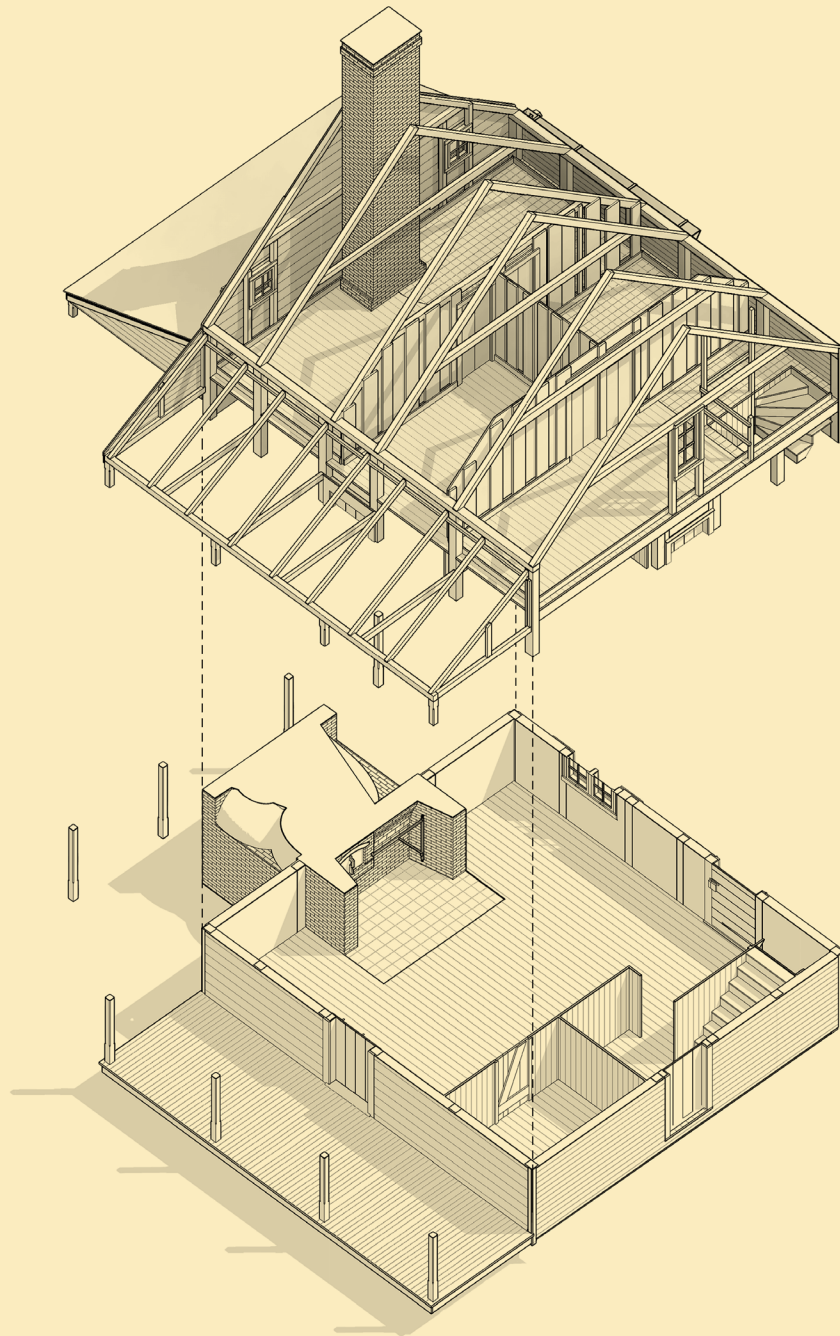


National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Saratoga National Historical Park
General Philip Schuyler House, Schuylerville, New York



GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER HOUSE KITCHEN AND KITCHEN PASSAGEWAY

Historic Structure Report Addendum

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
ADDENDUM**

for the

**KITCHEN
& KITCHEN PASSAGEWAY**

of the

**GENERAL
PHILIP SCHUYLER
HOUSE**

SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

NOVEMBER 2022

JOHN G. WAITE ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

384 BROADWAY, ALBANY, NY 12207 • 64 FULTON STREET, SUITE 402, NEW YORK, NY 10038

The architects thank the National Park Service representatives
from the Saratoga National Historical Park

AND

Dr. Myra Young Armstead of Bard College

AND

Dr. Michael “Bodhi” Rogers, University of Colorado, Denver

JOHN G. WAITE ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS PLLC

64 Fulton Street, Suite 402, New York, NY 10038

384 Broadway, Albany, NY 12207

Clay S. Palazzo, AIA, LEED AP

Matthew K. Scheidt, AIA, LEED AP

Douglas G. Bucher

Chelle M. Jenkins

Elizabeth A. Deuell

Porter B. P. Hehr

Katherine A. Onufer, AIA, CDT, CSI (1980-2020)

DENDROCHRONOLOGY

Dr. Edward R. Cook

William J. Callahan, Jr.

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	6
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	13
Executive Summary	13
Administrative Data	16

PART I: DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND & CONTEXT	18
EVOLUTION CHART AND PLANS	95
MEASURED DRAWINGS	105
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION	121
EXISTING CONDITION PHOTOGRAPHS	153
CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES	170

PART II: TREATMENT AND USE

RECOMMENDATIONS	176
------------------------------	------------

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY

APPENDIX C: A DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE GENERAL SCHUYLER HOUSE, SCHUYLERVILLE, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Cover: Exploded axonometric view of the Schuyler House kitchen. JGWA, 2022.	
Figure 1. Details of General Philip Schuyler’s 1767 house and formal gardens in Saratoga (Schuylerville) from contemporary maps of the Battle of Saratoga. In these plan, the 1767 house has a similar layout to the Albany house, with two rear wings. (Upper image) Digitally enhanced version of Captain H.D. Gerlach, <i>Plan de la Position de l’Armee sous les Ordres de son Excellence le Lieutenant General Bourgoyne a Saratoga dant’ sur la Retraite de Fremanns Ferme</i> , engraved by H.C. Degeling, circa 1777; photographic copy, SARA. (Lower image) William Faden, <i>Maps of the expedition from Canada of Gen. Burgoyne</i> , London, 1780. Library of Congress.	20
Figure 2. Philip Schuyler’s sketch for rebuilding his Saratoga house, 1777. At this time, the kitchen was temporarily located in the cellar, and a cooking fireplace was constructed at the south end of that space. Manuscripts and Archives Division, New York Public Library Digital Collections. Accessed March 26, 2020. http://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/bb47a5e0-ca1f-0134-40f9-00505686a51c	21
Figure 3. Map and diagram of the probable house locations on the Schuyler estate, by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. <i>Cultural Landscapes Inventory: Schuyler Estate</i> , National Park Service, Northeast Region, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1999, 48.	22
Figure 4. An illustration of William Duer’s house in Fort Miller, New York. From John Henry Brandow, <i>The story of old Saratoga and history of Schuylerville</i> . Second edition, Albany, NY: Fort Orange Press/Brandow Print. Co., 1919, 352.	22
Figure 5. Sketches of Dutch H-bent framing at the Schuyler House and its kitchen, and at the Van-Ostrande Radcliffe House and Quackenbush House in Albany, New York. JGWA, 2022.	23
Figure 6. Drill locations for the 2021-2022 dendrochronology study that revealed that the framing members of the kitchen were felled at the same time (between November 1776 and February 1777) as the framing members in the house. JGWA, 2021.	24
Figure 7. Sketch plan of Schuyler House, circa 1787, with later annotations. Note that “Father’s Office” is part of the original drawing, prior to annotations. Photocopy in SARA, from original in Philip Schuyler Papers, New-York Historical Society.	25
Figure 8. Houses in the New York City, Hudson Valley, and Mohawk Valley that were constructed around the same time as General Philip Schuyler’s upstate New York houses. At Fort Johnson, there was a separate bakehouse building, but only the Duer House and the two Schuyler houses had their house kitchens in separate wings.	28
Figure 9. A detail from an undated map. It is thought to date to 1837, the year of the economic panic that caused that Philip Schuyler II to sell the property. <i>Cultural Landscapes Inventory: Schuyler Estate</i> , National Park Service, Northeast Region, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1999, 47.	30
Figure 10. The “Schuyler mansion-house” in 1841. John W. Barber and Henry Howe, <i>Historical Collections of the State of New York</i> , 494.	31

Figure 11. The “Schuyler Mansion” in 1850. The north kitchen “porch” is shown fully enclosed with a window in the west wall. Benson J. Lossing, <i>The Hudson, from the Wilderness to the Sea</i> , 90.	31
Figure 12. The Schuyler House, circa 1883, photographed by W.H. Baker. Note the louvered blinds enclosing the west end of the kitchen porch, which has lost the north extension. SARA, 22347.....	32
Figure 13. The Schuyler House and kitchen in 1947. The upper part of the kitchen porch is enclosed, and a small enclosed addition to the west connects the kitchen to the dining room. Note the weather vestibule that protects the door into the kitchen. SARA, 22345.....	34
Figure 14. The east side of the north porch, ca. 1950, showing the louvered blinds and the access to the storage space above. 2003 HSR, 117.....	35
Figure 15. The kitchen circa 1955, looking east. Note the boiling pot and casement window north of the fireplace. A covered opening for the kitchen range flue pipe is visible above the mantle. 2003 HSR, p. 124.	35
Figure 16. The kitchen circa 1955, looking southeast. The closet dates to the late nineteenth century. 2003 HSR, p. 125.	36
Figure 17. The kitchen circa 1955, looking southwest. The doorway at the left of the photograph opens into the circa 1815 east addition to the house. Note the built-in shelving and cabinet. 2003 HSR, p. 126.....	36
Figure 18. A rare view of Schuyler House from the east, showing the two-story addition along the east facade. The small structure east of the kitchen wing is the privy. Photograph by Henry Judd, July, 1956. SARA.	39
Figure 19. Schuyler House in August, 1958; photograph by Henry Judd. SARA.....	39
Figure 20. Axonometric views of the house and kitchen in 1956. JGWA, 2022.	40
Figure 21. North and west elevations of the Kitchen Wing from “Conditions Before 1956 Restoration, General Schuyler House, Schuylerville, N.Y.” Note the sketches added later to indicate thoughts on the original north porch and the oven. SARA.....	41
Figure 22. An undated first floor plan of the Schuyler House kitchen, showing the conditions in 1958, after the removal of the closet next to the fireplace and the pantry in the northeast corner. Photograph by D.F. Schroeder. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.	44
Figure 23. An undated garret plan of the Schuyler House kitchen, showing conditions in 1958, by D.F. Schroeder. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.	45
Figure 24. An undated north elevation of the Schuyler House kitchen circa 1958, by D.F. Schroeder. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.	46
Figure 25. An undated east elevation of the Schuyler House kitchen, circa 1958, by D.F. Schroeder. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.	47
Figure 26. An undated south elevation of the Schuyler House kitchen, circa 1958, by D.F. Schroeder. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.	48
Figure 27. An undated west elevation of the Schuyler House kitchen, circa 1958, by D.F. Schroeder. The unusual overhang of the north porch roof is the result of the re-	

removal of the circa-1815 extension of the porch. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.	49
Figure 28. An undated section through the Schuyler House kitchen, looking south, circa 1958, by D.F. Schroeder. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.	50
Figure 29. An undated section through the Schuyler House kitchen, looking east, circa 1958, by D.F. Schroeder. Note the vertical studs, embedded into the nogging, that flank the narrow east window to the left (north) of the fireplace. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.	51
Figure 30. Schuyler House from the north, before removals began. Jack Boucher, HABS No. NY-6122-10, Library of Congress.	54
Figure 31. The kitchen after excavations and removals, July, 1958. The unfinished boards along the top of the north facade were thought to be original and never painted. Note the plaster applied directly to the nogging on the north facade in the two bays east of the door and the bay west of the window. Photograph by Charles Hutchins. SARA.	54
Figure 32. Excavations east of the kitchen in 1958, looking down from the east room in the garret. Photographs by Charles Hutchins. SARA.	55
Figure 33. A section of original wood shingles on the south slope of the kitchen roof “where covered by the cricket.” Photograph by Henry Judd, 1958. SARA.	56
Figure 34. The east wall of the kitchen in 1958, before removal of the later fireplace and boiling pot. Photograph by Henry Judd, 1958. SARA.....	57
Figure 35. The fireplace after removals. An arched opening to a bake oven was found at the back of the firebox. Photographs by Gordon Whittington, 1958. SARA.....	58
Figure 36. The north wall of the kitchen with original unfired brick nogging. Photograph by Henry Judd, 1958. SARA.	59
Figure 37. The west wall of the kitchen with original unfired brick nogging. The window opening replaced an original doorway. Photograph by Henry Judd, 1958. SARA.....	59
Figure 38. View of the kitchen ceiling, looking southwest, with a clear ghost of a partition that extends southward beyond the door to the enclosed stair to the garret. Photograph by Charles Hutchins, 1958. SARA.	60
Figure 39. The south wall of the kitchen. The enclosed winding stair to the garret is to the right. The stair within the nineteenth-century two-story addition can be seen beyond the doorway. Photograph by Henry Judd, 1958. SARA.....	60
Figure 40. The original window opening found in the south wall of the kitchen. Photograph by Charles Hutchins, 1958. SARA.	61
Figure 41. The nogging in the north wall, from the exterior. Note the plaster finish. Photograph by Charles Hutchins, 1958. SARA.	61
Figure 42. The nineteenth-century stair to the garret. Photograph by Henry Judd, 1958. SARA.....	62
Figure 43. Ghost of the original stair to the garret. Photograph by Charles Hutchins, 1958. SARA.....	62

Figure 44. The original stair landing in the garret stair hall. According to Judd, he found evidence for the original newel post on this landing, although it is not altogether clear where that evidence is in this photograph. Photograph by Charles Hutchins, 1958. SARA.....	63
Figure 45. The evidence for the original doorway into the center garret room—marks for the door framing in the joist—was found in 1958 when the plaster and lath were removed from the east partition in the stair hall. Photograph by Charles Hutchins, 1958. SARA.	63
Figure 46. The south garret room in 1958. Note the later partition to the left that divided the east space into two rooms, and the brick nogging that was removed in the 1963 restoration. Photograph by Charles Hutchins. SARA.	64
Figure 47. The kitchen plate and rafters below the south cricket in 1958. The deterioration was such that Judd recommended replacing these members. The brick nogging was removed in the 1963 restoration work. Photograph by Henry Judd. SARA.	64
Figure 48. Detail from “Structural Features and Excavations in and around Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historic Park,” drawn by Edward McMillan Larrabee, June 1959. Note the stone foundation at the west end of the porch location that extends further to the north than the current restored condition. The rectangular area of rubble stone north of the north kitchen doorway may indicate that a chimney, possibly with a fireplace or fireplaces, was situated in the expanded north porch. SARA, Folder 148.	66
Figure 49. Edward McMillan Larrabee’s diagrams of the development of the oven area east of the kitchen. From Edward McMillan Larrabee, Report of Archeological Excavations Conducted at Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, New York, From June 8 through June 29, 1959. February 1, 1960.....	67
Figure 50. Plate XXI from Henry Judd, Historic Structures Report: Part II, Architectural Data Section, December 1959.	71
Figure 51. Plate I from Henry Judd, Historic Structures Report: Part II, Architectural Data Section, December 1959.	72
Figure 52. Plate II from Henry Judd, Historic Structures Report: Part II, Architectural Data Section, December 1959.	73
Figure 53. Plate III from Henry Judd, Historic Structures Report: Part II, Architectural Data Section, December 1959.	74
Figure 54. Plate IV from Henry Judd, Historic Structures Report: Part II, Architectural Data Section, December 1959.	75
Figure 55. Undated sketch plan, showing a much larger enclosed north addition in the location of the current restored porch. The extent of this addition corresponds to the rubble stone foundation shown in Figure 48. The enclosed space would also account for the plaster wall finishes shown in Figure 31. The sketch also attempts to fit the three bake ovens into the chimney mass. SARA, Box 91, Folder 10.	77
Figure 56. Undated sketches, including one of the interior bake oven. SARA, Box 91, Folder 14.....	77
Figure 57. Undated sketch elevation and section showing how the ovens could be configured. SARA, Box 91, Folder 10.	78

Figure 58. Detail of plan of the east porch from Henry Judd’s drawings for “Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House,” October 1959, Sheet 2. The addition of an enclosing wall along the east and south sides of the “porch” might better represent the original historic condition. This would leave the brick-paved area fronting the cellar access with a direct connection to the yard. SARA, Folder 145.	81
Figure 59. Detail of the north elevation from Henry Judd’s drawings for “Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House,” October 1959, Sheet 6. SARA, Folder 145.....	81
Figure 60. Elevation of the east porch and detail for the porch framing from Henry Judd’s drawings for “Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House,” October 1959, Sheet 5. SARA, Folder 145.	82
Figure 61. Ozelid print, showing a “conjectural set of three ovens and fireplace,” that accompanied a letter from Ross F. Sweeny (Acting Chief EODC), January 26, 1960. This drawing also shows the proposed restoration plan for the first floor. SARA, NYS, CCC, NPS Records Box 7, Folder 3.....	83
Figure 62. Two renderings of proposed restorations for the east side of the house and kitchen. The upper rendering, included as part of Henry Judd’s 1959 Historic Structures Report: Part I, was completed before the removals from the rear facade of the house revealed evidence for the east porch. The lower rendering, in Judd’s Part II report later that year, shows the proposed reconstruction of the east porch as it would be finally completed in 1960-1963. The design of the bake oven and its overhanging shed roof did not change. SARA.	84
Figure 63. After the nineteenth-century “tenant house” was demolished, some of the reused eighteenth-century members were laid out to show their original configuration, presumably as a bent in a barn. May, 1963. SARA, Box 91, Folder 12.....	85
Figure 64. The west and north elevations from a preliminary drawing for the “Kitchen Restoration, General Philip Schuyler House.” D.W. Carroll, circa 1963. SARA.	86
Figure 65. The east and south elevations from a preliminary drawing for the “Kitchen Restoration, General Philip Schuyler House.” D.W. Carroll, circa 1963. SARA, Folder 148.	87
Figure 66. The kitchen wing under construction in 1963. Photograph by Jack Boucher. Library of Congress, HABS No. NY-6122-4.	88
Figure 67. The kitchen wing under construction in 1963. Photograph by Jack Boucher. Library of Congress, HABS No. NY-6122-5.	88
Figure 68. The oven under construction, 1963. SARA, Box 91, Folder 7.....	89
Figure 69. The bake oven under construction in 1963. Jack Boucher, HABS No. NY-6122-6, NY-6122-7, Library of Congress.	89
Figure 70. Schuyler House from the east in 1961. Jack Boucher, HABS No. NY-6122-13, Library of Congress.	90
Figure 71. New cedar shingles were installed on the kitchen roof in 2002. Note the section of burned roof boards possibly relating to a chimney fire, revealed when the old shingles were removed. SARA, Box 41, Folder 7.	92
Figure 72. Chronology of the Schuyler houses and of the changes to the Saratoga/Schuylerville house by the Schuylers. JGWA, 2022.....	96

Figure 73. Chronology of the Schuyler houses and of the changes to the Saratoga/ Schuylerville house by the Schuylers (continued). JGWA, 2022.....	97
Figure 74. Conjectural first-floor and garret plans of the Schuyler House kitchen, circa 1777-1778. JGWA, 2022.....	98
Figure 75. Conjectural sketch and plan of the Schuyler House kitchen and the east pas- sage, after “Father’s Office” was constructed. JGWA, 2022.	99
Figure 76. Conjectural first-floor and garret plans of the Schuyler House kitchen, circa 1815-1837, showing possible expansion and enclosure of the north porch. JGWA, 2022.	100
Figure 77. West elevation, circa 1815-1837. JGWA, 2022.....	101
Figure 78. Conjectural first-floor and garret plans of the Schuyler House kitchen, circa 1850. JGWA, 2022.....	102
Figure 79. Conjectural first-floor and garret plans of the Schuyler House kitchen, late nineteenth century. JGWA, 2022.	103
Figure 80. First-floor and garret plans of the Schuyler House kitchen, circa 1963-2022. JGWA, 2022.	104
Figure 81. Exploded axonometric view of the Schuyler House kitchen. JGWA, 2022.....	106
Figure 82. Crawl space plan of the kitchen. JGWA, 2022.....	107
Figure 83. First-floor plan of the kitchen. JGWA, 2022.	108
Figure 84. Crawl space plan of the kitchen. JGWA, 2022.....	109
Figure 85. First-floor plan of the kitchen. JGWA, 2022.	110
Figure 86. First-floor reflected ceiling plan. JGWA, 2022.	111
Figure 87. Garret reflected ceiling plan. JGWA, 2022.....	112
Figure 88. Schuyler House kitchen, north elevation. JGWA, 2022.	113
Figure 89. Schuyler House kitchen, east elevation. JGWA, 2022.....	114
Figure 90. Schuyler House kitchen, south elevation. JGWA, 2022.....	115
Figure 91. Schuyler House kitchen, west elevation. JGWA, 2022.....	116
Figure 92. Section through the Schuyler House kitchen, looking north. JGWA, 2022.	117
Figure 93. Section through the Schuyler House kitchen, looking east. JGWA, 2022.....	118
Figure 94. Section through the Schuyler House kitchen, looking south. JGWA, 2022.....	119
Figure 95. Section through the Schuyler House kitchen, looking west. JGWA, 2022.	120
Figure 96. The Philip Schuyler House from the northwest. JGWA, 2020.	154
Figure 97. The kitchen wing from the north. JGWA, 2020.....	154
Figure 98. The north porch, looking east.	155
Figure 99. The drywell/cistern at the east end of the north porch.....	155
Figure 100. The kitchen wing from the northeast. JGWA, 2020.....	156
Figure 101. The 1950s ovens on the east side of the wing. JGWA, 2020.....	156
Figure 102. The kitchen wing from the south. JGWA, 2020.....	157

Figure 103. The east porch. JGWA, 2020.....	157
Figure 104. The east porch, looking south (above) and north (left). JGWA, 2020.....	158
Figure 105. The kitchen wing from the west. JGWA, 2020.....	159
Figure 106. Kitchen (105), looking southeast. JGWA, 2020.....	160
Figure 107. Kitchen firebox and oven. JGWA, 2020.....	160
Figure 108. Kitchen storage room (106), looking southeast (upper left), northeast (upper right), west (lower left), and northwest (lower right). JGWA, 2020.....	161
Figure 109. Room 107, looking southeast (upper left) and northwest (upper right); and the stair to the second floor (left). JGWA, 2020.....	162
Figure 110. Second floor stair hall (206), looking south (above) and north (left). JGWA, 2020.	163
Figure 111. South room (207), looking north. JGWA, 2019.....	164
Figure 112. South room (207), looking south. Note the original brick nogging has been removed (compare with Figure 46). JGWA, 2019.	164
Figure 113. Fragments of eighteenth-century wallpaper on the boards forming the east partition of the south room (207). JGWA, 2020.	165
Figure 114. North room (208), looking south. JGWA, 2020.	166
Figure 115. North room (208), looking north. Note that the brick nogging has been removed. JGWA, 2020.....	166
Figure 116. North room (208) wallpaper probe. A section of plaster was removed from one of the board “studs” to reveal early nineteenth-century wallpaper remnants on the vertical wood plank partition. JGWA, 2021.	167
Figure 117. East room (209), looking northwest (above) and southwest (left). JGWA, 2020.	168
Figure 118. The East room, looking north. JGWA, 2020.....	169
Figure 119. The East room, looking south. JGWA, 2020.....	169

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Philip Schuyler House and its kitchen were built by General Philip Schuyler in 1777-78 after British troops burned his Saratoga estate. The house remained in the family until 1839. After 1950, when the property became part of the Saratoga National Historical Park within the National Park Service system, the newly-formed NPS Eastern Office of Design and Construction undertook years of research and construction, eventually returning the house and kitchen to what was believed to be their 1804 appearance. With more than two hundred years of modifications and, most recently, interpretation, a comprehensive historic structure report was prepared in 2003 to record and analyze the changes.

In 2019, NPS contracted with John G. Waite Associates, Architects (JGWA) to prepare an addendum to the 2003 historic structure report (PMIS 236392B). This addendum focuses on what is known of the kitchen and its use by the enslaved people working at the Schuyler House; how the kitchen's relationship to the house compares to other houses of its time; the passage between the kitchen and the house, and whether it was enclosed; and the 1950s-60s research by NPS and the rationales for the work completed in 1963. The team also prepared measured drawings and a 3D digital model of the kitchen.

This work took place at the same time as a Historic Resource Study on African-American slavery at the Schuyler Estate (PMIS 236392A) by Dr. Myra Armstead of Bard College. It was intended that the historic structure report addendum would draw from information gathered by Dr. Armstead. Together, the findings from these two reports would inform NPS's efforts to create a new interpretive plan that more fully interprets the lives of the enslaved people and servants working in the Kitchen.

NPS and JGWA met for an on-site kick-off meeting in November of 2019, and access to the SARA archives was provided on February 26, 2019, when JGWA was given a general overview of the items available in the park's collections. It was only a few weeks later that the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic precluded regular site visits or archival research, delaying the field work for the historic structure report as well as the research for Dr. Armstead's study. Nevertheless, during the summers of 2020-2021, the team was able to safely survey the house. Many of the necessary research documents were scanned and made available to the team; when restrictions lightened, visits to the park archives and other institutions resumed.

FINDINGS

DENDROCHRONOLOGY. The most significant discovery of the investigative work came from the dendrochronology analysis. JGWA's consultants, Dr. Edward R. Cook and William J. Callahan, Jr., visited Schuyler House in November of 2021. They took fifteen samples from fourteen timbers in the kitchen and the cellar of the main

house. They found that most or all of the trees felled for these timbers were harvested between November 1776 and February 1777. Based on this evidence, it appears that the kitchen wing was built as an attachment to the house in 1777-1778, concurrently or very soon after the construction of the house, and earlier than previously thought.

WALLPAPER. During the investigation for this report, fragments of eighteenth-century wallpaper were found applied to the bare wood planks in the east garret room 207; early nineteenth-century wallpaper was found in room 208. Both surfaces were later covered in whitewash. The paper was disturbed circa 1815 when the room was modified and then finished in lath and plaster. The question remains whether these wallpapers were applied after the planks were installed in the garret, or if they were already on the possibly reused planks when the garret partitions were built.

EAST PASSAGE. No further physical or photographic evidence was found for an enclosed passage between the kitchen and house. However, the precedent of a fully enclosed connection between the detached kitchen and house at General Schuyler's Albany mansion suggests that the corresponding space at his Saratoga house would also have featured a passage with some sort of enclosing partitions. As noted in the recommendations below, removal of the east siding may uncover physical evidence for the passage.

MEASURED DRAWINGS AND 3D DIGITAL MODEL

In 2017, professor Michael "Bodhi" Rodgers, PhD, RPA, led a team of students from Ithaca College to laser scan the interior and exterior of the kitchen building. Dr. Rodgers (now with the University of Colorado, Denver) provided the resulting point cloud to JGWA to create a Building Information Model (3D model). JGWA verified the point cloud information with field dimensions, and then used Autodesk Revit software to build a digital model using dimensional information from 1950s HABS drawings, the field notes, and the point cloud. The intention of the model was to show the history of the kitchen by providing a "phase" in the model for every period of construction (see Figure 20 for an example). The final drawing files were provided to NPS in Revit, as raster images, and as PDFs.

Recommendations

The recommended treatment for the kitchen includes:

- Preserve primary character-defining features that survive from the 1777-1804 period.
- Preserve the circa 1815 features that have survived in the second story of the kitchen wing, as they are the only surviving physical evidence of the evolution of the structure after 1804.
- Preserve 1960s work that was used to restore or reconstruct missing but documented 1777-1804 features, as secondary character-defining features.
- Interpret the second floor living spaces above the kitchen used by enslaved people and later by household servants.

- Enclose the portion of the east porch that provides the connection from the kitchen to the dining room.
- Create a sample board of the earliest red finish on the kitchen ceiling and a color rendering showing the kitchen's early appearance.

Recommendations for further investigation include:

- Consider re-interpreting the bake oven and its associated roof.
- Continue to research Schuyler's industries, including his mill operations at the site before and after the 1777 fire, as well as those who worked in these industries.
- Remove the siding of the house at the east porch to yield additional evidence for enclosing the passage.
- Expose and analyze the plaster wall surfaces seen in the 1958 National Park Service photographs of the north exterior elevation of the kitchen (now covered by clapboards).
- Expose and analyze the location of the narrow casement window north of the kitchen fireplace.
- Conduct archaeological studies throughout the site to locate other buildings and outbuildings.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

LOCATIONAL DATA

The General Philip Schuyler House is in Schuylerville New York, and is part of the Old Saratoga unit of the Saratoga National Historical Park in Stillwater, New York. In the List of Classified Structures (LCS), the house, including its kitchen, is listed as number 01290. Within the park, it is building number SARA-15.

PROPOSED TREATMENT

Preservation. As defined by *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties*, "preservation" sustains the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property, while allowing for measures to protect and stabilize the structure. The 2004 General Management Plan called for the house to be preserved, and the subzone as a whole to be rehabilitated to reflect its use by the Schuyler family.

RELATED STUDIES

Cotter, John L. "Report of Schuyler House Archeological Investigations July 23-29, 1958." National Park Service, Saratoga National Historical Park, 1958.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory: Schuyler Estate. National Park Service, Northeast Region, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, .

Judd, Henry A. "Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Part I: Preparatory to the Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, New York." National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, May 1959.

Judd, Henry A. "Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Part II: Preparatory to the Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, New York." National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, December 1959.

Judd, Henry and John F. Luzader. "Historic Buildings Report, Part I, Schuyler Tenant House." National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, and Saratoga National Historical Park, September 1958.

Larrabee, Edward McMillan. "Report on Archeological Excavations Conducted at Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, New York, from June 8 through June 29, 1959." National Park Service, Saratoga National Historical Park, 1960.

Luzader, John F. "Historic Building Report: General Philip Schuyler House, Schuylerville, N.Y." National Park Service, Saratoga National Historical Park, 1957.

National Register of Historic Places, Saratoga National Historical Park Historic District, 2012

Phillips, Maureen K., *General Philip Schuyler House Historic Structure Report, Volumes 1 & 2* (Lowell, MA: National Park Service Historic Architecture Program for the Northeast Regional Office, 2003).

Saratoga National Historical Park General Management Plan 2004. Boston Office, Northeast Region, Saratoga National Historical Park, National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

CULTURAL RESOURCE DATA

The Schuyler House kitchen, an appendage to General Philip Schuyler's home, was built between 1777-1778, shortly after the construction of the house. The structure is significant, with the home, for its association with General Schuyler. As noted in the 2003 Historic Structure Report, the Schuyler House and its kitchen are also notable as excellent examples of the preservation philosophy of the Park Service in the 1950s-60s.

The house was entered on the National Register of Historic Places with Schuyler House on October 15, 1966. In the 2004 General Management Plan, Schuyler House was part of the Schuyler Estate Subzone. As noted above, the house was to be preserved. The subzone as a whole would be rehabilitated to reflect its use by the Schuyler Family.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The primary period of significance for the Schuyler House is 1777-1804, from the construction of the house to the year of General Schuyler's death.

PART I: DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

What further buildings are necessary may be cheaply and speedily erected as the frame of the whole house can be sawed, boards and every other material procured at the cheapest rates. The new house which I began the 1st instant, and which will be under cover and have two rooms finished by the 15th instant, unless the weather should prove remarkably wet, but observe that is only a frame house, 60 feet long, 21 broad, and 2 stories high, filled in with brick.

General Philip Schuyler to John Jay, November 6, 1777¹

The house and kitchen that are now part of the Saratoga National Historical Park represent over two hundred years of construction and modifications. First built by General Philip Schuyler in 1777 to replace a home that was burned by British troops, the house was later remodeled for General Schuyler's oldest surviving son, John Bradstreet Schuyler, in 1787. John and his family lived in the house until his premature death in 1795, at the age of thirty. The house was then leased, or perhaps used as headquarters by the General for his timber and farming operations. After the General's death in 1804, John's son, Philip Schuyler II, inherited the house from his grandfather and lived there with his family from 1811 to 1837. He undertook substantial modifications, including a two-story addition along the east façade and a two-story piazza to the west. Philip II lost the house in the economic panic of 1837. Colonel George Strover of Schuylerville acquired the property in 1839, and it remained in his family's possession until 1950, when it became part of Saratoga National Historical Park. The newly-formed Eastern Office of Design and Construction within the park system undertook years of research and construction, eventually returning the house and kitchen to what was believed to be their 1804 appearance.

The following narrative is not a full history of the house; that study was provided by Maureen Phillips in her comprehensive 2003 historic structure report for the house and its kitchen. Instead, this section focuses on what is known of the kitchen and its use by the enslaved people working on the Schuyler estate; how the kitchen compares to other houses of its time; the possibility of an enclosed passageway southeast of the kitchen, and the investigative process and decisions made in the 1950s-60s restoration of the kitchen. It was written concurrently with a "Historic Resource Study on African-American Slavery at the Schuyler Estate" by Dr. Myra Armstead of Bard College, who generously shared her examination of the lives of the enslaved people on

1. General Philip Schuyler to John Jay, November 12, 1777. <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jay/01-01-02-0279>.

the Schuyler estates and the extent of their contributions to the family's industries and household.²

THE ALBANY AND SARATOGA KITCHENS OF GENERAL SCHUYLER

The plan of General Schuyler's 1761-64 Albany home, The Pastures, was unusual for upstate New York. Most houses of its time kept their kitchen in the basement. Schuyler built his Albany home with two flanking rear wings housing a nursery and a kitchen. A fully enclosed passage extended across the rear façade of the house to connect the outbuildings to the house.

According to maps by Captain H.D. Gerlach's (1777) map and William Faden (1780) of the Battle of Saratoga, Schuyler's large, wood-framed house in Saratoga, built circa 1766, echoed the Albany floor plan, with attached flanking wings (presumably one a kitchen wing) (Figure 1).³ After the British burned that house on the morning of October 10, 1777, Schuyler built a new house on what remained of an outbuilding's cellar, northwest of the old home. He built it in one month using lumber from his surviving sawmill. A kitchen structure attached to the northeast corner of the house was built shortly afterwards; dendrochronology (see Appendix C of this report) revealed that the original timbers of the kitchen were felled at the same time as the original timbers in the house. The framing used for the small, gable-roofed kitchen structure was the same type as the house: Dutch-style H-bent frames filled with brick nogging and built on a rubble stone foundation (Figure 5). This traditional Dutch system of framing utilized fewer complicated mortise-and-tenon joints than an English-type timber frame, allowing a shorter construction time. For a brief period prior to the construction of the kitchen addition, the south end of the house cellar was used as a kitchen, but the 1777 cooking fireplace in that space shows little evidence of use.

Some of those who worked on the construction of the house are recorded: tradesmen who General Schuyler found in Schenectady; two British Conventioneers who were masons; and Corporal John Brumley of the 1st New York Regiment of the Continental Army who was detached from his company to perform masonry work at the house. However, the remarkably short period of time to build the house can also be attributed to the unknown number of enslaved people who had felled the timber, worked the lime for the masonry work, and prepared the shingles and the siding.⁴

2. Myra B. Young Armstead, *Memory, Slavery, and Slaveholding at the Schuyler House and Estate in Old Saratoga* (working title), draft, February, 2022.

3. See Captain H.D. Gerlach, *Plan de la Position de l'Armee sous les Ordres de son Excellence le Lieutenant General Bourgoyne a Saratoga dant' sur la Retraite de Fremanns Ferme*, engraved by H.C. Degeling, circa 1777; photographic copy, SARA. See also William Faden, *Maps of the expedition from Canada of Gen. Burgoyne*, London, 1780. Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71002361/>.

4. Armstead, Chapter 2: Laboring.



Figure 1. Details of General Philip Schuyler's 1767 house and formal gardens in Saratoga (Schuylerville) from contemporary maps of the Battle of Saratoga. In these plan, the 1767 house has a similar layout to the Albany house, with two rear wings. (Upper image) Digitally enhanced version of Captain H.D. Gerlach, *Plan de la Position de l'Armee sous les Ordres de son Excellence le Lieutenant General Bourgoyne a Saratoga dant' sur la Retraite de Fremanns Ferme*, engraved by H.C. Degeling, circa 1777; photographic copy, SARA. (Lower image) William Faden, *Maps of the expedition from Canada of Gen. Burgoyne*, London, 1780. Library of Congress.

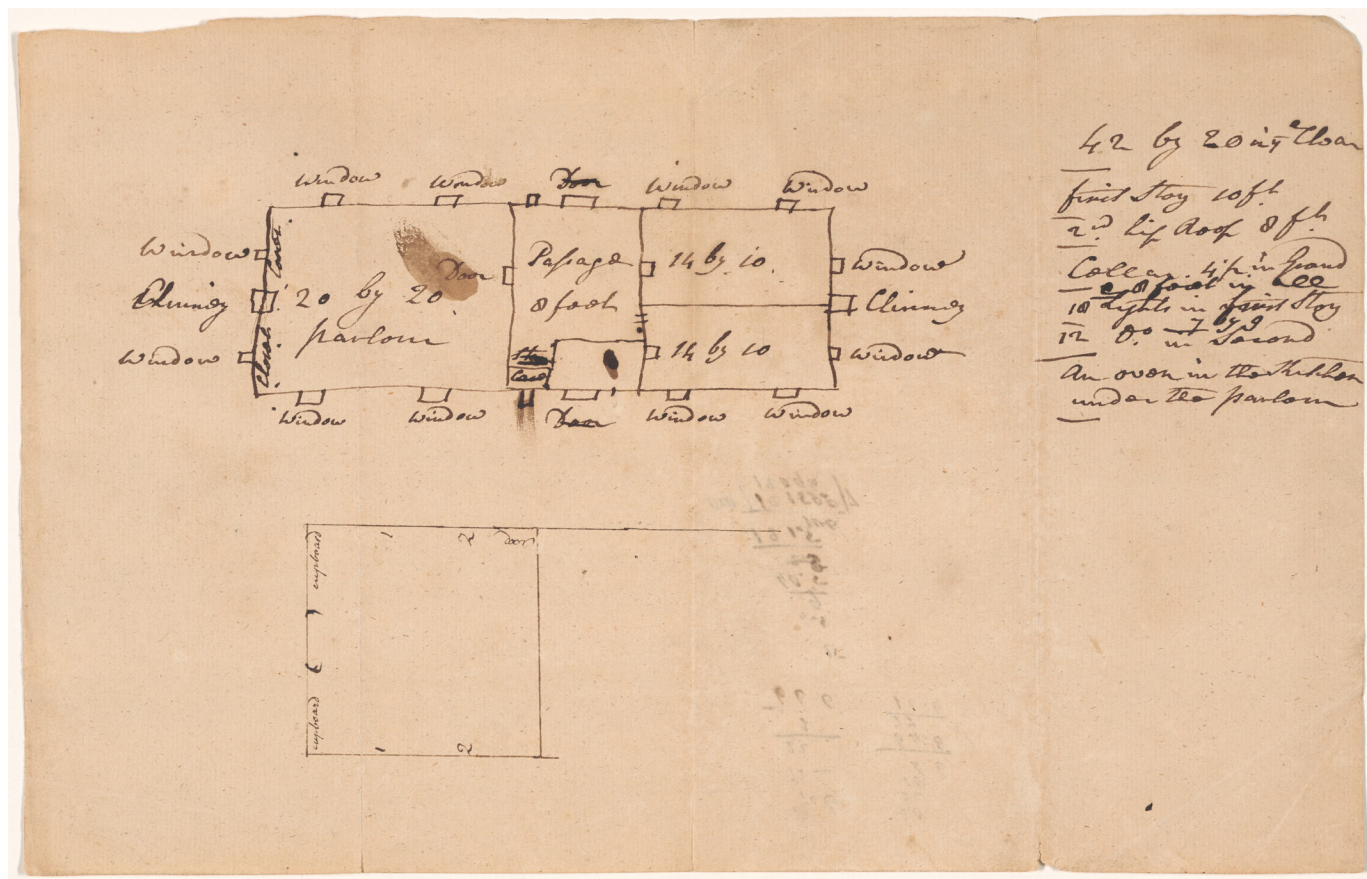


Figure 2. Philip Schuyler's sketch for rebuilding his Saratoga house, 1777. At this time, the kitchen was temporarily located in the cellar, and a cooking fireplace was constructed at the south end of that space. Manuscripts and Archives Division, New York Public Library Digital Collections. Accessed March 26, 2020. <http://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/bb47a5e0-ca1f-0134-40f9-00505686a51c>

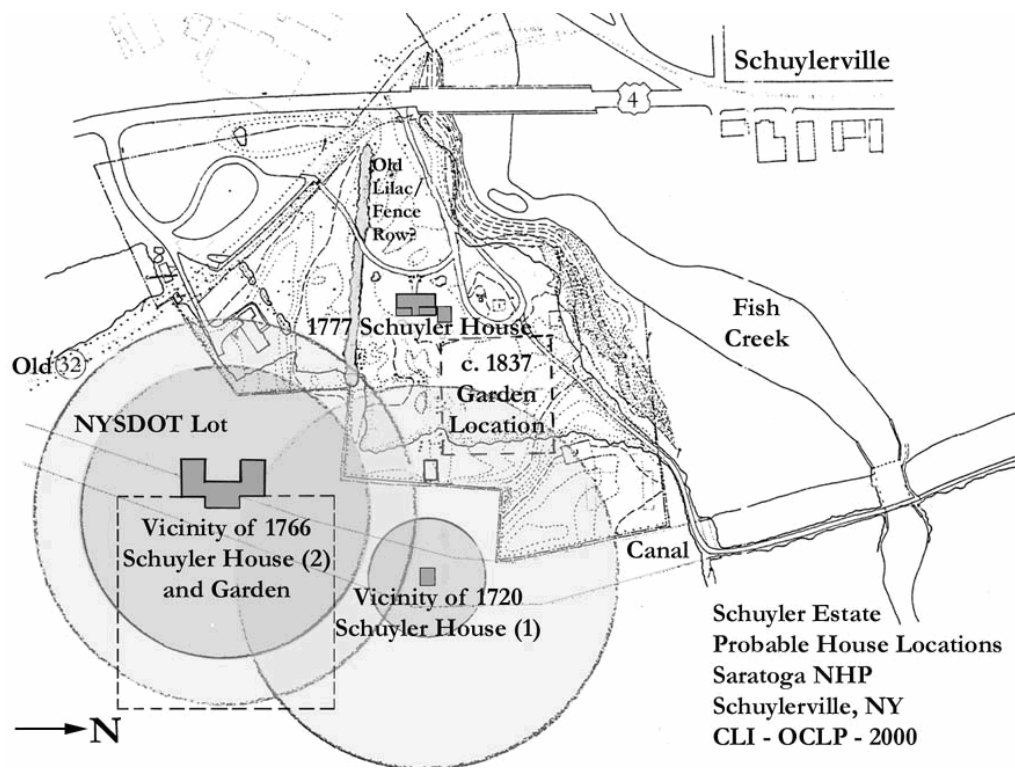
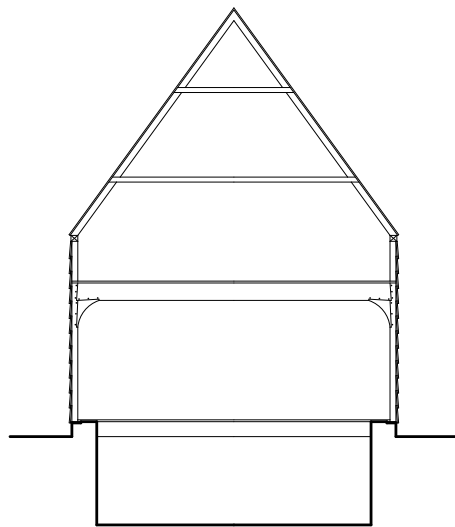


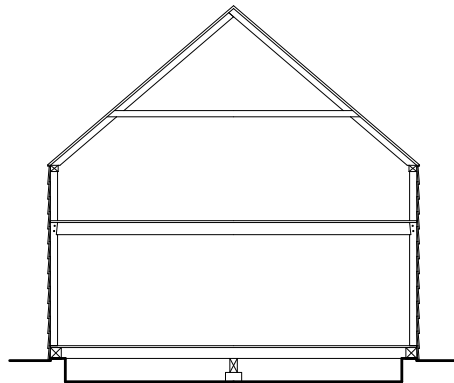
Figure 3. Map and diagram of the probable house locations on the Schuyler estate, by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. *Cultural Landscapes Inventory: Schuyler Estate*, National Park Service, Northeast Region, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1999, 48.



