Anthony and Theresa Burdyl in 1947.⁶⁰ The land came into federal ownership during the 1980's.⁶¹

Research in only probate and deed documents suggested that the Rial Newlands were a moderately wealthy and prominent family. Rial (the elder) apparently farmed, timbered, and blacksmithed on land that he occupied for time enough that it could be labelled his homestead. Rial's children obviously had enough money to buy and sell many parcels of land, and apparently were first cousins to Millard Fillmore's wife while she occupied the White House. Rial's son, Ephraim, appears to have begun the interests in mills (beginning with grain and clothing) that continued throughout the nineteenth century. Ephraim's nephews, Rial and Henry, owned major interests in at least three mills, as well as several properties. Clearly the Newland family was an important contributor to the growth and development of the Stillwater region. But did their modest house, now the base for the Burdyl farmhouse, exist at the time of the revolution? The documentation specific to the family does not reveal exactly where they lived in Stillwater before 1801.

⁵⁴Ibid., Box 155, File No. 14.

⁵⁵Deeds, Book 257, p. 274.

⁵⁶Ibid., Book 260, p. 224.

⁵⁷Surrogate's Index, Patrick Nolan [Newland].

⁵⁸Ibid., Book 326, p. 537.

⁵⁹Ibid., Book 335, p. 231.

⁶⁰Ibid., Book 459, p. 465.

⁶¹SARA Archives.

Saratoga Battle Documentation Relative to the Burdyl Property

Several sources were consulted for clues and notations relative to the existence of the Newland house during the Battle of Saratoga. Luzader's Historic Structure Report for Bemis Heights, September 12 to October 8, 1777 (Neilson Farm), provided reference to the most primary source material, since extensive additional research did not fall within the scope of this project.

The majority of maps, whether contemporary to the battle or drawn at a later date, suggest that the rise on which the Burdyl farmhouse is now sited was at the southwestern edge of the American encampment. The earliest depiction of the camp was drawn on September 12, 1777, in a letter from Colonel Varick to "the-removed-from-command" General Schuyler.⁶² It appears from this sketch that Arnold's Division, Poor's Brigade E, was assigned to the area north of the road to Saratoga Lake and west of the road that once led to the Neilson farm. Varick wrote, "...I shall forbear saying anything further on that Head, than that we occupy It from the Heights near near [sic] Bemus's [sic] to the Summit at & North of the Read [red] House where Head Quarters now is ... but Glover lies near the Summit of the Hill & poor [Poor] on the other Side & Morgan in front...."⁶³ When combining Varick's written description with his map (Figure 5), and comparing it to the present geography, it would seem that Poor's Brigade would have been camped to the east of the Newland house site. The "Read" house was the Woodworth house, once located on the south side of the Saratoga Lake - Bemis Heights Road, across from the base of the road that led past the Neilson farm. This was also the site of Gates' headquarters.

Col. Rufus Putnam's "An Orthographical View of the American and British Armies on the 7th and 8th of October of 1777," is the only other surviving contemporary sketch of the battleground (Figure 6). This drawing is not very illuminating where it concerns the American camp, except for the topographical inclusions, which seem to agree with Varick's descriptions. It appears that the site now occupied by the Burdyl farmhouse may be excluded from Putnam's detailing.

A German chaplain on the British side perhaps provided the best description of the American camp in letters to others after the battle was over. Some of that description included:

The rebels' hospital was in a house where I was told

⁶²Schuyler Papers, Letter, Col. Varick to Schuyler, September 12, 1777, SARA Archives (From Luzader HSR).

⁶³Ibid.

Gen. Gates had his headquarters and in some farm buildings....

We were surprised at the strength and appearance of the camp, about which we were permitted to walk in company with a young German speaking lieutenant and sergeant.... The trench ran up to near the top of Baemus (sic) Hill and around its northern side of a road and past the farm buildings where the hospital was toward a woods.

Two farms are on Baemus Hill. A larger one with a good house, a barn, and some small houses. This is where the hospital was. The other is smaller. It has a small house, two log farm buildings, and a log barn with a belfry. A few wounded men were in these houses....⁶⁴

Another German participant recorded in his journal:

The American Army occupied the heights behind the house of Baemus (sic). That position was naturally stony and had been strengthened by skill. The right wing rested on the Hudson, and the front was covered by a muddy ravine behind which lay the lines, which had a stony abbattis in front. The left wing lay on a height on which stood a school house. This was likewise defended by an abbattis extending to the barn of the heights. The heights were equally steep in the rear and front; and upon these heights stood the army behind yet other fortifications.⁶⁵

While the second German's description of a school house probably refers to the "log barn with a belfry" described by the first German, both descriptions seem to exclude the more western location near the hill where the Burdyl farmhouse now stands. The two farms described by the chaplain probably refer to the Woodworth and Neilson farms, respectively, including the Woodworth farm as the site of the hospital. At least no new evidence would negate these early interpretations. The only part of the description difficult to interpret is the reference to "some small houses" on the Woodworth property. Milius was apparently descriptively accurate and precise. Previously he said that the hospital occupied farm buildings. Was he referring to structures actually on the Woodworth property or adjacent to the same, and were they

⁶⁴Wolfenbüttel Urkunde, Niedersachisches Staatsarchiv, Wolfenbüttel, Germany, Letter, Feldprediger Milius to his father, November 20, 1777 (from Luzader HSR).

⁶⁵Ibid., Riedesel Papers, Personal Journal, Major General Freiherr von Riedesel (from Luzader HSR).