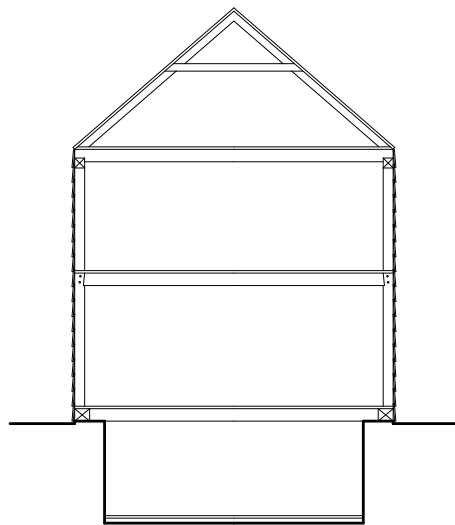
Figure 4. An illustration of William Duer's house in Fort Miller, New York. From John Henry Brandow, *The story of old Saratoga and history of Schuylerville*. Second edition, Albany, NY: Fort Orange Press/Brandow Print. Co., 1919, 352.



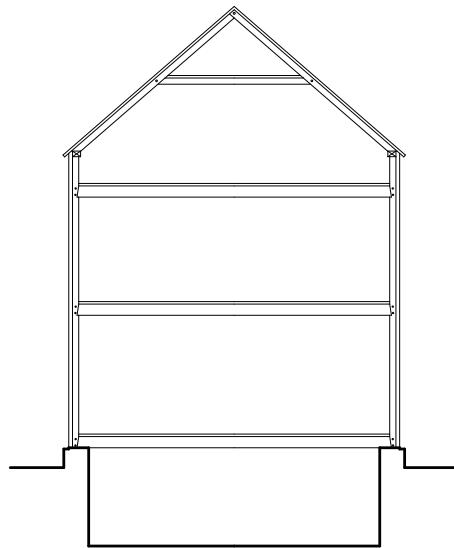
**48 Hudson
(Van Ostrande-Radliff House)
(Albany, NY)
circa 1728**



**Schuyler Kitchen
circa 1777-1778**



**Schuyler House
circa 1777**



**Quackenbush House (Albany, NY)
circa 1730**

Figure 5. Sketches of Dutch H-bent framing at the Schuyler House and its kitchen, and at the Van-Ostrande Radcliffe House and Quackenbush House in Albany, New York. JGWA, 2022.

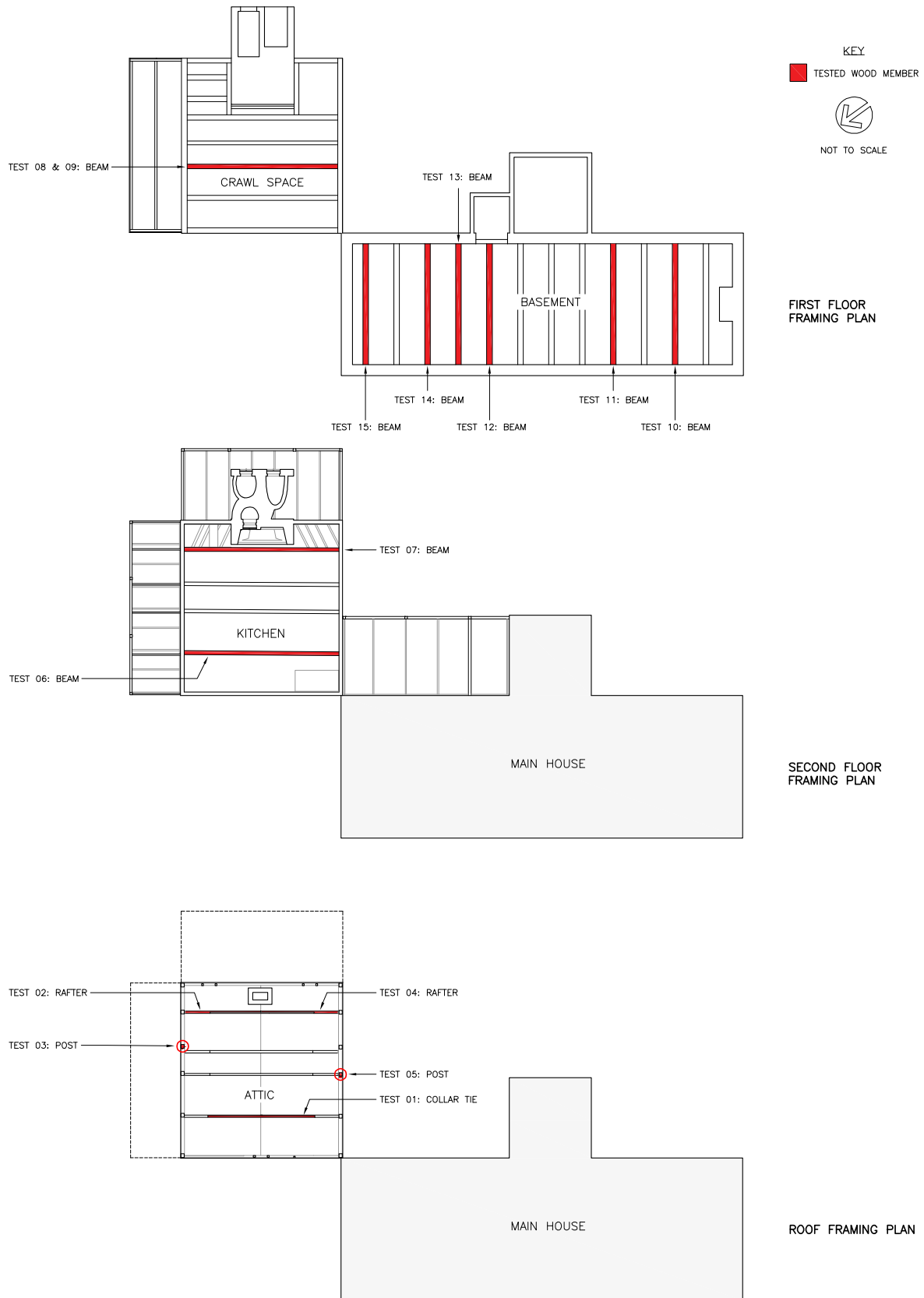


Figure 6. Drill locations for the 2021-2022 dendrochronology study that revealed that the framing members of the kitchen were felled at the same time (between November 1776 and February 1777) as the framing members in the house. JGWA, 2021.

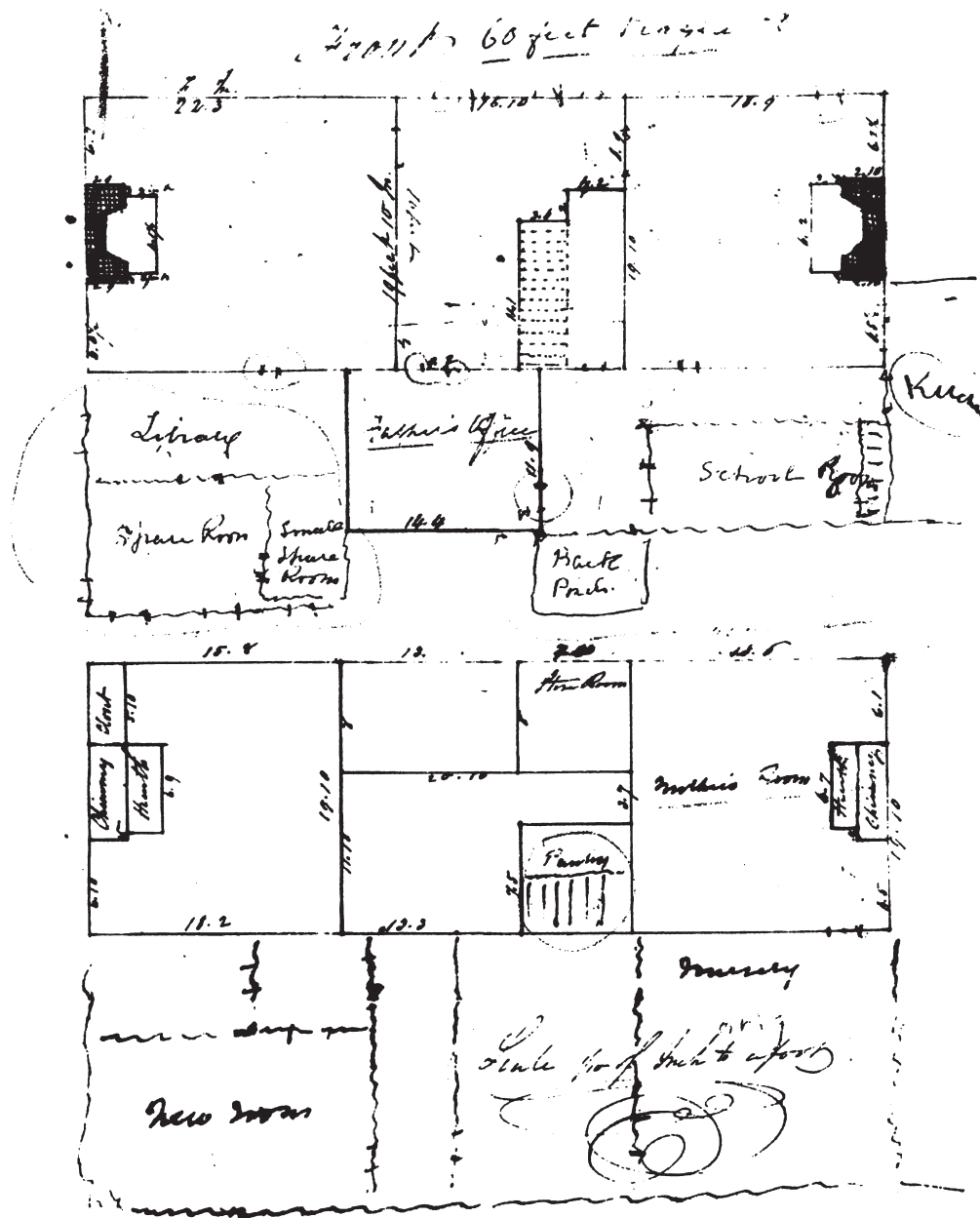


Figure 7. Sketch plan of Schuyler House, circa 1787, with later annotations. Note that "Father's Office" is part of the original drawing, prior to annotations. Photocopy in SARA, from original in Philip Schuyler Papers, New-York Historical Society.

In the small kitchen structure, the kitchen itself filled almost the entire first floor, with an enclosed space to the west. A stair ascended south along the west wall. Doorways in the north, west, and south walls provided easy exterior access to the space, which received natural light from a large window opening in the south wall and perhaps from a narrow opening in the east wall (Figure 74). Once the kitchen was in use, enslaved people hauled supplies from the house's cellar, prepared the food, carried the water, monitored the oven and fireplace fires, and cleaned up after the meal preparation.⁵ If the same practices were used in the Hudson Valley as in the southern states, then the cellar larder and any storage rooms were locked, only accessible by a key-holder, usually the wife of the homeowner or a housekeeper. She would meet with the cook and dispense ingredients for the day's menus.⁶

Above the kitchen was a garret with a stair hall along the west end and two long, narrow rooms that extended north/south, separated by plank partitions. The only natural light and air available to those rooms was from one window opening in the west wall of the hallway (Figure 74). There is no archival evidence indicating who lived in these unheated, poorly ventilated spaces; but presumably, it was enslaved household servants who would be expected to live under those conditions. That the garret was inhabited is supported by fragments of eighteenth-century wallpaper applied to the bare planks of the partitions that divided the spaces.

The 1787 remodeling for John Bradstreet Schuyler's family added a "Father's Office" for General Schuyler to the west elevation of the house, as well as a covered and, presumably, enclosed passage between the kitchen and the house. Enslaved people would have regularly traversed this transitional space between the working, functional kitchen and the more formal family spaces in the house.

Those who worked in the Schuyler house kitchen obviously prepared meals for the family. It is not yet fully understood if they also fed a portion of or the full workforce housed on the estate, nor how many employees and enslaved people worked in Schuyler's industries near Saratoga, let alone where they lived. The general owned a grist mill, saw mills, a water-powered flax mill, a fishery, a working farm at Saratoga,

5. Armstead, Chapter 2: Laboring.

6. One description of this common practice is found in Henrietta McGuffey Hepburn's (1832-1922) memoir. Henrietta spent her teenage years at Pavilion IX at the University of Virginia, and remembered that "all housekeepers locked up every thing and the keys were kept in a little basket and the basket was always kept close beside the mistress of the house... Another custom which was very new to us was that of the mistress of the house going with the cook to the store room every morning soon after breakfast and the cook carried pans bowls[sic] spoons[?] and anything else that was needed for holding the provisions for the meal of the day. The cook under the eye of her mistress measured out meal flour lard sugar coffee tea eggs and any other articles of food that were to be used. Some housekeepers went to their store rooms with their cook three times a day others went only in the morning and gave out (as it was called) provisions for all three meals at once I when I had a house of my own adopted the latter." Henrietta pointed out, however, that her mother never used "the key basket" much, since she was from Ohio "where such a thing as a locked up store room never was heard of." Henrietta McGuffey Hepburn's *Reminiscences* (volume 1). Miami University, Walter Havighurst Special Collections, Oxford, Ohio, William Holmes McGuffey Family Paper, 67-68. <http://digital.lib.miamioh.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/univdiaries/id/1300/rec/1>.

and leased farms in the lots he owned in the Saratoga Patent. According to Anne Macvicar Grant, who reminisced about the Schuylers as she knew them before the Battle of Saratoga, in circa 1768:

He [General Schuyler] had always the command of a great number of those workmen who were employed in public buildings, &c. They were always in constant pay; it being necessary to engage them in that manner; and were, from the change of seasons, the shutting of the ice, and other circumstances, months unemployed. All these seasons, when public business was interrupted, the workmen were occupied in constructing squares of buildings in the nature of barracks, for the purpose of lodging artisans and laborers of all kinds... He had here a number of negroes well acquainted with felling of trees and managing of saw-mills; of which he erected several...some hundreds of people, indeed, were employed at once.⁷

The 1777 map by Captain H.D. Gerlach shows the property near the house with numerous outbuildings, barns, and other buildings that could be industrial buildings or barracks (Figure 1). If there were barracks, then were those workers fed from the house's kitchen? Did those who were enslaved live in dormitories of some sort, or did they live as families and prepare their own food? This was a question that would become a topic of much discussion during the 1950s-60s restoration.⁸

NEW YORK MID-EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSES AND THEIR KITCHENS

A number of houses built in New York City and in the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, generally contemporary with the Schuyler houses (circa 1766 and 1777), were similarly constructed in the newly fashionable English Georgian style that replaced the Dutch vernacular of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. These large houses, both urban and rural, were constructed of wood, brick or stone. Of all of these houses, only the Schuyler houses and the William Duer house in Fort Miller, New York, placed the kitchen in a separate structure attached to the main house (Figure 8). This placement was more typical in homes constructed in the southern colonies where the kitchen was in an attached wing or in a structure separate from the main house.

7. Mrs. Anne Macvicar Grant, *Memoirs of an American Lady With Sketches of Manners and Scenery In America as They Existed Prior to the Revolution* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1846, 1808), 228.

8. According to Lavana Nahon, a culinary historian with New York State Department of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, a large double oven was typically used only at a bakehouse, where they “baked ships biscuit on a very large scale or at a commercial bakery.” The amount of firewood to heat a large bake oven was expensive and labor intensive, so that the foods cooked in those ovens were higher end. Enslaved people traditionally would receive a corn or mix grain bread cooked in a Dutch oven. Email, Lavana Nahon to Chelle Jenkins, August 2, 2022.

HOUSES CONTEMPORARY WITH THE GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER HOUSES		
DATE CONSTRUCTED	HOUSE AND OWNER	KITCHEN
NEW YORK CITY		
1745	Van Cortland House, Bronx (Frederick Van Cortland)	cellar kitchen
c. 1761	#1 Broadway, Manhattan (Archibald Kennedy)	cellar kitchen
1764	Apthorp House, Manhattan (Charles Wade Apthorp)	cellar kitchen
1765	Morris-Jumel Mansion, Manhattan (Roger Morris)	cellar kitchen
MOHAWK VALLEY		
1749	Fort Johnson, Amsterdam (Sir William Johnson)	cellar kitchen and separate bakehouse building
1763	Johnson Hall, Amsterdam (Sir William Johnson)	cellar kitchen
HUDSON VALLEY		
1682/1755	Philipse Manor Hall, Yonkers (Frederick Philipse I, II, III)	cellar kitchen
1761-1764	Schuyler Mansion, Albany (General Philip Schuyler)	separate kitchen wing
1765	Van Rensselaer Manor, Albany (Stephen Van Rensselaer)	cellar kitchen
1766-1767	Vlie House, Rensselaer (Hendrick Cuyler)	cellar kitchen
c. 1770	Knickerbocker House, Schaghticoke (Johannes Knickerbocker)	cellar kitchen
1770s	Duer House, Fort Miller (William Duer)	separate kitchen wing
1774	Teviotdale, Linlithgo (Walter Livingston)	cellar kitchen
1774	Van Schaack House, Kinderhook (David Van Schaack)	cellar kitchen
1777-1778	Schuyler House, Schuylerville (General Philip Schuyler)	cellar kitchen/separate kitchen wing
1779-1782	Clermont Manor, Germantown (Margaret Beekman Livingston)	cellar kitchen
1785	Henry I. Van Rensselaer House, Greenport	cellar kitchen
1787	Cherry Hill, Albany (Philip Van Rensselaer)	cellar kitchen

Figure 8. Houses in the New York City, Hudson Valley, and Mohawk Valley that were constructed around the same time as General Philip Schuyler's upstate New York houses. At Fort Johnson, there was a separate bakehouse building, but only the Duer House and the two Schuyler houses had their house kitchens in separate wings.

THE KITCHEN AFTER 1804

Philip Schuyler II inherited the Saratoga estate from his grandfather in November 1804, but the property was then leased, and he did not take possession until 1809. It may have been as much as two years later, after his marriage to Grace Hunter in 1811, when he moved into the house. Philip II made substantial changes to accommodate his wife and, eventually, their nine children. He added a full two-story wing to the east (rear) façade of the house and a columned piazza to the front elevation (Figure 76). He may have also expanded and enclosed the west porch to provide additional living space. All of this work was carried out circa 1815.

The family was known for their liberal hospitality, and entertained frequently. The kitchen must have operated for long hours to feed the family and their guests. John Henry Brandow, writing years later, rhapsodized that “During the summer season the old house was usually thronged with guests from everywhere. . . Dinner parties were frequently given here by the Schuylers at the then fashionable hour of three or four o’clock.”⁹ Archeological finds from around the house bear witness to an affluent lifestyle.¹⁰

During Philip II’s ownership, a two-story addition extended across the east façade of the house (swallowing the small back addition for “Father’s Office”), and a small shed-roof addition was built onto the west façade of the kitchen to house a pantry and to provide a direct connection to the dining room. The garret was transformed with the addition of two windows in the east wall, with east-west partitions subdividing the two east rooms, and with plaster and lath applied to the partitions and ceilings, greatly improving conditions in this space (Figure 76).

It was also during this period that slavery became illegal in the state of New York. The 1799 Gradual Emancipation Law promised to free future children born in slavery, but only after those children had served their mother’s slaveholders until they were grown adults (twenty-eight for men and twenty-five for women). The law left enslaved those born before the law was enacted. Abolitionists continued to press to end slavery. On March 31, 1817 the New York State legislature determined July 4, 1827 as the date that those who were promised freedom in the 1799 law would be free. A New York Constitutional Convention was held in 1821 to provide universal suffrage across the state, but at the same time the delegates limited the right to vote by African Americans to free black men who held substantial property.¹¹

9. John Henry Brandow, *The story of old Saratoga and history of Schuylerville* (Albany, NY: Brandow Print. Co., 1900, circa 1901) 307-308. Brandow based his account on his interviews with at least one of Philip II’s daughters, Fanny.

10. For photographs and descriptions of some of these finds, see <https://nmsscarcheologylab.wordpress.com/2018/08/02/hamilton-hamlet-and-philip-ii-maintaining-lifestyle-and-legacy-at-the-schuyler-house/>.

11. Ira Berlin and Leslie M. Harris (ed.), *Slavery in New York* (New York: The New Press, 2005), 16-17.

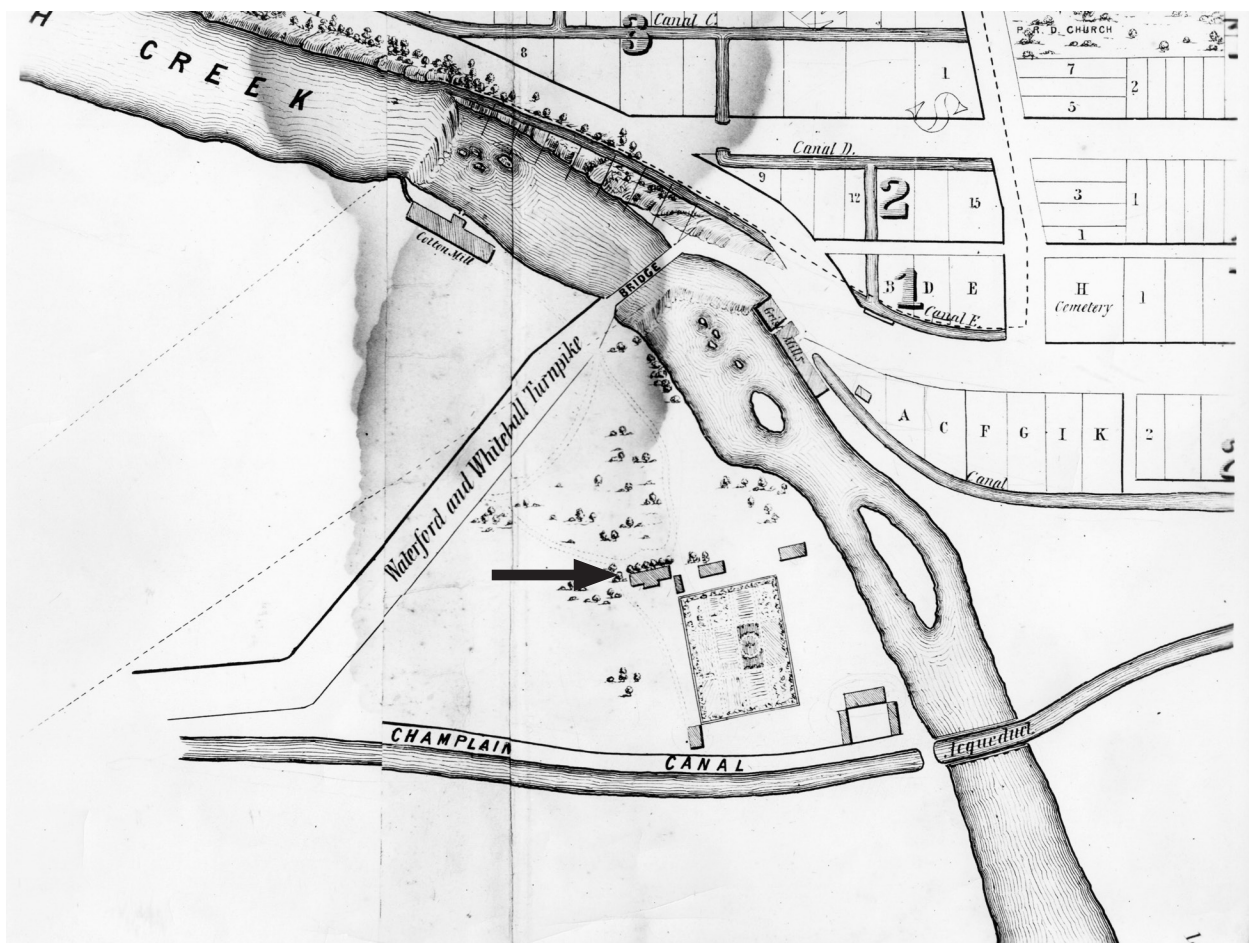
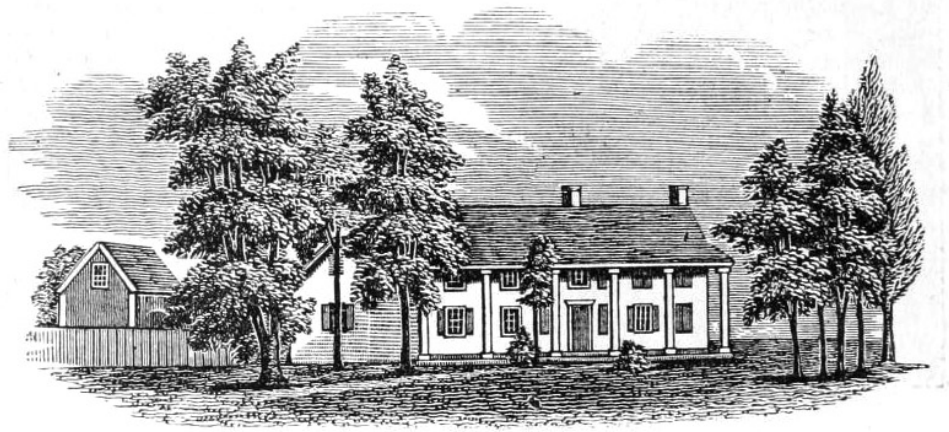


Figure 9. A detail from an undated map. It is thought to date to 1837, the year of the economic panic that caused that Philip Schuyler II to sell the property. *Cultural Landscapes Inventory: Schuyler Estate*, National Park Service, Northeast Region, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1999, 47.



Schuyler mansion-house, Schuylerville.

Figure 10. The "Schuyler mansion-house" in 1841. John W. Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New York*, 494.



Figure 11. The "Schuyler Mansion" in 1850. The north kitchen "porch" is shown fully enclosed with a window in the west wall. Benson J. Lossing, *The Hudson, from the Wilderness to the Sea*, 90.



Figure 12. The Schuyler House, circa 1883, photographed by W.H. Baker. Note the louvered blinds enclosing the west end of the kitchen porch, which has lost the north extension. SARA, 22347.

The 1820 census shows three free white males and eight free white females in the Schuyler household. This count included Philip and Grace Schuyler and their three young daughters, as well as three females between the ages of 16 and 25, one female 45 or older, and two males (one 16-25, one 25-44 years old). Three of the household members were listed as “engaged in agriculture;” the others must have been household servants.¹² It is possible that it was during this period that the north porch was enlarged and enclosed to provide additional living or work space.

The Schuyler family continued to live on the property until 1837, when an economic panic swept the country and, faced with losses, Schuyler was forced to sell the home. A local businessman, Colonel George Strover, bought the property in 1839. His family lived in the house until the 1940s; in 1950, it became part of Saratoga National Historical Park. The Strovers apparently made few changes; no electricity, heating, or plumbing was installed (Figure 79).

John Henry Brandow described the kitchen in 1900, essentially the structure that the National Park Service would encounter in 1950:

Passing through this rear hall to the north you come to the great kitchen, which is by no means the least interesting part of the house. It is 23 by 25 feet interior dimensions. The opening in the fire-place is 7 feet wide by 4 feet high. The old brick oven on the left has been removed. . . Above the kitchen are four rooms.¹³

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE EASTERN OFFICE OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION: 1950s-60s

The National Park Service acquired the site in 1950 and almost immediately began preliminary recording of the house (Figure 14-Figure 18). A drawing dated in July of that year shows the layout of the house and the changes that had been made to its kitchen wing since its original construction (Figure 21). On the main floor, the kitchen now included an exterior door in the north wall. A small pass-through in the west wall opened to the butler’s pantry addition that connected the kitchen to the dining room. A narrow, enclosed winding stairway near that opening led to the garret. At the west end of the south wall, a doorway provided access to the hall in the two-story east addition; a doorway in that hall led to the dining room. There were window openings in the north, east, and south walls. A small closet filled the space to the south of the fireplace, and a narrow pantry was built in the northwest corner of the room. A 6’ 5-3/8” deep porch extended across the north façade. In the garret were four “servant’s

12. 1820 *United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

13. John Henry Brandow, *The story of old Saratoga and history of Schuylerville* (Albany, NY: Brandow Print. Co., 1900, circa 1901), 288.



Figure 13. The Schuyler House and kitchen in 1947. The upper part of the kitchen porch is enclosed, and a small enclosed addition to the west connects the kitchen to the dining room. Note the weather vestibule that protects the door into the kitchen. SARA, 22345.

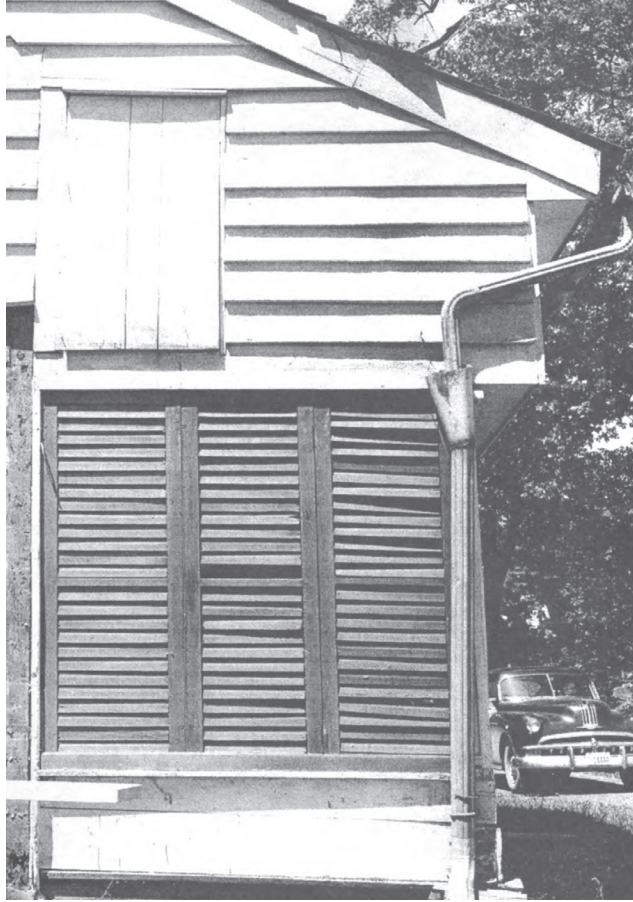


Figure 14. The east side of the north porch, ca. 1950, showing the louvered blinds and the access to the storage space above. 2003 HSR, 117.



Figure 15. The kitchen circa 1955, looking east. Note the boiling pot and casement window north of the fireplace. A covered opening for the kitchen range flue pipe is visible above the mantle. 2003 HSR, p. 124.



Figure 16. The kitchen circa 1955, looking southeast. The closet dates to the late nineteenth century. 2003 HSR, p. 125.

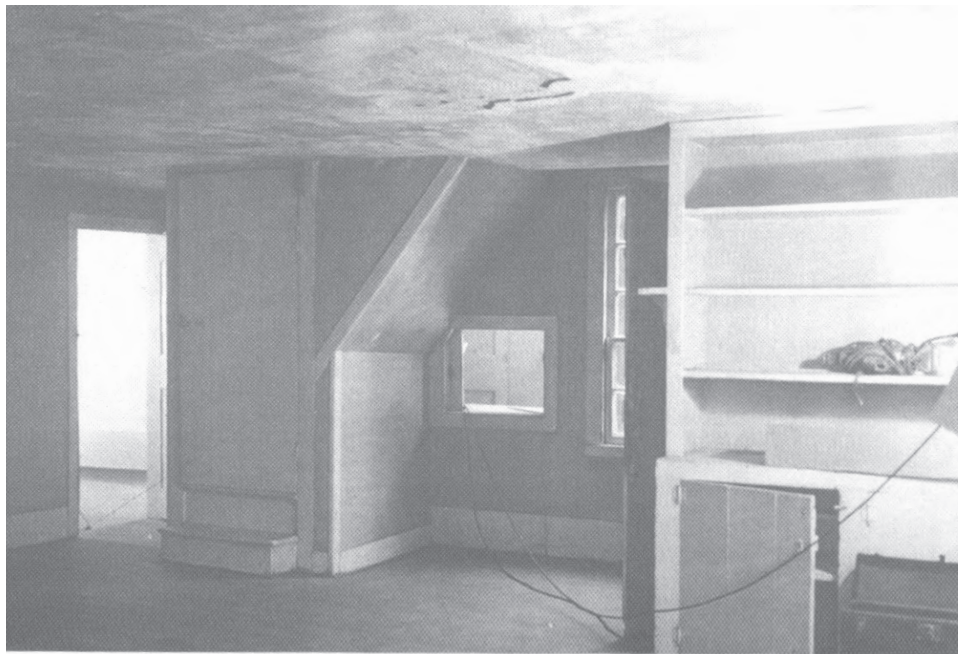


Figure 17. The kitchen circa 1955, looking southwest. The doorway at the left of the photograph opens into the circa 1815 east addition to the house. Note the built-in shelving and cabinet. 2003 HSR, p. 126.

rooms” with two small window openings in the east wall and a central window opening in the west wall of the hall. A closet filled the south end of the stair hall.¹⁴

A schedule on the drawing estimated the time and costs for the work to prepare the house for park visitors. The kitchen was to receive plaster repairs in 1952 for \$300, with painting to follow in 1953 for \$400.

Charles E. Peterson (1906-2004), Supervising Architect for Historic Structures in the Eastern Office of Design and Construction (EODC), visited the site in 1954 (the year that EODC was established). Peterson began his career with the National Park Service in 1929 and founded the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in 1933. After serving as a naval commander during World War II, Peterson returned to NPS in its newly-created Philadelphia office, and worked on the creation of Independence National Historical Park. In his role at EODC, Peterson was instrumental in fighting for the importance of restoration amidst the new building projects that the office took on as part of the Service’s “Mission 66” program. The Saratoga Battlefield and Schuyler House were among the earliest sites to be restored by the EODC and the team’s efforts exemplify Peterson’s advocacy of documentation, training, and skilled restoration.

Peterson’s initial impression of the Schuyler House was less than positive.

We spent most of the afternoon looking at the Schuyler House at Schuylerville. To me it is a very dull house with a good many mysterious modernizations in evidence. There are very few furnishings in the House and very few visitors. Since it is hard to appreciate any real value it might have in connection with the Battlefield story, one is tempted to see if we could not in some way get rid of the place. Probably a great deal of money would be needed to bring it up to any kind of a standard.¹⁵

He would, nevertheless, spend the next ten years with his best artisans researching, investigating and restoring the house.

On that same 1954 trip, Peterson stopped in Connecticut to interview one of those artisans, “Carpenter-Contractor” Henry Judd, who had “been for a year interested in getting a construction supervision job for Park Service restorations.”¹⁶ Henry “Hank” Judd (1918-2004), a veteran of the Army Air Corps during World War II, brought a varied background in architecture, woodworking, and building from experience in his family’s high-end residential construction firm. Peterson hired him for the restoration of the Mount Locust Plantation in Mississippi, where Judd in turn worked with Gordon “Gordie” Whittington, the first of the NPS master preservation craftsmen. Judd’s next project for NPS was as the Supervisory Architect at Saratoga. Judd later

14. Merrill, “Philip Schuyler House – Rehabilitation,” July 1950, Sheet 2. Saratoga National Historical Park [hereafter, SARA], Folder 149.

15. Charles E. Peterson to Chief, EODC, August 31, 1954. Charles E. Peterson Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, Box 117, Folder 1952-1955.

16. Charles E. Peterson to Chief, EODC, August 31, 1954. Charles E. Peterson Papers, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries, Box 117, Folder 1952-1955.

went on to become chief of the Branch of Restoration of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation for the National Park Service.¹⁷

While the house presented a number of questions for the restoration team, the kitchen was especially puzzling. There were structural issues—the “huge main sill on the south wall of the old kitchen” was “turning over”—and there had been so many modifications over the years that the team was not sure of the original plan. Peterson listed some of the kitchen issues after a visit in 1955.

The age of the kitchen is not known. The Grahams Lithographic Map of 1837 (?) shows a structure in the present location but it looks narrower. During October the narrow modern hardwood floor was stripped from the kitchen revealing what appears to be the original tongue and groove floor, much worn and patched. The closet in the southeast corner was stripped of its modern compo board lining and the whole construction was revealed to be rather recent, using circle-sawn laths, wire nails, etc. It was largely removed.

In taking out the closet it was discovered that the kitchen originally had an open wooden ceiling that was smoked quite black. This interesting feature apparently extended over the whole room but was completely covered over by plastering at some later date. It would enhance the appearance of the room to remove the plaster.

The present hearth is of modern brick laid in Portland cement. It should be removed and a substitute designed in character with an earlier period. The back and jambs of the fireplace also appear to be replacements and on

17. Henry Abbot Judd Obituary, *The Oregonian*, March 18, 2004; Hugh C. Miller, FAIA, Presentation at the 2005 International Trades Education Symposium Belmont Technical College, St. Clairsville, Ohio, October 6, 2005, <http://ptn.org/preservation-trades-yesterday-today-and-tomorrow> (Accessed July 19, 2022).

John (Jack) Waite, a Student Assistant Architect for the EODC in the summer of 1963, worked at the Edison National Historic Monument in West Orange, NJ. Hank Judd was in overall charge of the project to document Edison’s home, Glenmont. They also worked with Gordie Whittington, who was doing restoration work at Edison’s laboratory buildings. Both were interested in telling stories about their restoration work at the Schuyler House, which began after they started work at Mount Locust on the Natchez Trace. For both of them it was the first time they had worked in New York and they were interested in the similarities and differences with Mount Locust.

They related that they had serious discussions whether the west portico should be removed. They also said that one summer afternoon they were working on the Schuyler framing and had taken out the brick nogging. Running out of time, they left the brick in a pile to be installed the next morning. Overnight it rained and when they returned in the morning, the pile of bricks was a lump of mud. They had not expected that the bricks were under-fired (or not fired at all.) Needless to say, they were very interested in this unexpected discovery regarding upstate New York building technology.

They also said they were puzzled by other discoveries and felt they were handicapped by the lack of information on archaic regional building technology. However, they were able to take advantage of the research the Park Service was undertaking in Philadelphia on nail technology and saw marks on wood timbers. John G. Waite to Chelle Jenkins, August 28, 2022.



Figure 18. A rare view of Schuyler House from the east, showing the two-story addition along the east facade. The small structure east of the kitchen wing is the privy. Photograph by Henry Judd, July, 1956. SARA.



Figure 19. Schuyler House in August, 1958; photograph by Henry Judd. SARA.

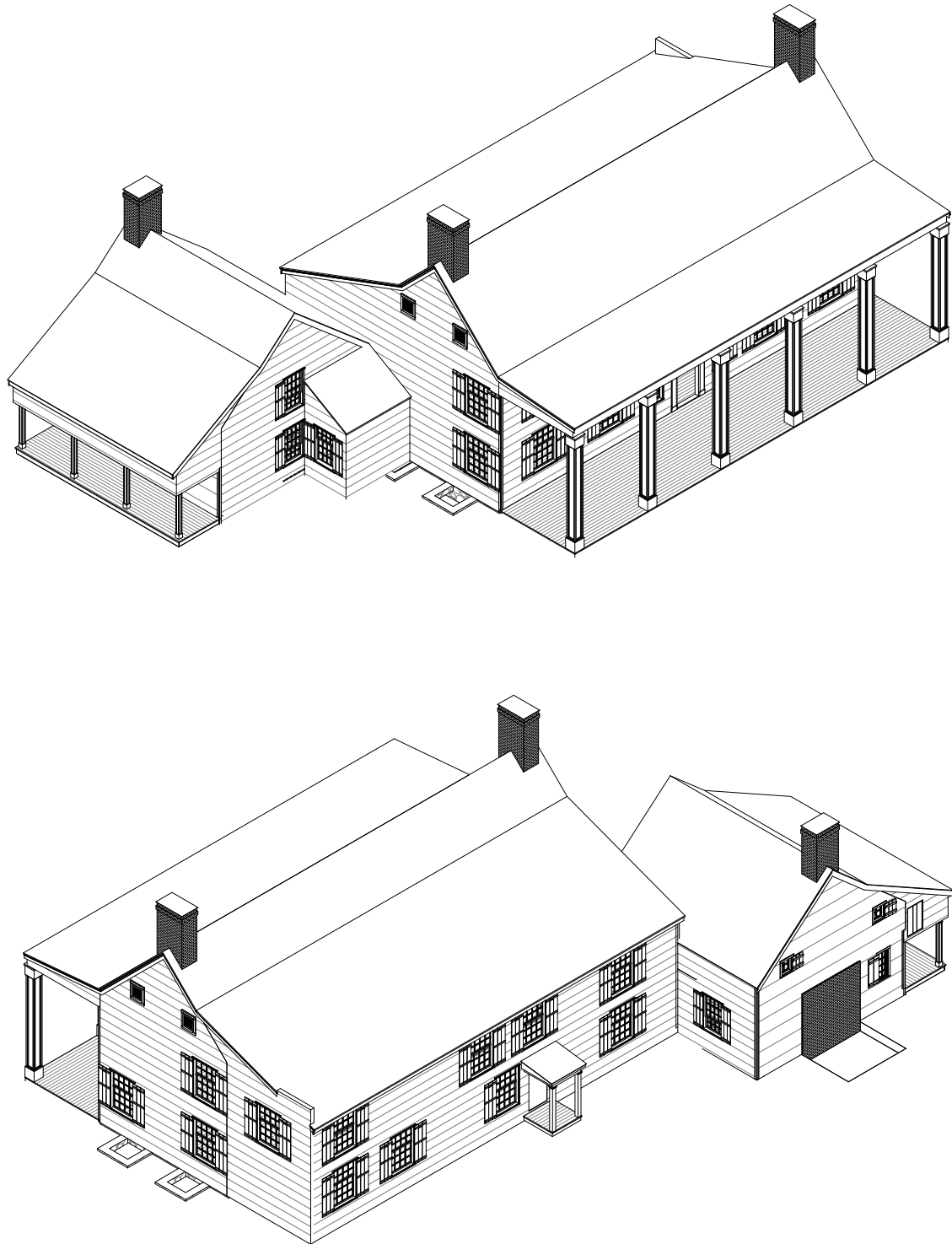


Figure 20. Axonometric views of the house and kitchen in 1956. JGWA, 2022.