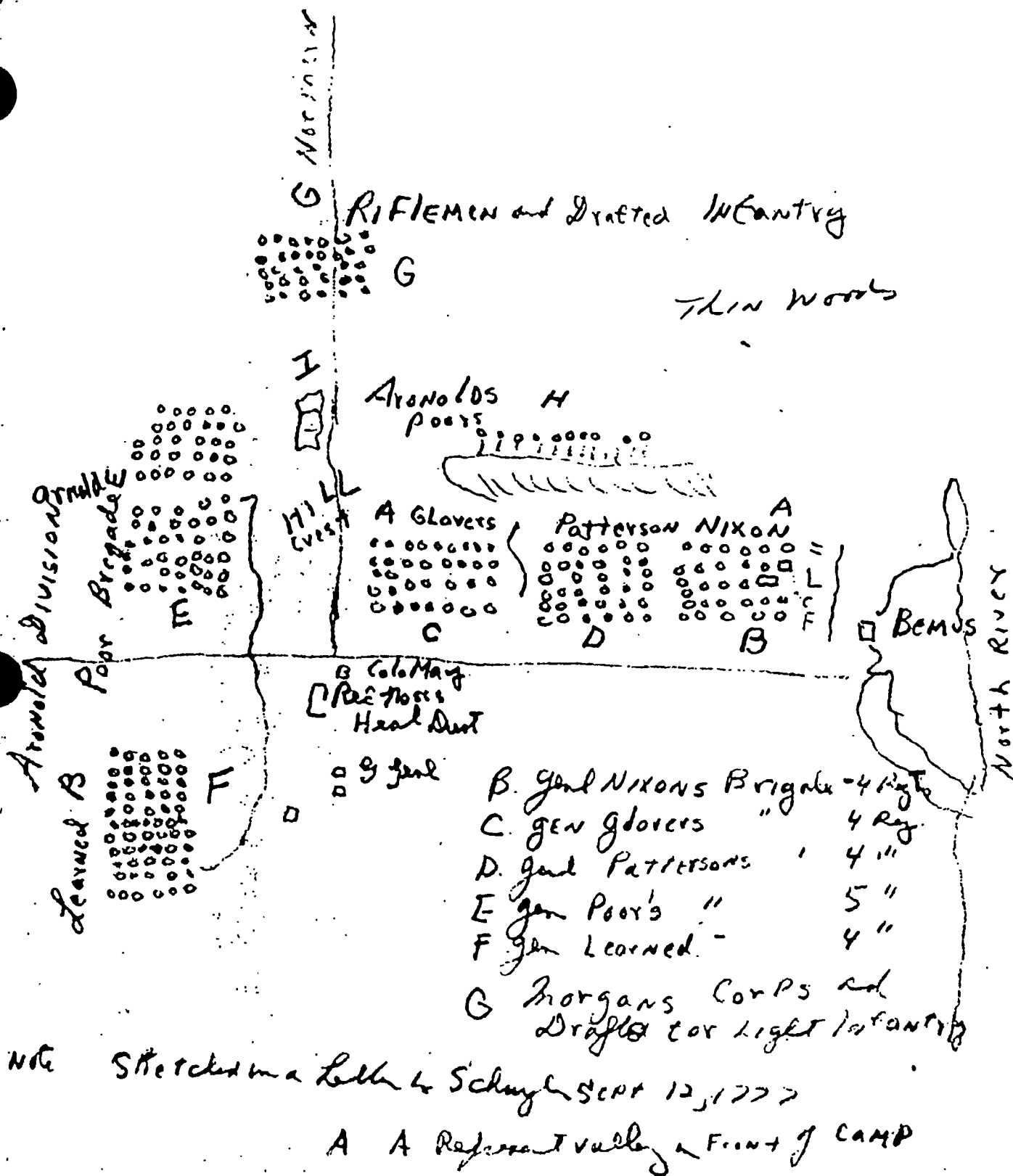


Figure 5. Col. Varick's sketch, September 12, 1777.
From Luzader's Neilson House HSR.