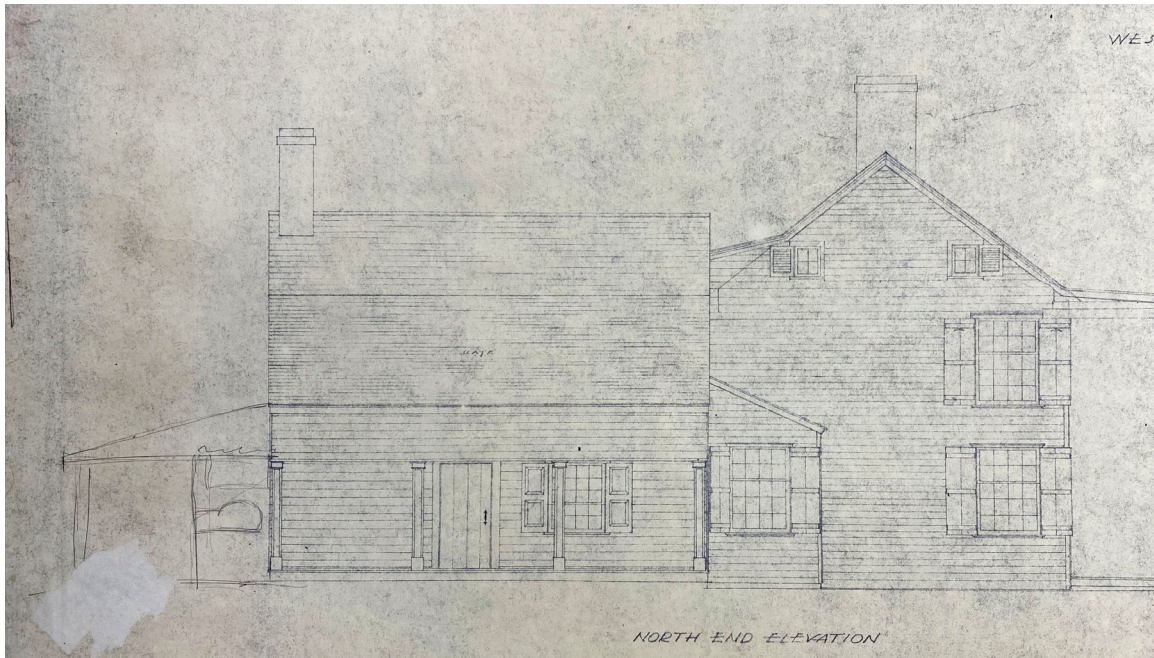
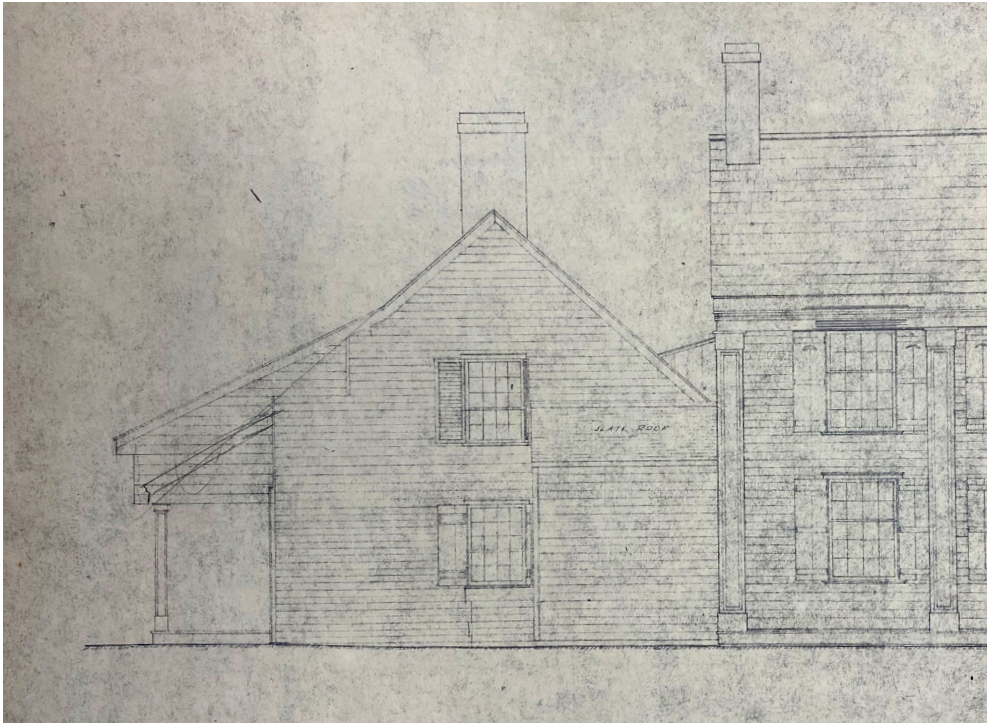


Figure 21. North and west elevations of the Kitchen Wing from "Conditions Before 1956 Restoration, General Schuyler House, Schuylerville, N.Y." Note the sketches added later to indicate thoughts on the original north porch and the oven. SARA.

the closet side there is a pile-up of fallen brick which needs to be studied to see where it came [sic] from. Brandow (p. 329) reported a former Dutch oven “on the left”; perhaps its location can be worked out.¹⁸

In the summer of 1956, with funds available, Henry Judd and Gordie Whittington were given the first opportunity to open up some of the interior fabric, photograph the house and kitchen, and prepare measured drawings (Figure 22-Figure 29).¹⁹ The project closed down when the funds were expended, but the team continued to show “special interest” in the kitchen building. It was two years before they were available to continue removals (Figure 31-Figure 47). In 1958, Peterson reported that

Mr. Judd has stripped much of the walls on the inside and finds that the finish—under several layers of plaster and wallpaper—was whitewash directly on the frame and on the brick nogging. The whole of the present chimney structure is undoubtedly of a relatively recent date. There seems to be good evidence of the size of the earlier (and larger) one. The measurements compare as follows:

	Projection into Room	Width
Present chimney	30"	7'-7"
Earlier chimney (probably original)	38"	9'-3"

We have long been aware that the south door of the kitchen is not in its old position and that in order to move the kitchen stairway back to where it used to be, we would have to close the present door and connection to the rest of the house. It is proposed that the back stairway adjoining—installed in the post-Schuyler period and too steep for visitors to use—be removed to provide easy access.²⁰

One month later, after additional excavations and removals, Judd expressed concern with their findings.

The Schuyler Kitchen is more of a problem than I had expected. No existing door or window is original. One exterior door may have opened to the front in a position now occupied by a window.

The excavations at the base of the kitchen chimney have been continued. We found what may be the old outline. If so, the chimney base would have been over nine feet square. So far I can think of no reason why unless the oven was on the outside rather than in the room. In a home built primarily for summer use this could be true. Under this old chimney base we found

18. Charles E. Peterson to Chief, EODC, November 1955. SARA. Paint samples taken for this HSR addendum found that the remnants of black/brown finish on the ceiling boards and framing is not a result of smoke, but an applied, resinous finish.

19. Judd, Henry A. “Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Part I: Preparatory to the Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, New York.” National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, May 1959. SARA.

20. Charles E. Peterson to Chief, EODC, April 24, 1958. SARA.

an even older foundation and a small section of brick floor. This may be a part of the earlier house.²¹

Later that summer, Peterson visited again, to learn that “the problems turn out to be even more complicated than was expected before the walls were opened up and they are not all opened up yet.” He was concerned that “documentary knowledge suffers important gaps and there are few, if any, contemporary houses in the region with which it can be studied in a comparative way.” These complications threatened to stall the project.

Paper-wide this project has become quite complicated by expressions of opinion set down in various parts of the Park Service. The only thing I can suggest now is that all those persons who wish to object—or who want to learn more about the house—meet there before the first of August. Mr. Judd will be away for a week after that time.

... This year attention has been focused on the old Kitchen which was pretty well torn up in the last few weeks. It needs to be further opened up. Perhaps the biggest problem is the chimney at the east end, which is not the original. The base of the original—still present below grade—shows that it was enormous—perhaps it held the ovens for a “company bakery.”

Mr. Schroeder is making detailed record drawings for HABS of existing conditions and hypothetical restoration drawings to fit the physical evidence as found.

It is hard to say when the restoration can be completed but it would seem quite necessary to get both the Schuyler and Neilson houses closed in by winter.²²

The excavations east of the kitchen were left open and fenced for the next year. Peterson worried that “the present work at the Schuyler House could easily work itself into a procedural stalemate,” and the oven continued to be one of the sticking points. After a meeting with NPS’s regional office and the EODC, Peterson reported that

At the present time the original design of the big oven structure adjoining the east wall of the kitchen is the biggest puzzle. What is almost certain to be the remains of an arched opening into a very early oven was recently found miraculously preserved in a great mass of later brickwork. Worth Bailey [a researcher working with NPS] has located in the Library of Congress a selection of HABS oven drawings made in Dutch territory. Mr. Judd feels he will get a lot of pertinent information out of Prof. Edwards’ outdoor oven report (with measurements) made at Gettysburg last year as source material for the Bryan House oven reconstruction.

21. Judd to Supervising Architect Historic Structures, EODC, May 30, 1958. SARA. Judd would later determine that the north doorway was, in fact, original.

22. Charles E. Peterson to Chief, EODC, July 18, 1958. SARA.

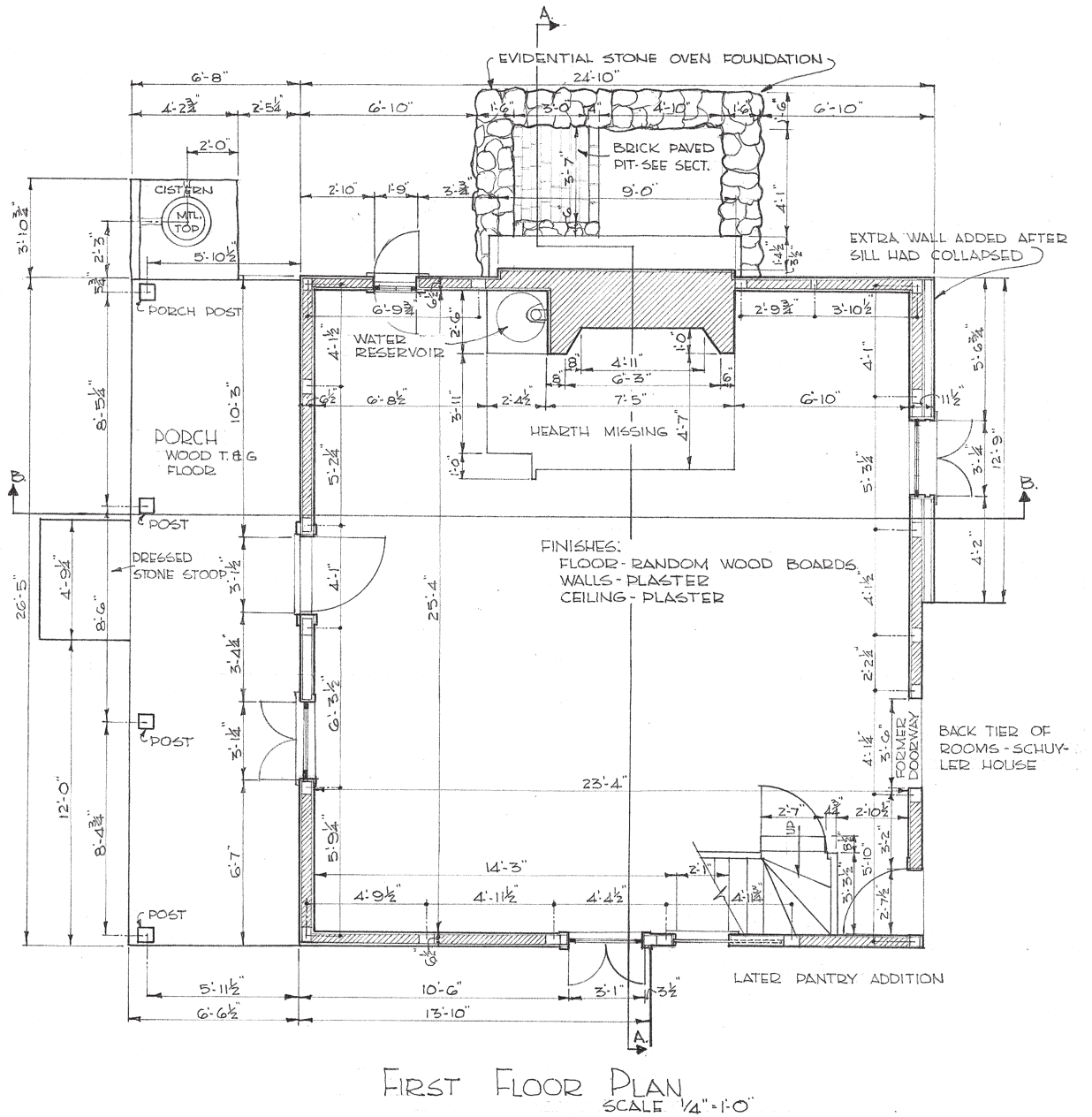


Figure 22. An undated first floor plan of the Schuyler House kitchen, showing the conditions in 1958, after the removal of the closet next to the fireplace and the pantry in the northeast corner. Photograph by D.F. Schroeder. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.



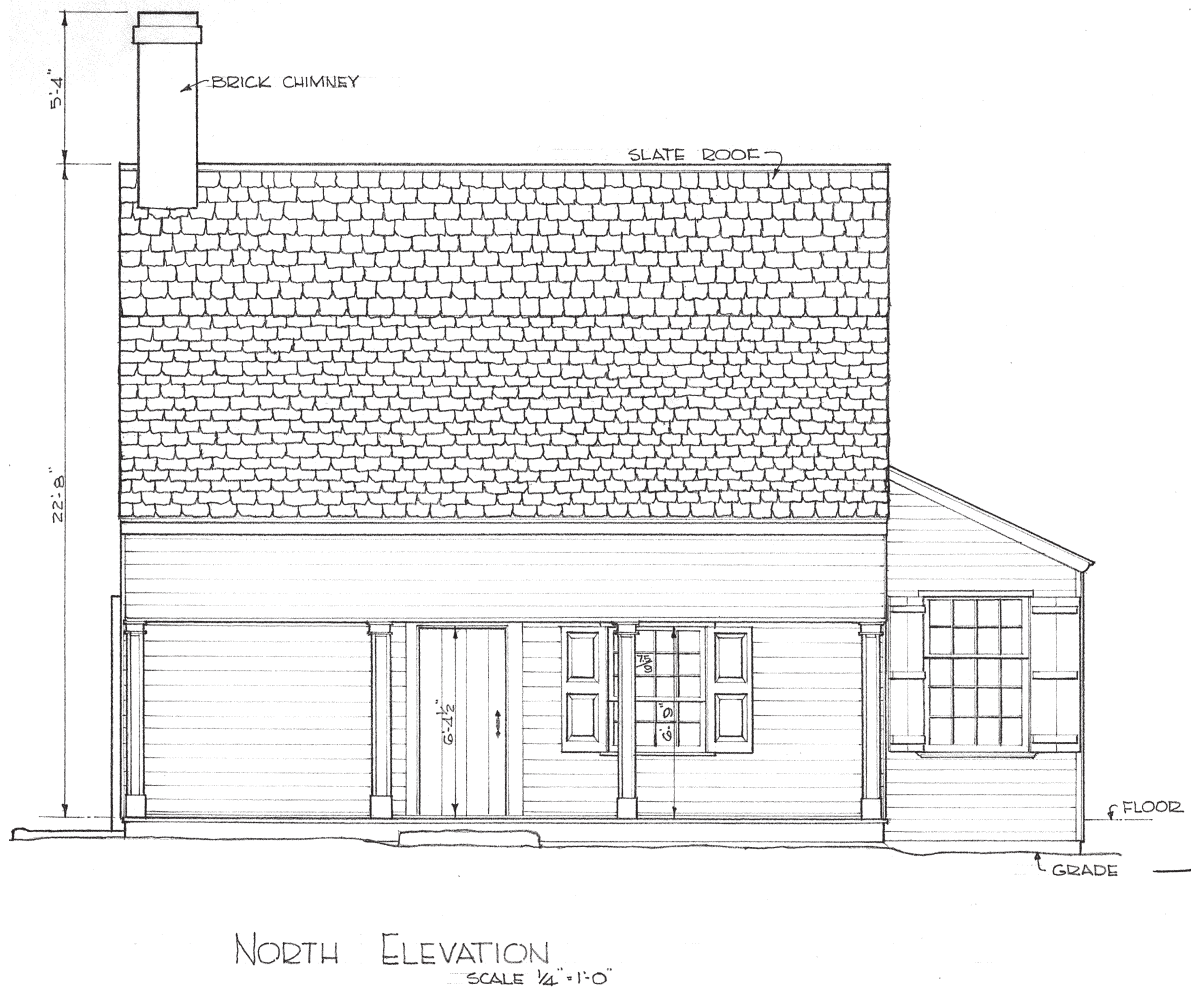


Figure 24. An undated north elevation of the Schuyler House kitchen circa 1958, by D.F. Schroeder. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.

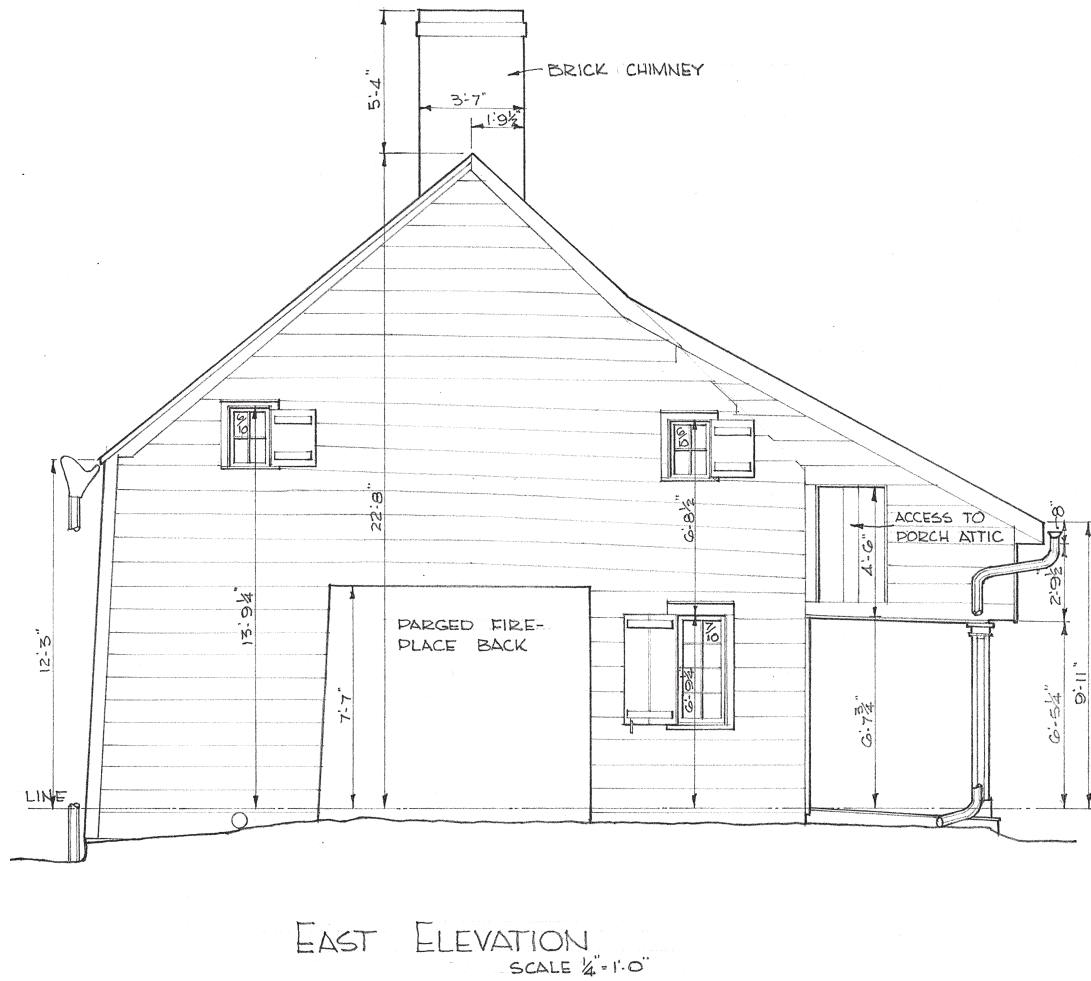
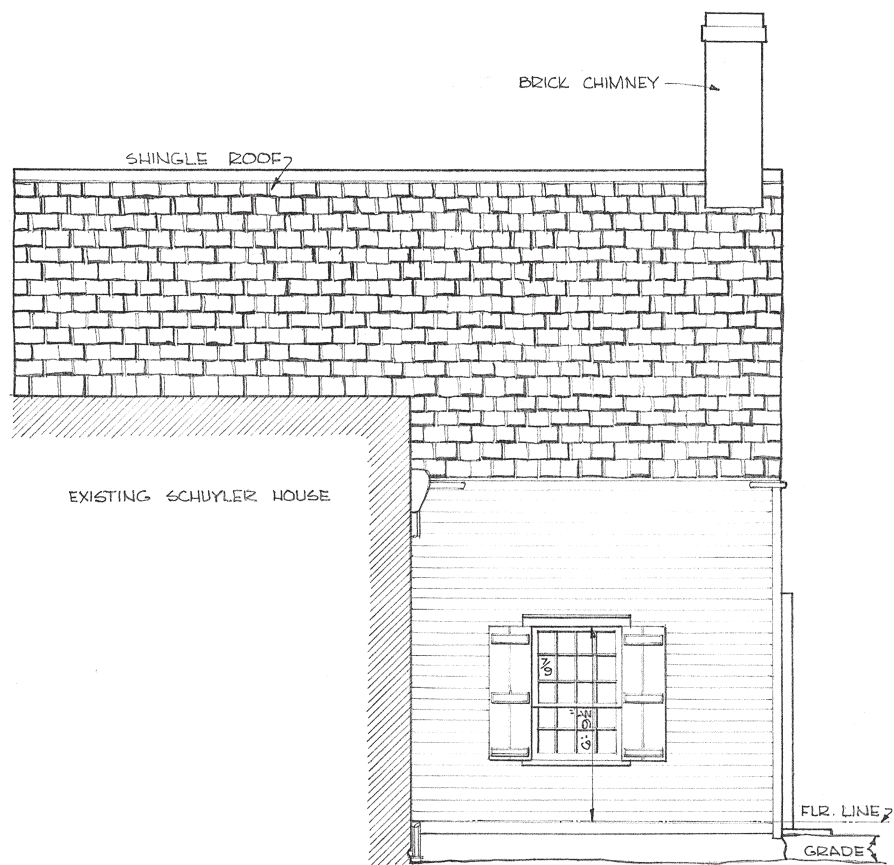


Figure 25. An undated east elevation of the Schuyler House kitchen, circa 1958, by D.F. Schroeder. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}" = 1'-0"$

Figure 26. An undated south elevation of the Schuyler House kitchen, circa 1958, by D.F. Schroeder. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.

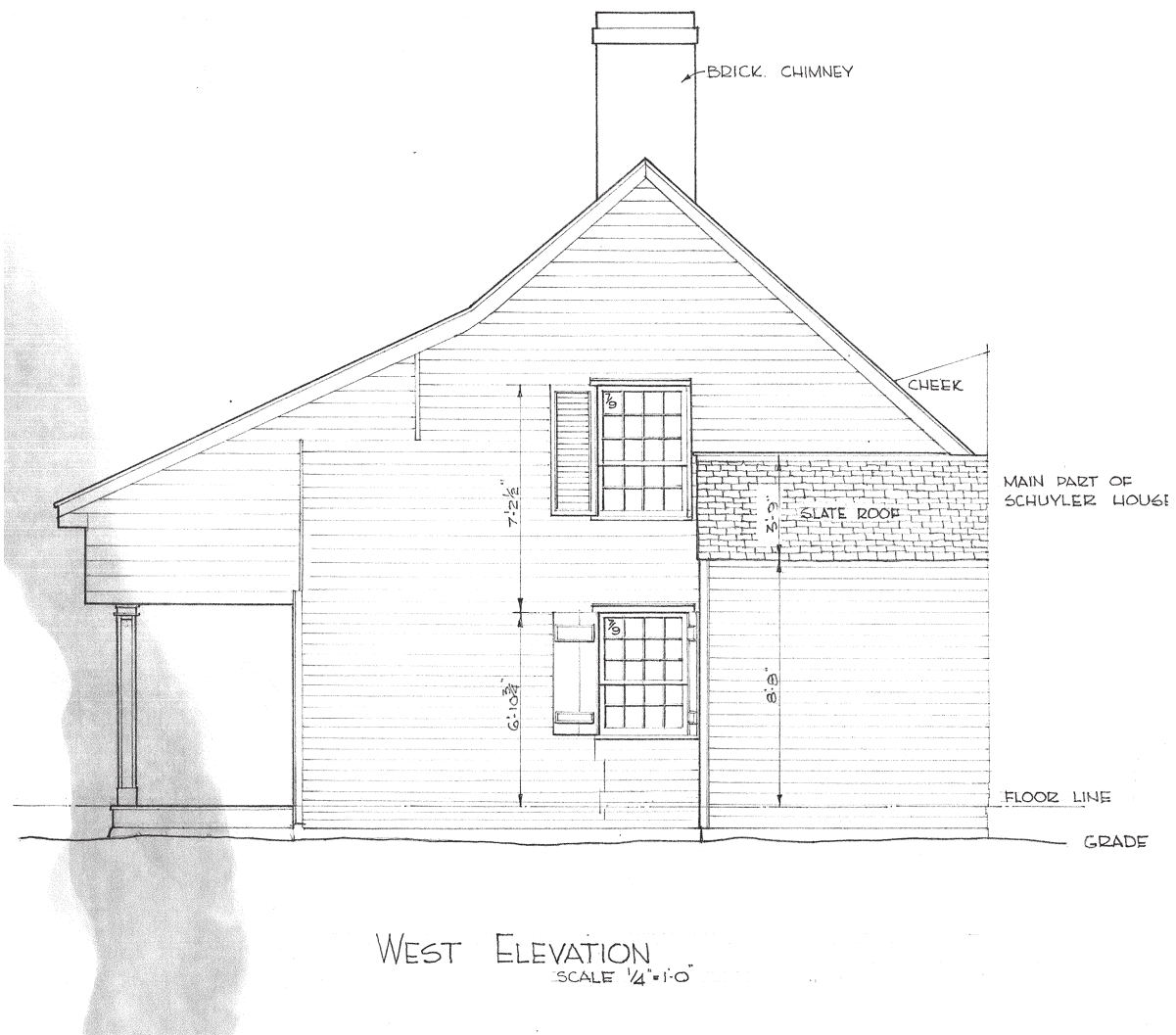


Figure 27. An undated west elevation of the Schuyler House kitchen, circa 1958, by D.F. Schroeder. The unusual overhang of the north porch roof is the result of the removal of the circa-1815 extension of the porch. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.

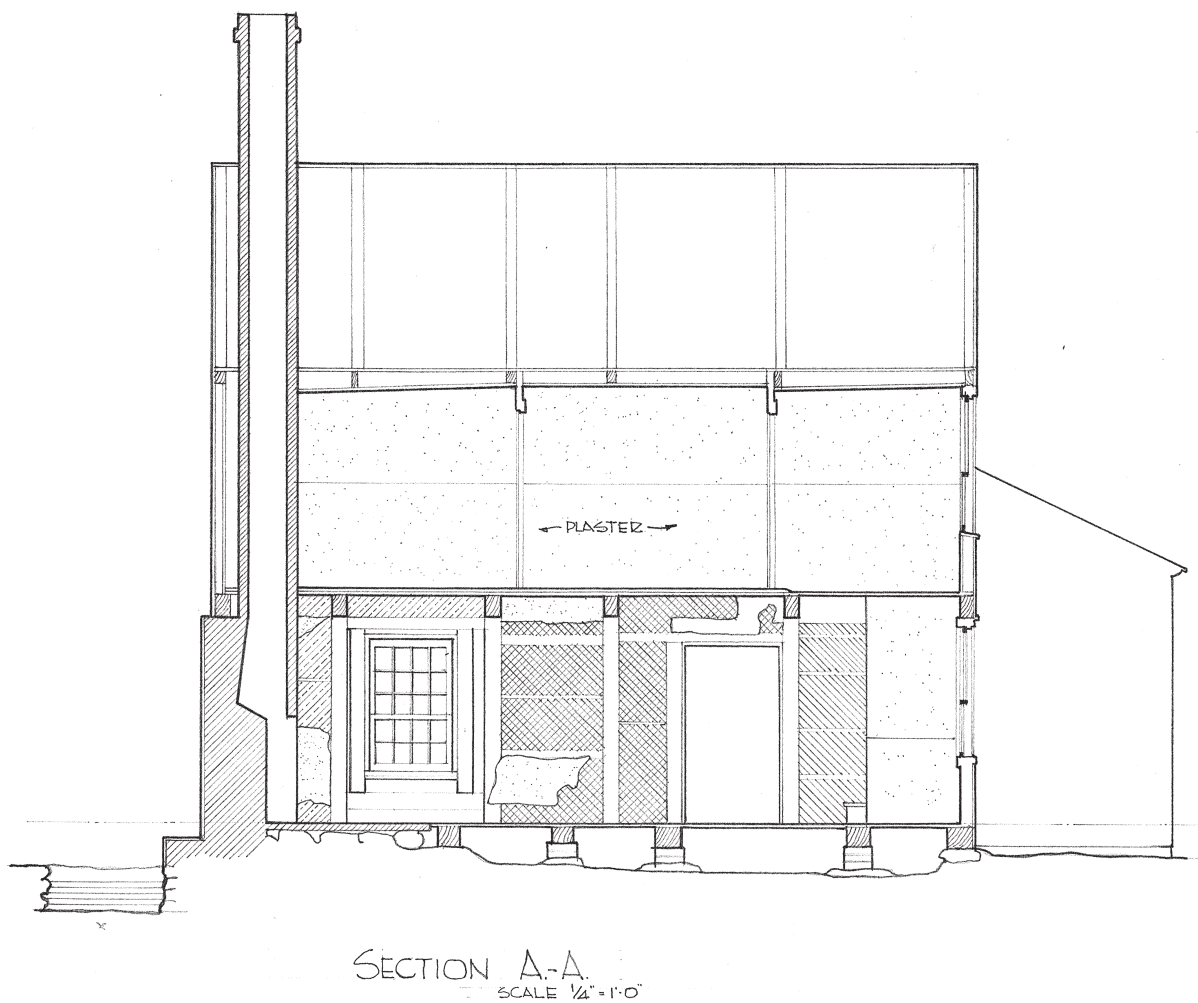
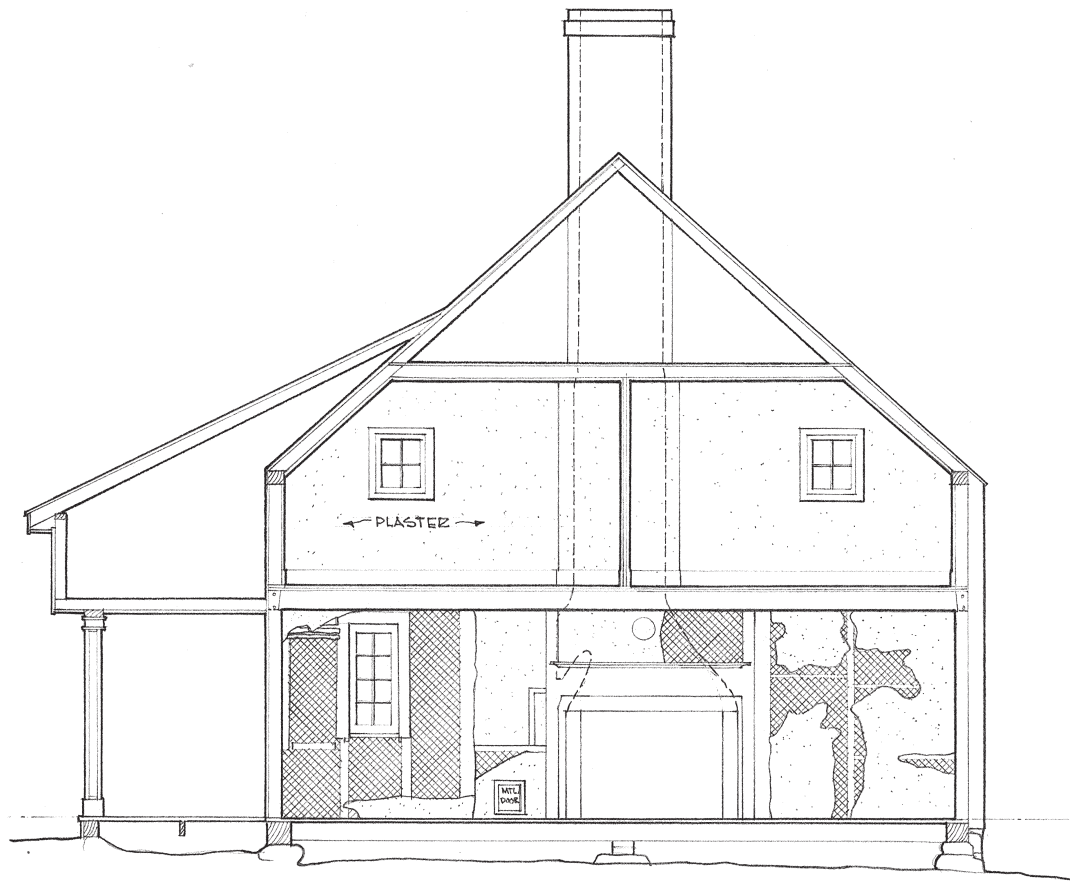


Figure 28. An undated section through the Schuyler House kitchen, looking south, circa 1958, by D.F. Schroeder. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.



SECTION B-B
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}" = 1'-0"$

Figure 29. An undated section through the Schuyler House kitchen, looking east, circa 1958, by D.F. Schroeder. Note the vertical studs, embedded into the nogging, that flank the narrow east window to the left (north) of the fireplace. Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey, NY-3102A.

...We are proceeding as fast as possible. We are holding to the standards we feel necessary to produce two exhibition houses [Schuyler House and the Neilson House] of a "museum standard." This type of Dutch construction is new to us and there are no reference works on the subject. Mr. Judd believes that the mechanical work can be kept going all winter.²³

Judd, Peterson, and Bailey continued to look for archival documentation regarding the oven or any kind of precedent for the oven. Judd spend two days at the New York Public Library, looking through the Schuyler Papers, but "found no mention of the oven," although they were not able to "cover all agreements and indentures some of which might refer to it."²⁴

Peterson responded with information from a visit to Hopewell Village, a National Park Historic Site since 1938, which featured an outdoor bake oven.

Tuesday I was at Hopewell Village and went into the subject of the two old bake-ovens at the Ironmaster's House there. Superintendent Palmer brought to my attention the extraordinary report on ovens by Mr. J.C. Fisher Mots [Motz], dated October, 1941, a copy of which is forwarded herewith. It goes into the subject with considerable competence and I think you will find it an asset in your study of the Schuyler House kitchen. Please return it when you are through.

I recommended that Mr. Souder visit Saratoga within the next few days (before you leave for Appomattox October 3) and suggested that Superintendent Prentice go with him or vice versa. This has since been approved. Mr. Prentice can tell you about his experience with baking bread in the old ovens at Hopewell. I don't know how many people were originally supplied from those ovens. Was the Hopewell iron-making community about the same size as that of General Schuyler's sawmill camp?

I am inclined to believe that you should write a separate advance report on the Schuyler bake-oven justifying its design so that we can circulate it to "experts" outside of the Service. I believe that there are a number of people who would be able to contribute information. It is a new subject to us and I think we ought to do a job beyond criticism on the design of such a conspicuous and unusual feature, especially since it is going to be seen from both outdoors and indoors.

We are glad you found Henry Edward's oven studies of special interest. I attach a copy photograph of some Pennsylvania ovens from Eleanor

23. Charles E. Peterson to Chief, EODC, September 10, 1958. SARA.

24. Henry Judd to Charles E. Peterson, September 17, 1958. SARA.

Raymond's book. I have two photographs my own of old French ovens on the St. Lawrence, which are being printed.²⁵

Peterson also sent Judd a 1940 report for the reconstruction of the bake oven at Hopewell Village. The report described the traditional construction techniques as well as the long, overhanging roof that was the only means of protection for the ovens. The gable ends at the roof were always left open for circulation, and a plaster coating of the roof allowed water to "flow over the sides, preventing the wetting of covering." Peterson stipulated that "No authority was given for the above statements, and because Mr. Borresen passed away some years ago, I don't know if they can be checked."²⁶

In the meantime, Worth Bailey, a researcher consulting with the National Park Service, was perusing Philip Schuyler's account book. He found a record of the building of an oven in 1782, but stipulated that "the term [oven] was definitely used in the singular."²⁷

In 1958, the team also undertook investigation of a nearby building known locally as the "tenant house," that sat northwest of the house. This wood-framed structure had nineteenth century trims and hardware, and the nails and screws that held the framing were of the "type in use during the last half of the nineteenth century. The framing, on the other hand, was much older.

The framing of the main or front block of the [tenant] house is second hand to this building. It is not now erected in the same order as it was originally... The general construction of this frame is very similar to that in the Schuyler house and kitchen except that the various members are rough finished instead of dressed. This may well be the framing from an early outbuilding such as a wagon house or barn.²⁸

Judd recommended dismantling the older section of the building "so that all materials may be studied with particular attention paid to the framing members. We may well be able to save the framing of an early outbuilding with enough evidence to make a fairly accurate restoration. Early frames were coded at the joints which would help determine if the frame is complete and if not, how much is missing." His summary report called for archeology of the foundation, hoping that they may locate earlier foundations for the eighteenth-century framing and be able to reconstruct the older building.²⁹

25. Charles Peterson to Henry Judd, September 25, 1958. SARA. The Motz report, in the collection of the Hopewell Furnace Historic Site, was not consulted during the research for this addendum. The writer has not found Henry Edward's oven study nor an additional study by Judd regarding the ovens.

26. Charles E. Peterson to Henry Judd, October 20, 1958. SARA.

27. Dick Sutton to Chief, EODC, December 1, 1958. SARA.

28. Henry Judd and John F. Luzader, "Historic Buildings Report, Part I, Schuyler Tenant House," National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, and Saratoga National Historical Park, September 1958. SARA.

29. Judd and Luzader, "Tenant House."



Figure 30. Schuyler House from the north, before removals began. Jack Boucher, HABS No. NY-6122-10, Library of Congress.



Figure 31. The kitchen after excavations and removals, July, 1958. The unfinished boards along the top of the north facade were thought to be original and never painted. Note the plaster applied directly to the nogging on the north facade in the two bays east of the door and the bay west of the window. Photograph by Charles Hutchins. SARA.



Figure 32. Excavations east of the kitchen in 1958, looking down from the east room in the garret. Photographs by Charles Hutchins. SARA.



Figure 33. A section of original wood shingles on the south slope of the kitchen roof "where covered by the cricket." Photograph by Henry Judd, 1958. SARA.



Figure 34. The east wall of the kitchen in 1958, before removal of the later fireplace and boiling pot. Photograph by Henry Judd, 1958. SARA.



Figure 35. The fireplace after removals. An arched opening to a bake oven was found at the back of the firebox. Photographs by Gordon Whittington, 1958. SARA.

BAKE OVEN
ARCH



Figure 36. The north wall of the kitchen with original unfired brick nogging. Photograph by Henry Judd, 1958. SARA.



Figure 37. The west wall of the kitchen with original unfired brick nogging. The window opening replaced an original doorway. Photograph by Henry Judd, 1958. SARA.



Figure 38. View of the kitchen ceiling, looking southwest, with a clear ghost of a partition that extends southward beyond the door to the enclosed stair to the garret. Photograph by Charles Hutchins, 1958. SARA.



Figure 39. The south wall of the kitchen. The enclosed winding stair to the garret is to the right. The stair within the nineteenth-century two-story addition can be seen beyond the doorway. Photograph by Henry Judd, 1958. SARA.



Figure 40. The original window opening found in the south wall of the kitchen. Photograph by Charles Hutchins, 1958. SARA.



Figure 41. The nogging in the north wall, from the exterior. Note the plaster finish. Photograph by Charles Hutchins, 1958. SARA.



Figure 42. The nineteenth-century stair to the garret. Photograph by Henry Judd, 1958. SARA.



Figure 43. Ghost of the original stair to the garret. Photograph by Charles Hutchins, 1958. SARA.



Figure 44. The original stair landing in the garret stair hall. According to Judd, he found evidence for the original newel post on this landing, although it is not altogether clear where that evidence is in this photograph. Photograph by Charles Hutchins, 1958. SARA.



Figure 45. The evidence for the original doorway into the center garret room—marks for the door framing in the joist—was found in 1958 when the plaster and lath were removed from the east partition in the stair hall. Photograph by Charles Hutchins, 1958. SARA.



Figure 46. The south garret room in 1958. Note the later partition to the left that divided the east space into two rooms, and the brick nogging that was removed in the 1963 restoration. Photograph by Charles Hutchins. SARA.



Figure 47. The kitchen plate and rafters below the south cricket in 1958. The deterioration was such that Judd recommended replacing these members. The brick nogging was removed in the 1963 restoration work. Photograph by Henry Judd. SARA.

In the summer of 1959, archaeologist Edward McMillan Larrabee arrived to evaluate and expand the 1958 excavations (Figure 48-Figure 49). To the east of the kitchen, he investigated a cistern, a dry well, the remains of a privy, and the “stone structure” that could be the base of the exterior oven. He could not come to a definite conclusion regarding the layers of stones and bricks.

The interpretation of the confusing series of stone foundations behind the kitchen has been of considerable interest to those concerned with investigating and possibly restoring the area. Unfortunately, the excavations of June, 1959 produced no conclusive answers. The temporal relationship of some of the features is clearer than it was before, and the coincidence of walls inside and outside the kitchen suggests an underlying foundation previously unknown. This makes the site more complex than ever, and still does not explain the use of any of the debated structures. A series of drawings [see Figure 49] shows the hypothetical sequence of foundations.

The time spans separating these phases are indefinite, and may vary from as little as a few months to as much as half a century. It is entirely possible, for instance, that the projected underlying rectangle of Phase (A) is merely an abortive foundation for the fireplace. It is similar in size and shape to the fireplace-stone structure complex of Phase (B) and may be misplaced work done before the kitchen as we know it was built in 1779.

In support of the belief that a large oven extended back of the fireplace, it should be noted that the stone structure behind the fireplace could have been built at the same time as the fireplace, and at least falls within the same phase of construction. In opposition, however, to the interpretation of the line of brick headers and the brick box being part of this oven, it will be seen that the brick headers appear only in the final phase. They are approximately contemporary with the present location of the latrine, which dates before 1900.

The underlying structure is offset in such a manner as to support an oven based on the projection of the oven mouth found north of the fireplace. However, it cannot be admitted as evidence one way or another, even if its existence as a rectangle is established. This is because the brickwork of the original fireplace and oven-mouth rests on stone foundations which cross over the underlying stone structure. Only the foundations of Phase (B) can have supported a large oven built in 1779. Due to subsequent construction and disturbance, it cannot now be determined whether the stone structure did or did not support an oven.³⁰

30. Edward McMillan Larrabee, “Report of Archeological Excavations Conducted at Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, New York, From June 8 through June 29, 1959,” February 1, 1960, 29-30. SARA.