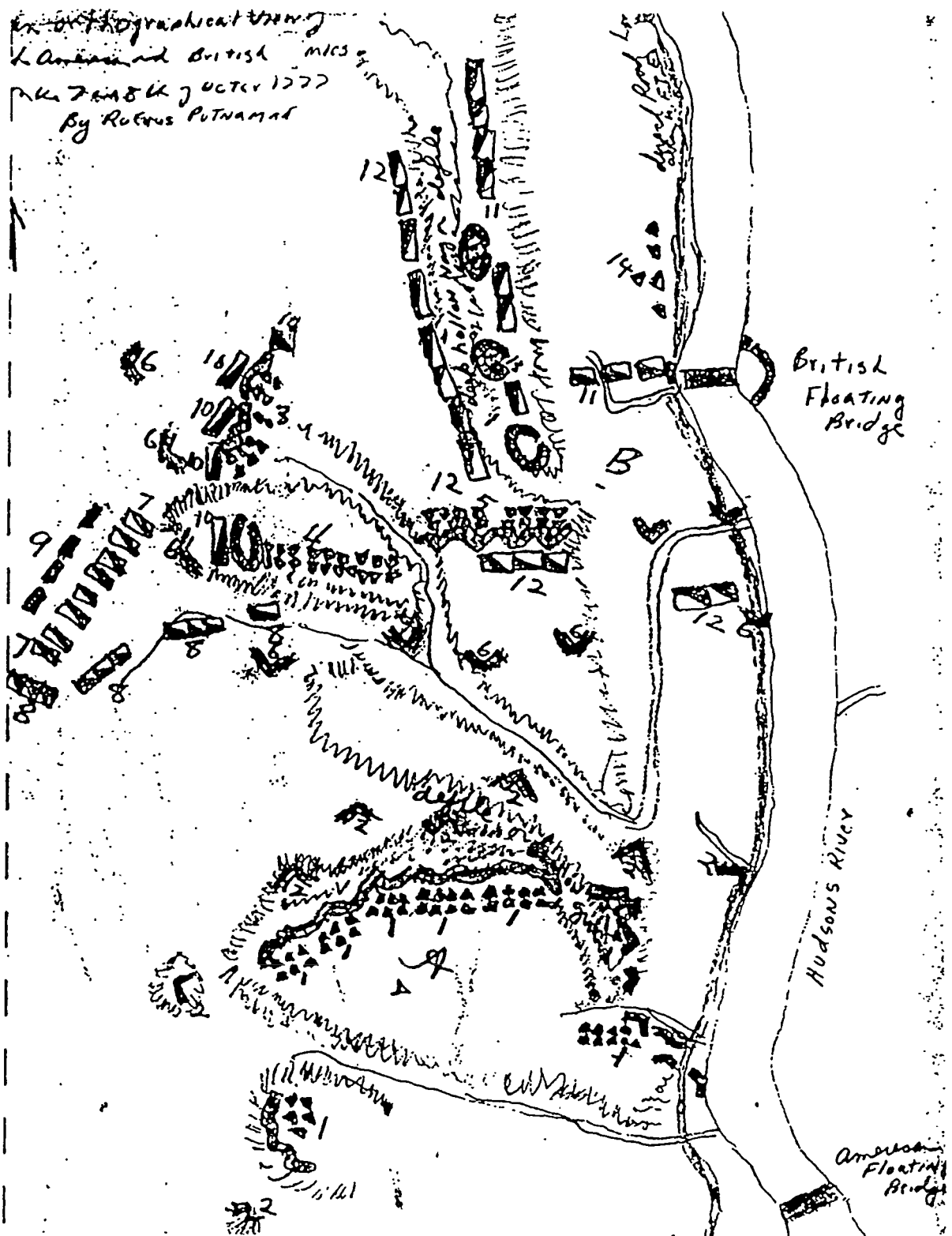


Figure 6. Col. R. Putnam's Orthographical View of the American
 and British Armies on the 7th and 8th of October, 1777.
 From Luzader's Neilson House HSR.

References to an Orthographical view of the American and British Armies on the 7th & 8th of October 1777 by Col. R. Putnam.

A. The high ground on Hudson's River called Bemess Heights.

1,1,1,1,1 The American army encamped behind their works.

2,2,2,2,2 Main Outguards.

B. The great Fly or Swamp being interval or meadow ground.

3, 4, 5 The principal encampment of the British army & works.

6,6,6,6 British Outguards

7,7 A column of the British army advancing with six pieces of artillery Oct. 7th.

8,8,8,8 The American troops attack the British on their march.

9 Col. Morgan with the rifle corps and American light infantry having turned the British right flank undiscovered falls on their rear. They are flung in confusion, their artillery is all taken and they retire to their works with great loss.

10,10,10,10,10 The American troops attacking the enemy in their works, they storm the works defended by the German Grenadiers and light infantry at No. 3, carry the post take two pieces of artillery with all the tents and baggage of that camp. The enemy quit the encampments 4 & 5 that night and the Americans take possession in the morning.

11, 11, 11 The position of the British army ye 8th of October.

12, 12, 12, 12 Position of the American army the 8th of October.

13, 13, 13 British redoubts having in front a deep hollow ground full of trees and logs, and prevented an attack on the British army that day. The night following they retreated toward Saratoga. An excessive rain which fell that night and continued all the next day prevented our pursuit.

14 British hospital left when Burgoyne retreated.

dwelling houses or farm-related structures?

The American deputy quartermaster general wrote in his Memoirs that by October 4, the camp was organized as follows:

General Gates's right occupied the brow of the hill near the river, with which it was connected by a deep intrenchment; his camp, in the form of a segment of a great circle, the convex towards the enemy, extended rather obliquely to his rear, about three-fourths of a miles (sic) to a knoll occupied by his left; his front was covered from the right to the left of centre, by a sharp ravine running parallel with his line and closely wooded: from thence to the knoll at his extreme left, the ground was level and had been partially cleared, some of the trees being felled and others girdled, beyond which in front of his left flank, and extending to the enemy's right, then were several small fields in very imperfect cultivation, the surface broken and obstructed with stumps and fallen timber, and the whole bounded on the west by a steep encinence (sic). The extremities of this camp were defended by stoney batteries, and the interval was strengthened by a breastwork without intrenchments, constructed of the bodies of felled trees, logs and rails with an additional battery at an opening left of the center [as drawn by Putnam]. The right was almost impracticable; the left difficult of approach.⁶⁶

Was the knoll to Gates' left the same knoll on which the Newland house was built, or was he referring to another knoll? Unfortunately Putnam's map only included topographical details in the southern half of the battle grounds within the immediate American camp, except for the extreme left battery (where Wilkinson's description matches so perfectly). The "steep encinence" referred to on the left was probably meant to be "eminence." If this steep "encinence" referred to the Newland farm, the farm's western fall of topography is quite a distance from the center of where the American encampment was located. Therefore it is unlikely that the Newland land was included in this description.