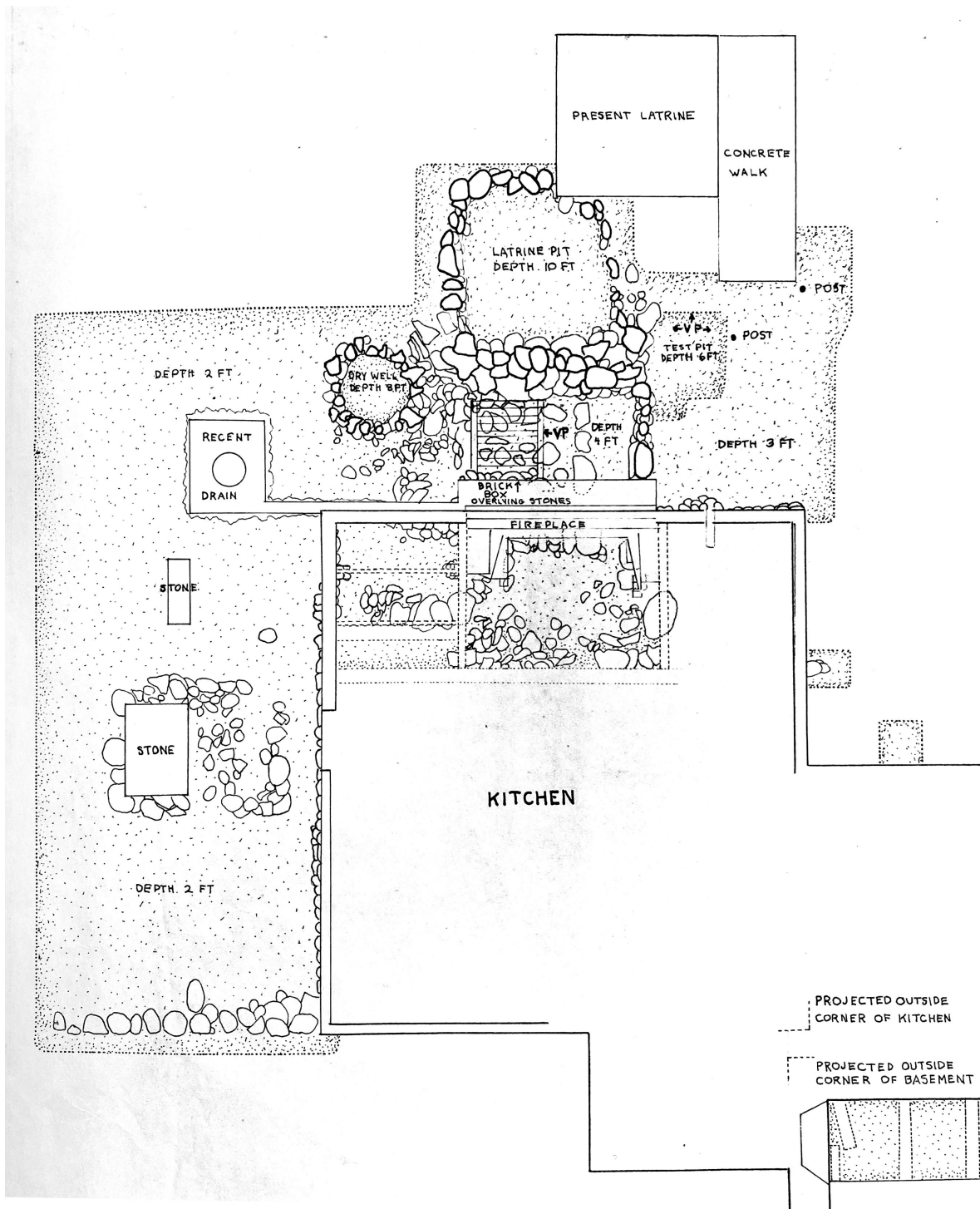
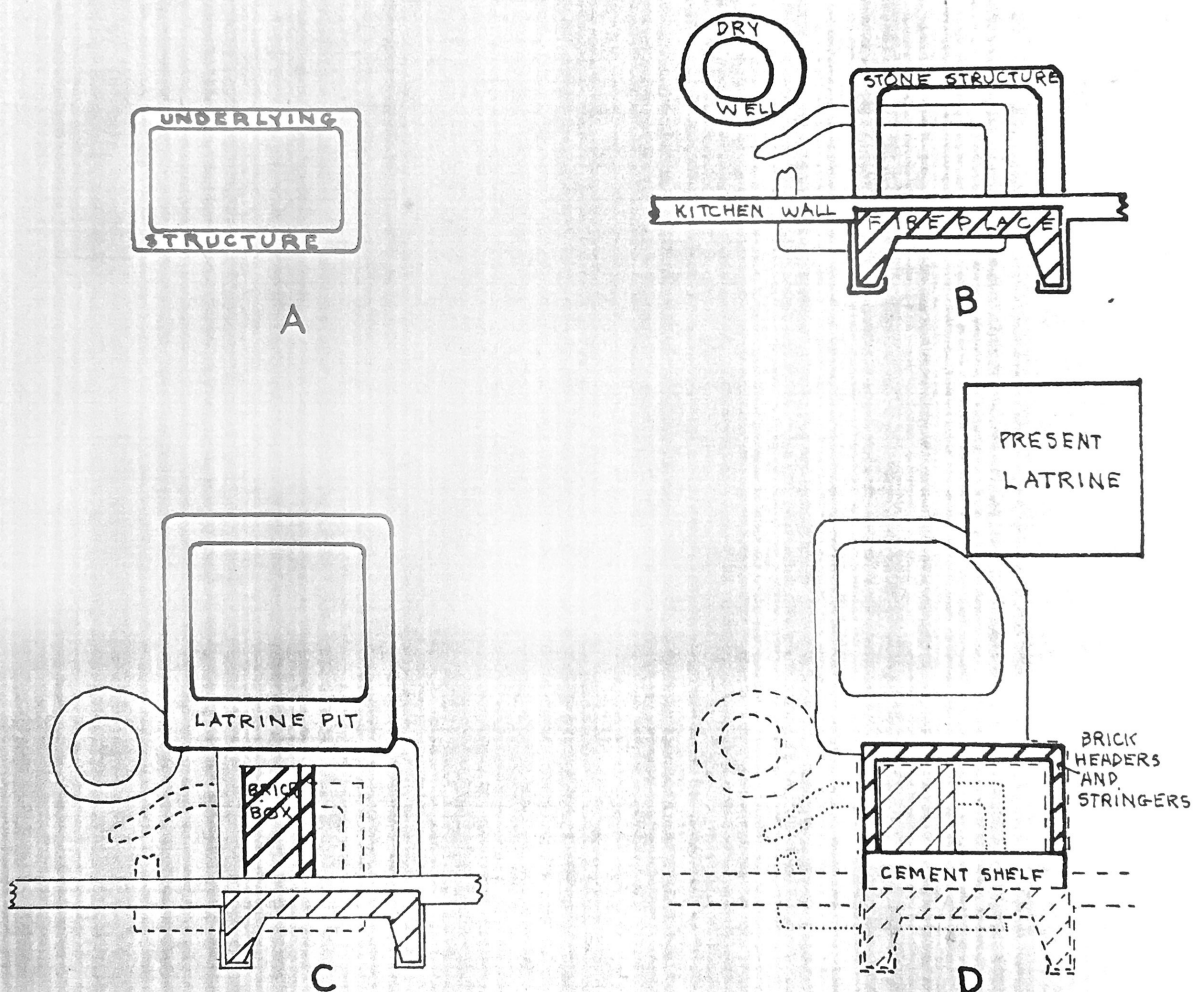


Figure 48. Detail from "Structural Features and Excavations in and around Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historic Park," drawn by Edward McMillan Larrabee, June 1959. Note the stone foundation at the west end of the porch location that extends further to the north than the current restored condition. The rectangular area of rubble stone north of the north kitchen doorway may indicate that a chimney, possibly with a fireplace or fireplaces, was situated in the expanded north porch. SARA, Folder 148.

SCHEMATIC PLAN OF FOUR STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF KITCHEN COMPLEX

SCALE 1/96 1" = 8" 0 1 2 3 4 5 21 JAN. 1960 E M C M L



IN EACH PHASE OF THIS HYPOTHETICAL SUCCESSION, THE LATEST (SUPERIMPOSED) ADDITION IS SHOWN IN HEAVY LINE, AND THE PROGRESSIVELY EARLIER FEATURES IN PROGRESSIVELY LIGHTER LINES. BRICK IS SHADED. THE APPEARANCE IN ONE PHASE OF MORE THAN ONE NEW STRUCTURE (E.G. THE FIREPLACE, STONE STRUCTURE, AND DRY WELL, IN B) DOES NOT IMPLY THAT THEY WERE NECESSARILY BUILT AT THE SAME TIME -- ONLY THAT THESE FEATURES POSTDATE PHASE A AND ANTEDATE C.

DRAWING 7

Figure 49. Edward McMillan Larrabee's diagrams of the development of the oven area east of the kitchen. From Edward McMillan Larrabee, Report of Archeological Excavations Conducted at Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, New York, From June 8 through June 29, 1959. February 1, 1960.

Larabee also commented on “two large stones north of the kitchen, which were cut and dressed to shape.”

They measured about 3 by 4 1/2 feet by 6 in. deep and about 1 by 3 ft. by 6 in. deep. The only other stones like them on the property were the dressed stones under the front porch. The larger stone was directly in front of the latest porch, N of the N door of the kitchen, and the smaller stone was behind the E end of the N side. Both stones served as steps onto the porch.³¹

Just in front of the north doorway was appeared to be a stone foundation for a small porch, made up of medium-sized stones.

It started with a clearly-defined S wall nearly 2 ft. away from the kitchen wall, and extended almost 9 ft. N of it. It was about 7 ft. wide, and may have been paved with stones, to form a stone platform 7 ft. square, as the surface enclosed by the walls is nearly covered by stones. The largest of the dressed stone blocks lay on the northern part of this platform, but not flush with the N edge. The N wall of the latest porch would have crossed over the middle of this platform. Thus this platform represents a feature which existed before the latest porch. The platform may have been the foundation for a small porch, or simply a paved area separated from the N door (which is the original), by steps. The difference in height from the platform up to the door sill would have necessitated several steps.³²

All of this research culminated in May of 1959 with Henry Judd’s first comprehensive report on the architectural fabric of the house and kitchen³³. In his introduction to the report, Peterson was “pleased—even proud—of the amount of pertinent information our field men have uncovered,” but knew that there was yet not enough evidence for the accurate reconstruction of the oven.

Perhaps the most unusual feature of the house is the massive chimney base of the old kitchen. We must know more about it before we can recreate a complete exhibition house. The whole nature of General Schuyler’s operations at this place needs to be investigated and understood. We do not believe that documentary searching has gone far enough. We have done just enough ourselves to believe that there will be a considerable reward for a small amount of additional work. We would enjoy doing it ourselves if we could be allowed the time... We hope it will soon be

31. Larabee, 25-26.

32. Larabee, 26.

33. Judd, Henry A. “Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Part I: Preparatory to the Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, New York.” National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, May 1959. SARA.

permitted to soon remove the later additions so the examination may be completed.³⁴

Judd's condition assessment of the kitchen was not positive.

Nearly all members of this [kitchen] frame—except floor joists—have rotted very badly, and some sections are now completely missing. The kitchen frame must be largely rebuilt—which will probably be the most difficult job in the restoration.

Plaster was removed from the walls of the kitchen. We find that in Schuyler's time these walls had been only whitewashed rather than plastered. No window in the kitchen dates back to the Schuyler period. And only one of the four original doors still remains.

The existing kitchen fireplace and chimney were obviously mid-19th century with 20th century repairs and alterations. When a section at the base of this fireplace was removed we found the outline of the original fireplace. With this information it was decided to remove the balance of the existing fireplace. When this was done we found, remarkably enough a fragment of an early brick oven opening which will help us determine with reasonable accuracy the size and layout of the interior fireplace and oven.

Outside the east wall of the kitchen there is a large rectangular projection at the chimney base which was probably the foundation for an oven or more probably two ovens, one small and one quite large. We haven't completed our study of ovens and those shown in our drawings are conjectural and based on the information we now have available.³⁵

The report does not mention why the narrow window opening in the east wall, north of the fireplace, was not considered original. Nor does it explain why some elements, such as the enclosed overhead storage above the north porch, or sections of plaster applied directly to the wall nogging of the outside face of the north wall, were thought to be later features.

Judd estimated that it would require \$1,200 to reconstruct "Father's office" and the east porch and \$19,000 for the restoration of the kitchen and the north porch.

Before Judd's report, the Region had resisted any plans to remove the post-1804 modifications.

It is ordinarily better to retain genuine old work of several periods, rather than arbitrarily "restore" the whole by new work, to its aspect at a single period.

34. Charles E. Peterson, March 29, 1959, introduction to Judd HSR Part I. SARA.

35. Judd, Henry A. "Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Part I: Preparatory to the Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, New York." National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, May 1959. SARA.

In our opinion, the Schuyler House (unlike, say the Neilson House or the battlefield) is too indirectly connected with the Battle(s) of Saratoga to warrant its being restored to the 1804 date by removing later additions to the structure.³⁶

Judd's Historic Buildings Report, however, argued that the post-1804 modifications were in such poor condition that it would cost too much to repair them.

Having read Judd's report, Mrs. John L. Ostrander, president of the local historical association and responsible for the interiors and interpretation of the house, fired off a letter to Daniel J. Tobin, Director of Region Five, expressing her frustration at the state of the house and kitchen and the difficulty of showing visitors through the house.

Undoubtedly you are well aware that we were hosts to about 1,200 Future Farmers and over 3,000 Yorkers [a young historians club] on the weekend of May 7th, 8th, and 9th. You are probably also aware that the front porch collapsed during the early hours of the first day under the weight of some of the boys.

...The kitchen walls have been torn open and left in a dangerous condition. The back rooms both upstairs and down are still adjoined to the house and in disreputable condition.

We are also aware that in a letter to Mr. Ellsworth in January, 1958, your office was under the impression that "this house was too indirectly connected with the Battles of Saratoga to warrant its being restored to the 1804 date by removing later additions to the structure." Surely, after the extensive time, architectural research, and vast amount of money that has been expended here to determine the true character of this structure, your office can hardly hold to your original decision.

The restoration of this house means a great deal to the people of this area. In accordance with our cooperative agreement we have tried to live up to our part and "go through channels" in an attempt to get something done here but it has been our experience in the past that the only time we get any action is when we bring our appeal to Congressman [Dean] Taylor.

...A gentleman from one of our neighboring communities paid a visit to the house last summer, spoke to some of the workers there and upon being informed that the kitchen was to be ready for this Spring, offered to furnish the necessary cabinets, etc., on loan. Imagine his disgust when he arrived with the van full of beautiful cabinets, tables, cupboards, dishes, etc., to find that there is still no kitchen and no indication as to when there will be one.³⁷

36. Superintendent I.J. Ellsworth to Mrs. John L. Ostrander, January 9, 1958, citing a memorandum from Regional Director Daniel J. Tobin, December 27, 1957. SARA.

37. Mrs. John L. Ostrander to Daniel J. Tobin, Director of Region Five, May 21, 1959. SARA.



PLATE XXI

JUNE 29, 1959 7:30 AM F.P. 18 NO. 5 B

SWxW

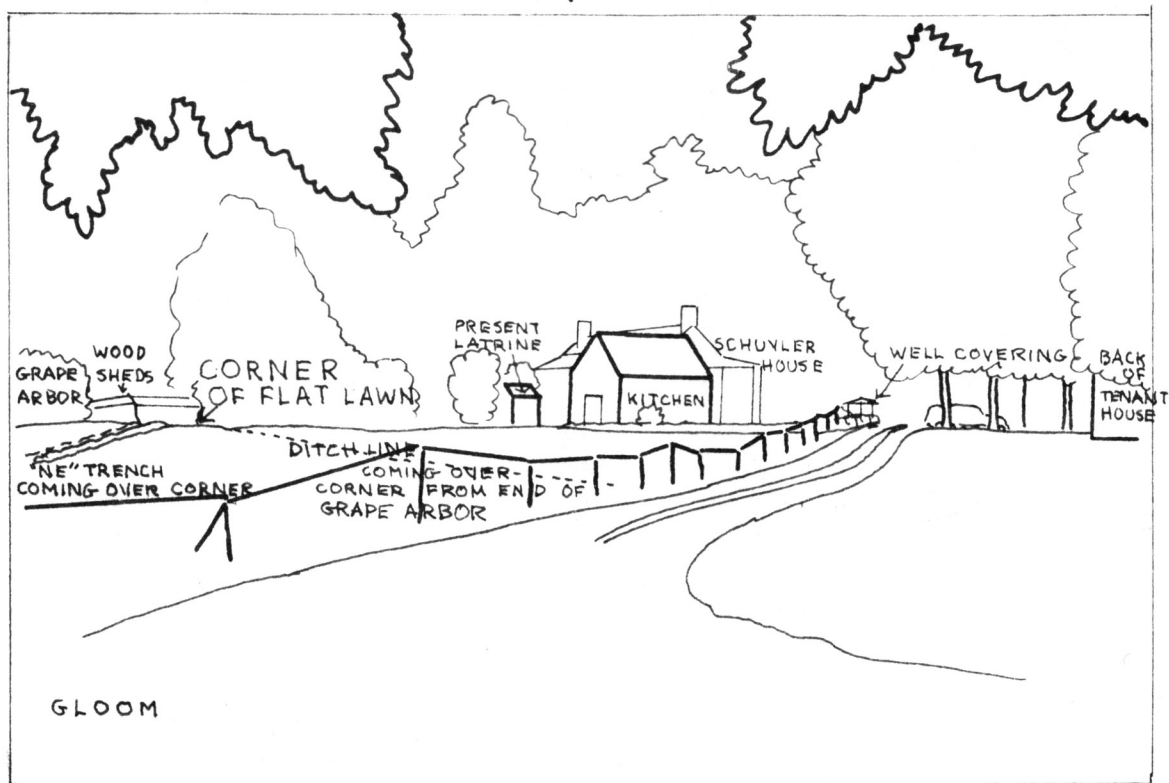


DIAGRAM OF PLATE XXI

OVERALL VIEW OF GARDEN FROM PARK SERVICE GARAGE

Figure 50. Plate XXI from Henry Judd, Historic Structures Report: Part II, Architectural Data Section, December 1959.



PLATE I
JUNE 9, 1959 10:00AM FILM PACK 1, EX. 2

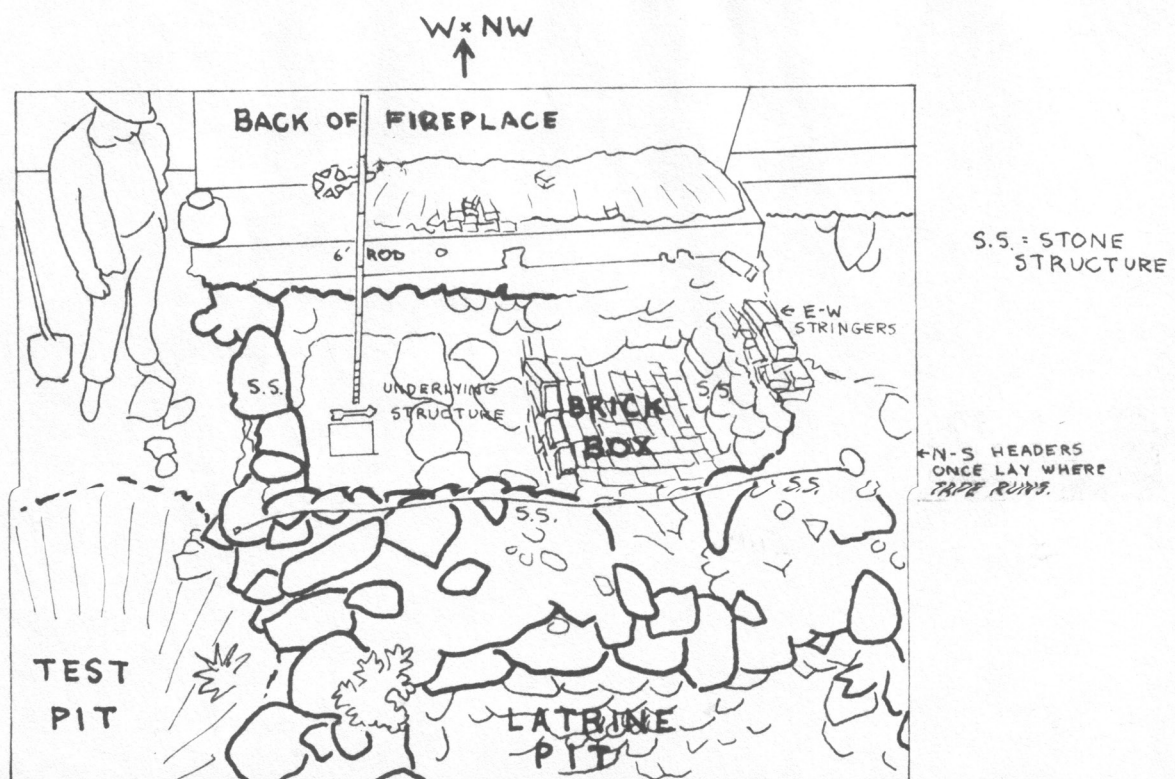


DIAGRAM OF PLATE I
STONE AND BRICK COMPLEX BEHIND KITCHEN

Figure 51. Plate I from Henry Judd, Historic Structures Report: Part II, Architectural Data Section, December 1959.



PLATE II
JUNE 9, 1959
3:00 PM
F.P. I EX. 3

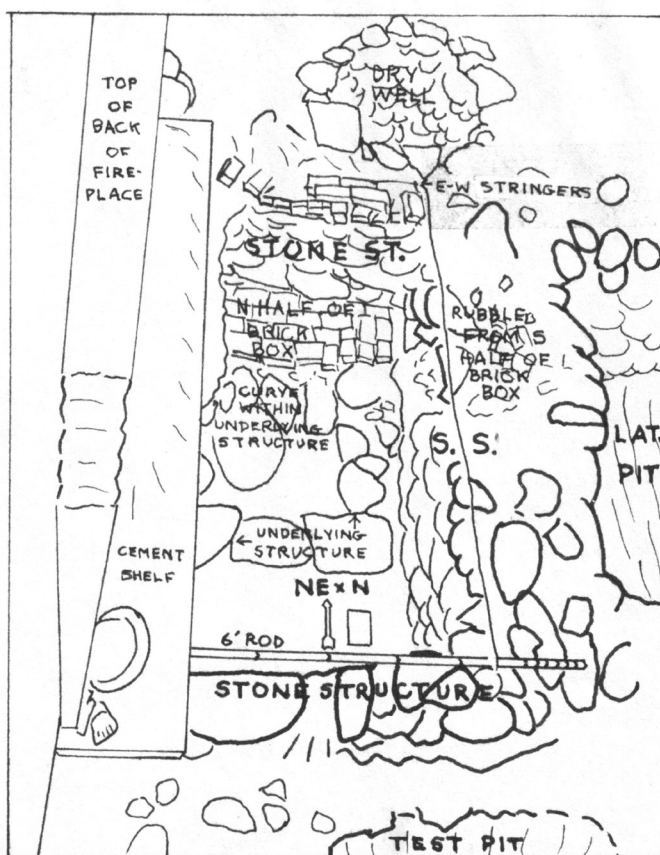


DIAGRAM OF
PLATE II
COMPLEX BEHIND
KITCHEN, S HALF OF
BRICK BOX REMOVED

MEASURING ROD AND TAPE
LIE WHERE LINES OF BRICK
HEADERS ONCE LAY, ON E+S
WALLS OF STONE STRUCTURE

Figure 52. Plate II from Henry Judd, Historic Structures Report: Part II, Architectural Data Section, December 1959.

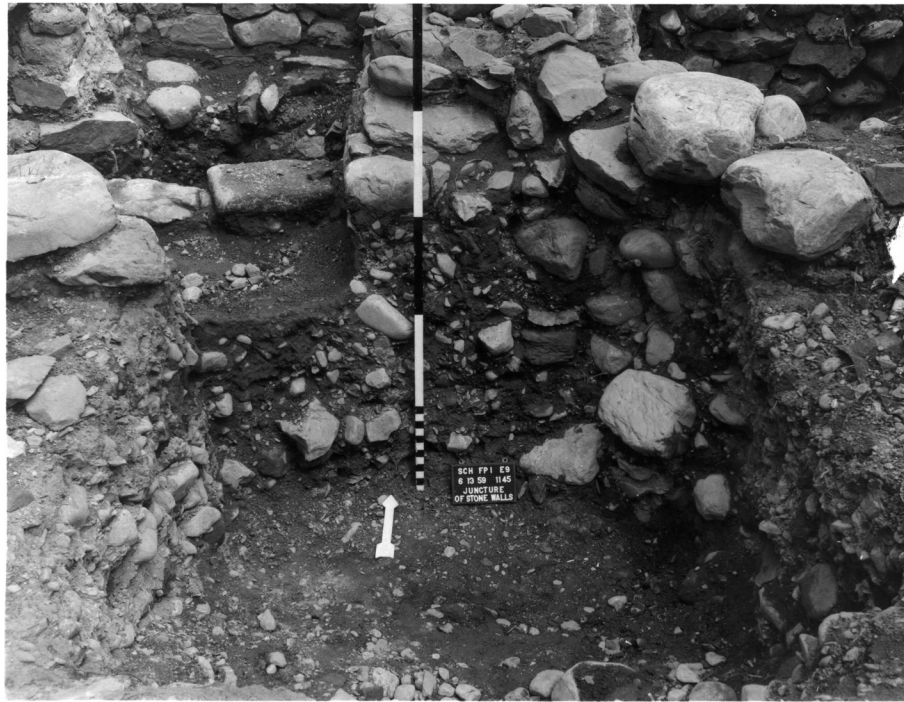


PLATE III

JUNE 13, 1959 11:45 AM F.P. I, EX. 9

THIS IS THE WALL SHOWN IN PROFILE IN DRAWING 4.

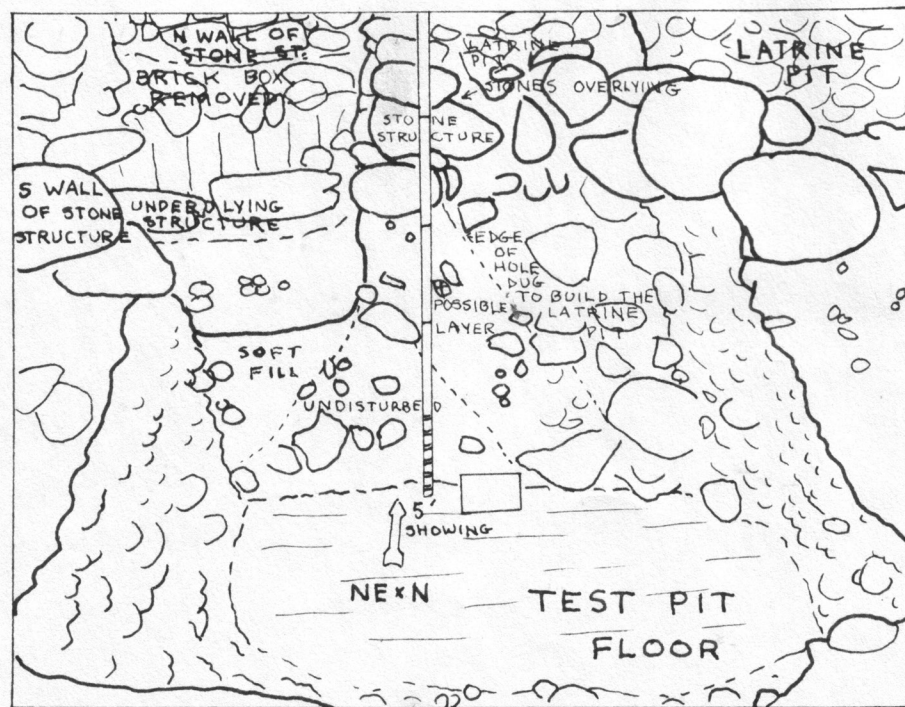


DIAGRAM OF PLATE III

PROFILE OF OVERLAPPING WALLS OF STONE
STRUCTURE AND LATRINE PIT

Figure 53. Plate III from Henry Judd, Historic Structures Report: Part II, Architectural Data Section, December 1959.



PLATE IV
JUNE 14, 1959 5:20 PM F.P. 1 EX. 12



DIAGRAM OF PLATE IV
DRY WELL, AND FEATURES N OF COMPLEX, FROM N

Figure 54. Plate IV from Henry Judd, Historic Structures Report: Part II, Architectural Data Section, December 1959.

Three weeks later, George A. Palmer, the Acting Regional Director, wrote to Superintendent Ellsworth at Saratoga.

This long-awaited report has been read with considerable interest by the staff of this office...After careful consideration, this office recommends the approval of this report—the basic recommendations of which are that the architectural investigation be completed as soon as possible and that the house then be restored to its 1804 appearance. We do so with some reluctance...We are now agreeable to reversing our position largely for two important reasons: (1) the need for terminating the present uncertainty as to what is to be done with the house, so that the Service can get the Schuyler House finished and relieve the pressure of adverse criticism it has received from local interests and Congressman Dean Taylor, and (2) that Architect Judd's investigation has revealed that retention of the post-1804 features would require their almost complete replacement because of the serious deterioration of their main members—which restoration of course would be uneconomical and largely purposeless.³⁸

The post-1804 features were indeed removed, and by December of 1959, Judd was able to file a second part of his report, sharing the new evidence for the building's pre-1804 appearance (Figure 50-Figure 54). Behind the enclosed upper porch on the north side of the kitchen, the team found a few surviving original weatherboards, unpainted, with "very little signs of weathering." These weatherboards were similar to the original weatherboarding on the main house, but without a bead at the bottom edge. At the top of the weatherboards along the east façade of the house there was a cleat with ghost marks for rafters, finally confirming the location of "Father's office," and supporting the thought that there were porches on either side of the office.

...found that all studs on the rear wall of the house south of Father's Office have been morticed [sic] on the exterior for joists. Fragments of the joist tenons still remain in these mortices proving their actual use. A similar mortice is found on the same wall in a stud just north of the basement stair opening. About seven feet above these mortices is a row of large nail holes, one to each stud, across the entire rear wall. These seem to indicate that a cleat was nailed across the back wall to receive rafters. Several rafters were found re-used in the post-Schuyler addition which would fit the above hypothesis.³⁹

There was no evidence for the height of the porch floor on the east sill.

38. George A. Palmer to Superintendent, June 18, 1959. SARA.

39. Henry Judd, "Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Part II: Preparatory to the Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, New York," National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, December 1959. SARA.

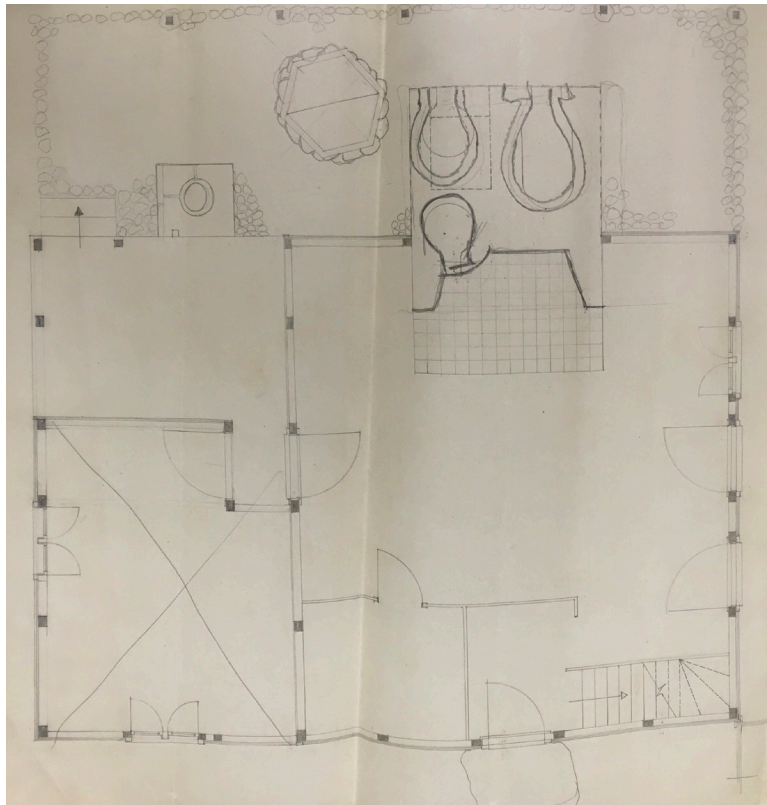


Figure 55. Undated sketch plan, showing a much larger enclosed north addition in the location of the current restored porch. The extent of this addition corresponds to the rubble stone foundation shown in Figure 48. The enclosed space would also account for the plaster wall finishes shown in Figure 31. The sketch also attempts to fit the three bake ovens into the chimney mass. SARA, Box 91, Folder 10.

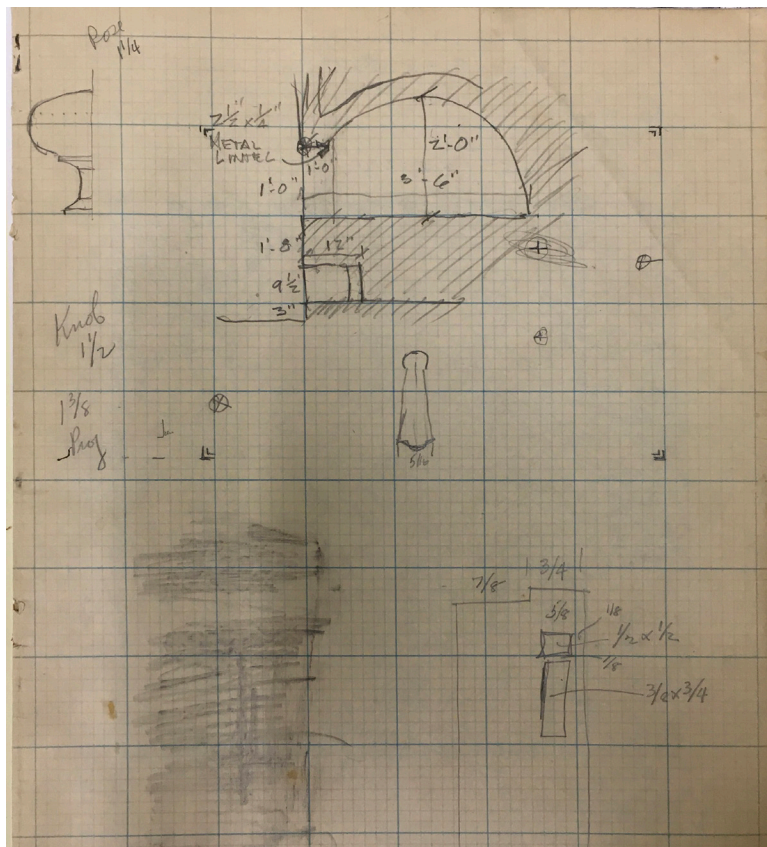


Figure 56. Undated sketches, including one of the interior bake oven. SARA, Box 91, Folder 14.

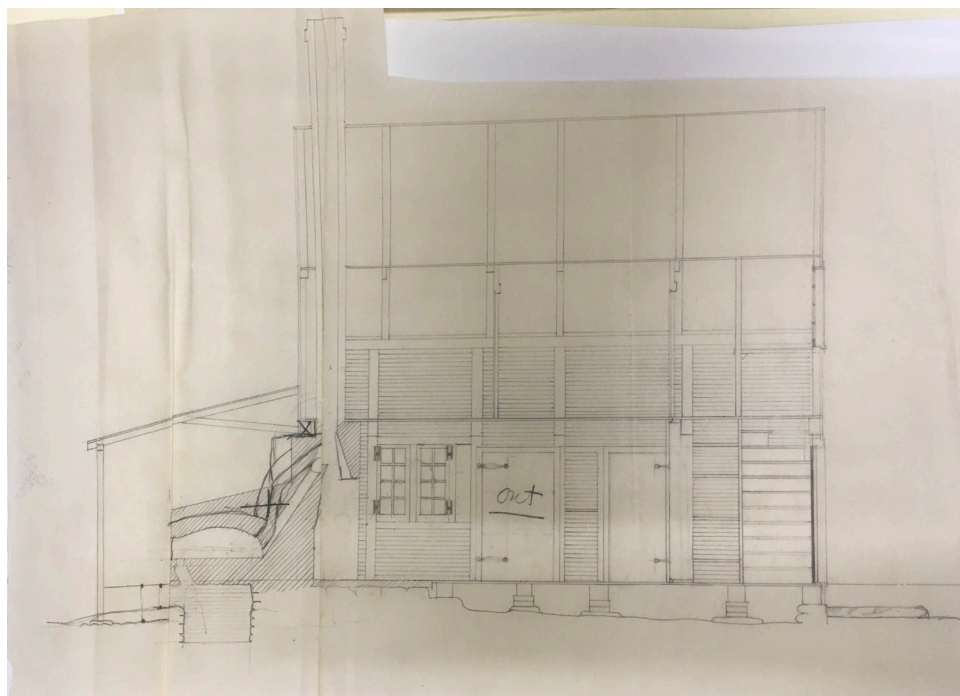
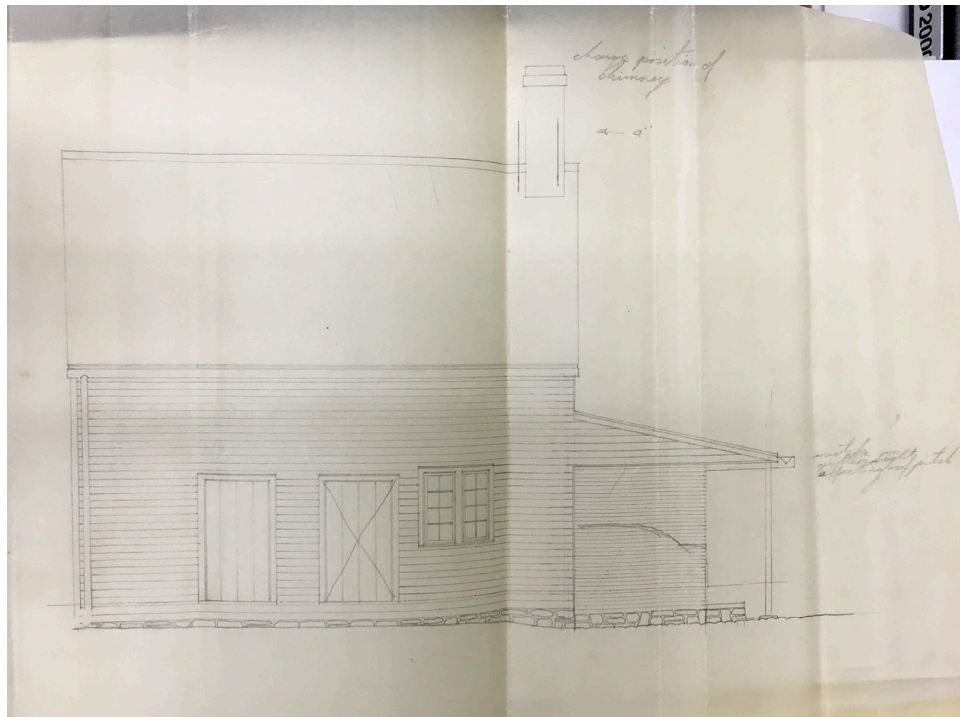


Figure 57. Undated sketch elevation and section showing how the ovens could be configured. SARA, Box 91, Folder 10.

With this new evidence, the restoration of the house was completed in 1960. In the meantime, the EODC continued to research options for the reconstruction of the oven. Ross F. Sweeny, the Acting Chief of the EODC, summarized their thoughts.

We would like to proceed as soon as possible with plans for the Schuyler House kitchen, but still have the unusual problem of the great masonry foundation at the fireplace end.

Attached is a ozelid print of part of the kitchen floor plan [see Figure 61] showing a conjectural set of three ovens and fireplace could have occupied the massive foundation more than 10' square. This would seem over-designed for an ordinary domestic establishment with baking for only one family. However, as pointed out in Architect Judd's report of May, 1959 (quoting Ann Grant's mid-18th century description) Schuyler's Fishkill establishment was a big operation. Were these ovens—if they ever existed—baking for a hundred men?

We would like to resolve this matter within the next few weeks so that plans can be prepared for the kitchen, while we still have men working at and visiting Schuylerville.⁴⁰

The park historian, John Luzader, agreed with EODC's findings.

Personally, I am not especially surprised at the apparent size of these ovens. They were probably used by the family's kitchen force, the slaves and servants living within the immediate vicinity, and by whoever baked for the mill hands who occupied the barracks or dormitories.

... The time may come, and I hope that it will, when we will know how many people were served from the Schuyler House ovens. As of now, we don't know, and all that we really have that is capable of authoritative interpretation are the physical evidences.⁴¹

Peterson, Judd, and others at the EODC continued to try to find comparable ovens. Hearing that one may exist at "Rockledge," a home built in 1758 by John Bellendine on the Occoquon River in Virginia, Peterson sent Judd to meet with the brothers that then owned it. They remembered the ruins of a detached oven, but those ruins were buried under a road built in 1954.⁴² Judd then made plans to visit Fort Ticonderoga, and Peterson wrote to William Geiger, the editor of *The Chronicle of the Early American Industries Association* in Williamsburg, Virginia.⁴³ No further documentation has been found of the decisions made regarding the final design of the ovens.

40. Ross F. Sweeny, Acting Chief EODC, to Regional Director, Region 5, January 26, 1960. SARA.

41. John Luzader (park historian) to Superintendent, Saratoga NHP, January 29, 1960. SARA.

42. Henry Judd to Supervising Architect, Historic Structures, May 5, 1960. SARA.

43. Charles E. Peterson to William Geiger, February 10, 1960; and February 26, 1960. SARA.

The restoration and rehabilitation of the kitchen finally went ahead in the 1963-64 building seasons, supervised by Harry V. Martin, an “Exhibits Specialist” (master carpenter) with the EODC. At the same time, the tenant house was demolished, reserving some fabric for the kitchen restoration. Judd and Martin were able to reassemble the framing to create a bent of what appeared to be an eighteenth-century barn (Figure 63). There is no record of which of these framing members were used, or which of the original kitchen members were replaced.

Martin filed two sets of monthly progress reports summarizing his team’s work in 1963-64:

- April 1963 All materials useable for restoration work have been selected and removed from tenant house and await inspection by restoration architect. All modern trim and siding have been removed.
- Reassembly of tenant house members; fitted together enough by numerical sequence to establish a structure 24' wide, 24' high, 56' long plus. All indications seem to indicate a barn.
- We have just completed re-cracking or plumbing and lifting the [kitchen] to within 10% of its position. Some rotted members have already been removed for replacement. Oven-fireplace is being made ready for its new base.
- May 1963 Heavy structural members that were either bad or rotted away replaced or patched. Stone wall foundation repaired and replaced where necessary. Base for oven-fireplace under way with ash pit being built.
- The bottom of the ash pit is being left with dirt bottom and brick layed on sand to allow for drainage of water. hauled 3,000 brick to the job and shingles ordered. Sheathing now being replaced where original was either removed or gone.
- June 1963 Oven fireplace is complete and the brickwork on wood storage bin, ash pit and large (south) oven completed. Interior fireplace crane under contract [to local blacksmith Manuel Arsenault] Wood storage bin, ash pit, and the large oven (to the south) completed. All backfilling around foundation walls and beneath building is complete. Siding on the north and west walls is complete.
- Moulding sand used to form contour of oven.
- July 1963 Ovens and all outside masonry complete. Fireplace complete and chimney should be through the roof and flashed by August 2. Repairs and replacement of roof boards of roof (north side) complete, shingling started. A local blacksmith has started forging the fireplace crane.
- I am still in doubt about east roof over ovens.