While these were the only found documents contemporary to the battle, nineteenth century historians attempted to piece together information in order to provide a more clear picture of the camps and battle. Jared Sparks visited the site in 1830, conducted research, and spoke to members of the Neilson family (and probably

⁶⁶James Wilkinson, Memoirs of My Own Times, (Philadelphia, 1816), I, 235-6 (From Luzader).

to the veteran of the battle, Ezra Buel).⁶⁷ He concluded:

Gates's Head Quarters were about half a mile from the River on the Road leading up the hill at Behmus's houses. His camp extended nearly half a mile further, embracing the cavalry, which perhaps was out of the camp, as they were beyond the fortified lines. The extent of the camp from north to south was about three quarters of a mile.... On the northwest, when it was most exposed to the attack of the enemy, a strong breastwork was thrown up, constructed of timber and earth. The Connecticut troops were stationed in the low ground between this breastwork and the hill when the cavalry were posted....⁶⁸

Sparks drew a map to accompany his description (Figure 7). His map suggests that the cavalry occupied the site of the Newland house, and that the stables were located on the south side of the road to Saratoga Lake. No consulted contemporary reference supports this conclusion. In fact, the cavalry was not mentioned in any of the fragments of the early sources that were reviewed. Luzader does say that as of September 12, Gates' army included a small cavalry force of light dragoons and light horse, increased during the week by "a troop of light horse of Connecticut militia."⁶⁹ Nonetheless, the location where Sparks placed them is very logical, but he does not cite his sources for this information. These additional references might be found if the whole of the primary sources were consulted.

As Luzader suggests, later sources like Neilson, Stone, and Lossing confused and embellished rather than put forth straight facts.⁷⁰ One should be wary of extracting information from these researchers. John H. Brandow's 1919 research merely labels the hill that the Newland farm apparently was built upon as "Advanced Works" (Figure 8).⁷¹

⁶⁷Luzader, pp. 37-38.

⁶⁸Sparks Papers, Houghton Library, Harvard University (from Luzader HSR).

⁶⁹Luzader, pp. 27-28.

⁷⁰Luzader, pp. 21-23, 39-46.

⁷¹John Henry Brandow, The Story of Old Saratoga, (Albany, 1919), p. 161 (from Luzader HSR).

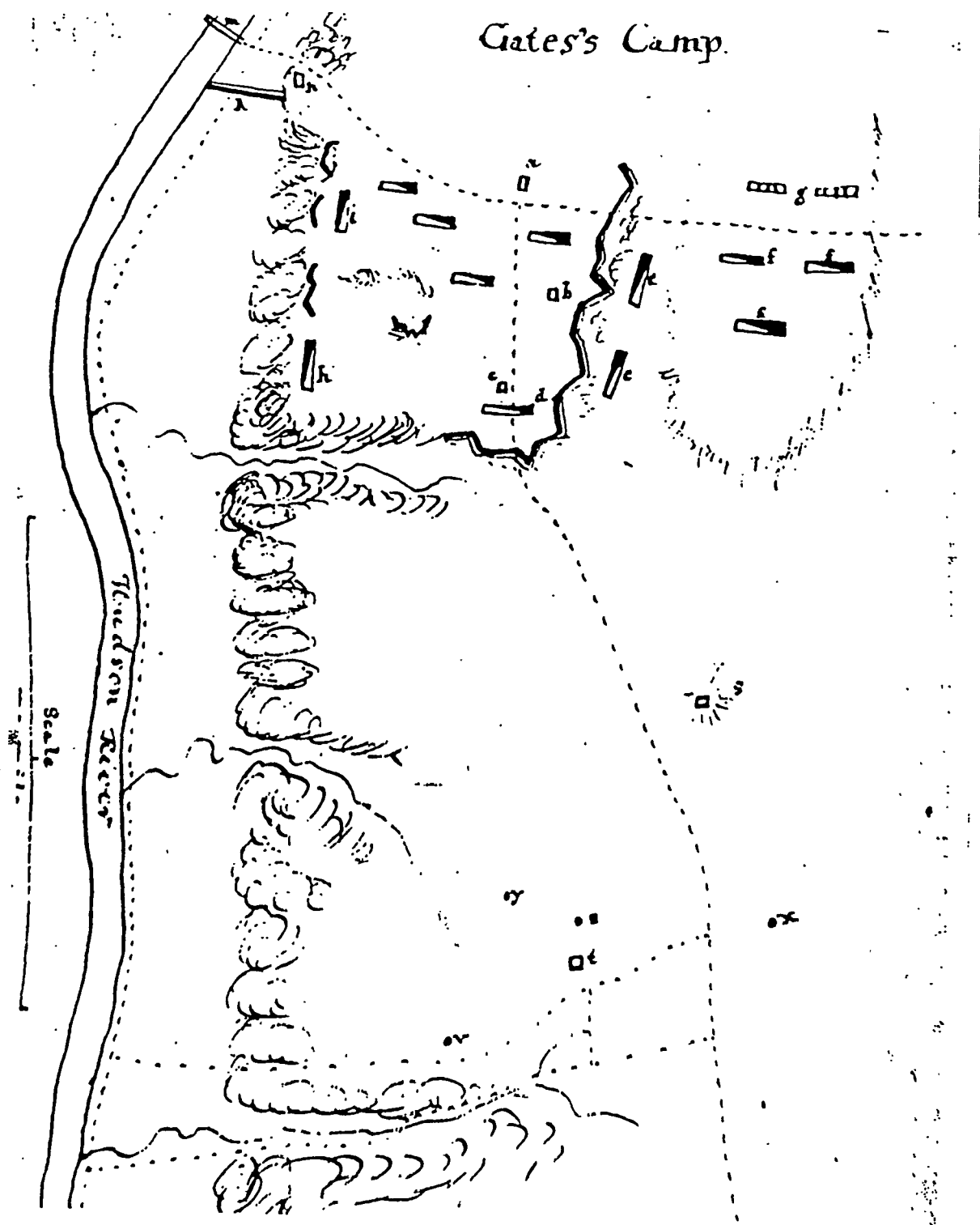


Figure 7. Jared Sparks Map of the Gate's Camp at Stillwater,
compiled and drawn 1830.
From Luzader's Neilson House HSR.

"Gate's Camp at Stillwater

The Hudson River is on the left, and the shaded lines parallel with the River represents the Heights.

The dotted lines are roads:

- a - Genl. Gates's Head Quarters
- b - A House occupied by Genls. Arnold & Poor
- c - House occupied by Morgan
- d - Morgan's Corps
- e - Connecticut troops, on low ground
- f - Cavalry, on high ground
- g - Stables for the Cavalry
- h - Massachusetts troops under Col. Nixon
- i - New York troops, under Col. Graham
- k - A strong Breastwork extending from the foot of the Heights to the River.
- n - Behmus's House
- m - Bridge of Boats
- s - House on a small hill, where Cilley was ordered to take post at the beginning of the action of the 19th of September; but mistaking it he marched onward.
- v - Where Morgan's advance guard first met with Burgoyne's flanking party, and the first firing commenced.
- x - Where Cilley's Advance guard met the Advance guard of Frazer's Division, and had a slight skirmish.
- t - Freeman's House
- z - where the Actions commenced with Scammell's Regiment
- y - Morgan's Corps at the commencement of the action

The progress of the action seems to be as accurately drawn by Gen. Burgoyne as the nat^l [nature] of the thing would admit.

The plan of Gen. Gates Camp has not been taken from actual measurement, but from the judgement of the eye. After walking over it in several directions, and with the aid of the Nelsons, who then resided on the spot, and has lived there ever since. He owned the houses in which Arnold and Morgan had their quarters. His knowledge must therefore be accurate.

The distances are sufficiently correct for the purposes of understanding the positions and movements of the army, though they cannot be presumed to be exact. They will agree tolerably well with the scale affixed to the drawing. Mr. Buel was in the camp during the whole time it was occupied, and he went over the ground with me, and pointed out different objects."

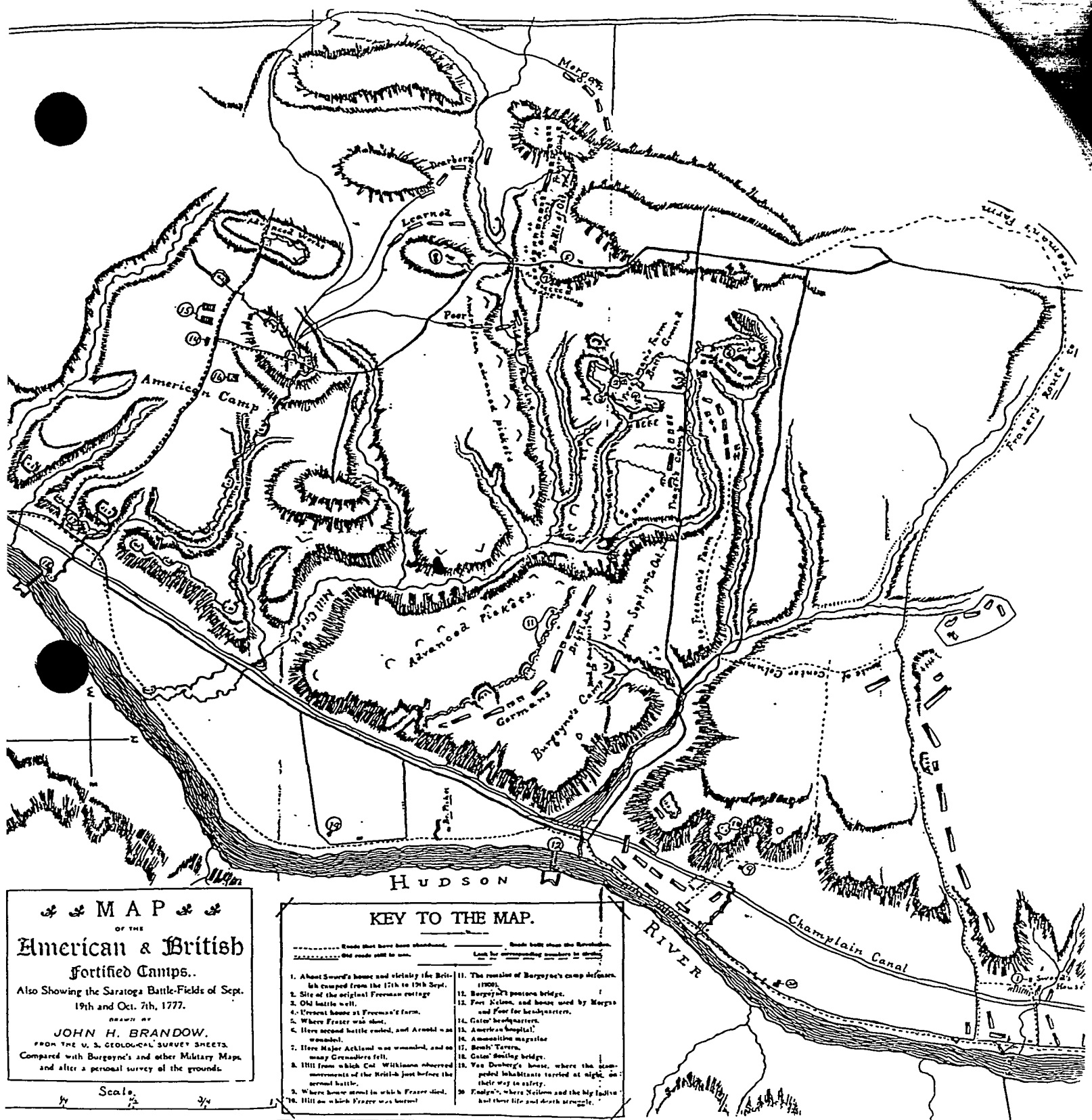


Figure 8. John H. Brandow's Map of the American and British Fortified Camps, compiled and drawn 1918.
From Luzader's Neilson House HSR.