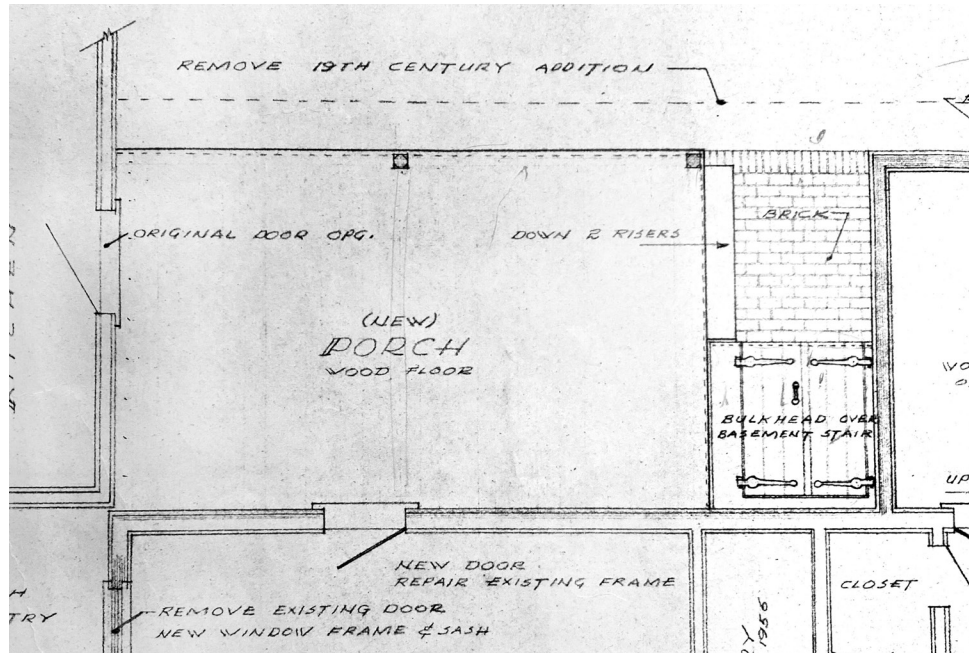


Figure 58. Detail of plan of the east porch from Henry Judd's drawings for "Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House," October 1959, Sheet 2. The addition of an enclosing wall along the east and south sides of the "porch" might better represent the original historic condition. This would leave the brick-paved area fronting the cellar access with a direct connection to the yard. SARA, Folder 145.

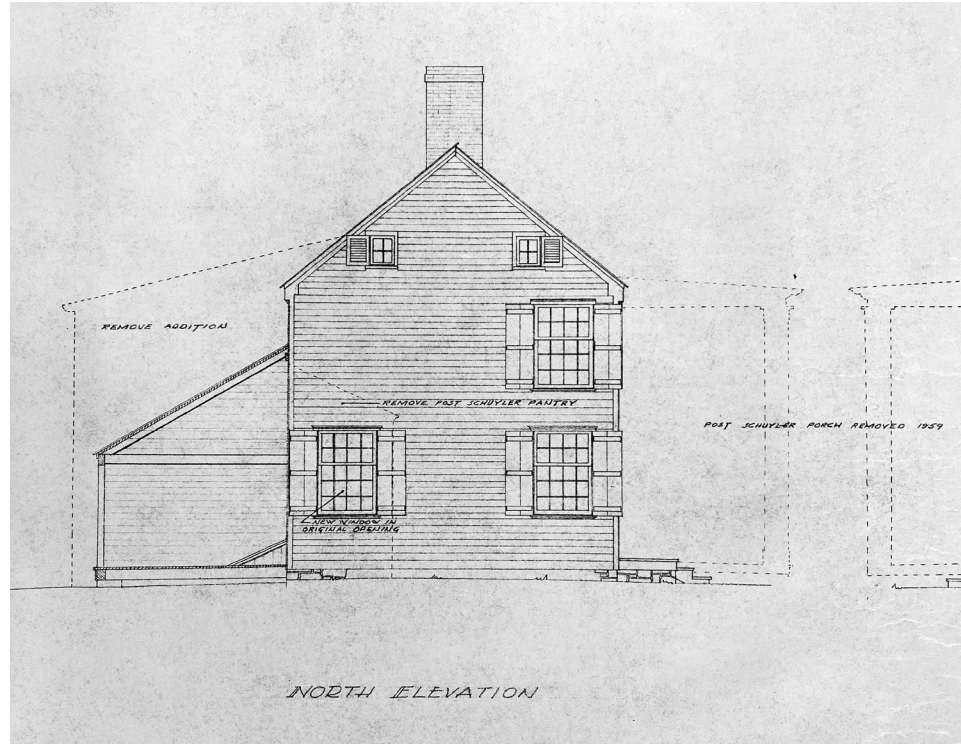


Figure 59. Detail of the north elevation from Henry Judd's drawings for "Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House," October 1959, Sheet 6. SARA, Folder 145.

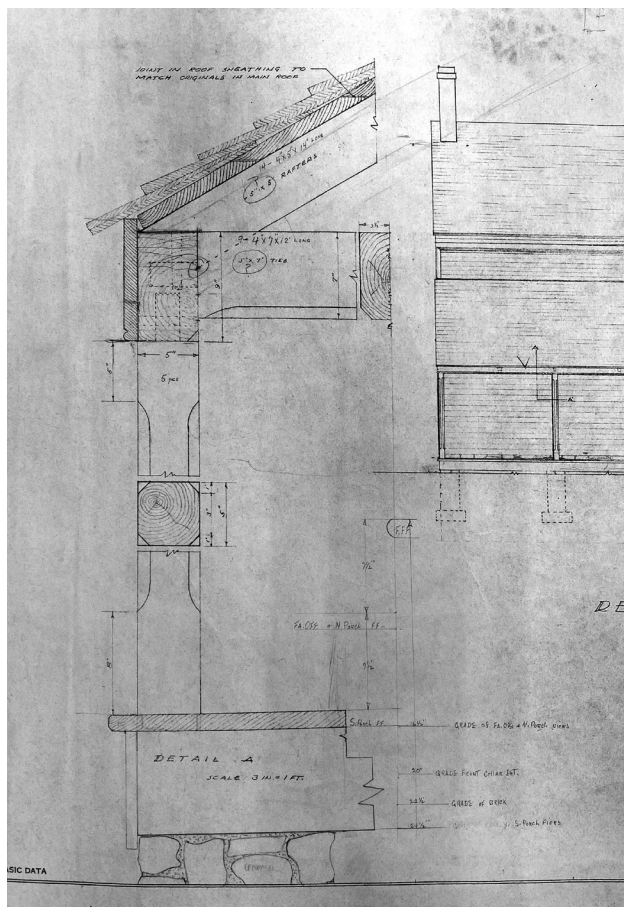
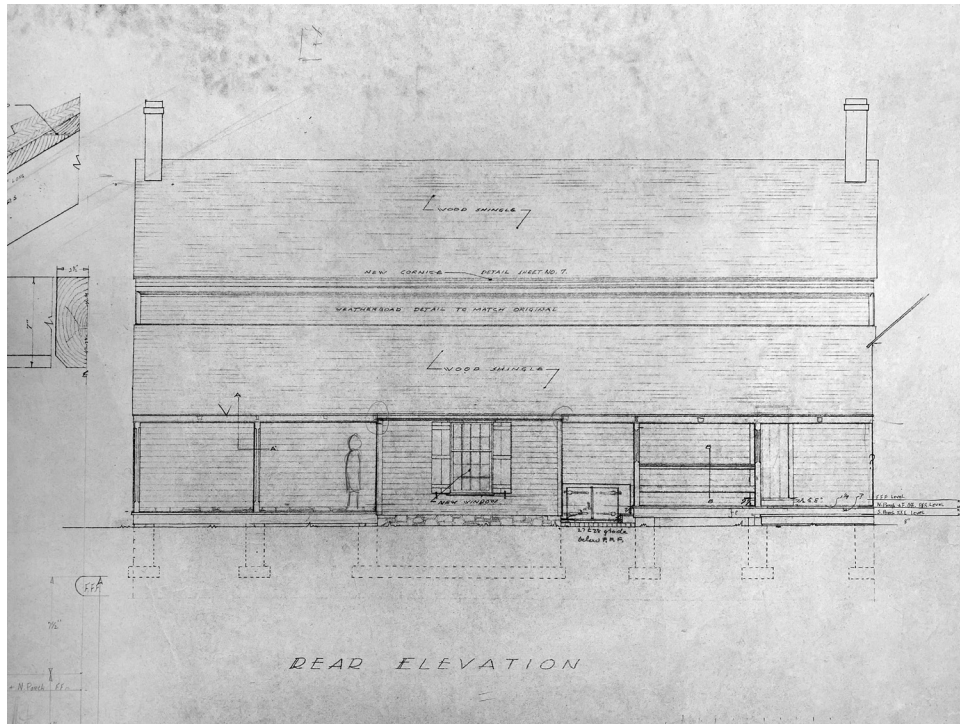


Figure 60. Elevation of the east porch and detail for the porch framing from Henry Judd's drawings for "Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House," October 1959, Sheet 5. SARA, Folder 145.

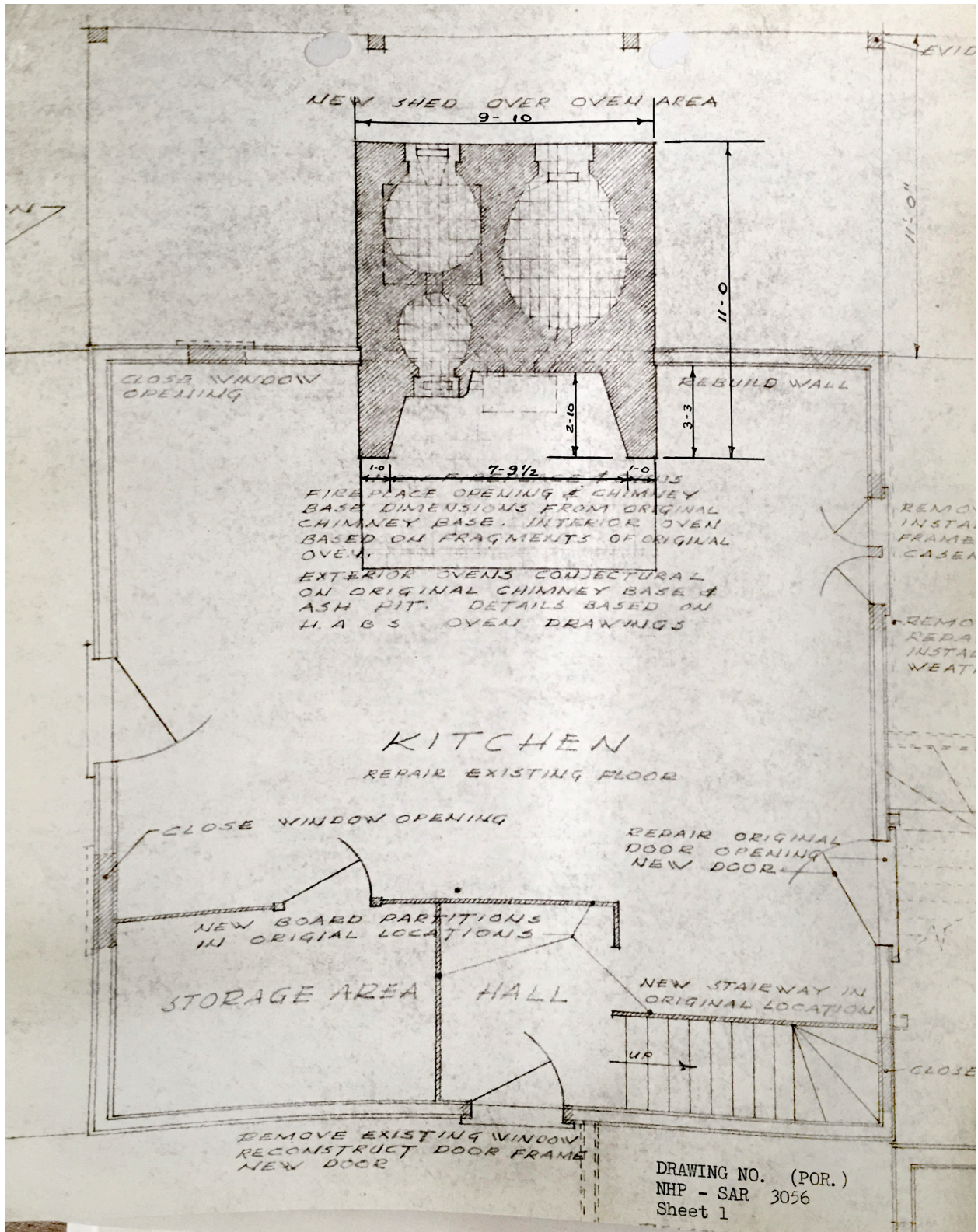


Figure 61. Ozelid print, showing a "conjectural set of three ovens and fireplace," that accompanied a letter from Ross F. Sweeny (Acting Chief EODC), January 26, 1960. This drawing also shows the proposed restoration plan for the first floor. SARA, NYS, CCC, NPS Records Box 7, Folder 3.



Figure 62. Two renderings of proposed restorations for the east side of the house and kitchen. The upper rendering, included as part of Henry Judd's 1959 Historic Structures Report: Part I, was completed before the removals from the rear facade of the house revealed evidence for the east porch. The lower rendering, in Judd's Part II report later that year, shows the proposed reconstruction of the east porch as it would be finally completed in 1960-1963. The design of the bake oven and its overhanging shed roof did not change. SARA.

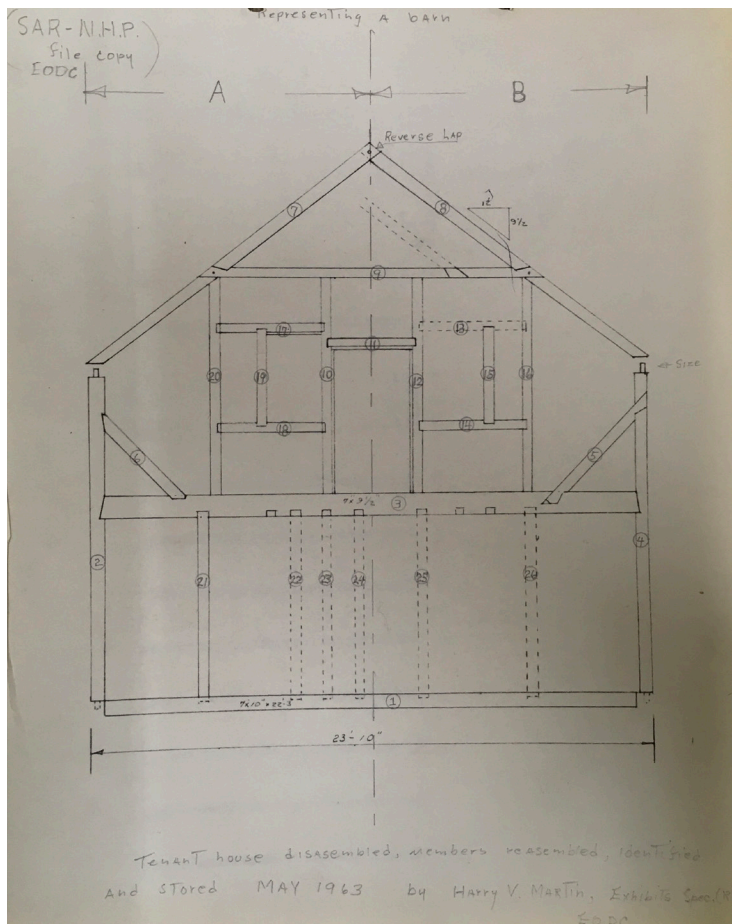
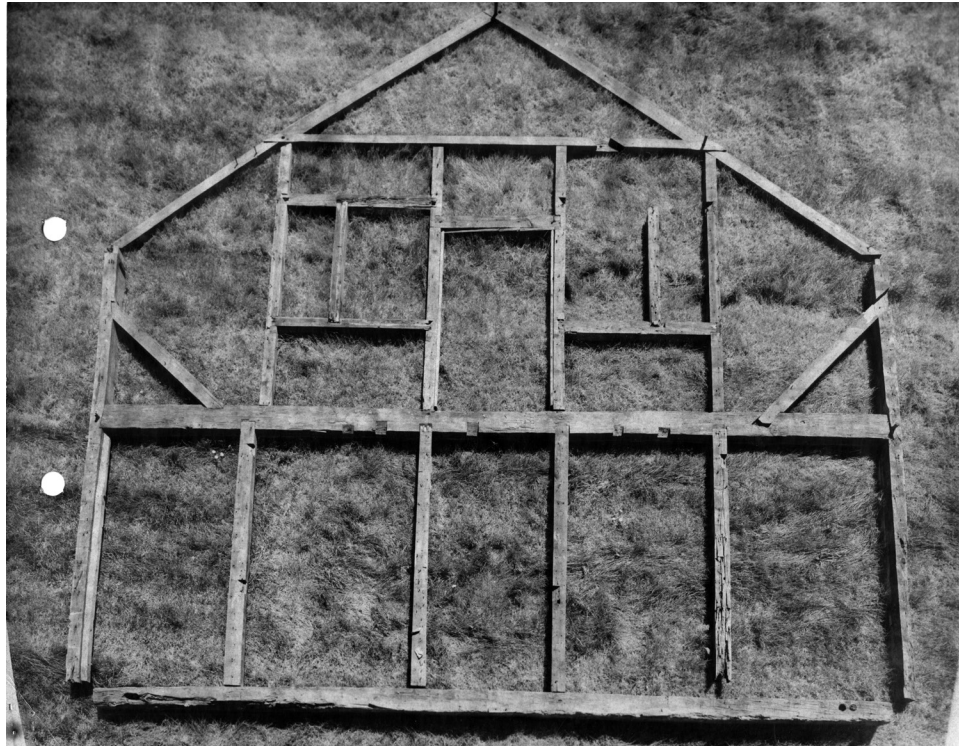
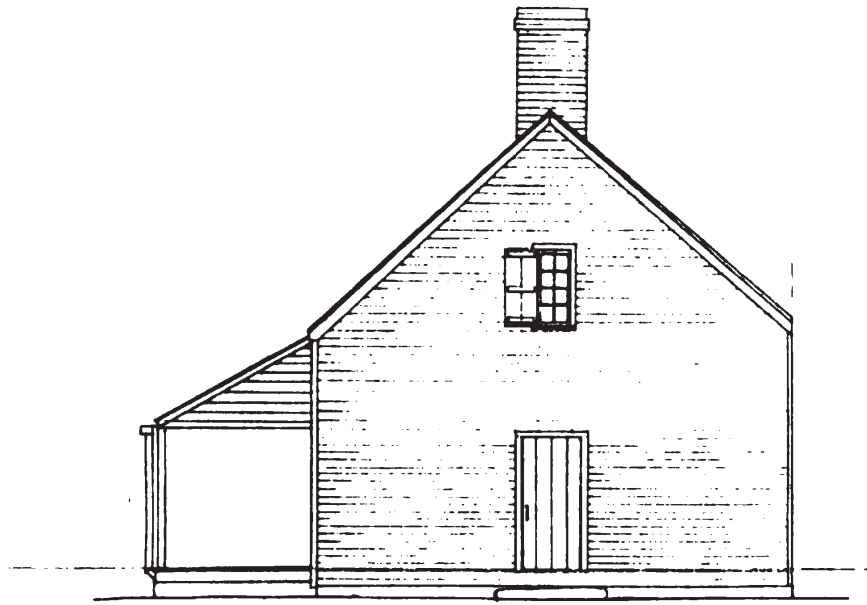
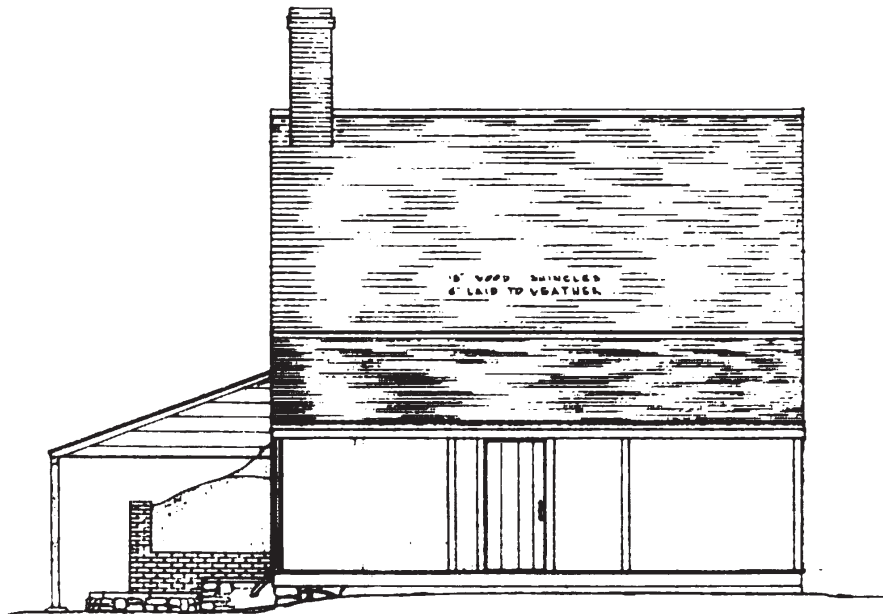


Figure 63. After the nineteenth-century "tenant house" was demolished, some of the reused eighteenth-century members were laid out to show their original configuration, presumably as a bent in a barn. May, 1963. SARA, Box 91, Folder 12.

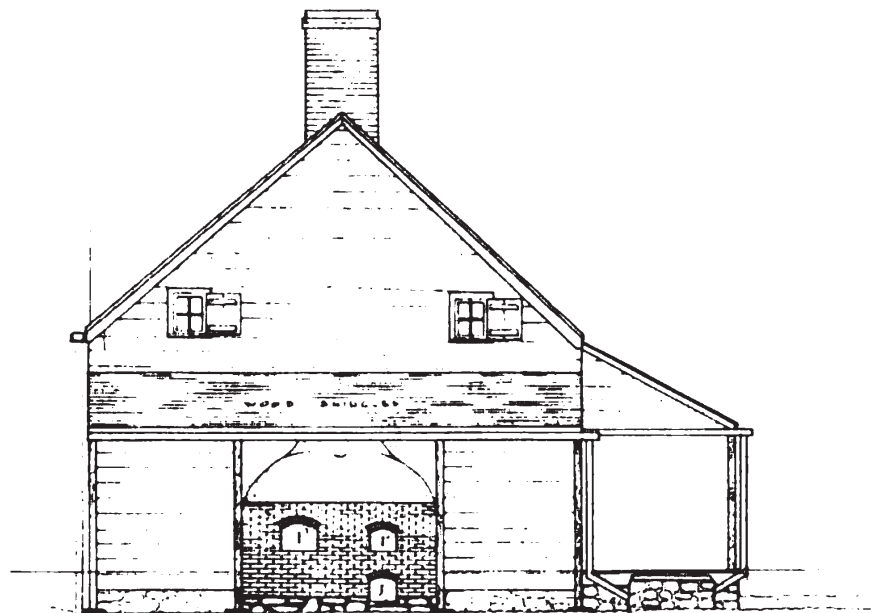


WEST ELEVATION

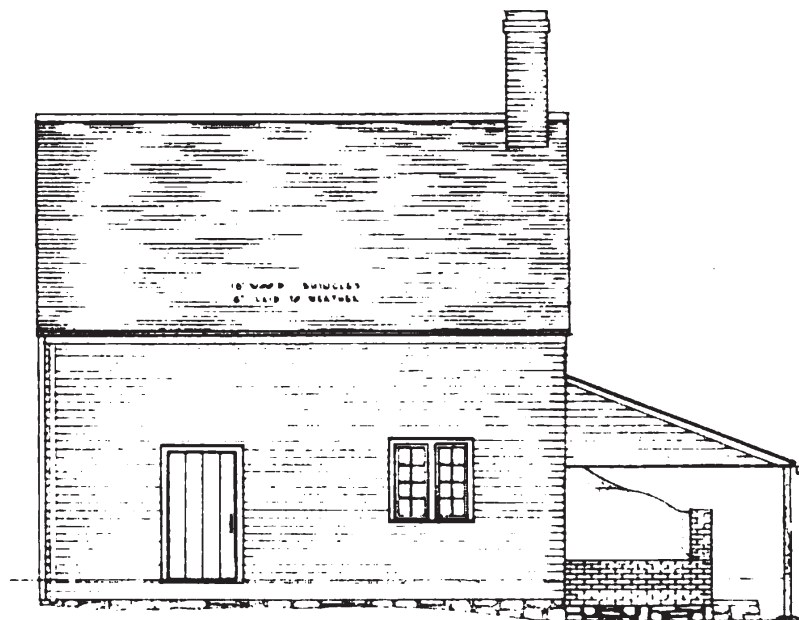


NORTH ELEVATION

Figure 64. The west and north elevations from a preliminary drawing for the "Kitchen Restoration, General Philip Schuyler House." D.W. Carroll, circa 1963. SARA.



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

Figure 65. The east and south elevations from a preliminary drawing for the "Kitchen Restoration, General Philip Schuyler House." D.W. Carroll, circa 1963. SARA, Folder 148.



Figure 66. The kitchen wing under construction in 1963. Photograph by Jack Boucher. Library of Congress, HABS No. NY-6122-4.



Figure 67. The kitchen wing under construction in 1963. Photograph by Jack Boucher. Library of Congress, HABS No. NY-6122-5.



Figure 68. The oven under construction, 1963. SARA, Box 91, Folder 7.

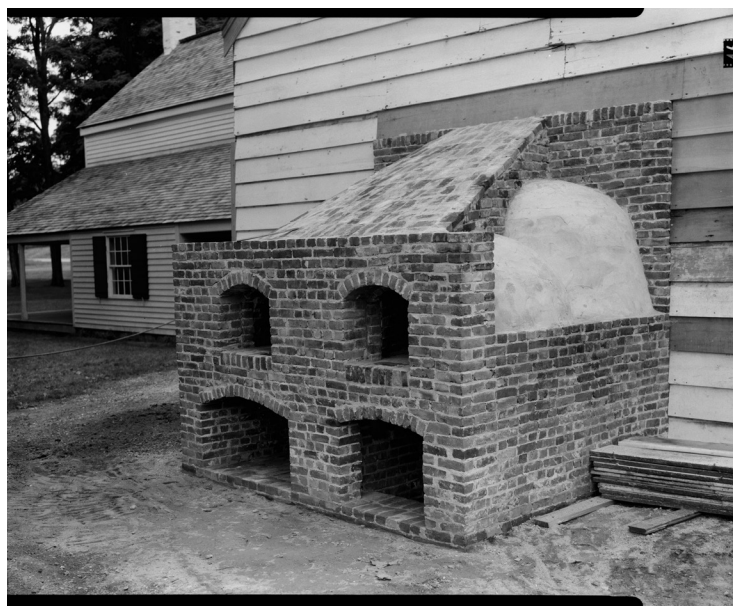


Figure 69. The bake oven under construction in 1963. Jack Boucher, HABS No. NY-6122-6, NY-6122-7, Library of Congress.



Figure 70. Schuyler House from the east in 1961. Jack Boucher, HABS No. NY-6122-13, Library of Congress.

- August 1963 The fireplace crane is done and fits in position very well. The North porch framing is complete with roof boards. The beaded board partition on the first floor is nearly complete. I have started the final coat of paint for the exterior. All the sashes are glazed and the final coat of paint applied.
- Sept. 1963 North and east roof (over ovens) have been completed, shingled, sided, trimmed and painted. Porch posts are roughed out and will be fitted and installed next Monday.
- Complete except for placing hearth tile, brick nogging, porch flooring and manufacture of two (2) doors. Job closed due to lack of funds.⁴⁴

Additional funding allowed the work to begin again in 1964, and in April only the north porch flooring remained incomplete. One month later, the kitchen was finally ready to open to the public.⁴⁵

AFTER THE RESTORATION: 1969-2002

Judd, now Chief of the Branch of Restorations, visited the Schuyler house in 1969 to look at some dampness in the house basement. While he found that the structures were in excellent condition, he did notice one change.

An area on the exterior above door level under the north porch of the Schuyler Kitchen has been painted since the restoration. This area was unpainted during the entire history of the house and was left unpainted in the restoration. I pointed this area out to the Superintendent and suggested that no further paint be added to this area in future repainting of the house. I am afraid that it would look worse, however, to try and remove the paint that has already been applied. I am sure that the painters thought they were doing us a favor when they painted this area which had gone unpainted for over 180 years. This points out the necessity of specially trained people to do and to maintain a restoration.⁴⁶

The damp continued to be an issue. In 1980, E. Blaine Cliver, Chief of Historic Preservation for NPS, was brought in to look at structures in the park. Moisture meter readings at Schuyler House were found to be “excessively high.” Since there was no evidence uncovered for original gutters on the house or kitchen, no gutters were installed in the 1960s work, and roof water now collected along the foundation such that the timbers, walls, and chimney brickwork were “extremely damp.” He recommended installing a sub-surface or French drain around the house and kitchen, and that work went ahead in 1981. The kitchen’s south window framing was also

44. Summaries taken from Monthly Progress Reports, April-September, 1963; and Bi-Weekly Reports. SARA.

45. Monthly Progress Reports, April-May, 1964. SARA.

46. Henry Judd to Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, May 1, 1969. SARA.



Figure 71. New cedar shingles were installed on the kitchen roof in 2002. Note the section of burned roof boards possibly relating to a chimney fire, revealed when the old shingles were removed. SARA, Box 41, Folder 7.

damp, to the point that the woodwork needed epoxy repairs.⁴⁷ The interior stool of that window opening was replaced in 2000. That same year, the kitchen wing's first story was painted, the brick nogging in the west wall was repaired, and the circa 1815 plaster in the second story of the kitchen wing was stabilized.⁴⁸

In 2002, the kitchen received a new shingled roof (Figure 71). The park contracted with Metropolitan Siding & Windows of Waldorf, Maryland for \$59,395. The new shingles were manufactured for Waldon Forest Products by General Cedar Projects and treated by Western Wood Preservers LTD, all of British Columbia, Canada.⁴⁹ The removal of the old roof revealed a large burned section in the sheathing on the north slope, near the chimney.

At the same time, the kitchen chimney was stabilized. Mortar samples revealed that there were at least three varieties of mortars; the park chose a mix that matched what they believed to be the earliest mortar. All of the failing joints were hand raked clean and repointed; the top eighth of the chimney was rebuilt, matching the existing bonding pattern. All but a few bricks were reused.⁵⁰

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The first comprehensive report on the Schuyler House since the 1950s was completed by Maureen K. Phillips, conservator with the Historic Architecture Program in the Northeast Region of NPS in 2003. The report, partially a response to consideration of changing the house's interpretive period to 1777-1787, furnished a history, existing conditions, historic photographs, drawings, and finishes analyses. Among its recommendations was to prepare a set of measured drawings and to preserve ca. 1815 features that survived in the house attic and kitchen garret.⁵¹ Phillips also suggested preserving not only primary character-defining features dating to the 1777-1804 period of significance, but expanding the character-defining features to include those associated with the 1950s-1960s NPS restoration.

Of secondary significance is the Schuyler House's association with the commemoration of General Philip Schuyler as interpreted by the National Park Service of the mid-20th century. The house that stands today is the result of a meticulous restoration that is an excellent example of the preservation philosophy of the Park Service in the 1950s and early 1960s. The restoration was based on sound research and

47. E. Blaine Cliver to Associate Regional Director, Planning & Resource Preservation, August 21, 1980. SARA.

48. Maureen K. Phillips, *General Philip Schuyler House Historic Structure Report: Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, New York*, Historic Architecture Program, Northeast Region, National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 2003, 114; citing information from Joe Finan, Saratoga NHP facilities manager.

49. Email, Fred Springer, April 17, 2002. SARA.

50. Joe Finan to Chris Martin, May 8, 2003. SARA.

51. Phillips, 2003 HSR, 354.

thorough documentation, but also on numerous debates concerning the appropriateness of removing “genuine old work of several periods” to restore the house to “its aspect at a single period.” Therefore, the National Register nomination form for Saratoga National Historical Park should be amended to reflect this secondary significance of the Schuyler House. If so amended, secondary CDFs for the Schuyler House would include those distinctive materials and features used in the mid 20th-century restoration to restore or reconstruct features that had been documented in the 1950s to have been extant in 1804. Until the National Register has been amended, no alterations should be made to these proposed secondary CDFs.⁵²

The subsequent General Management Plan, published in 2004, included the idea to restore the Schuyler House to its 1777 appearance as one of the “Proposals Eliminated from Further Consideration,” as the costs would be prohibitive and the restoration would be “destructive to historic fabric without providing significantly greater interpretive opportunities.”⁵³

RECENT WORK

The 2002 roof replacement was the last major construction project for the kitchen. The park has conducted only regular maintenance work since that time:

- 2006 Painting of the exterior of the kitchen and the Schuyler House, and replacement of rotted tongue-and-groove decking at the north porch.
- 2015 Painting of the kitchen’s interior walls on the first floor with latex whitewash. Doors and trim were painted, but the north doorway (D105) was not painted due to lead paint.
- 2016 Replacement of two rotted rafters (dating from the 1960s work) at the east overhang above the beehive ovens.
- 2017 Addition of an accessible deck on top of the east porch between the dining room and the kitchen doorways.
- 2021 Dendrochronology investigation as part of this historic structure report addendum.
- 2022 Powderpost beetle treatment in the kitchen. Repair of a floor joist at the east wall and at the southeast joist next to the hearth. Replacement of one floorboard in the kitchen (105). Repair and replacement of the insect-damaged door header and lintel at the south doorway (D104).⁵⁴

52. Phillips, 2003 HSR, 353.

53. Saratoga National Historical Park General Management Plan, 2004, Boston Office, Northeast Region, Saratoga National Historical Park, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 81.

54. SARA Resource Management Records.

PART I: DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY EVOLUTION CHART AND PLANS

SCHUYLER HOMES CHRONOLOGY

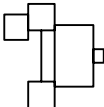
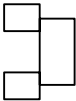
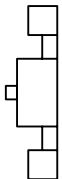
1761-1764 	Construction of Schuyler Mansion (brick) in Albany. Large Georgian-style house facing east with flanking rear (west) wings connected by an enclosed passage across the rear of the main house. Kitchen in the northwest wing.
1761-1762	Schuyler travels to England, and makes purchases for new house, including wallpaper. John Bradstreet supervises construction of Albany house.
circa 1766 	Large wood-frame house constructed in Saratoga (now Schuylerville). Similar in plan to Albany house with flanking wings to the west. Situated southeast (?) of the current Schuyler house.
Unknown date 	Small wood-frame outbuilding with stone cellar (20' x 30') situated west of 1766 house. Unknown function.
1770s 	Construction of house for William Duer in Fort Miller, NY. Large seven-bay house with semi-attached flanking wings. Similar to house designed by John Edward Pryor for William Alexander in 1763 at Basking Ridge, NJ.
November 1776–February 1777	Trees (timber) cut. Probably stored in or near mill that was not burned in 1777.
October 1777	Schuyler house and other structures burned by the British.
November 1777 	New wood-framed house constructed over a cellar located west of the 1766 house. Cellar expanded to the north. The new house is a basic structure with minimal finishes: no fireplace mantels or trims, etc. House faces west. Cooking fireplace constructed in cellar but evidence indicates that it did not receive much use.

Figure 72. Chronology of the Schuyler houses and of the changes to the Saratoga/Schuylerville house by the Schuylers. JGWA, 2022.

SCHUYLER HOMES CHRONOLOGY (CONT.)

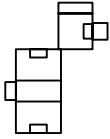
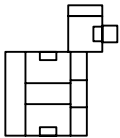
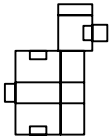
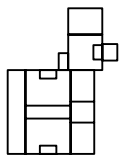
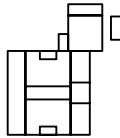
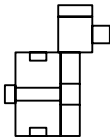
1777-1778 	Construction of kitchen wing at northeast corner of new home. Makes use of timbers felled in 1776. Kitchen garret includes three areas: a hall with a window and two windowless rooms enclosed by unfinished vertical plank partitions.
1780s 	Improvements made to the 1777 house: windows replaced; mantels installed; better interior finishes, etc. East porch and “fathers office” constructed. An enclosed porch area connects the kitchen and the dining room. Wallpaper possibly installed on plank walls of garret rooms above kitchen. Whitewash applied over the paper sometime later. Possible addition of a one-story piazza across the west facade of the house.
1815 	A two-story addition constructed on rear (east) side of house; incorporates the office space. The rooms above the kitchen modified to include the hall and four rooms. Windows added to the two east garret rooms. The garret rooms are finished in plaster-on-lath, including the ceilings.
1815-1837 	Construction of west two-story portico. Possible expansion and enclosure of north porch to create additional living space for household staff. Construction of pantry to join kitchen and dining room.
Later 19th century 	Removal of enclosed extension of north porch. Removal of exterior brick oven structure. Construction of privy near east wall of kitchen wing.
1959-1963 	Removal of west portico and east addition. Construction of east and north porches. Construction of exterior bake oven and roof covering.

Figure 73. Chronology of the Schuyler houses and of the changes to the Saratoga/Schuylerville house by the Schuylers (continued). JGWA, 2022.

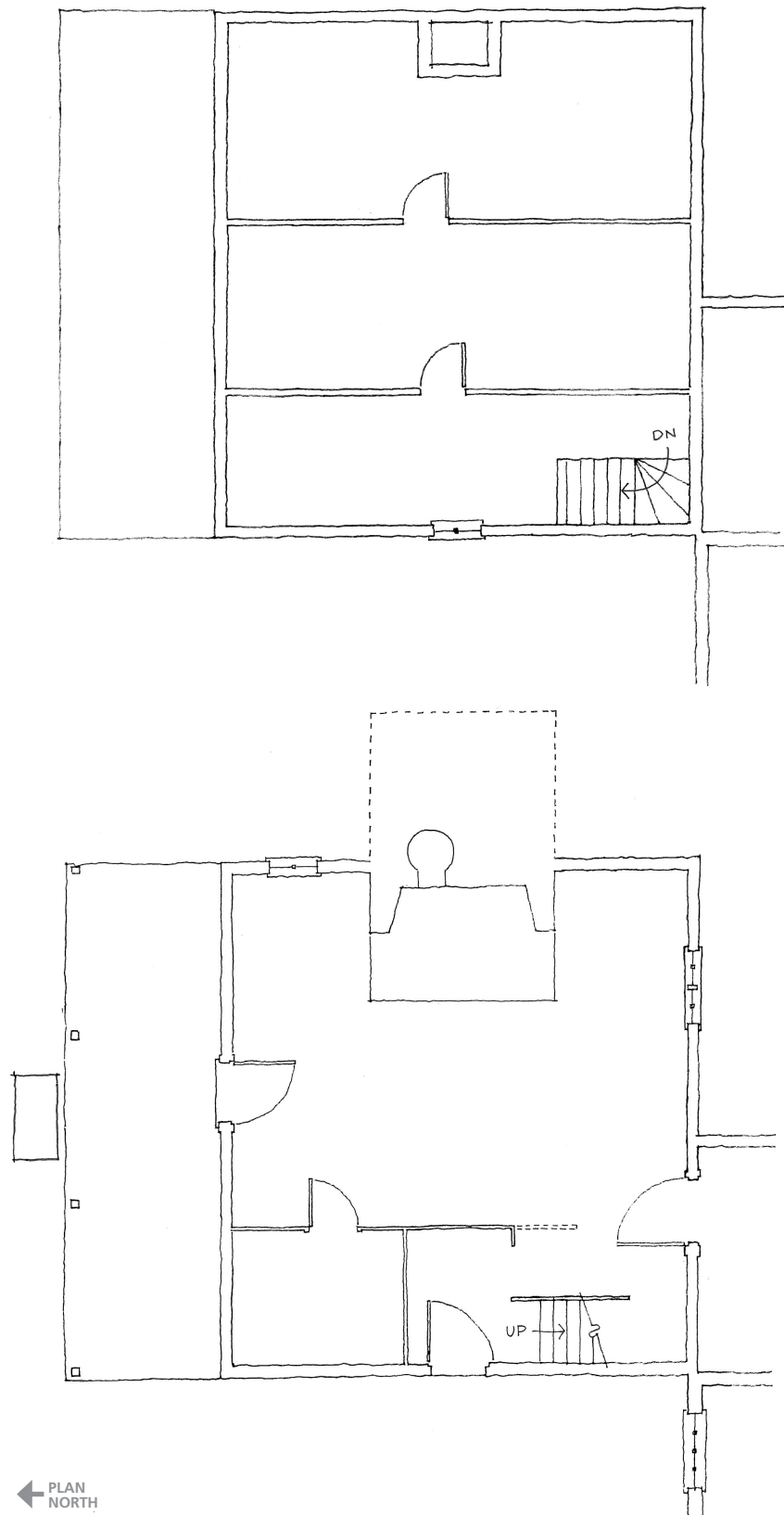


Figure 74. Conjectural first-floor and garret plans of the Schuyler House kitchen, circa 1777-1778. JGWA, 2022.

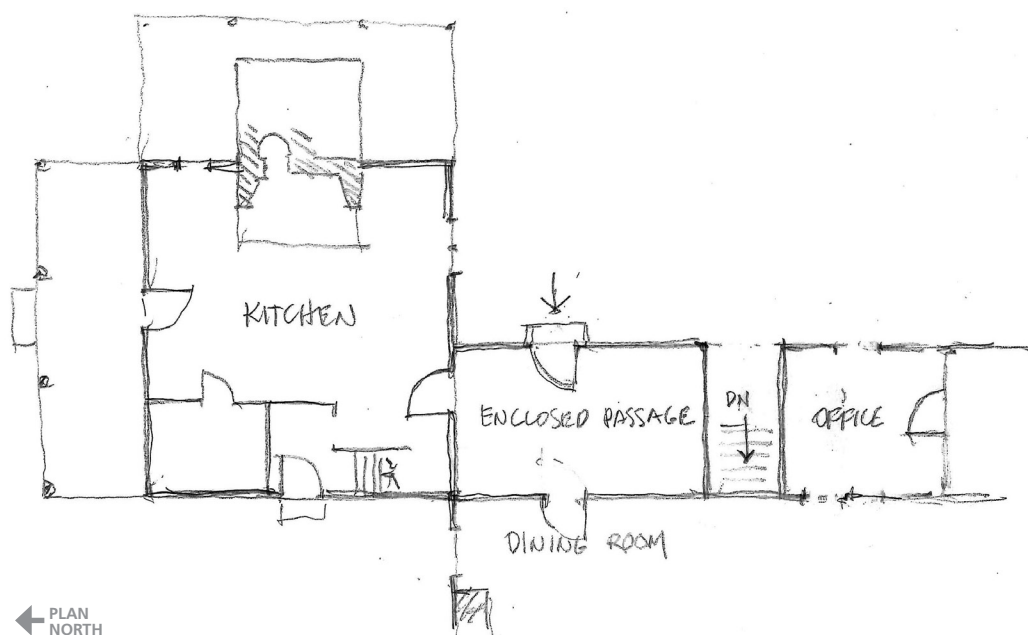
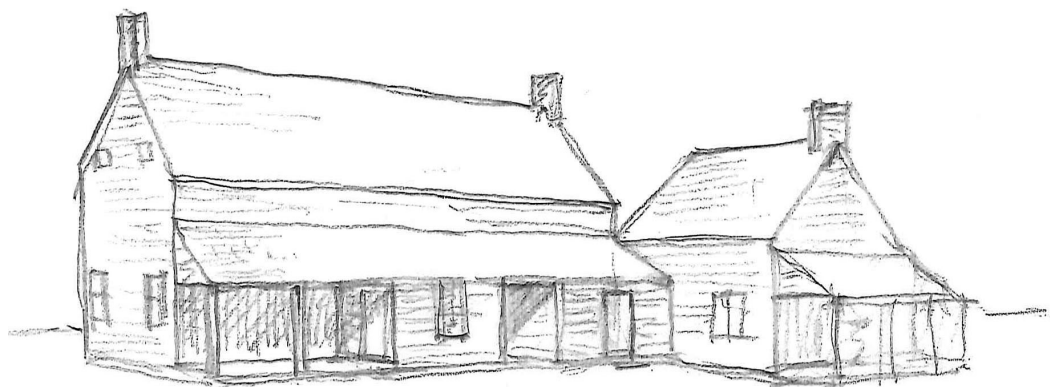


Figure 75. Conjectural sketch and plan of the Schuyler House kitchen and the east passage, after "Father's Office" was constructed. JGWA, 2022.