Unfortunately, when Charles Snell prepared his Historical Base Map of Conditions as of October 8, 1777, in 1950,⁷² the Burdyl property was beyond federal government ownership lines. Snell's depiction did not carry the topographical notations as far in the direction of the Burdyl farm as one might hope, leaving the actual location of the structure as somewhat speculative.

Although sometimes difficult to decipher, the earliest descriptions of the encampment seem to indicate that the knoll on which the Newland house was built was outside the protected environs. Only Sparks delineates the same area as the cavalry's camp, but his designation occurred sixty-three years after the battle. The contemporary descriptions indicate that the area was more wooded than now, and perhaps if the Newland house stood in 1777, it could not clearly be seen from the Neilson or Woodworth houses. One reference is haunting in that it could be interpreted to include the Newland farm. Milius said that the trench "...ran up to near the top of Baemus Hill and around its north slope. It then turned southward along the western and northern side of a road and past the farm buildings where the hospital was toward a woods...."⁷³ To this researcher, this description could place the hospital on either the site of the Newland or Woodworth farm, even though Milius' other references appear to connect the hospital to the Woodworth site. But Milius also refers to several houses on the Woodworth site, only one of which has been documented as the family domicile and Gates' headquarters. Where were the others and what use did they fulfill?

Assuming the hospital was confined to the Woodworth property, it seems that the site of the Newland house was far enough from the American encampment and partially hidden by trees so that it was outside the periphery of any contemporary descriptions of Bemis Hill. It is not that the house did not exist at the time of the battle and therefore was omitted from contemporary sources, but that maybe its location was too far from the immediate encampment or the battles to be mentioned. The importance of the property should not be diminished due to omission, but rather should lie in its existence as a component part of the landscape.

⁷²SARA Archives.

⁷³Wolfenbüttel Urkunden, Letter, Feldprediger Milius to his father, November 20, 1777 (from Luzader HSR).

Physical On-Site Investigations

Careful examination and selective demolition of the existing house showed that the core of the house, or the center section of the northwest structure (exclusive of the existing porch) was the earliest part of the building on the site, constructed prior to ca. 1800. A rear (north) extension and front (south) wing were added, possibly at different time periods, but both probably within the first decade of the nineteenth century.

The original structure measured approximately 21 feet square. About 80% of the original framing remains, although some of it has been moved to accommodate later alterations. Most sills have been removed for later additions, replaced, or cut, but the east sill may be original. The sill on the north side is difficult to see, except for a section that was cut and replaced for the addition of the stair to the cellar. All four original cornerposts remain, as does much of the original studding.

An earlier porch, probably original but most certainly pre-1800, once extended off the west side of the structure, six to eight inches below the eave. The porch's rafter butts remain in the studs and are secured with wrought nails. An early window frame also remains within the south wall of the original structure at the second floor level, and it too is secured with wrought nails. A sash stop for a double-hung sash remaining within this same frame is secured with early cut nails, and appears to be a post-original addition based on evidence of an earlier nailing. Roof rafters are lapped and pegged at the ridge, and the ridge end of the end rafters at both gables have been cut, suggesting that chimneys once existed at both ends of the house. Additional evidence in the form of masonry rubble remains for only one chimney at the north end.

Exterior horizontal cladding, consisting of slightly overlapped wide boards with an approximate 11" exposure, was secured with wrought nails, with a nail at the lower edge of the cladding also securing the upper edge of the cladding below it. Similar cladding is found at the Schuyler House (reconstructed in 1777) and at the Neilson House (based on ca. 1776 construction). Reused cladding of this same type is found on an old section of a Burdyl farm outbuilding adjacent to the house, and may have been installed on this outbuilding when the house was enlarged and recladded, probably in the earliest decade of the nineteenth century.

On the interior, the northeast cornerpost was covered with two sets of lath, but whitewashed underneath at the first floor level, suggesting that this post was originally exposed. Similar evidence on other posts was not uncovered. The opening for access to the loft may have been located in this corner.

All of the small and large nails used for both additions on the north and south of the original core were early cut nails (dating to ca. 1795-1805 in the Boston area; at least an additional five years should be added to these dates for Saratoga County availability, based on its location). Since the same type of nail was used in both the small and large varieties, this evolutionary step in nail technology had been well established when both additions were constructed. Conversely, all of the examined nails pertaining to the original core were wrought nails, most likely pinpointing a pre-1800 date of construction for the Saratoga area.

A large amount of reused material was found within the walls of the original core. Some of it was installed with cut nails, some with wire nails. It is therefore assumed that some original material may also be found within the walls of the early nineteenth century additions.

The physical evidence retrieved to date does not prove when the core of the Burdyl farmhouse was constructed. It could have been built any time in the last half of the eighteenth century. More physical investigation and documentation needs to be done, including a search for reused material in wall cavities in the north and south additions of the house. This additional information may not aide in dating the building more specifically, but will help in providing a permanent record of construction techniques relative to this time period.