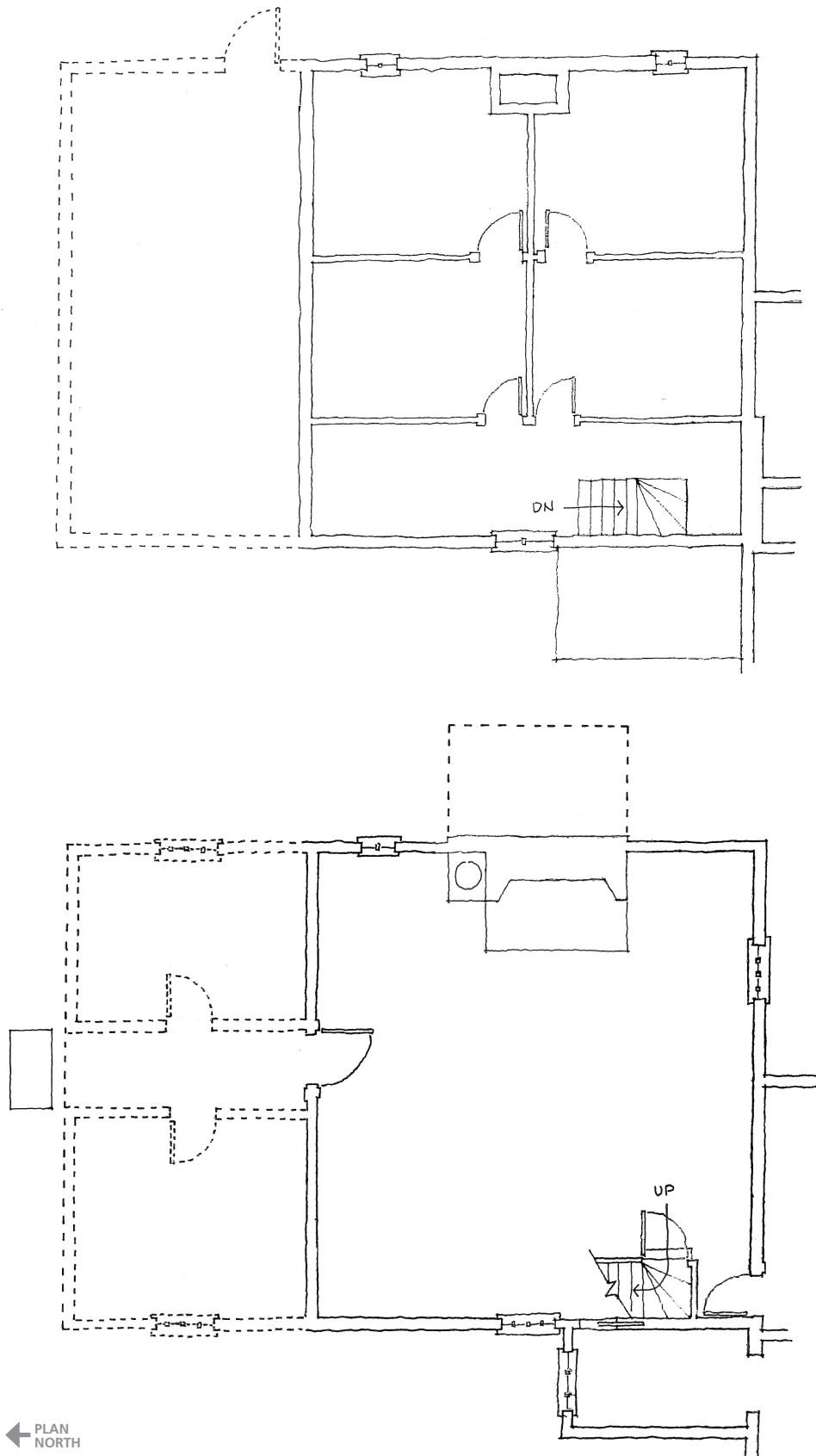


Figure 76. Conjectural first-floor and garret plans of the Schuyler House kitchen, circa 1815-1837, showing possible expansion and enclosure of the north porch. JGWA, 2022.

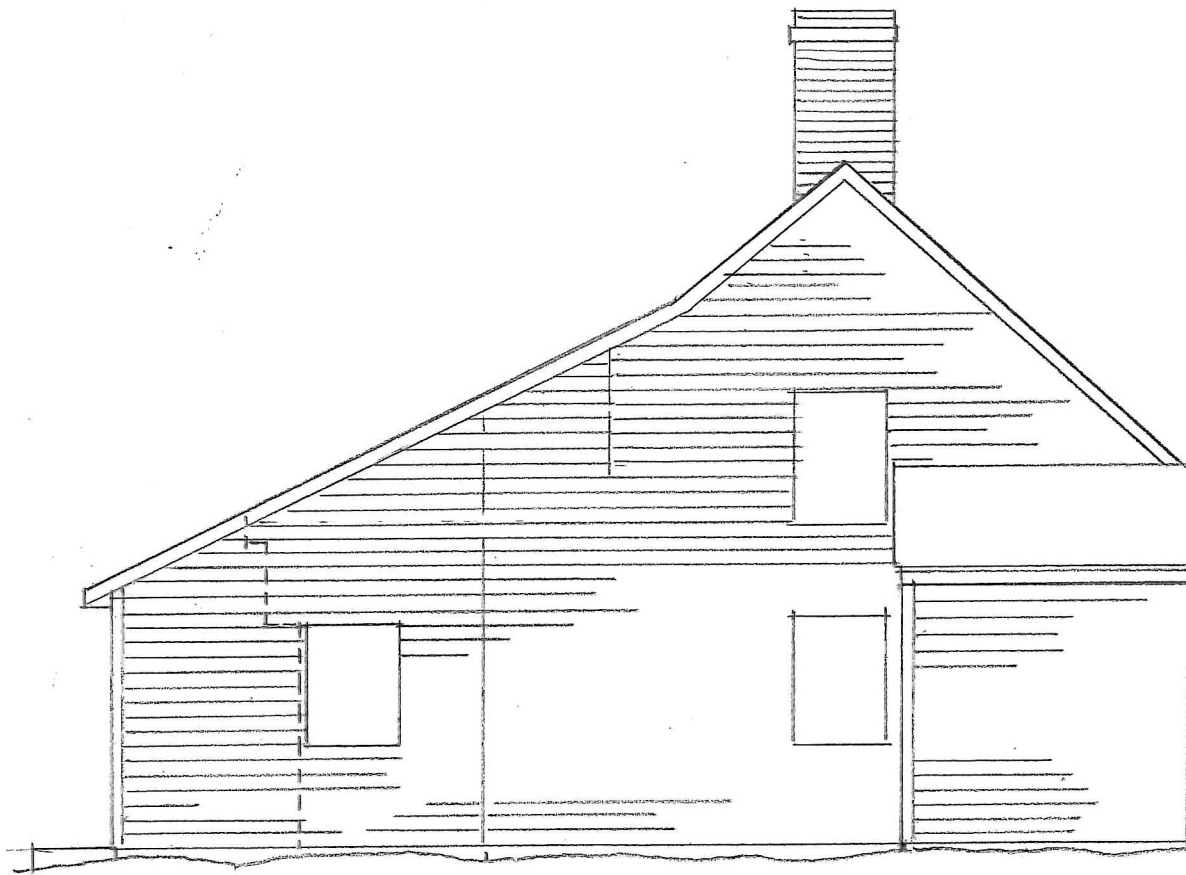


Figure 77. West elevation, circa 1815-1837. JGWA, 2022.

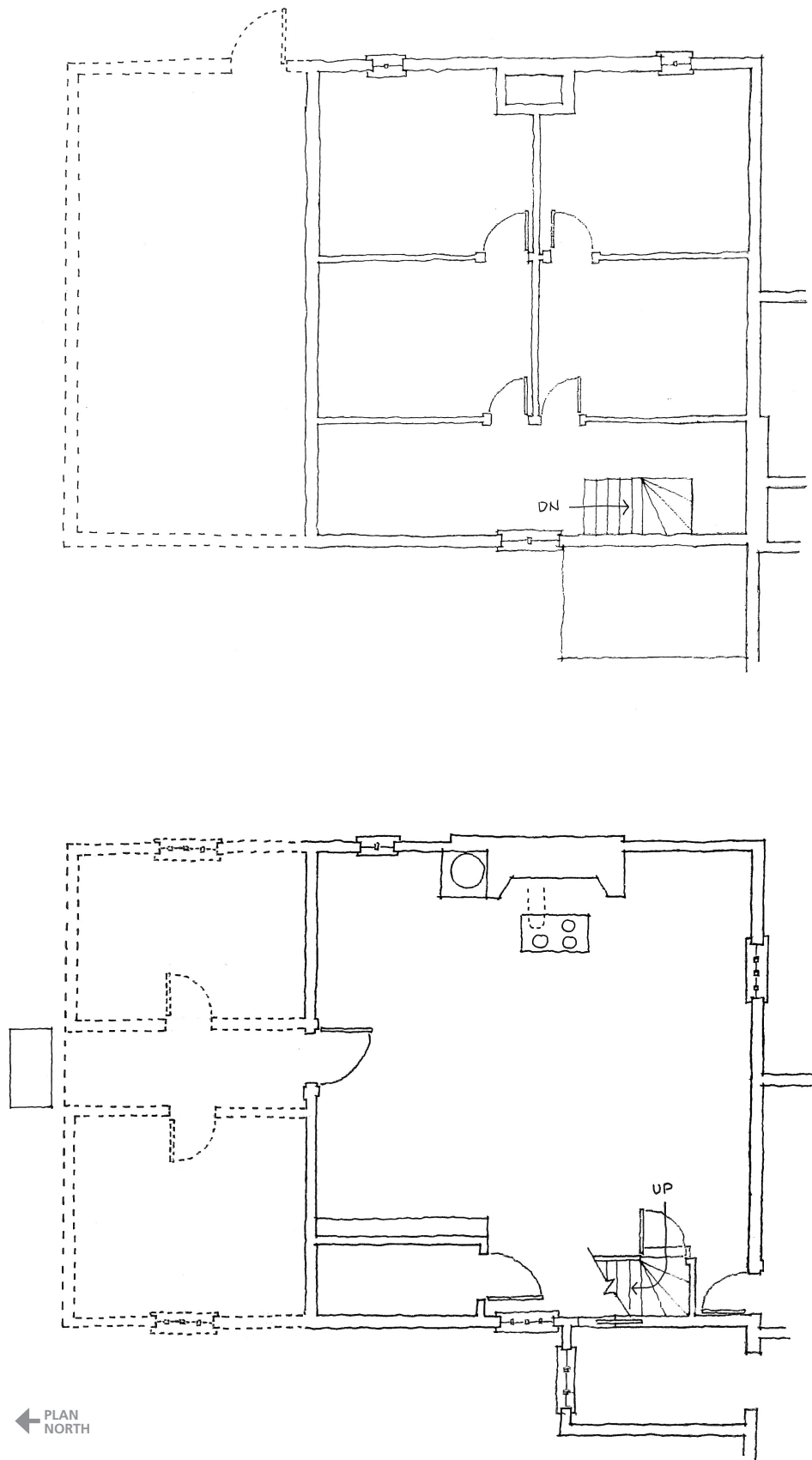


Figure 78. Conjectural first-floor and garret plans of the Schuyler House kitchen, circa 1850. JGWA, 2022.

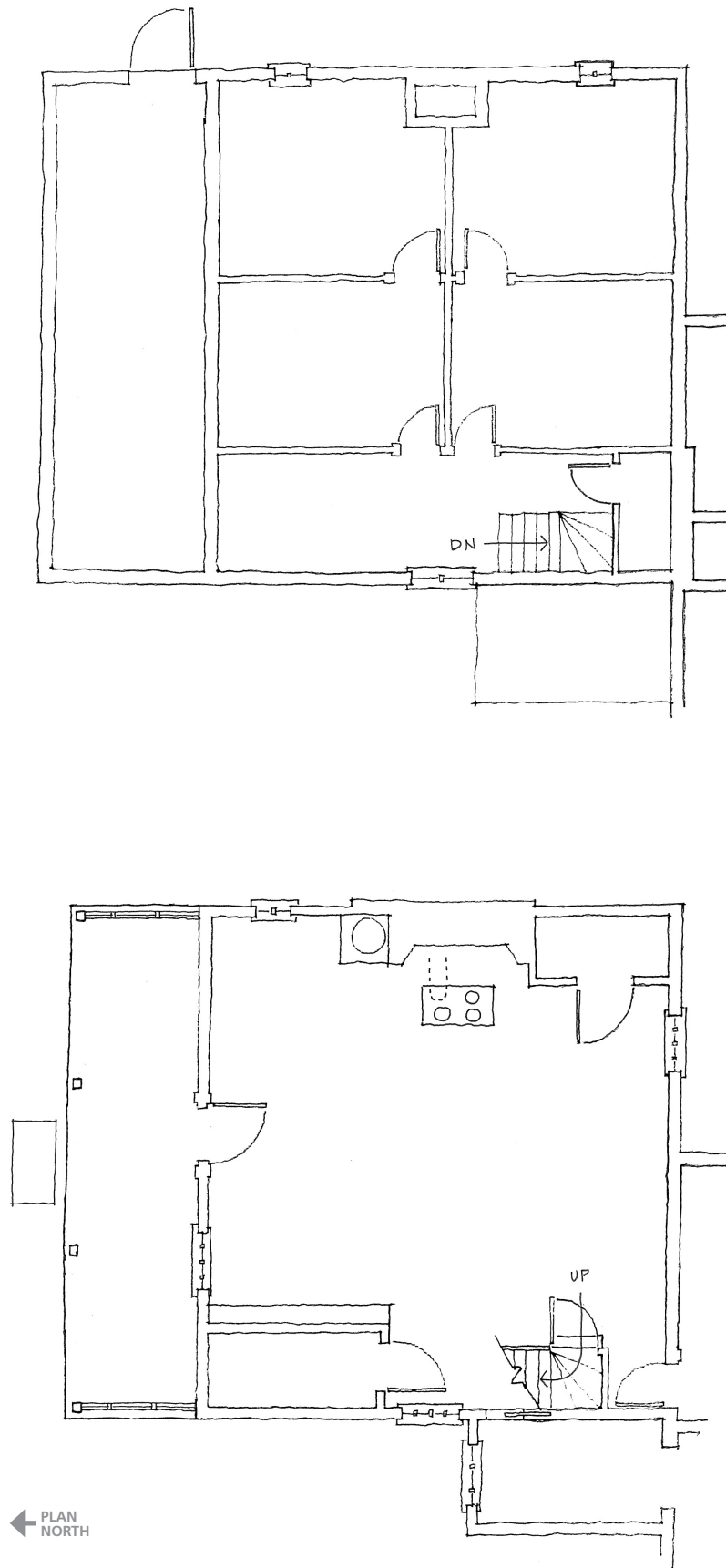


Figure 79. Conjectural first-floor and garret plans of the Schuyler House kitchen, late nineteenth century. JGWA, 2022.

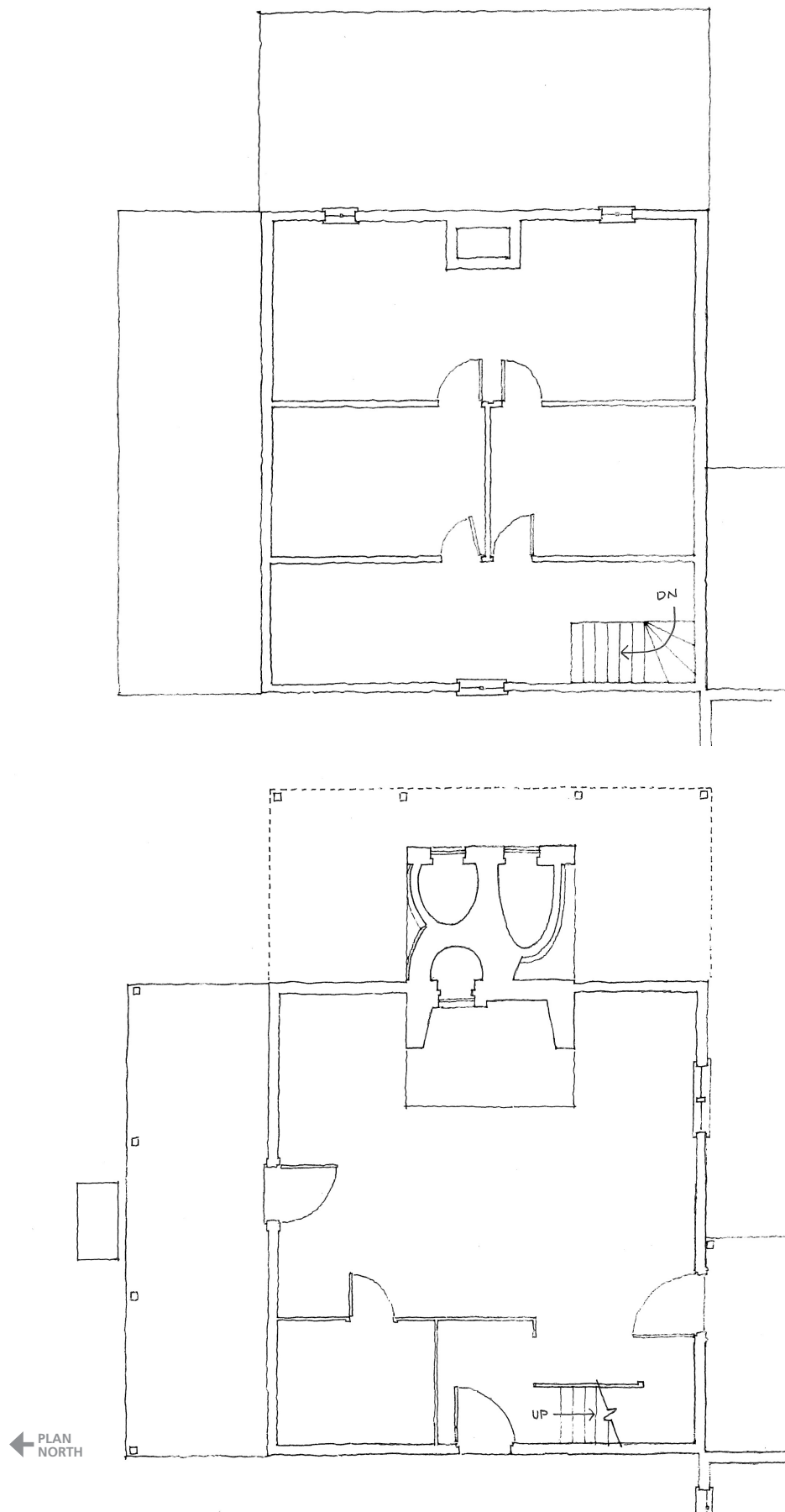


Figure 80. First-floor and garret plans of the Schuyler House kitchen, circa 1963-2022. JGWA, 2022.

PART I: DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY MEASURED DRAWINGS

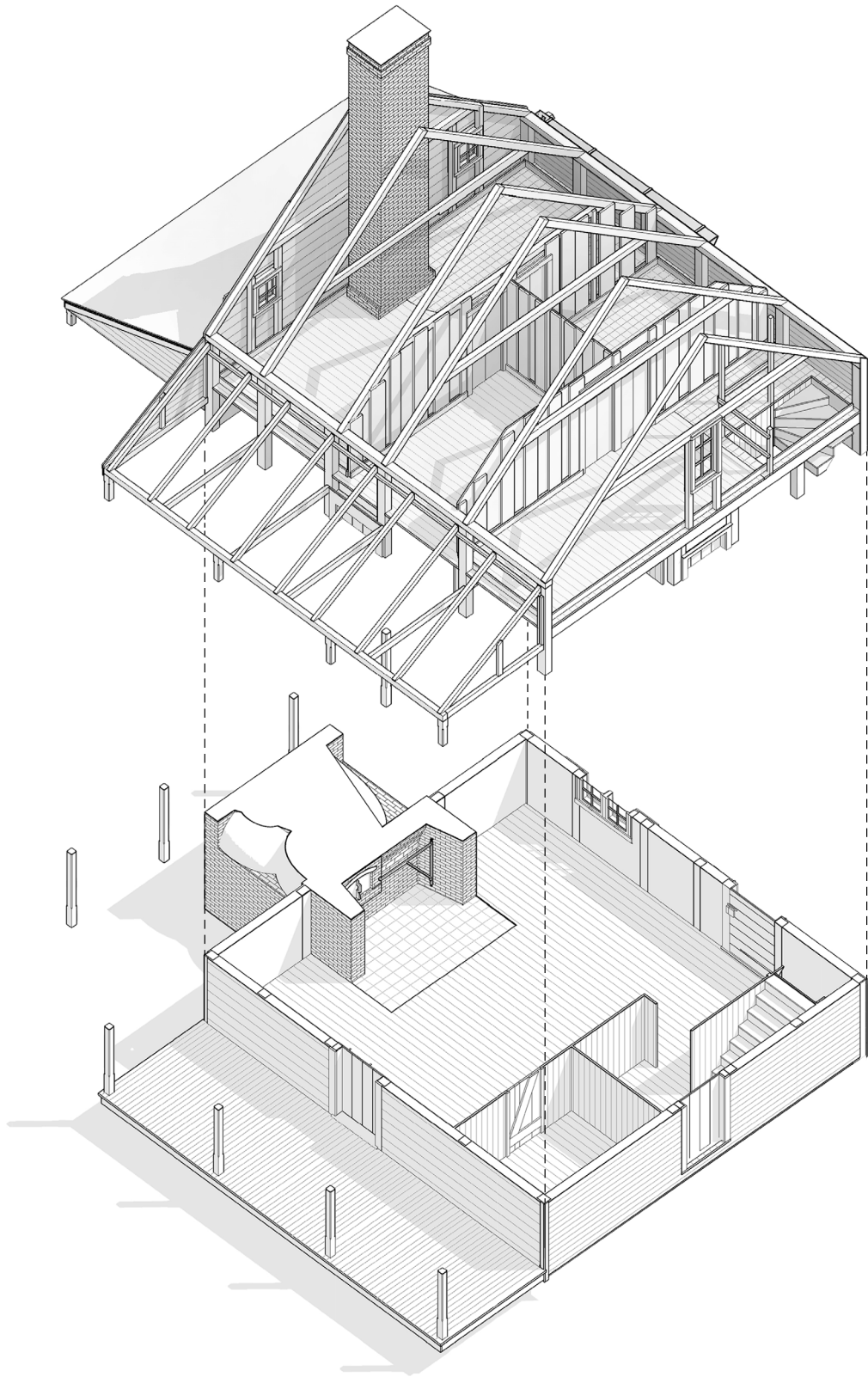


Figure 81. Exploded axonometric view of the Schuyler House kitchen. JGWA, 2022.

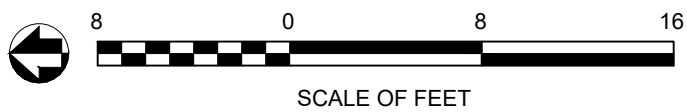
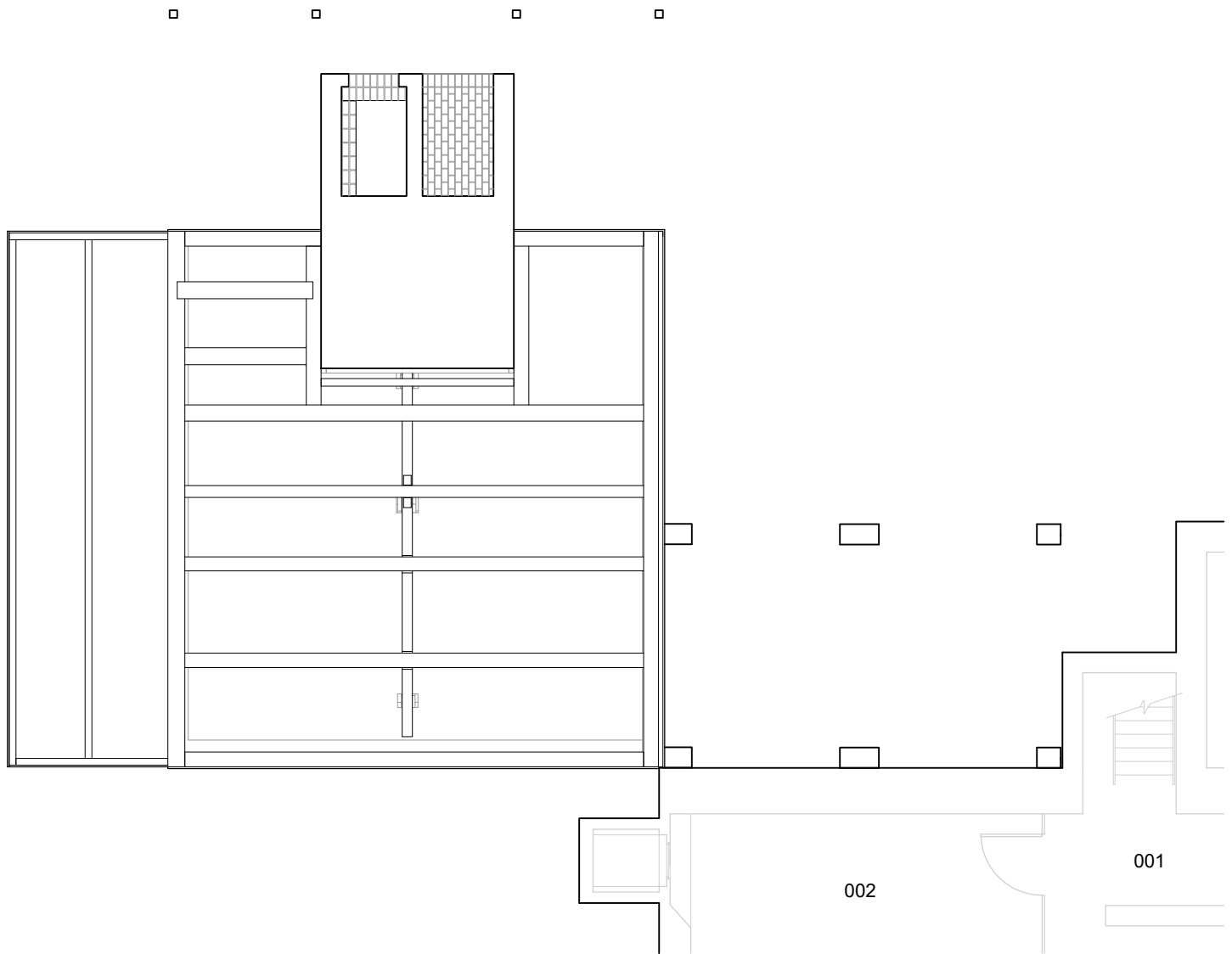


Figure 82. Crawl space plan of the kitchen. JGWA, 2022.

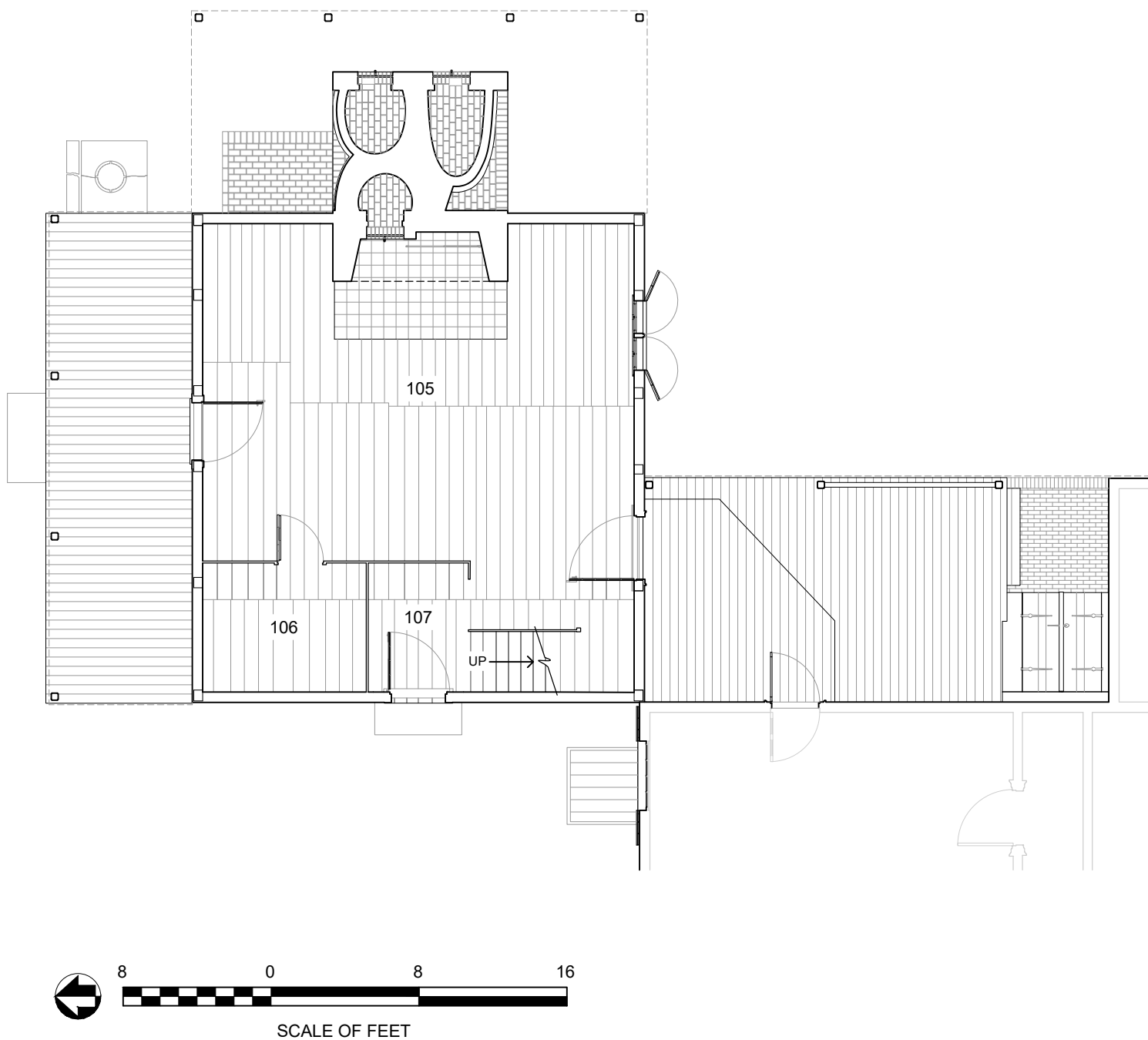


Figure 83. First-floor plan of the kitchen. JGWA, 2022.

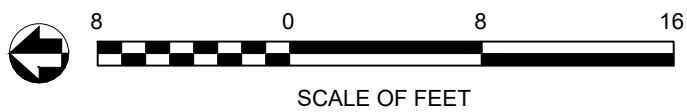
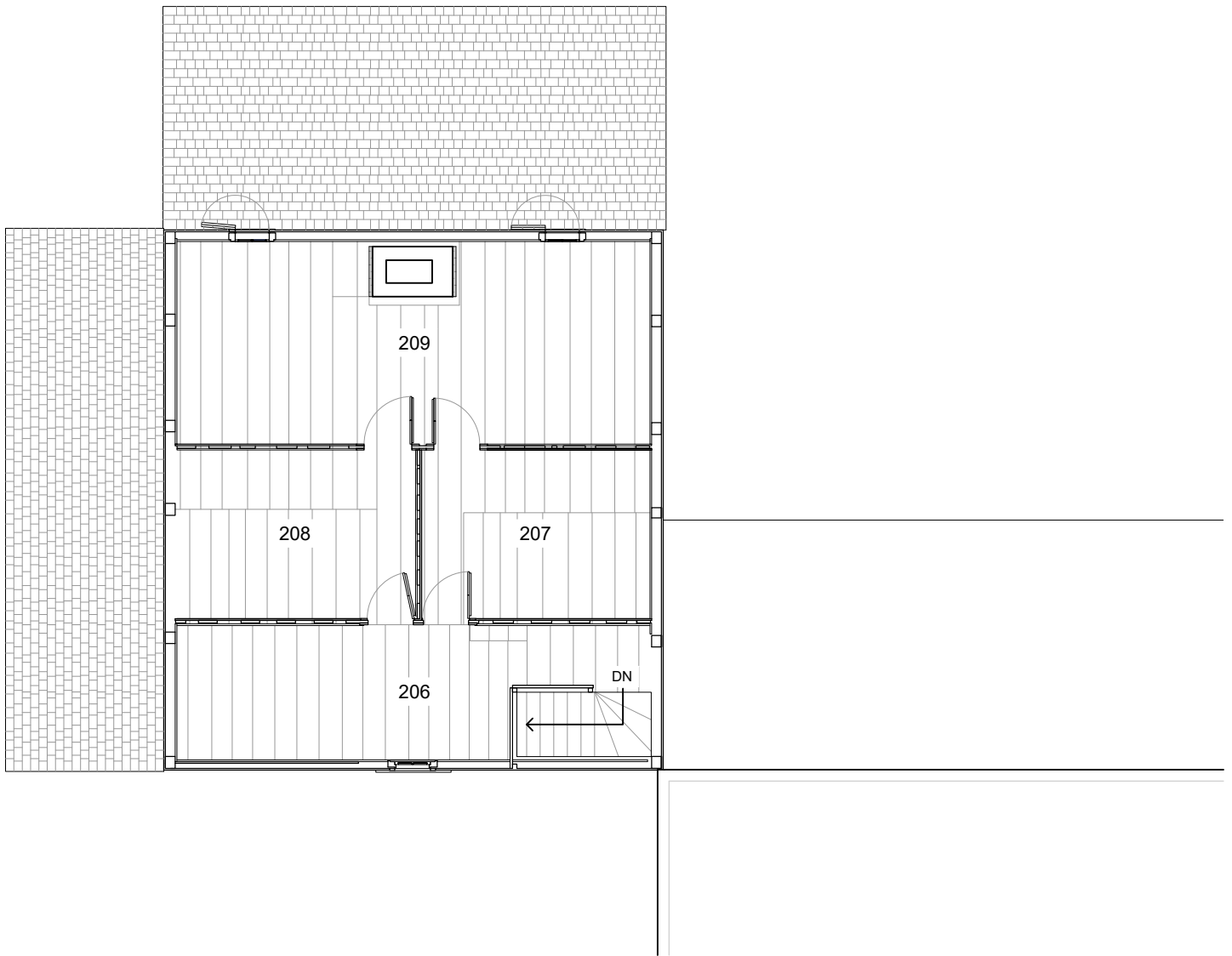


Figure 84. Crawl space plan of the kitchen. JGWA, 2022.

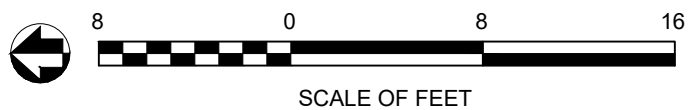
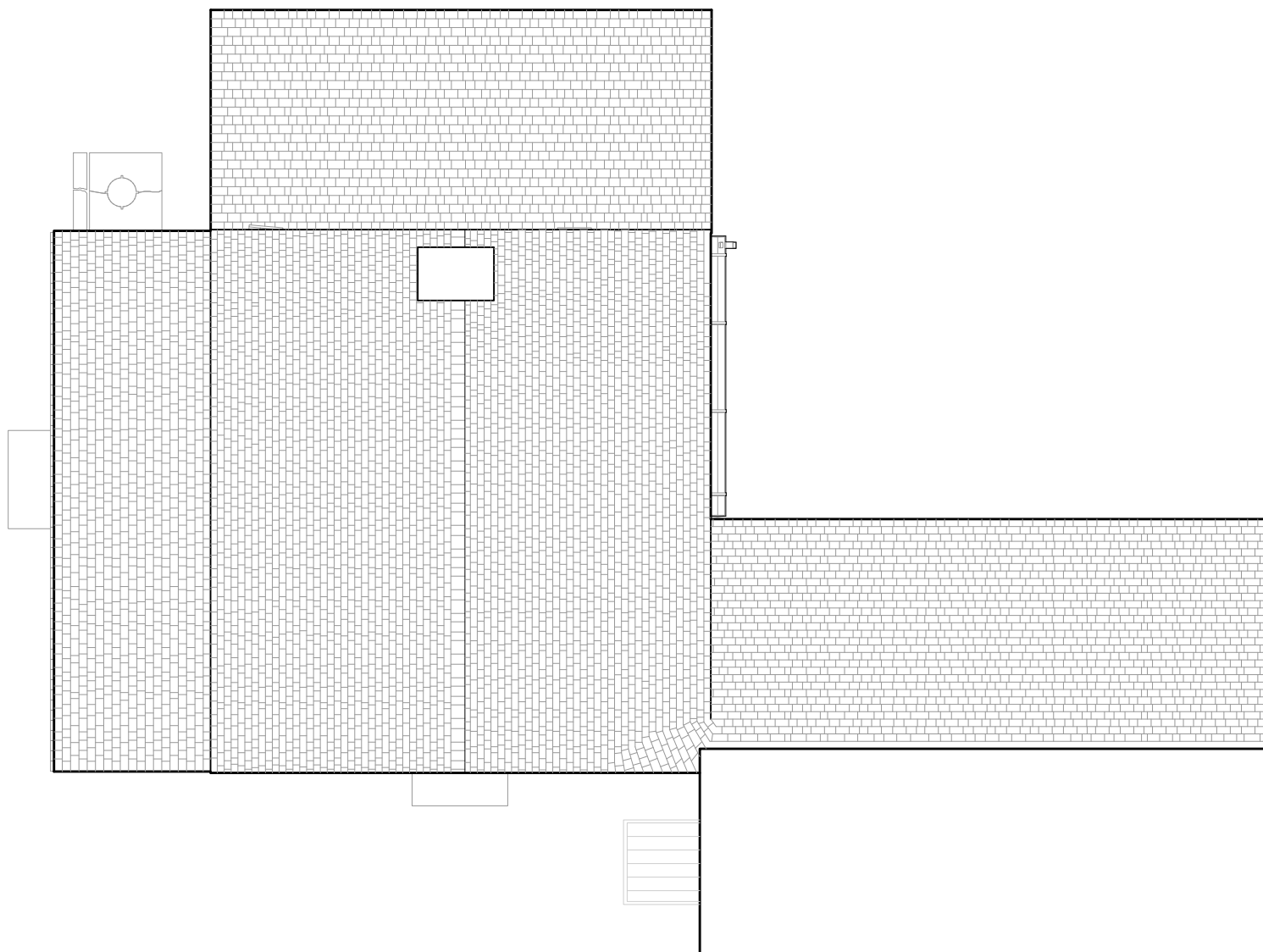


Figure 85. First-floor plan of the kitchen. JGWA, 2022.

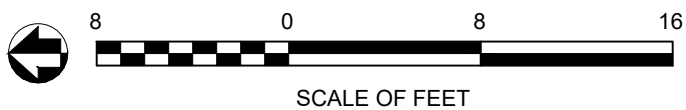
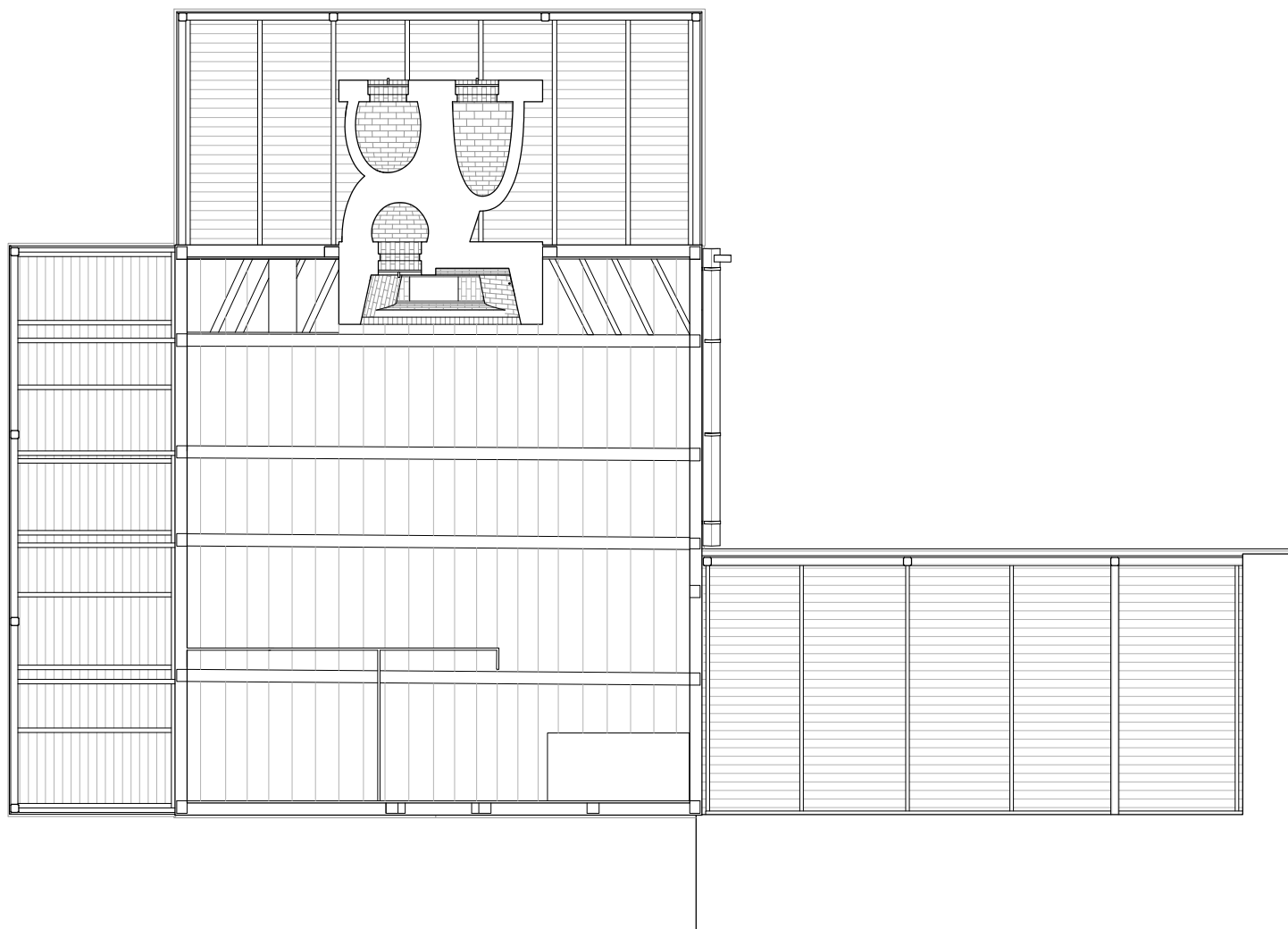


Figure 86. First-floor reflected ceiling plan. JGWA, 2022.

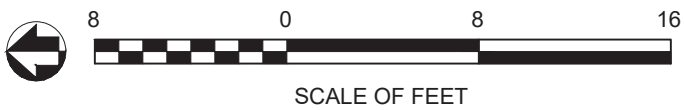
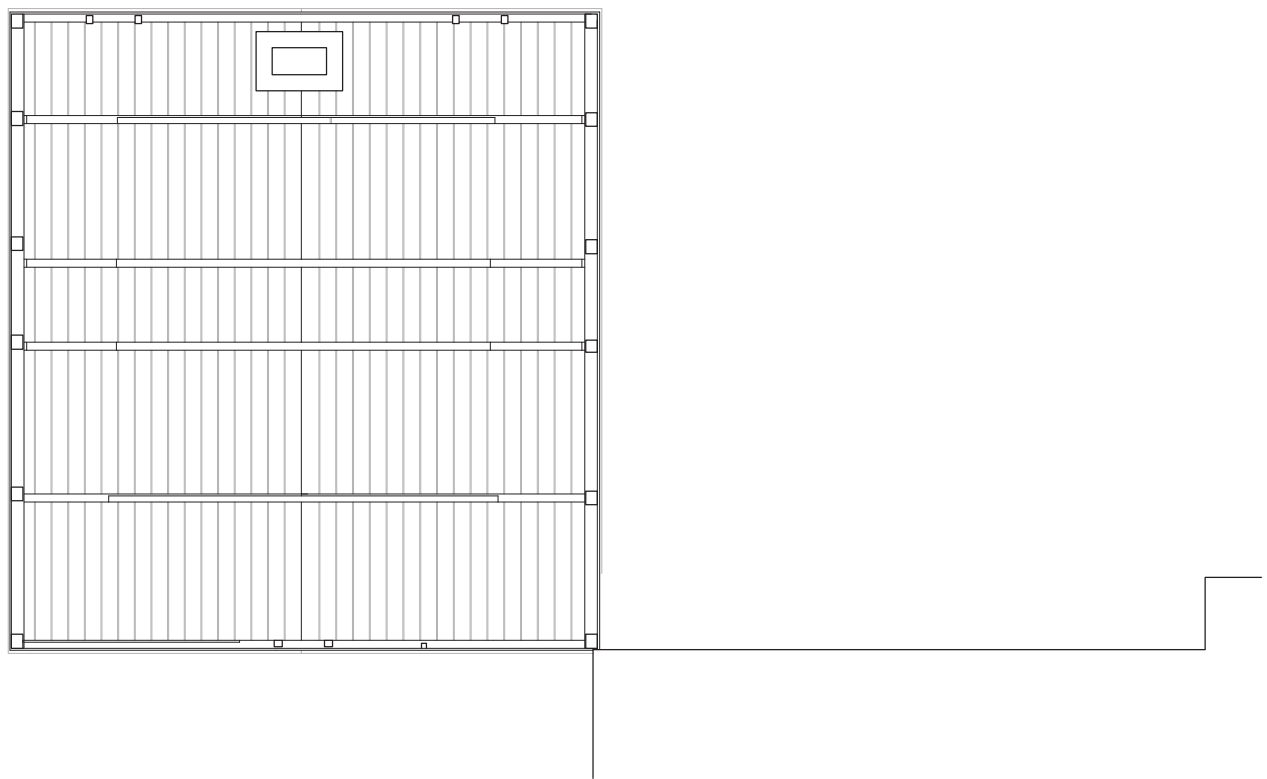


Figure 87. Garret reflected ceiling plan. JGWA, 2022.

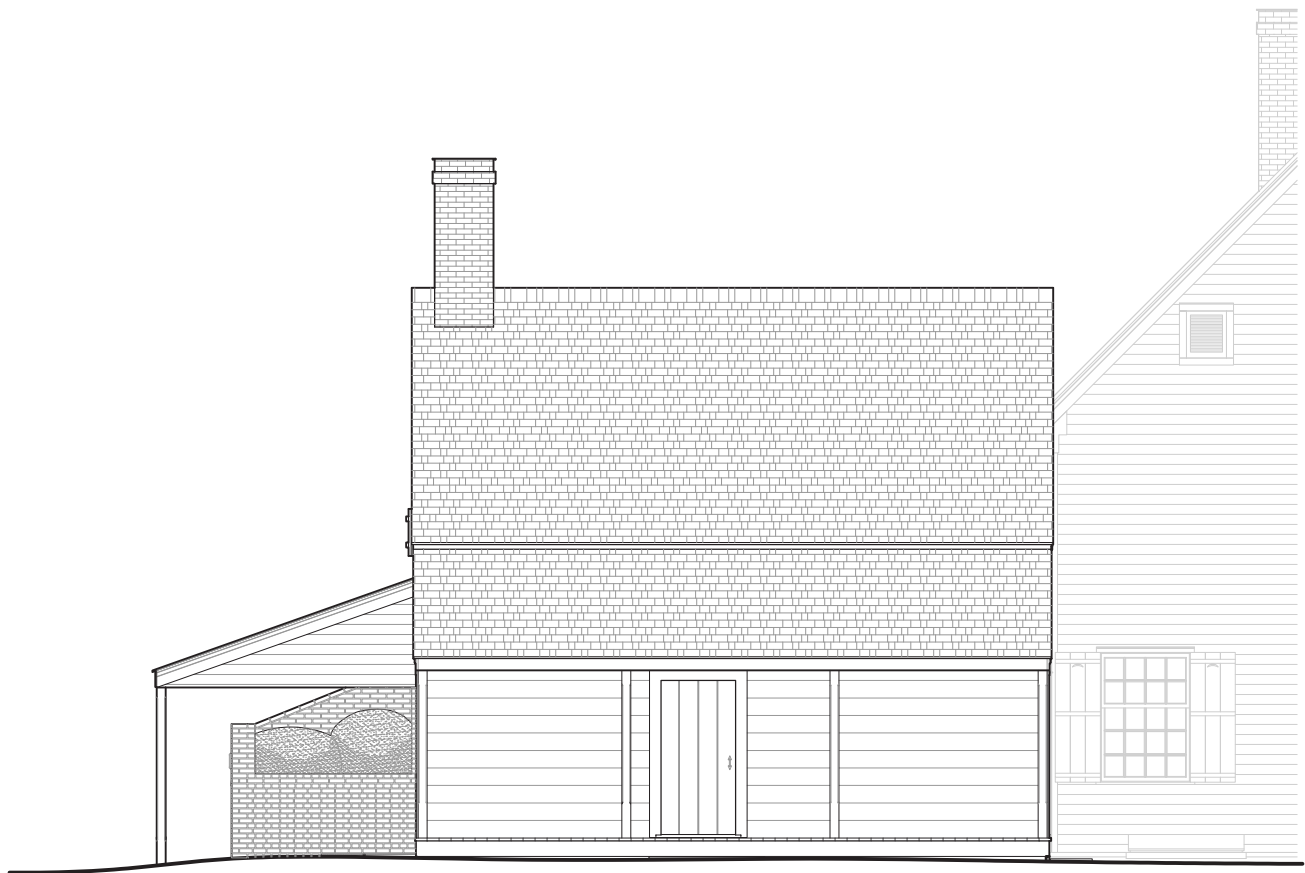


Figure 88. Schuyler House kitchen, north elevation. JGWA, 2022.



Figure 89. Schuyler House kitchen, east elevation. JGWA, 2022.

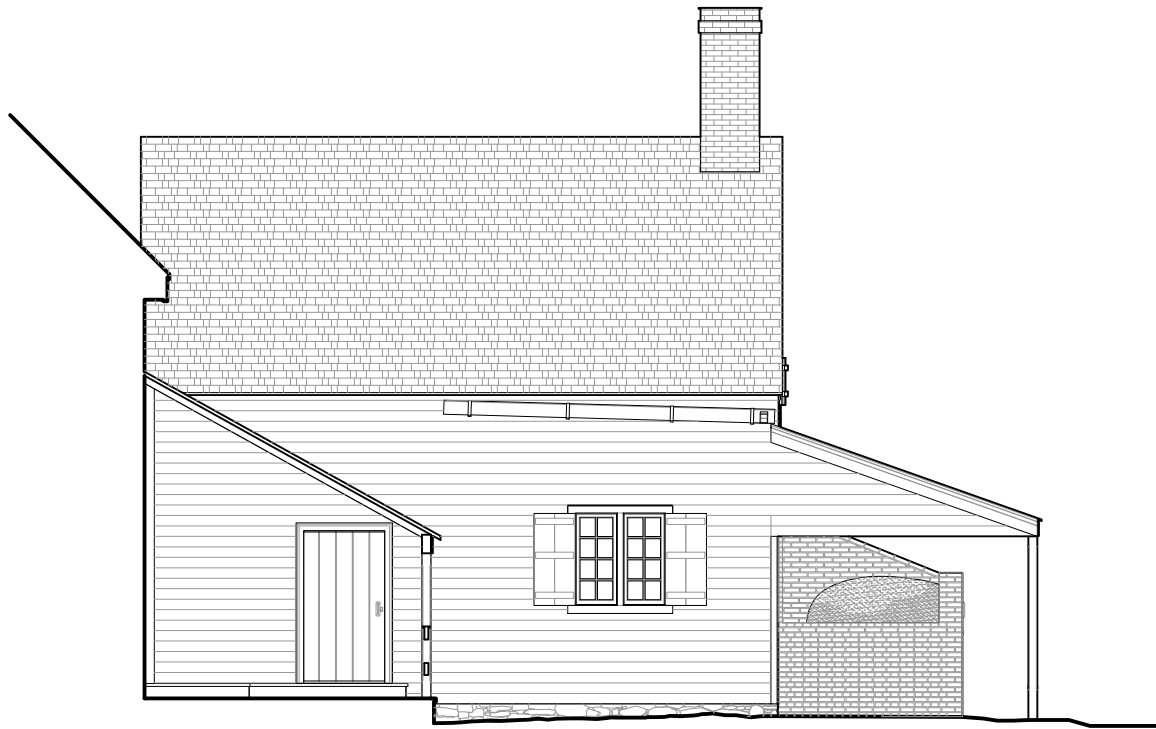


Figure 90. Schuyler House kitchen, south elevation. JGWA, 2022.



Figure 91. Schuyler House kitchen, west elevation. JGWA, 2022.

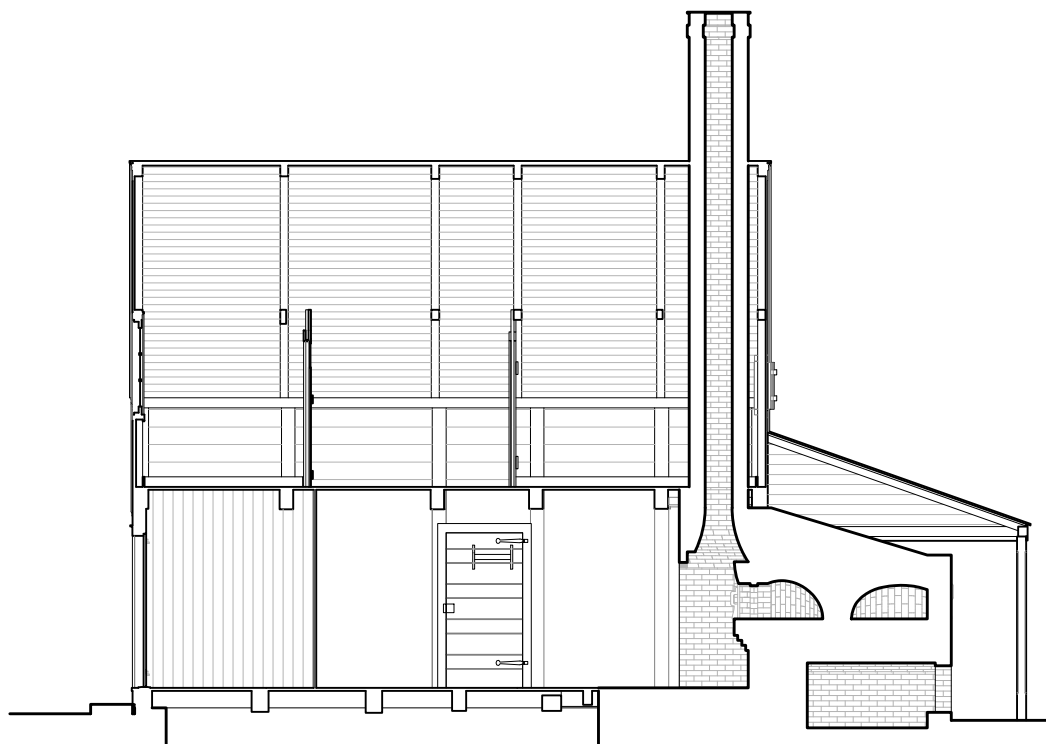


Figure 92. Section through the Schuyler House kitchen, looking north. JGWA, 2022.

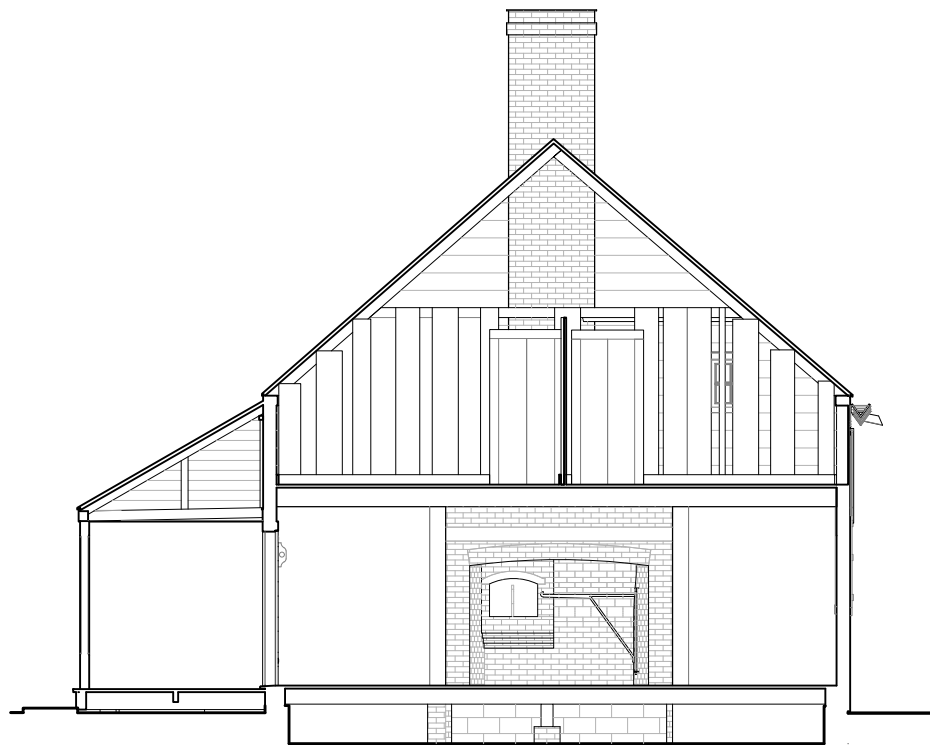


Figure 93. Section through the Schuyler House kitchen, looking east. JGWA, 2022.

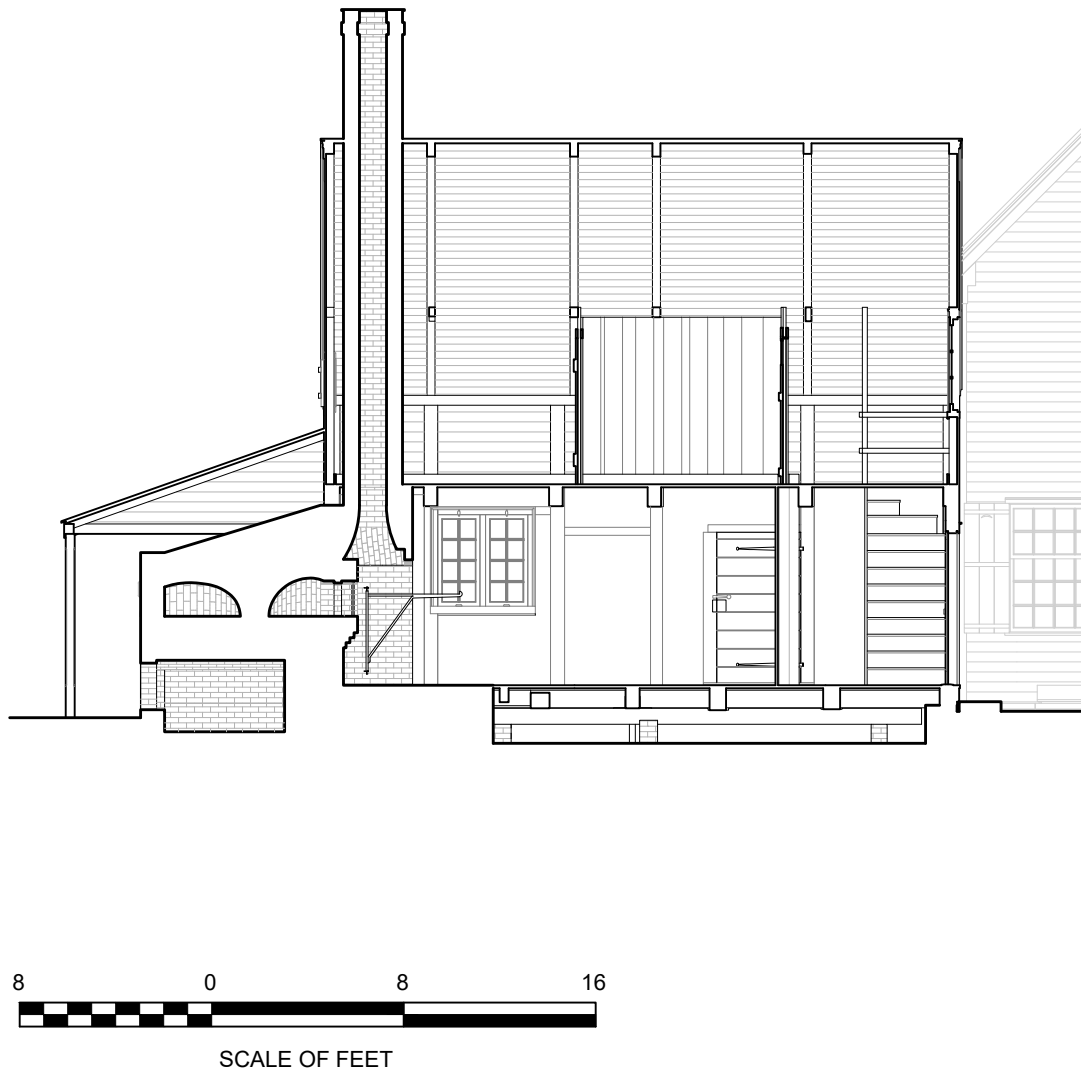


Figure 94. Section through the Schuyler House kitchen, looking south. JGWA, 2022.

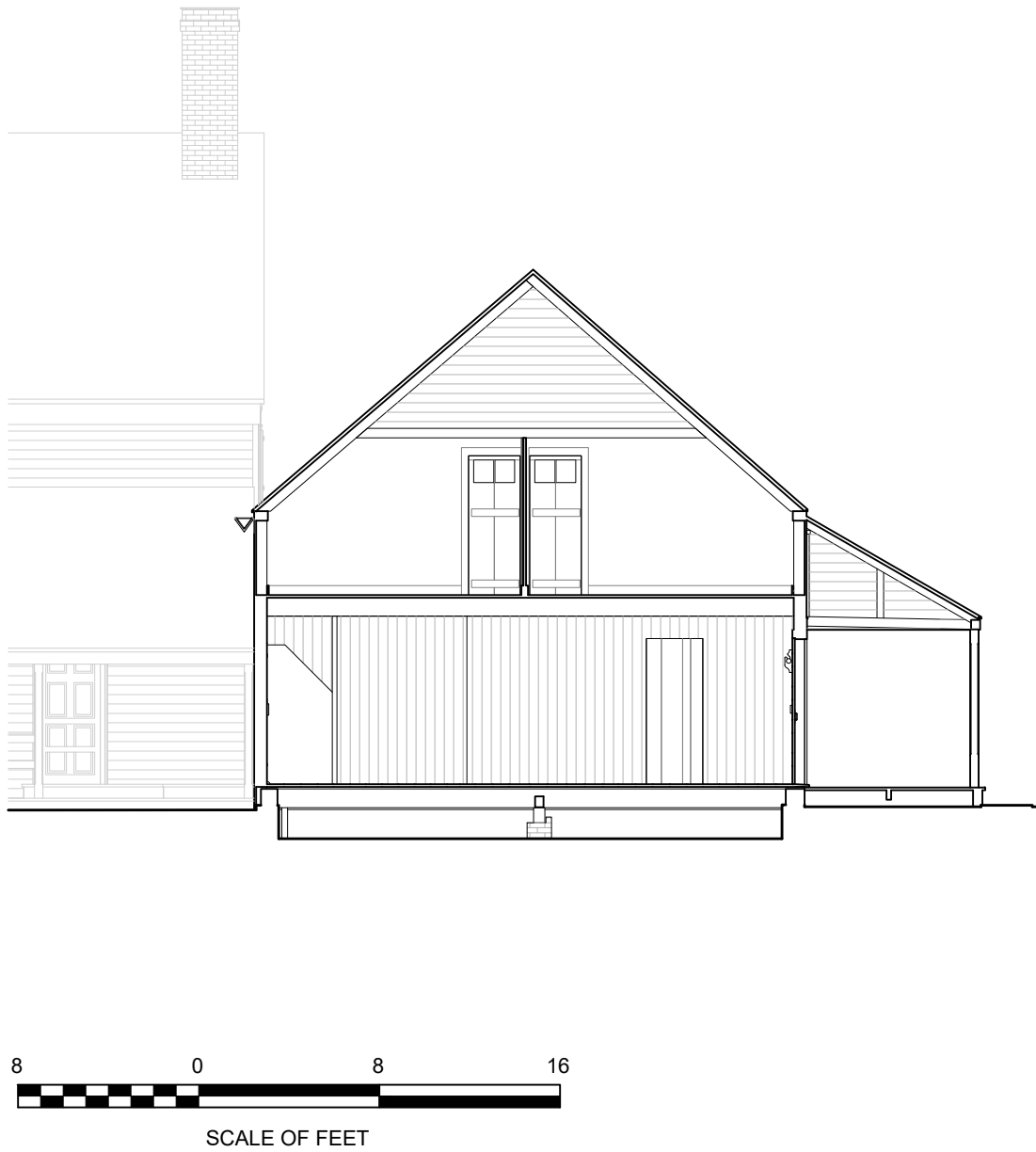


Figure 95. Section through the Schuyler House kitchen, looking west. JGWA, 2022.

PART I: DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The following architectural description echoes the format of the 2003 historic structure report, with introductory narratives followed by charts that list each feature and finish. The only significant change is that all of the door information was combined into a single chart for this addendum. The room, window, and door numbers follow the labels provided in the 2003 report.

One of the purposes of this addendum was to identify architectural features that can be associated with the enslaved people that worked in and slept in the garret above the kitchen. As so many of the materials and finishes date to the 1960s restoration, it was difficult to identify any surviving historic details that are unique to a building designed to be used by those who are enslaved; however, the wallpaper remnants found on the garret partitions do attest to people who desired to make that dark, intemperate space more welcoming and more individual.

EXTERIOR

The one-and-one-half-story kitchen wing of the General Philip Schuyler House is a small gabled structure placed at the northeast corner of the house. Built on low fieldstone foundations, the post-and-beam wood framing is infilled with brick nogging. The original circa 1777-1778 nogging—sun-dried brick laid in clay—is unfired. Later infill is of burned brick laid in lime mortar.

The frame is a mix of historic timber and the replacement pieces installed in 1963 (and later, as repairs have required). Some of these replacement members came from a nearby structure known as the “tenant house,” a nineteenth-century structure built of eighteenth-century framing, that was torn down in 1963. Unfortunately, there is no historic record of which pieces were kept and which were replaced in the 1963 restoration of the kitchen. The members are mortised, tenoned, and pegged. The 2021 dendrochronology analysis found that the original pitch-pine framing of the kitchen came from trees harvested between November 1776 and February 1777, the same time and wood type as the house framing. These trees would have been harvested by enslaved men.

The north and east elevations of the kitchen are covered in wide weatherboards ranging from 8-1/2" to 9-1/2" high on the north facade and 9" to 11" high on the east facade. The west elevations is finished with wood clapboards laid 4-1/4 to 5-1/2" to the weather; on the south elevation, similar clapboards are more evenly laid at 5" to 5-1/2" to the weather. Four-inch-wide corner boards trim all of the wood cladding. On the east and west elevations, 8-3/4" high verge boards, each trimmed with an ogee and fillet, extend along the gable roof rakes. Similar trim is used at the rakes of the porch shed roofs. Most of the wood cladding and all of the trim date to the 1963

restoration, but the weatherboards on the north elevation, above the north doorway, are original to construction.

The gabled roof is covered in cedar shingles, installed in 2002; photographs from that work show the wide wood sheathing boards as well as a large burned section of the boards on the north slope (Figure 71). The brick chimney at the east end of the roof, reconstructed in 1963, was repaired at the same time as the roof shingles were installed. The repair reused all but a few of the 1963 bricks. The chimney shaft rises to two projecting brick courses, then two additional courses to the chimney cap.

Two shed-roof porches were built in 1963: one across the full width of the north elevation; and one over the bake ovens on the east elevation. All of the porches are supported by 4-1/2" square wood posts with chamfered corners.

WEST ELEVATION

The west elevation of the kitchen is now composed of a single doorway and a gable window opening, both centered in the elevation. In the early nineteenth century this façade was modified. The doorway was a window opening with 12/8 sash, and a shed-roofed addition at the south end of the façade housed a pantry with a door opening to the dining room and a small pass-through opening to the kitchen.

The doorway sits approximately 1' 5" above grade. A stone slab is used as a shallow step. The second-story window opening, originally the only natural light for the garret, is fitted with an eight-light casement sash, and trimmed with a plain fascia surround and a drip edge at the top, all dating to the 1963 reconstruction when a larger opening featuring a 12/8 sash was removed.

NORTH ELEVATION

Before the 1963 restoration, the north elevation of the kitchen had an original central doorway with a later window opening to the west. The upper section of the porch was enclosed and a small doorway at the east end provided access to what was presumably storage space above the porch; a ladder would be needed to reach that door.

The porch was removed in 1958, revealing, at the top of the north elevation, original boards that had never been painted (Figure 31). When the clapboard was removed from below these boards, the NPS team discovered plaster applied to the nogging of the two bays east of the doorway and the single bay west of the window opening. Clapboards covered the surface between the doorway and the window.

The 1963 restoration removed the later window opening and covered the elevation with wide boards matching the originals. The elevation is now much simpler, with the original doorway punctuating the façade. Four chamfered posts support the shed roof of the reconstructed porch. The south ends of the rafters for that roof rest on the original wood cleat found *in situ* in 1958.

The 1964 porch floorboards are laid north/south. A stone slab step is centered at the north edge of the porch.

At the east end of the north porch is a concrete slab and cover for a drywell/cistern. The 1958-59 archaeological investigations found that this was a “modern” feature, a brick-lined cistern connected via a concrete-coated drain that led from southwest corner of the cistern to the northeast corner of the kitchen. Judd noted that the “top two feet” was “far more recent” than the area below it.

EAST ELEVATION

The east elevation includes the large, reconstructed brick structure housing three bake ovens, the shed roof that protects the oven structure, and two circa 1815 window openings in the gable.

The 9' 5-1/2" wide brick oven structure projects 7' 7-3/4" from the east elevation. Built in 1963, the design of the oven was based on the outline of a stone foundation found in 1958-59 archeological excavations. It includes a baking oven accessible from the interior firebox, and two ovens in the east face. The bricks are laid in alternating courses of stretchers and headers. At the center of the structure, the brick slopes up to a brick chimney mass that slightly projects from the east elevation. Two beehive-like forms to the north cover the interior oven and north exterior oven. One to the south accommodates the south exterior oven.

Two semi-arched openings with wood covers mark the exterior ovens. Below the south oven, a wider opening has a brick floor. A narrower opening below the north oven has a brick threshold and drops to a stone floor and back.

The wood bin to the north of the ovens was built against the east elevation in 1963.

The 1963 shed roof that covers the structure is supported along the east edge by four chamfered wood posts.

SOUTH ELEVATION

The south elevation of the kitchen includes a first-story doorway and window. Both openings were discovered and reconstructed in 1963; the double-casement window replaces an opening that featured a 12/8 sash dating to the early nineteenth century. The only gutter on the kitchen structure is a wood V-shaped gutter on the south façade, east of the porch roof; this gutter was installed after 1980 in response to damage to the south window from water runoff.

NORTHEAST PORCH/KITCHEN PASSAGE

The east porch, constructed in 1960 based on evidence for the shed roof found in the east wall framing of the house, extends along the east elevation of the house to the north and south of “Father’s Office.” The roof is continuous over the office.

As reconstructed in 1960, the north end of the porch, that provides a protected connection between the kitchen and dining room, is open to the weather. It is more likely that this area was originally enclosed by a wall along the east edge and

possibly at the south end, adjacent to the cellar bulkhead access. General Schuyler's Albany house featured a fully enclosed passage between the kitchen and the house, presumably to allow food to be brought into the dining room even in inclement weather. The enclosed passage was an important point of connection and transition between the service area and the main house. Any domestic servant or enslaved person would have passed through this space.

Along the exterior edge of the northeast porch, three 4-1/2" square chamfered posts extend up to a chamfered soffit that supports the wood-shingled shed roof. The posts create three bays: the southernmost bay includes a bulkhead door to the cellar; the center and north bays feature a raised wood floor. In the center bay, two rails with a plain handrail span between the posts. A joist between the soffit and the east elevation marks the south edge of the porch.

The porch floorboards extend east/west. An angled platform in the northwest corner of the porch floor, built for accessibility in 2017, provides a connection between the kitchen's south doorway and the dining room doorway in the east wall of the house.

Cellar entrance: At the south end of the porch, two risers step down to brick paving at the bulkhead access. The original cellar access is fitted with two board-and-batten leaves, each with two wrought-iron strap hinges, secured with a wrought iron hasp. A shutter dog on the north face of Father's Office holds the south leaf open.

EXTERIOR & INTERIOR DOORS					
Number	Location	Opening Size	Door Type	Hardware	Dates
D104	South entrance into Kitchen (105). Exterior trim: [butt with mitered] single-fascia architrave (fascia with cyma recta/fillet molding), 3-3/4" wide at sides, 4-1/4" at top.	3' 6" wide 6' 1-1/2" high	Reproduction solid batten door. Exterior: 9" wide, 3/4" thick vertical beaded boards fastened with wrought nails. Interior: 7" to 9" wide, 3/4" thick horizontal beaded boards fastened with wrought nails.	Exterior: Large antique Norfolk latch with wrought-iron plate and decorative cast-iron handle; decorative key escutcheon for rim lock. Ghosts of two H-hinges on west casing for lower leaf of previous Dutch door. Interior: Reproduction wrought-iron strap hinges, 2'-6" long, with wrought-iron pintles; 4" x 6" box lock with bronze latch deadbolt; wrought-iron latch bar and staple.	Circa 1777-1778 doorway; closed circa 1815, reopened 1963.
D105	North entrance into Kitchen (105). Exterior trim: Butt, 5-3/4" wide plain side casings; 11-1/2" wide board with inner edge bead drip edge. May be early nineteenth-century.	3' 2-1/4" wide 6' 4-1/2" high	Solid batten door, circa 1777-1778 Exterior: 9" to 10-3/4" wide, hand-planed, vertical beaded boards. Interior: 4" to 10" wide, 3/4" thick, hand-planed, horizontal shiplapped boards. Other features: Wood brackets for wood towel rod on interior face.	Exterior: Wrought-iron Suffolk latch with spade ends. Thumb bar missing. Interior: Wrought-iron strap hinges (1'-4" long) with bean ends, set on pintles; cast-iron rim lock rim lock (5" x 3-1/4") with no knob and no keyhole on exterior face of door; sliding bolt (10" long); staple for Suffolk latch below rim lock; late nineteenth-century cast-iron pull below rim lock	Circa 1777-1778.
D106	West entrance to Kitchen Hall (107) Exterior trim: Butt, 4-5/8" wide with bead on inner edge, thin drip edge, 1963.	3' 1-1/4" wide 6' 3-1/2" high	Reproduction solid batten door. Exterior: 9" wide, 1-1/2" thick, hand-planed vertical boards Interior: 1-1/2" thick, hand-planed, horizontal beaded boards.	Exterior: None. Interior: Wrought-iron strap hinges (2' 2" long) with bean ends, set on pintles; antique Suffolk latch with pull; large cast-iron sliding bolt; wrought-iron keeper on south frame of door.	Circa 1777-1778 doorway; closed circa 1815, reopened 1963. Hardware may be old/reused.
D110	Opening between Kitchen (105) and Kitchen Hall (107).	2' 5" wide 8' high (to ceiling)	No door	No hardware	Circa 1777-1778 opening; removed circa 1815, reconstructed 1963

EXTERIOR & INTERIOR DOORS

Number	Location	Opening Size	Door Type	Hardware	Dates
D111	Doorway between Kitchen (105) and Kitchen Storage Room (106)	2' 6" wide 6' 5-1/2" high.	Antique (1777-78 or slightly later) board-and-batten door. 5-1/4" to 11-1/4" wide, 1-1/4" thick vertical beaded boards of variable widths, hand-planed on 106 side. Z batten with chamfered edges on 106 side.	106 side: Wrought-iron strap hinges (2' 1" long) with bean ends, set on pintles, with braces for the hinge pintles on the door casing; decorative Norfolk latch 105 side: Wrought-iron nail "lift" and staple for Norfolk latch; wrought-iron keeper on adjacent partition.	Circa 1777-1778 doorway; removed ca. 1815, reconstructed 1963 Antique door and hardware, perhaps circa 1815.
D205	Doorway between Second Floor Hall (206) and South Room (207)	2' 1" wide 6' 1-1/2" high	Circa 1815 glazed board-and-batten door. Two lights at top of door, each 11-1/4" x 9-1/2" 206 side: Two 1" thick vertical hand-planed boards. 207 side: Two 4" to 5" wide horizontal chamfered battens attached to 206 side vertical boards with wrought nails.	206 side: Handwrought, bean-type Suffolk latch, 8-3/4" high; hook-and-eye. Missing latch bar and keeper. 207 side: Wrought-iron H-hinges, 6" long, fastened with wrought-iron nails; wrought staple for latch bar (missing).	Circa 1815 opening Circa 1815 door and hardware
D206	Doorway between Second Floor Hall (206) and North Room (208)	2' 1-3/4" wide 6' 1-1/2" high	Circa 1815 glazed board-and-batten door. Two lights at top of door, each 11-1/4" x 9-1/2" 206 side: Two 1" thick vertical hand-planed boards; shim attached to south edge. 207 side: Two 4" to 5" wide horizontal chamfered battens attached to 206 side vertical boards with wrought nails.	206 side: Handwrought, bean-type Suffolk latch, 8-1/2" high. 207 side: Wrought-iron H-hinges, 6" long, fastened with circa 1810-1815 cut nails; wrought latch bar and staple.	Circa 1815 opening Circa 1815 door and hardware

EXTERIOR & INTERIOR DOORS

Number	Location	Opening Size	Door Type	Hardware	Dates
D207	Door between South Room (207) and East Room (209)	2' 2-1/2" wide 6' 0-3/4" high	Circa 1815 board-and-batten door 207 side: Two 7/8" thick vertical hand-planed boards. 209 side: Two 6" wide horizontal chamfered battens attached to 207 side vertical boards with wrought nails.	207 side: Handwrought bean-type Suffolk latch; cast-iron "Blake's Patent" Suffolk latch (mounted above the handwrought latch). 209 side: Two loose-pin butt hinges; wrought-iron latch bar and staple; cast-iron bar and staple mounted above wrought-iron bar.	Circa 1815 opening Circa 1815 door & wrought-iron latch Mid nineteenth-century cast-iron latch
D208	Door between North Room (208) and East Room (209)	2' 2-1/2" wide 6' 1-1/2" high	Circa 1815 board-and-batten door 208 side: Two 7/8" thick vertical hand-planed boards. 209 side: Two 6" wide horizontal chamfered battens attached to 208 side vertical boards with wrought nails.	208 side: Norfolk latch, 8" long, with wrought-iron plate and thumb lift, cast-iron grasp. 209 side: Wrought-iron H hinges, 6" long, fastened with circa 1810-1815 cut nails; wrought-iron latch bar and staple.	Circa 1815 opening Circa 1815 door and wrought-iron latch

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
WINDOWS						
Number	Location	Opening Size	Sash	Casing	Sill	Other
W110	South Elevation First Story Circa 1777-1778	3' 10" wide 4' 4-1/2" high	Double casements; each 8 lights (2 x 4); open to interior 1963	3" wide plain side casing with simple molded cornice 1963	1-7/8" thick 2000	Circa 1777-1778 opening 1963 sashes & trim; 2000 sill Altered circa 1815 w/ 12/8 sash; returned to original configuration 1963 Solid blinds: two vertical beaded boards each [repro cut nails]; HL hinges, shutter dogs, wrought hook/eye on interior
W210	West Façade Second Story Circa 1777-1778	1' 9" wide 3' 11" high	Single casement w/ 8 lights (2 x 4) 1963	3" wide plain side casing with simple molded cornice 1963	1-7/8" thick 1963	Altered circa 1815 w/ 12/8 sash; returned to original configuration 1963 Solid blind: two vertical boards; butt hinges, shutter dog
W208	East Elevation Second Story, South Circa 1815	1' 7" wide 2' high	Casement w/ 4 lights (2 x 2); open to interior Post 1890	3" wide plain side casing with simple molded cornice 1963	1-7/8" thick 1963	Solid blinds: three vertical boards; butt hinges
W209	East Elevation Second Story, North Circa 1815	1' 7" wide 2' high	Casement w/ 4 lights (2 x 2); open to interior Post 1890	3" wide plain side casing with simple molded cornice 1963	1-7/8" thick 1963	Solid blinds: three vertical boards; butt hinges

EXTERIOR FEATURES					
PORCHES					
Location	Size	Foundation/Base	Platform/Deck	Ceiling/Roof	Other
East Wall, North Main House Access to To D001 bulkhead, D103 dining room entrance & D104 kitchen entrance	25' 5" wide 12' deep	Mortared fieldstone and concealed concrete piers support deck; 7" high skirt attached w/ reproduction hand- headed nails	Tongue-and-groove boards; alternating 5" and 7" wide, laid E/W; blind-nailed	Shed roof clad in cedar shingles. Ceiling made up of exposed roof framing and sheathing.	Two horizontal rails installed between south and center posts; top rail is 2' 9" above deck 1960 reconstruction of conjectured ca.-1787 porch
East Wall Kitchen Wing	24' 10" wide 11' deep	None	Brick	Shed roof clad in cedar shingles. Ceiling made up of exposed roof sheathing & framing	1963 reconstruction of conjectured circa 1777- 1778 roof
North Wall Kitchen Wing Access to D105 kitchen entrance	26' 4" wide 8' deep	Concealed concrete piers support posts; non-structural perimeter stones; 8" high skirt attached w/ reproduction hand- headed nails	3-1/8" and 5" wide tongue-and-groove boards laid north/ south; attached with reproduction hand- headed nails. Exterior bullnose edge. Stone slab step.	Shed roof clad in cedar shingles. Ceiling made up of exposed roof sheathing & framing	1963-64 reconstruction of conjectured circa 1777- 1778 porch
West Façade, Center Kitchen Wing Access to D106 kitchen entrance	4' 8-1/2" wide 2' deep	None	Granite slab step	None	

EXTERIOR FEATURES					
ROOFS					
Location	Style	Sheathing	Roofing	Chimneys	Other
Kitchen Wing	Gable with east/west ridge	Sawn wide boards Patch of burning on north slope of roof may be evidence of chimney fire	Cedar shingles	Brick chimney at E end of roof on ridge	Chimney and exterior ovens rebuilt 1963 Roof comb on N slope [shingles extend 6" beyond ridge] Sheathing combination of historic and 1963
Porches	Shed with high pitch	Variable-width band-sawn boards	Cedar shingles	None	1960-1963 reconstruction of conjectured porches

EXTERIOR FEATURES		
DRAINAGE		
Location	Gutters	Leaders
Kitchen Wing South Eave	Wood V-shaped gutter along edge of roof not protected by porch	Metal leader head at east end; no downspout; installed after 1980.
Porches	None	

INTERIOR

It is assumed that the current restored kitchen (105) and related areas reflects the circa 1777-1778 conditions. The exception is the garret area that was modified but not restored as part of the work carried out in 1963.

The investigation leading up to the 1963 restoration revealed the complex evolution of this important household area. Significant changes were made over time to the kitchen space as well as the garret and the various exterior appendages.

The first changes likely occurred when the two-story addition was added to the rear east elevation of the main house circa 1815, during the ownership of Philip Schuyler II. This work required the shifting of the south kitchen doorway further to the west. In turn this necessitated a change in the position of the stair to the garret rooms. Additional changes at this time included the modification of the south window and changes to conditions along the west wall. The doorway in that wall was converted into a window and the original pantry in the northwest corner was removed.

A new serving pantry was constructed in the area beyond the west wall. This new addition opened directly to the dining room and was accessed from the kitchen via a small pass-through opening next to the new west window. A window opening was also inserted in the north wall next to the original doorway that opens to the north porch, although it is also possible that the opening was installed in this location at a much later date. The 12/8 sash may have originated from the west wall of the expanded north porch; it appears in the 1850 woodcut view of the house (Figure 11). When that portion of the porch was removed in the late nineteenth century, the window may have been salvaged and placed in the north wall of the kitchen.

The north doorway is one of the few original features that were never modified. The kitchen was finished with plaster on wood lath wall and ceiling surfaces at this time.

Sometime between 1815 and 1837, the kitchen fireplace was completely rebuilt. This significant modification involved the removal of the bake oven access when the chimney mass was reduced in size and the boiler was added to the north side of the chimney. It was probably at this time that the exterior bake ovens were also removed. An exterior privy house was constructed in the area immediately east of the bake oven location at an undetermined date.

During this period, the north porch was modified with the partial enclosure of the open porch space, possibly beginning at the east end and later the entire area. The removal of the clapboards covering the north elevation of the kitchen wing revealed plaster surfaces to the east and west of the original doorway, and indication that the porch included an enclosed area forming a room or rooms.

Archaeological evidence of a rubble stone foundation along the west side of the porch indicates that the original narrow porch was expanded to the north. This would have necessitated the raising of the north slope of the roof that covered the porch. This new enlarged enclosed space would have provided better or additional accommodations for household workers.

The garret rooms were improved by the addition of two windows, finishes of lath and plaster on walls and ceiling and a new layer of wood flooring. The two original narrow

garret rooms were divided by a new partition to form four finished spaces. These improved spaces and the new rooms created by the expansion and enclosure of the north porch provided better accommodations for the household staff employed by Philip Schuyler II.

At an undetermined date, probably after the Strovers purchased the property in 1839, additional modifications occurred. A pantry was constructed in the northwest corner of the kitchen and later, a small closet was inserted south of the chimney mass. Narrow board flooring covered the original wide boards. It was in this era, if not earlier, that a cast-iron range would have replaced the fireplace for cooking. The range would have been positioned in or in front of the fireplace opening to make use of the chimney flue.

The north porch was again modified by the removal of the enclosing walls and a return to the original narrow floor area. Louvered blind partitions were installed at the east and west ends of the porch.

The raised roof remained in place but with an awkward overhanging enclosed area along the north edge, the result of the removal of the north slope of the extended roof. This was the condition that survived up until the 1950-60 restoration.

The restoration of the kitchen and related spaces involved the extensive removal of materials and finishes assumed to be of a later date. This included the narrow board floor surface, the lath and plaster wall and ceiling surfaces, the 1815 enclosed stair to the garret and the fireplace chimney mass and adjacent boiler. This removal revealed the opening for the original bake oven. The later northwest pantry and closet next to the chimney were also removed.

Openings were modified. The door in the south wall that opened to the 1815 addition was removed and the original opening in that wall was revealed. The 12/8 sash from the south window was removed and the opening was restored to its original form with casement sash.