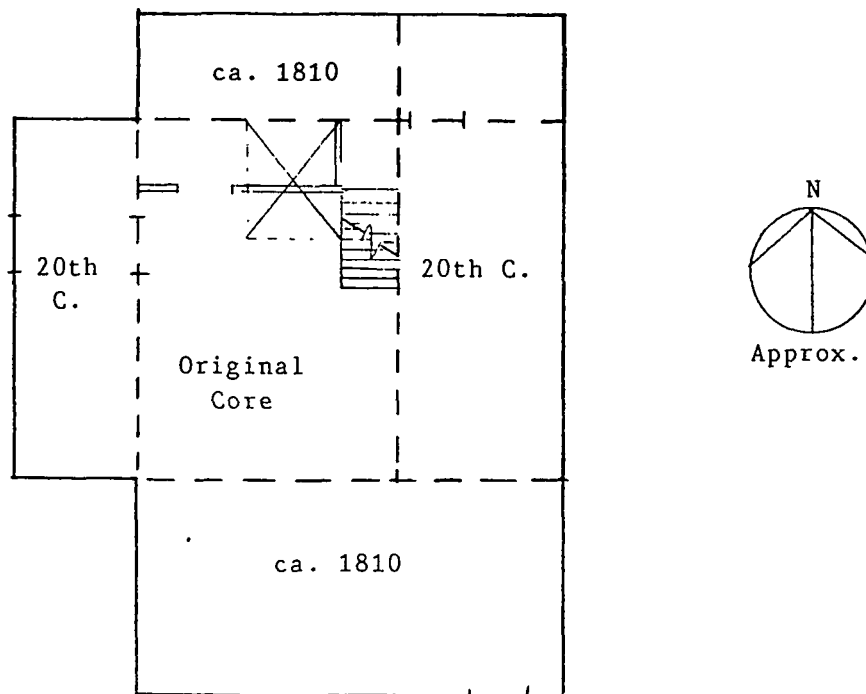


Figure 9. Footprint of Burdyl Farmhouse.
(By P. Albee)

Conclusions and Recommendations

It is clear that Rial Newland settled in the Stillwater area prior to the American Revolution, that he served with the local militia, and that he was paying taxes as early as 1779. It is also possible that he was occupying a house on his "homestead" property during the battle of Saratoga, but that this house was not described by those involved in the battle because it was not strategic and was too distant from anything that was strategic.

A substantial portion of an eighteenth century structure remains on the site of the Rial Newland homestead. While the remnants might not definitively be dated to 1777 or earlier, the evidence is convincing that the house was constructed prior to 1800. Only new archival documentation may pinpoint the exact date of construction. However, we can conclude that the core of this structure represents early construction techniques of the upper Hudson River Valley. All previous reports read by this researcher state that few, if any, early structures remain in this area from which to record or base restorations of other buildings dated to this same time period. In addition, many Revolutionary War structures administered and interpreted by the National Park Service are reconstructions. Based on both of these observations, the importance to continue research and investigation in order to establish the house's construction date, as well as to document its physical characteristics, is heightened.

Additional research should include a search for early deeds that referenced abutting properties. Alexander Bolden (Baldwin), John Neilson, Francis Willcox, and Nathaniel Clap are four abutters mentioned in Vandenberg's 1776 deed and Newland's 1801 indenture. Rial's daughter, Almira Newland Bull, died ca. 1833 after selling her share of the homestead to her brother Henry. Her probate documents might provide more clues for other historical avenues of pursuit. This researcher would also like to personally review the Newland account books as well as the family papers stored in the local library for small details that might indirectly relate to the location of the family dwelling during the eighteenth century.

Asbestos siding will be removed by the park in February 1993. This procedure should allow the CRC to resume a more detailed physical investigation, including additional fabric analysis, an archeological assessment of the hearth or chimney foundation that was uncovered during the initial investigation, and a more indepth documentation process, continuing the use of video recording, photography, and graphic depictions of found conditions.

Once the additional archival material is examined and the extent of eighteenth century building fabric is determined, all of the evidence will be incorporated in a final report, supplemented by the recorded graphic representations. That report will

supercede this draft document, and the evidence put forth should be used to decide the ultimate disposition and treatment of the structure.

The land on which this architectural specimen is sited is equally as important in its context as a contiguous landscape, relative to the Battle of Saratoga. Any additional information gleaned from this study might be helpful for the documentation of future restoration efforts pertaining to the natural features included in the historic landscape.

APPENDIX

Newland Family Genealogy

Unaccounted relatives?

From Norton, Massachusetts, VS (NLS)

Israel Newland m. Abigail Allen, Dec. 26, 1734.

Abigail, widow of Israel Newland, d. 26 Sept, 1767 ae 62
or 67 years

Naomi Newland m. Jotham Bassett 30 Apr 1761

From Boston Transcript, 21 Nov. 1932

Abigail Newland m. Nehemiah Pratt, June 28, 1748, in Norton,
MA

Abigail (b. Nov. 12, 1730), daughter of Josiah and Abigail
Newland

Joseph Newland m. Abigail Babbitt, Nov. 22 1744

Israel (b. July 27, 1752), son of Joseph and Abigail Newland

Were Abigail Newland Pratt and Joseph Newland sister and brother?

Were Israel Newland (the elder) and Josiah Newland brothers?

Was Naomi Newland Bassett the daughter of Israel and Abigail?

I. Joseph Newland m. (1744) Abigail Babbitt in Norton or Easton,
MA

1. Unaccounted offspring? based on difference of marriage
date and first recorded date of offspring.

2. Israel (b. 1752, d. 1833) m. Ednay (b. 1752, d. 1813)
Served in Albany Co. Militia, 13th regiment (Saratoga
regiment including men from Stillwater), American
Revolution. Applied for pension dated April 21, 1818,
gave residence as Northumberland, NY, age 65; claim
supported by Joseph Newland (bro.?) of Sempronius, NY.
Buried at Gurn Springs Cemetery, Saratoga Co., NY.

a. Unaccounted offspring? - 1790 Stillwater census
lists 2 males under 16 yrs. of age in household.

b. John B. (b. 1795, d. 1882) m. Magdalana (b. 1802,
d. 1889)

c. Polly (b. 1796)

d. Sarah (b. 1797, d. 1850)

e. Esther (b. 1803)

f. son (b. 1808)

g. Abba (b. 1810)

h. Elizabeth (b. 1812)

3. Rial (Royal) (b. 1753, d. 1804) m. Dorcas Irish (b. 1766, d. 1840) (Dorcas remarries Jeremiah Bishop prior to 1835) Served in Albany Co. Militia, 13th regiment as wagoner.
 - a. Rial (b. 1753?, d. 1816? Dorcas not his mother?)
 - (1.) Rial (living in Alexander, Genesee Co., NY by 1837.)
 - (2.) Sarah m. William Catlin (living in Bane Centre, Orleans Co., NY by 1840.)
 - b. Sally (b. 1780, d. 1866) m. Orange Risdon (living in Saline, Washington Co., MI by 1837.)
 - (1.) Lewis C. (living in Ann Arbor, MI by 1871.)
 - (2.) Robert M. (living in Manchester, MI by 1871.)
 - (3.) Harriet Mead (living in Saline, MI by 1871.)
 - (4.) Allen (living in Saline, MI by 1871.)
 - (5.) John N. (living in San Francisco by 1871.)
 - c. Esther (b. 1785, d. 1836) m. Bliss Smith 1805
 - (1.) Newland R. (d. ae 3 yrs. 11 mo.)
 - (2.) Elias (b. 1807, d. 1875 or 1879)
 - (3.) Newland R. (b. 1810, d. 1853)
 - (4.) Henry J. (b. 1812, d. 1858)
 - (5.) Renett (b. 1814, d. 1830)
 - (6.) Lansing [Alanson] (b. 1818)
 - (7.) Matilda (b. 1818, d. 1868) m. Henry Risdon
 - (8.) Sarah (b. 1821, d. 1899)
 - (9.) J. Lyman (b. 1823 or 1829, d. 1899)
 - (10.) Dorcas A. (b. 1827, d. 1888)
 - (11.) William W. or Wallace (b. 1828)
 - d. David (b. 1789, d. 1860) m. (1) Mary Billings, (2) Marilla Smith
 - (1.) Renette (b. 1812, d. 1882) m. Elias Smith (cousins)
 - (2.) James B. (b. 1816, d. 1885) m. Matilda
 - (3.) Almira (b. 1818, d. 1843 ae 25) m. William Bird
 - (4.) Elizabeth (b. 1821, d. 1847)
 - (5.) Rial (b. 1823, d. 1900) m. Ellen Neilson
 - (a.) Cordelia (b. 1858, d. 1928) m. John Pack
 - (b.) Nellie m. John Quackenbush
 - (6.) Elias (b. 1824 or 1825, d. 1825 or 1826)
 - (7.) Sanford Billings (b. 1826, d. 1848)
 - (8.) Harriet Aurelia (b. 1829) m. William A.

- Sherman
 - (9.) Lydia Mary (b. 1831, d. 1862)
 - (10.) Helen (b. 1833, d. 1848)
 - (11.) Henry (b. 1835 or 1836, d. 1909) m. Louise Neilson
 - (12.) Dorcas (b. 1837, d. 1844)
- e. Elias (b. 1790, d. 1804)
- f. Ephraim (b. 1793, d. 1859) m. Sarah Bull 1826
 - (1.) Cordelia Sarah (b. 1827, d. 1857) m. William H. Gifford 1848
 - (a.) Mary
 - (b.) Alice
 - (2.) Mary (b. 1829, d. 1833)
 - (3.) John Bull (b. 1833) m. Celia or Cecilia M. Hunter 1855
 - (a.) Ephraim
- g. Matilda (b. 1795 or 1797, d. 1855) m. Stephen W. Hart (b. 1794, d. 1847)
 - (1.) Harvey H. (b. 1822, d. 1895) m. Lucy Latham Denison 1848
 - (2.) Harrison H. Hart?
- h. Henry (Harry?) (b. 1799, d. 1835)
- i. Volney (b. 1800, d. 1838) m. Sarah A.
 - (1.) Almira
- j. Almira (b. 1803, d. 1833) m. Dr. Chauncey Bull
- k. Harriet (d. 1871)
- 3. Joseph (b. 1755, d. 1848) m. Sybil Austin (moved to Kellogsville, Cayuga Co. 1803.)
 - a. Mary
 - b. Olive
- 4. Ephraim? (b. 1756)
- 5. Abigail? (b. 1758, d. 1838 [Irving, NY] m. (1) Lemuel Powers, Jr. (b. 1756, d. 1800), (2) Benajah Strong or Strang?
 - a. Cyrus (b. 1779, d. 1841, Kellogsville, NY)
 - b. David (b. 1782)
 - c. John (b. 1782?)

- d. Royal N. (b. 1786)
- e. Lemuel (b. 1789)
- f. Mary (b. 1793)
- g. Abigail (b. 1798, d. 1853) m. Millard Fillmore 1826
(future President of the United States, 1850-1853)