The later north window was removed as was the narrow casement window in the east wall. The stud framing of that opening, as seen in several photograph and drawings, may indicate that this was possibly an original feature from circa 1777-1778.

The removal of the plaster-on-lath ceiling revealed the ghost outline for a narrow partition that enclosed the original northwest pantry area and the garret stair. The partition ghost as seen on the ceiling boards in the photographs seems to extend further to the south than the current restored partition. There is also no obvious visible evidence in the photographs for the partition that extends east-west to enclose the south end of the restored pantry space.

Close inspection of the photograph showing the removal of the later fireplace chimney mass indicates that the revealed surviving brick arch for the bake oven opening is of a different form than the current reconstructed arch.

The following room charts include descriptions of the finishes and features of the room and dates those features within the complex evolution of the space. The charts update the charts from the 2003 historic structure report.

KITCHEN (ROOM 105)

The kitchen is an independent space positioned at the northeast corner of the 1777 house. It was likely constructed soon after the completion of the house, circa 1777-1778. The fireplace added to the south cellar room of the main house served as a temporary kitchen prior to the construction of this addition. It is likely that Schuyler's original intent was to have an at-grade kitchen much like the kitchen wing at his house in Albany (1761-1764).

The main kitchen space fills most of the first story of the structure. The room measures approximately 23' 3-1/2" north/south by 21' 10" east-west (to the pantry partition). The space includes doorways in the north, west, and south walls; a window opening in the south wall; and a fireplace in the east wall.

The north, east, and south walls are exposed framing filled with nogging. Vertical board partitions dating to the 1963 restoration enclose a storage room in the northwest corner of the space and separate the kitchen from the stair hall to the west. The exposed framing and flooring for the garret form the ceiling.

The exposed wall and ceiling framing, and the north-wall doorway in the kitchen, date to the wing's circa 1777-1778 construction. All other features, including the brick nogging and the fireplace and hearth, were installed in 1963.

Finishes

The exposed ceiling framing in the kitchen has retained its early finishes, including the original red stain/paint applied to the bare wood surface of the beams and underside of the floorboards. This surface is covered and degraded by a thick black/brown resinous finish of an undetermined age. The doors are painted dark green, and the casement sashes are painted white. All other features in the kitchen are whitewashed.

KITCHEN (ROOM 105)		
Feature	Description	Comment
FLOORING		
	Wood – 6" to 1' 0" wide boards are laid east/west, attached with reproduction hand-headed nails. Some of the boards are original but not necessarily in their original locations; some are re-used from another location (possibly the tenant house dismantled in 1963); and some date to the 1963 restoration. The floorboards break at a seam that runs north/south near the center of the room; and in the northeast corner.	Circa 1777-1778 & 1963
WALLS		
South, East & North	Exposed nogging & wall studs. The bricks average 8-1/2" wide x 2" high; ten courses, including mortar joints, measure approximately 2' 0-1/2". The studs are approximately 6-1/2" wide.	Circa 1777-1778 & 1963
West	Vertical beaded planks (5-1/4" and 11-1/4" wide, 1-1/8" thick)	1963; reconstruction of conjectured circa 1777-1778 partition enclosing the pantry and stair
DOORWAYS		
D104 – South Wall South entrance from east porch	Opening: 3' 6" wide x 6' 2" high. Casing: No trim at sides. Opening is set between two posts. 4" plain wood lintel above opening. Door: Reproduction 1963 solid batten door (See Doors chart).	Circa 1777-1778 doorway; Closed circa 1815 Reopened 1963
D105 - North Wall Side entrance from north porch	Opening: 3' 2 1/2" wide x 6' 5" high Casing: 4-1/4" wide butt, plain w/small bead on inner edge, fastened with wrought & cut nails Circa 1777-1778 solid batten door (See Doors chart). Other features: Wood brackets for wood towel rod on interior face.	Circa 1777-1778 19th century
D110 - North Partition on West Side of Room Doorway to room 107 (stair)	Opening: 2' 5" wide x 8' high (to ceiling); no door or casing	Circa 1777-1778 doorway Removed circa 1815 Reconstructed 1963
D111 – West Wall, North Doorway to room 106 (Kitchen Storage Room)	Opening: 2' 6" wide x 6' 5-1/2" high. Casing: None. Antique (1777-78 or slightly later) board-and-batten door (See Doors chart).	Circa 1777-1778 doorway Removed circa 1815 Opening reconstructed 1963; the period door is reused from an unknown location

WINDOW		
W110 – South Wall, East	Opening: 3' 9" wide x 4' 4-1/2" high. Casing: 3-3/4" wide single-fascia architrave (fascia trimmed with 1-1/2" wide cyma recta/fillet). The bottom of the west edge is cut off. Sash: Pair of reproduction casement sash, each with eight 7-1/2" x 9-1/2" lights (2 lights wide x 4 lights high); 1" wide muntins, each composed of a center fillet flanked by quarter-round moldings. Hardware: Wood turn latches.	Circa 1777-1778 opening Reworked in the nineteenth century for 12/4 sash Reopened 1963
CEILING		
	Four exposed second-floor joists (6-3/4" wide x 9-3/4" high) extend north/south, supporting the subfloor of the second floor, 8' 0" above the kitchen floor.	Circa 1777-1778 The surfaces retain two layers of finishes: an original red stain/paint and a thick black/brown resinous finish of undetermined age.
FIREPLACE		
East Wall	Chimney mass: Brick, 9' 8" wide x 3' 1" deep. Extends floor-to-ceiling. Firebox – 7' 8" wide x 5' 3" high x 3' deep with semi-arched opening; bake oven at rear/north. The bricks measure approximately 8" x 2" x 4"; ten courses, including mortar joints, are approximately 1' 10-1/4" high. Circa 1777-1778 original bricks on rear wall; reproduction bricks sized to match the original. Floor has 8"-square reproduction fired tiles. Hearth – 9' 5-1/2" wide x 3' 1" deep; 8"-square reproduction fired tiles. Mantel: None. Fittings: Hinged iron pot hook on south wall of firebox, reproduced in 1963.	Reconstructed 1963 with conjectured exterior ovens 1963 opening arch does not match the opening shown in the 1958 removals photographs
FURNISHINGS AND FITTINGS		
East Wall - Fireplace	Wood shelf with three hooks above firebox opening. Wrought-iron hook on north face of chimney breast.	1963
CLOSET		
	Southwest corner, under stairway	1963
UTILITY SYSTEMS		
Lighting/Electrical	Three electrified lantern fixtures mounted to the west face of the joist closest to the chimney breast: a pierced lantern in the center, flanked by glazed lanterns. Three junction boxes for these fixtures on the east face of the joist; cable connects the boxes and extends down to a duplex outlet north of the chimney breast. Two electric candle sconces on the partition enclosing room 106 (Kitchen Storage Room).	
Security	Motion detectors in the southwest and southeast corners.	

KITCHEN STORAGE ROOM (ROOM 106)

The kitchen storage room was constructed in 1963 in the northwest corner of the kitchen with the installation of vertical board partitions. The placement of the east partition was based on a ghost on the ceiling uncovered in the 1958-59 investigation; no documentation has been found for the placement of the south partition. The 8' 11-1/2" wide x 7' 0" deep room includes a 1963 doorway (D111) in the east partition. The exposed ceiling framing, the exterior wall framing, and the unfired brick nogging in the exterior walls survive from the circa 1777-1778 construction of the kitchen. The door dates to the late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century; it came from another location and was inserted in the 1963 opening.

Finishes

The walls, doorway, and door are whitewashed.

The original vertical framing posts in the west wall retain evidence for an original red paint/stain finish (also found as the first finish on the ceiling surface).

KITCHEN STORAGE ROOM (ROOM 106)		
FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENT
FLOORING		
	Wood – 6" to 12" wide boards laid east/west, attached with reproduction hand-headed nails. Some boards appear to be re-used from the original kitchen or from the tenant house dismantled in 1960. A seam in the floorboards at the east end of the space extends north-south.	1963
WALLS		
West & North	Exposed nogging & wall studs. The bricks average 8-1/2" wide x 2" high; ten courses, including mortar joints, measure approximately 2' 0-1/2". The studs are approximately 6-1/2" wide.	Circa 1777-1778 (west wall and part of the north wall) and 1963
East & South	Vertical beaded planks (5-1/4" and 11-1/4" wide, 1-1/8" thick). Small chamfered wood molding at top and bottom of partitions.	1963; reconstruction of conjectured circa 1777-1778 partitions
DOORWAY		
D111 – West Wall, North Doorway from Room 105 (Kitchen)	Opening: 2' 6" wide x 6' 5-1/2" high. Casing: Plain narrow boards act as stop and frame. Door: Circa 1777-1778 (or slightly later) board-and-batten door (See Doors chart).	Circa 1777-1778 doorway; removed ca. 1815, reconstructed 1963 Door reused from unknown location, installed in 1963
CEILING		
	Exposed second-floor joist (6-3/4" wide x 9-3/4" high) extends north/south, supporting the garret floorboards, 8' 0" above the floor.	Circa 1777-1778
FURNISHINGS AND FITTINGS		
North wall	Two 1-1/2" high wood nailers extend between the studs/ posts. The lower rail is 2' 11-1/4" above the floor; the upper rail is 5' 11-1/2" above the floor.	Circa 1777-1778
West wall	Two 1" high wood nailers extend between the posts. The north nailer is 4' 2-1/2" above the floor; the south nailer is 4' 4-1/4" above the floor.	
UTILITY SYSTEMS		
Lighting/Electrical	East partition: boxes for electric candle sconces and motion detector in room 105 (Kitchen), connected by flexible armored cable to a fluoresent fixture above the doorway and to a duplex receptacle at north end of partition.	Circa 1963
Fire Protection	Detector mounted to the ceiling.	

KITCHEN HALL (ROOM 107)

The kitchen hall was formed in 1963 when the northwest storage room (106) and the stair to the garret were constructed. The 3'-0" wide x 4' 0" deep space includes an exterior doorway (D106) in the west wall. The stair to the garret ascends along the west wall. Everything except the ceiling framing and the exposed framing on the west wall date to 1963.

Finishes

The door in the west doorway is painted dark green. All other features are whitewashed.

KITCHEN HALL (ROOM 107)		
FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENT
FLOORING		
	Wood – 6" to 12" wide boards laid east/west, attached with reproduction hand-headed nails. Some boards appear to be re-used from the original kitchen or from the tenant house dismantled in 1960. A seam in the floorboards near the east partition extends north-south.	1963, using old material
WALLS		
West	Exposed nogging & wall studs. The bricks average 8-1/2" wide x 2" high; ten courses, including mortar joints, measure approximately 2' 0-1/2". The studs are approximately 6-1/2" wide. Replacement bricks in former pass-through to circa 1815 pantry.	Circa 1777-1778 & 1963 1963
North, East & Stair Wall	Vertical beaded planks [hand planed]; (5-1/4" and 11-1/4" wide, 1-1/8" thick); beaded boards on north wall.	1963; reconstruction of conjectured circa 1777-1778 partition
South	Vertical board at east end where hall opens to room 105 (Kitchen).	1963
DOORWAYS		
D106 – West Wall Main kitchen wing entrance	Opening: 3' 1" wide x 6' high Casing: None. Door: Reproduction solid batten door (See Doors chart).	Circa 1777-1778 opening; became window circa 1815, reopened 1963.
D110 - South Wall, East Opening to room 105 (Kitchen)	Opening: 2' 5" wide x 8' high [to ceiling]; no door or casing.	1780 opening; removed circa 1815; reconstructed 1963
CEILING		
	Exposed second-floor joist (6-3/4" wide x 9-3/4" high) extends north/south, supporting the garret floorboards, 8' 0" above the floor.	Circa 1777-1778
STAIRCASE		
South Wall, West	The closed 3' 3" wide wood stair to the second floor begins on the west wall, ascending eight risers south, then turning east with three winders to arrive at the second floor. The risers are 8-1/4" high and the treads 9-1/4" deep with an eased edge. No handrail.	Circa 1777-1778 location Moved circa 1815 Reconfigured 1963
UTILITY SYSTEMS		
	None	

SECOND-STORY KITCHEN HALL (ROOM 206)

The second-story kitchen hall fills the west end of the garret. The 6'-3" x 23'-5" deep (to the interior of the framing) space includes two circa 1815 doorways in the east partition (D205, D206) and a window opening in the west wall (W210). A 1963 reconstructed stairway at the south end of the hall descends to the first story. Before the circa 1815 modifications that divided the space to the east into two rooms, there was one doorway in the east partition.

The north, south, and west walls are exposed framing and exterior sheathing; there is no evidence that the framing ever included brick nogging. Wide-plank studs form the east partition; the circa 1815 plaster and lath was removed from the partition during the 1950s investigations. The two doors in the east doorways date to the circa 1815 remodeling.

Finishes

The casement sash is painted white. All other painted features in the room are whitewashed. There is evidence of an original red paint/stain finish on the south wall plate.

SECOND-STORY KITCHEN HALL (ROOM 206)		
FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENT
FLOORING		
	Wood floorboards: 11" to 14" wide boards, 1-1/2" thick with a butt edge, are laid east/west, fastened with wrought nails. The boards continue into the South and North Rooms (207, 208) as a subfloor. The floorboards are patched at the south end of the hall, around the stairwell. A mark on the floor near the center of the east wall indicates the location of a doorway threshold that predates the 1815 work.	Circa 1777-1778
WALLS		
West, North & South	Wood framing and sheathing, finished with plaster: Accordion wood split-lath is exposed at the north end of the west wall. Baseboard: On west wall, 6" high, 1" thick sash-sawn board; reused, based on paint evidence.	Circa 1777-1778 framing Circa 1815 lath and plaster
East	Spaced 1-1/2" thick vertical planks: Reused from circa 1777-1778 partitions as "studs" for 1815 lath & plaster finish. Baseboard: At north end of east wall, 7" high, 1" thick sash-sawn plain board with paint evidence of 3" high shoe molding; this molding was in place in the 2003 HSR. At south end of east wall, 6" high, 1" thick sash-sawn board with paint evidence of former shoe/toe molding.	Circa 1777-1778 planks reused in circa 1815 wall
DOORWAYS		
D205 – East Wall	Opening: 2' 1-3/4" wide x 6' 1-1/2" high Casing: Butt, sash-sawn plain board; 5" wide on south side of opening; 4-1/2" wide at top of opening. 6" wide board separates this opening from the north opening (D206). Circa 1815 glazed batten door (see Doors Chart).	Circa 1815 opening Circa 1815 door & hardware
D206 – East Wall	Opening: 2' 1-3/4" wide x 6' 1-1/2" high Casing: Butt, sash-sawn plain board; 5" wide on north side of opening; 4-1/2" wide at top of opening. 6" wide board separates this doorway from the south opening (D205). Circa 1815 glazed batten door (see Doors Chart).	Circa 1815 opening Circa 1815 door & hardware
East door (removed circa 1815)	Evidence on the floorboards near the center of the east wall, and notches on the collar tie that extends across the top of the east wall, indicate an earlier doorway.	Circa 1777-1778 opening Removed circa 1815
WINDOW		
W210	Opening: 1' 9" wide x 3' 11" high Casing: A small painted ogee and fillet molding trims the outside edge of each of the unfinished framing posts, creating 4" wide single-fascia architraves that extend up to the plate. Sash: Reproduction casement sash with eight 7-1/2" x 9-1/2" lights (2 x 4), 1" wide muntins (center fillet flanked by quarter-round moldings). Hardware: Wood turn latches.	Circa 1777-1778 opening Enlarged circa 1815 with 12/8 sash Restored 1963 1963 sash
CEILING		

	Exposed circa 1777-1778 roof rafters and a combination of historic and 1963 replacement rafters support the sheathing of the 1963 roof. Plaster ceiling: Rough-hewn joists (1-1/2" thick, 2-1/4" to 8-1/4" wide) with chamfered edges extend east/west. Lath and plaster marks on the joists, and a small surviving section of plaster at the west wall, are evidence for the circa 1815 plaster ceiling. The joists are 7' 4-1/2" above the floor at the west wall, sloping slightly down to 7' 1" at the east wall.	Circa 1777-1778 framing 18th or 19th-century and 1963 sheathing
STAIRCASE		
West Wall/South	From first-story kitchen hall. A plain two-rail balustrade extends along the east and north edges of the opening to the stairwell. The rails are fastened with large screws to plain corner posts.	Circa 1777-1778 location Moved circa 1815 Reconfigured 1963
UTILITY SYSTEMS		
Lighting/electrical	Wiring/cable along north and west baseboards, extending down the stairwell.	
Fire Protection	A fire alarm (with an electrical box) mounted to the west wall with a metal angle above the window opening. Fire extinguisher mounted to the trim of the northeast door (D206).	
Security	Motion detector in northwest corner of hall.	

SOUTH ROOM (ROOM 207)

The south central room in the garret is approximately 11' 5" x 8' 1" deep, and includes doorways in the west partition (D205) and east partition (D207). The existing floor plan dates to the circa 1815 remodeling of the garret, when the north partition was installed to subdivide the original center room. Whitewash evidence of the original centered doorways can be found on the framing.

The south wall is exposed framing (circa 1777-1778) and exterior sheathing (1963); the original brick nogging was removed in 1963. The north, west, and east partitions are made up of vertical planks. Some plaster and accordion wood split-lath, installed in circa 1815, survives on the north and west partitions. Similar lath and plaster were removed from the east partition in 1963. Other circa 1815 features include the floorboards and baseboard.

As originally constructed, the center room had no ventilation or natural light except what may have come from the window in the stair hall.

One important feature in this room is the exposed eighteenth-century wallpaper on the east partition, found behind the circa 1815 plaster and lath. The paper was applied to the bare unfinished wood boards, possibly by the enslaved people who slept in the space; or, possibly was in place on the boards if they originated in the main house and were removed as part of the 1787 renovations of that structure.

Finishes

All painted features in the room are whitewashed.

SOUTH ROOM (ROOM 207)		
FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENT
FLOORING		
	Wood floorboards: 11" to 1' 2" wide boards, 1-1/2" thick with a butt edge, are laid east/west; floor is continuous into the East Room (209). Boards are fastened with wrought nails to a thick-plank subfloor that is continuous into the Second Floor Hall (206). At the west doorway (D205), the edge of the floorboards is beveled to transition to the lower floor in the Second Floor Hall (206). The floorboards break at a north/south seam east of the center of the room; the seam aligns with a post and rafter on the north wall.	Circa 1815, covering the 1777-1778 flooring
WALLS		
South	Baseboard: On all walls. 5" to 6" high, 1" thick sash-sawn plain board, installed over flooring. Projects slightly from plaster finished walls. Whitewashed.	Circa 1815
West and North	Exposed exterior wall framing (posts, plate, and exterior sheathing): Lath nails and plaster ghosts on plate are evidence of former lath and plaster finish.	Circa 1777-1778 framing 1963 sheathing
East	Plaster and accordion wood split-lath: Some of the plaster has been removed to expose the accordion wood split-lath, applied to 1-1/2" thick vertical planks. A 2-1/4" high, 5' 6-1/2" wide wood nailer is mounted to the north partition, 6' 1" above the floor. Vertical planks: 1-1/2" thick circa 1777-1778 vertical planks, spaced closely together, attached to a rafter with handwrought nails. Planks retain remnants of eighteenth-century wallpaper (see below), and lath nails and plaster ghosts for circa 1815 lath and plaster wall. Wallpaper: The fully exposed paper on the east partition is a handmade paper composed of rag pulp. The white paper is covered in a flesh/pink ground with a block printed flower and leaf pattern in a cream/white. The flowers have a center motif in red. Some portions of the paper retain evidence of a later whitewash application but this is not consistent over all of the paper, evidence that the boards have been moved around. The paper was applied to the bare unfinished wood boards.	Circa 1815 lath/plaster Circa 1777-1778 planks Circa 1777-1778 planks Circa 1777-1778 wallpaper Evidence for circa 1815 plaster and lath
DOORWAYS		
D205 Doorway between Second Floor Hall (206) and South Room (207)	Opening: 2' 1-3/4" wide x 6' 1-1/2" high Casing: Butt, sash-sawn 5" wide plain board that projects very slightly from the plaster finish. A 6" wide board separates this opening from doorway D206; the board is partially covered by the north partition. Circa 1815 glazed board-and-batten door (see Doors chart).	Circa 1815 opening Circa 1815 door
D207 Doorway between South Room (207) and East Room (209)	Opening: 2' 2 1/2" wide x 6' 0-3/4" high. Circa 1815 board-and-batten door (see Doors chart). Casing: Butt, sash-sawn 5" wide plain board that projects very slightly from the plaster finish.	Circa 1815 opening Circa 1815 door

CEILING		
	Exposed circa 1777-1778 roof rafters and 1963 replacement rafters support the sheathing of the 1963 roof. The sheathing boards below the collar tie, extending down to the south knee wall, are whitewashed. A whitewashed plank from the circa 1777-1778 plank ceiling survives at the south end of the room, on the collar tie.	Circa 1777-1778 framing 1963 sheathing
UTILITY SYSTEMS		
	None	

NORTH ROOM (ROOM 208)

The north central room in the garret is approximately 11' 10-3/4" x 8' 8" deep, and includes doorways in the west partition (D206) and east partition (D208). The existing floor plan dates to the circa 1815 remodeling of the garret, when the south partition was installed to subdivide the original center room.

The north wall is exposed framing (circa 1777-1778) and exterior sheathing (1963); the original brick nogging was removed in 1963. The south, west, and east partitions are made up of vertical planks. Some plaster and accordion wood split-lath, installed in circa 1815, survives on the west partition. Similar lath and plaster were removed from the east and south partitions in 1963. Other circa 1815 features include the floorboards and baseboard.

As originally constructed, the center room had no ventilation or natural light except what may have come from the window in the stair hall.

Plaster and lath were removed from one of the planks in the west partition in 2020 to reveal an early nineteenth-century handmade wallpaper applied to the bare unfinished wood boards.

Finishes

All painted features in the room are whitewashed.

NORTH ROOM (ROOM 208)		
FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENT
FLOORING		
	Wood floorboards: 11" to 1' 2-1/2" wide boards, 1-1/2" thick with a butt edge, are laid east/west; floor is continuous into the East Room (209). Boards are fastened with wrought nails to a thick-plank subfloor that is continuous into the Second Floor Hall (206). At the west doorway (D206), the edge of the floorboards is beveled to transition to the lower floor in the Second Floor Hall (206). The floorboards break at a north/south seam east of the center of the room; the seam aligns with a post and rafter on the north wall.	Circa 1815, covering the 1777-1778 flooring
WALLS		
	Baseboard: East, west, and south walls. 5" to 6" high, 1" thick sash-sawn plain board, installed over flooring. Whitewashed.	Circa 1815
North	Exposed exterior wall framing (posts, studs, plate, and exterior sheathing): Lath nails and plaster ghosts on plate are evidence of former lath and plaster finish.	Circa 1777-1778 framing.
West	Accordion wood split-lath and plaster applied to 1-1/2" thick vertical plank "studs." Wallpaper: The plaster and lath were removed from one of the planks in 2020 to reveal an early nineteenth-century handmade wallpaper of rag pulp. The white ground is block printed in a pattern of narrow stripes that are 1/2" and 11/16" wide. The narrower stripe has a pale blue ground with an overprint pattern of red dots and pink worm-like motifs. The wider stripe is the white ground. There is also very minute evidence that the overall pattern may include additional motifs such as leaves in the pale blue. The paper was applied to the bare unfinished wood boards.	Circa 1815 lath and plaster Circa 1777-1778 planks Early nineteenth-century wallpaper
South	Vertical planks: 1-1/2" thick circa 1777-1778 vertical planks, spaced 6" to 8" apart, reused as studs. Planks retain lath nails and plaster ghosts for circa 1815 lath and plaster wall.	Circa 1815 partition Planks from circa 1777-1778 partition
East	Vertical planks: 1-1/2" thick circa 1777-1778 vertical planks reused as studs. Planks retain lath nails and plaster ghosts for circa 1815 lath and plaster wall.	Circa 1777-1778 planks Circa 1815 lath/plaster marks
DOORWAYS		
D206 Doorway between Second Floor Hall (206) and North Room (208).	Opening: 2' 1-3/4" wide x 6' 1-1/2" high; Casing: Butt, sash-sawn 5" wide plain board that projects very slightly from the plaster finish. A 6" wide board separates this opening from doorway D205; the board is partially covered by the south partition. Circa 1815 glazed board-and-batten door (see Doors chart).	Circa 1815 opening Circa 1815 door
D208 Doorway between North Room (208) and East Room (209)	Opening: 2' 2 1/2" wide x 6' 1-1/2" high Casing: Butt, sash-sawn 5" wide plain board Circa 1815 board-and-batten door (see Doors chart).	Circa 1815 opening Circa 1815 door

CEILING		
	Exposed circa 1777-1778 roof rafters and a combination of historic and 1963 replacement rafters support the sheathing of the 1963 roof. Part of the plank board ceiling survives at the north end of the room.	Circa 1777-1778 framing Circa 1777-1778 plank board ceiling 18th or 19th-century and 1963 sheathing
UTILITY SYSTEMS		
Lighting/electrical	Cables/wiring along the north wall continue from the Second Floor Hall (206) to the East Room (209).	
Fire Protection	Smoke/heat detector on roof rafter.	

EAST ROOM (ROOM 209)

The space that fills the east side of the kitchen garret measures approximately 23' 4-1/2" x 10' 1". The plan includes two circa 1815 doorways (D207, D208) in the west partition and two circa 1815 window openings (W208, W209) in the east wall.

In circa 1815, this space was substantially modified when a center partition was added to divide the space into two rooms and the two windows were installed in the east wall. This was the first time the space had any cross-ventilation and natural light. The partitions were covered in plaster and lath and whitewashed. These modifications improved the accommodations for the household staff who slept here (by 1809, there were no enslaved people at the site). In 1963, the circa 1815 subdividing partition was removed to reconstruct the chimney on the east wall.

The original brick nogging was removed in 1963.

The south, east, and north exterior walls are exposed framing (circa 1777-1778) and exterior sheathing (a combination of circa 1777-1778 and 1963). The north end of the west wall is plastered, and the south end is composed of circa 1777-1778 wide-plank studs that remained after the circa 1815 lath and plaster was removed by the 1950-60s restoration team.

Finishes

All painted features in the room are whitewashed.

EAST ROOM (ROOM 209)		
FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENT
FLOORING		
	Wood floorboards: 11" to 1' 2" wide boards, 1-1/2" thick with a butt edge, are laid east/west; floor is continuous into the North and South Rooms (207, 208). Boards are fastened with handwrought nails to a thick-plank subfloor.	Circa 1815, covering the 1777-1778 flooring
WALLS		
	Baseboard (north, south, west walls): 5-1/2" to 6-1/2" high, 1" thick, sash-sawn board, installed over flooring.	Circa 1815
North & South Knee walls	Exposed exterior framing and sheathing/clapboards. Framing retains evidence (lath nails and plaster ghosts) for plaster finish. The west end of the south plate has been repaired with a dutchman.	Circa 1777-1778 framing; Circa 1815 boards & baseboard
West	North of doorway to North Room (208) - accordion wood split-lath and plaster: Circa 1815 finish applied to 1-1/2" thick circa 1777-1778 vertical planks. South of doorway to South Room (207) - vertical planks: 1-1/2" thick circa 1777-1778 vertical planks	Circa 1777-1778 planks & plank wall; circa 1815 lath/plaster & baseboard
East	Exposed exterior framing and clapboards. Partially obscured by chimney on center of wall	Circa 1777-1778 framing
CHIMNEY		
	2' 4" X 3' 4-1/2" brick chimney on east wall. Near the floor, the chimney widens with three steps to the south (approximately the width of one brick) and one step to the west.	1963
DOORWAYS		
D207 Doorway between South Room (207) and East Room (209)	Opening: 2' 2-1/2" wide x 6' 0-3/4" high Casing: Butt, sash-sawn 4" wide plain board. Circa 1815 board-and-batten door (see Doors chart)	Circa 1815 opening Circa 1815 door
D208 Door between North Room (208) and East Room (209)	Opening: 2' 2 1/2" wide x 6' 1-1/2" high Casing: Butt, sash-sawn plain board; 4" wide on north side, 2-3/4" wide on south side (butted against former east/west partition). Circa 1815 board-and-batten door (see Doors chart)	Circa 1815 opening Circa 1815 door

WINDOWS		
W208 – East Wall, South W209 – East Wall, North	Openings: Each opening is 1' 7-1/2" x 1' 0-1/2" high. Casings: Butt, sash-sawn 3" wide plain board; remnants of whitewash finish. Sash: In each opening, one four-light casement (2 x 2) with 1/2" wide muntins (center fillet flanked by quarter-round moldings). Hardware (W208): Two metal latches; cut nails hold remnant of leather hinge on south casing; circular wear mark on north casing for missing wood turn latch. Hardware (W209): One wood latch; two metal latches; nail holes in south casing from missing leather hinge; circular wear mark on north casing for missing wood turn latch.	Circa 1815-1835 openings & casings Post-1890 sashes
CEILING		
	Exposed roof rafters, collar ties, & sheathing: A 2-1/2" x 7" collar beam extends north/south near the center of the room. In the north half of the room, the bottom of the beam is notched up 2". The base of the notched section bears evidence of a lath and plaster ceiling. The south section is whitewashed. Whitewashed planks at the north and south ends of the collar beams, about 7'-7" above the floor, survive from the circa 1777-1778 plank ceiling. Sheathing boards below the collar tie are whitewashed, with one exception: a single board at the north end of the room is not whitewashed, but retains remnants of lath & plaster wall, indicating that it was part of a vertical partition. The roof project in 2002 revealed that a section of the sheathing boards at the east end of the north slope show evidence of a chimney (?) fire.	Circa 1777-1778 framing 18th or 19th-century and 1963 sheathing
UTILITY SYSTEMS		
Lighting/electrical	Flexible armored cable along north baseboard, extending to box with duplex on east wall, then down through the floor near the chimney.	
Security	Wiring along north wall, extending along east wall to contacts in windows.	

PART I: DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY
EXISTING CONDITION PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 96. The Philip Schuyler House from the northwest. JGWA, 2020.



Figure 97. The kitchen wing from the north. JGWA, 2020.



Figure 98. The north porch, looking east.



Figure 99. The drywell/cistern at the east end of the north porch.



Figure 100. The kitchen wing from the northeast. JGWA, 2020.



Figure 101. The 1950s ovens on the east side of the wing. JGWA, 2020.



Figure 102. The kitchen wing from the south. JGWA, 2020.



Figure 103. The east porch. JGWA, 2020.



Figure 104. The east porch, looking south (above) and north (left). JGWA, 2020.





Figure 105. The kitchen wing from the west. JGWA, 2020.



Figure 106. Kitchen (105), looking southeast. JGWA, 2020.



Figure 107. Kitchen firebox and oven. JGWA, 2020.



Figure 108. Kitchen storage room (106), looking southeast (upper left), northeast (upper right), west (lower left), and northwest (lower right). JGWA, 2020.



Figure 109. Room 107, looking southeast (upper left) and northwest (upper right); and the stair to the second floor (left). JGWA, 2020.



Figure 110. Second floor stair hall (206), looking south (above) and north (left). JGWA, 2020.



Figure 111. South room (207), looking north. JGWA, 2019.



Figure 112. South room (207), looking south. Note the original brick nogging has been removed (compare with Figure 46). JGWA, 2019.



Figure 113. Fragments of eighteenth-century wallpaper on the boards forming the east partition of the south room (207). JGWA, 2020.



Figure 114. North room (208), looking south. JGWA, 2020.



Figure 115. North room (208), looking north. Note that the brick nogging has been removed. JGWA, 2020.



Figure 116. North room (208) wallpaper probe. A section of plaster was removed from one of the board “studs” to reveal early nineteenth-century wallpaper remnants on the vertical wood plank partition. JGWA, 2021.



Figure 117. East room (209), looking northwest (above) and southwest (left). JGWA, 2020.



Figure 118. The East room, looking north. JGWA, 2020.



Figure 119. The East room, looking south. JGWA, 2020.

PART I: DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

A character-defining feature is “a prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property that contributes significantly to its physical character,”¹ that is “important in defining the building’s historic character.”² Character-defining features generally fall within the period of significance, and at the General Philip Schuyler House, that determination is 1777-1804, from the construction of the house to General Schuyler’s death. As noted in the 2003 historic structure report:

The general management plan (GMP) for the park describes the significance of the Schuyler House as deriving from its association with General Philip Schuyler, “an outstanding figure during the revolutionary period and commander of the northern theater of operations between June 1775 and August 1777.” The Saratoga estate was the home for General Schuyler and his family both before and after the 1777 campaign, and the extant house was built immediately following the British surrender, since Burgoyne had the earlier house burned as he retreated. The house also contributes to the park’s historic setting as a structure that promotes an understanding of the spatial organization of the 1777 landscape features.³

The following list of character-defining features includes the architectural elements that correspond to the period of significance, as well as those from the circa 1815 remodeling by Philip Schuyler II. It also expands upon the list in the 2003 HSR, highlighting the features that demonstrate how the kitchen building was used by the people enslaved by the Schuylers.

LOCATION: The placement of the kitchen as a separate appendage at the northeast corner of the house. As noted in the history section of the report, this design choice is apparently unique to General Schuyler. His house in Albany and the Saratoga (Schuylerville) house that was burned by the British both had separate, but adjacent, kitchen wings.

SHAPE: A simple, gable-roofed building.

-
1. Director’s Order (NPS)-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guidelines*, <https://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/DOrder28.html>.
 2. Kay E. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Historic Preservation Services, 1995), 63.
 3. 2003 HSR, 351.

CONSTRUCTION: Dutch-style H-bent frames filled with brick nogging and built on a rubble stone foundation, echoing the framing of the house (although without a cellar). While the framing is a mix of original members and the eighteenth-century members salvaged from a nearby structure dismantled in 1963, it still represents the original type of construction.

MATERIALS: Enslaved workers felled the timbers for the pitch pine framing and worked in the sawmills that produced the boards. They were undoubtedly involved in the construction of the kitchen. Original wood weatherboards on the north and east elevations of the kitchen wing survive from that period, as do some of the floorboards, the ceiling framing, and the ceiling boards at the first floor level.

PLAN: While the current first floor and garret plans are a result of the 1963 restoration, they generally match the 1777-1804 plan. On the first floor, some questions remain about the configuration of the storage room along the west wall; the ghost line for that room extended further south along the ceiling, past the placement of the current partitions. There are also questions regarding a casement sash that was in the east wall until the restoration. Nevertheless, the location of the fireplace, the chimney, the exterior doorways, and the south window all reflect the historic plan.

The garret plan is a mix of the 1777-1804 plan, which included a stair hall and two windowless rooms; the 1815 plan, when the two windowless rooms were subdivided to become four rooms, and two windows were installed in the east wall; and 1963, when the circa 1815 partition was removed from the east room to build a new chimney. While the circa 1815 features are outside of the period of significance, they do represent a period when enslaved people no longer occupied the house, and paid domestic workers used the space (perhaps the incentive for the improved conditions).

DOORS AND WINDOWS: The north doorway and the eighteenth-century door in that opening are the only surviving original doorway and door in the first floor of the kitchen building. The other openings, sash, and doors are in original locations, but were installed in the 1963 restoration.

ROOF: Use of wood shingles. The gutter on the south elevation is not a character-defining feature (although necessary to control rain water); no evidence was uncovered for any kind of gutter system during the 1950s-60s investigation.

PORCHES: There is early evidence for a porch across the north elevation of the kitchen, as well as a porch or enclosed passageway on the east face of the house, connecting the kitchen to the dining room. Both of those existing features are 1963 reconstructions, but in the correct locations. The 1963 shed roof above the bake oven is not a character-defining feature for the primary period of significance.

FINISHES: On the first floor, evidence of original red stain/paint and a black/brown resinous surface on the ceiling framing and boards of the kitchen; and the exposed framing and nogging, finished in whitewash. This finish reflects the condition in 1777-1804, as found during the 1950s investigations.

In the garret, the original whitewash applied to the roof framing, ceiling boards and plaster walls; and the surviving eighteenth-century wallpaper fragments on the board partitions. The circa 1815 finishes of hand-split accordion wood lath and plaster, the secondary wood flooring installed in the center and east rooms, and the early nineteenth-century wallpaper fragments are evidence of the improvements made for the domestic workers.

HEATING AND COOLING: Lack of any heating (other than the cooking fireplace) or insulation in the kitchen or its garret. The garret spaces were hot in the summer, and cold in the winter. The lack of natural light in the garret, with only the west window to give any ventilation, is another character-defining feature from the 1777-1804 period; the east windows were another circa 1815 addition to improve those spaces.

MISSING FEATURES

The following is a list of character-defining features that are no longer extant.

- The original brick bake oven and chimney. The existing structure, with its multiple ovens, was based on the interpretation of foundations found in the 1958-59 archaeological digs. Its current configuration infers how the enslaved people provided food and how they were fed. However, there is little evidence for its historic accuracy. The 1950-60s NPS team from the park and from the Eastern Division for Design and Construction searched for historical documents to determine if Schuyler's estate needed a bake oven of that size, and they searched for similar large ovens at historic sites. They found neither the evidence nor comparable ovens from that period. While the design for the existing oven has been attributed to the Hopewell Furnace bake oven, that feature dates to the mid-nineteenth century (and is, at least partially, a NPS restoration), and was only one of several historic examples that the 1950s-60s team looked at.
- The nogging in the north, south, and east exterior walls at the garret level. This nogging can be seen in 1958-59 photographs, but was removed as part of the 1963 restoration. If this infill was original, it would have provided some insulation along the exterior walls for the garret rooms and some additional comfort to those who occupied these rooms.
- The narrow casement window that was in the east wall, north of the chimney breast, may have been an early feature. Photographs and drawings of that window show that the studs framing the opening were flush with the brick nogging, indicating that the opening dated to the same time as that nogging. No records from the 1950-60s have yet been found that discuss removing this feature, or if the nogging in that area was of a later type of burned brick.

- The circa 1815 garret partition that was removed from the east room (209) when the chimney was built in 1963 was not within the period of significance, but did represent the time when that space was improved.

1950s-60s FEATURES

The 2003 historic structure report recommended that the National Register nomination form for Saratoga National Historical Park be amended to include the 1950s-60s work at the Schuyler House as of secondary significance:

The house that stands today is the result of a meticulous restoration that is an excellent example of the preservation philosophy of the Park Service in the 1950s and early 1960s. The restoration was based on sound research and thorough documentation, but also on numerous debates concerning the appropriateness of removing “genuine old work of several periods” to restore the house to “its aspect at a single period.”⁴

This mid-twentieth century work was under the direction of Charles E. Peterson, who was instrumental in establishing the historic preservation/restoration programs of the National Park Service. As one of the earliest, complete National Park Service restoration projects by Charles E. Peterson and his division, using techniques that he introduced to the restoration process, the Schuyler House is important for its role in the development of modern historic preservation and restoration in the United States. The 1950s-60s features that are based on the team’s extensive research and probes should indeed be considered as significant (if in a secondary category), and should be carefully considered before undertaking additional work.

Charles E. Peterson and the Establishment of National Park Service Preservation Practices

Peterson has been called an “extraordinary preservationist,” “The Godfather of Historic Preservation,” and the “Founding father of the professional advocacy of historic preservation.” He developed techniques and practices for the restoration of historic buildings and helped to define the profession of historic preservation architecture.

Peterson was born in 1906 in Madison, Minnesota. He graduated in 1928 with a B.A. in Architecture from the University of Minnesota. In 1929, he began a 33-year-long career with the National Park Service. He soon became involved with historic buildings. In 1931 he was instrumental in saving the Moore House in Yorktown, Virginia and his report on the restoration is credited as being the first historic structure report prepared in the United States. In 1933, Peterson established the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) as a temporary make-work program for unemployed architects, draftsmen, and photographers to record historic buildings

4. 2003 HSR, 352.

throughout the country. Still in operation, HABS is one of the most heavily used collections housed in the library of Congress.

In the later 1930s, Peterson worked on the preservation of buildings in different locations, including the St. Louis waterfront. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II, as a commander on Admiral Chester Nimitz's staff at Pearl Harbor. He was chief of the Advance Base Engineering Division. After the war Peterson returned to the Park Service, first as Regional NPS Architect in Richmond, then at Independence National Historic Park in Philadelphia. In 1954 the Eastern Office of Design and Construction was established to oversee all park service construction in the eastern part of the country, except for Washington, D.C. Peterson was appointed to direct restoration work on all National Park Service historic structures.

Peterson began by instituting a new system for carrying out work on National Park Service historic buildings. Instead of restoration approaches based on academic and historical research by historians or personal design whims of architects who didn't specialize in historic buildings, he developed a system based on his previous National Park Service experiences. Small teams of preservation architects, restoration craftsmen skilled in traditional construction, and architectural historians, all of whom were Park Service employees, were assembled. Working as an integrated team, emphasis was placed on the careful examination of the building itself for evidence of original construction features and late modifications; architectural research that was site specific and related to archaic construction technology and materials; and techniques for studying historic building construction and the use of modern preservation technology. Communication between all team members, as well as with outside experts and the Philadelphia office was encouraged. A result of this process of collaboration was the identification and call for preservation of significant features from multiple periods and not just from the original construction. This innovative approach was a major influence on work not only in the United States, but elsewhere as well. After Peterson retired from the Park Service in 1963, he was influential in drafting the Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites by UNESCO in 1964, which has shaped modern preservation policies worldwide.

In the 1970s, Peterson and others who he had hired and trained at the National Park Service prepared the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historical Properties, which now provides fundamental direction for the preservation of historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

After the establishment of EODC in 1954, the first two restoration projects were the Mount Locust Inn and Plantation on the Natchez Trace, and the Schuyler House. Peterson's staff for both was Henry (Hank) Judd, who succeeded Peterson as Supervising Architect for Historic Structures, and craftsman Gordon (Gordie) Whittington, who was one of the first Building Restoration Specialists for the Park Service.

In addition to Judd and Whittington, many others were recruited by Peterson for the Park Service programs who later became leaders in the historic preservation

movement after the National Historic Preservation Act was passed in 1966. They included Lee Nelson, James C. Massey, Blaine Cliver, Russell Keune, Penny Hartshorne Batcheller, Hugh Miller, Harley J. McKay, F. Blair Reeves, and John Milner.

From 1963 when he retired until his death in 2004, Charles Peterson continued to have enormous influence in the field. In addition to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, Peterson carried out an extensive consulting practice providing advice to preservation projects across the country. He also was active in developing the Restoration and Preservation of Historic Architecture program at the Columbia University graduate school of Architecture with Professor James Marston Fitch. The first academic program in the United States to train preservation architects, it is still a model program both here and abroad.

Peterson was a founder and first president of the Association for Preservation Technology, International, the principal international professional organization for historic preservation. He was president of the Society of Architectural Historians (U.S.) and was one of the first preservation architects to be elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architecture.

PART I: TREATMENT AND USE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Any future treatment of the Schuyler House kitchen should include the preservation not only of primary character-defining features that date to the 1777-1804 period of significance, but should carefully consider the treatment of the proposed secondary character-defining features associated with the 1960s National Park Service restoration. This would include:
 - Preserve primary character-defining features that survive from the 1777-1804 period.
 - Preserve 1960s work that was used to restore or reconstruct missing but documented 1777-1804 features.
 - Preservation of the circa 1815 features that have survived in the second story of the kitchen wing as they are the only surviving physical evidence of the evolution of the structure after 1804.
2. Continue to research Schuyler's industries, including his mill operations at the site before and after the 1777 fire, as well as those who worked in these industries. It is still not fully understood how and where the enslaved people and free workers lived on the site.
3. If continued research reveals pertinent information, consideration should also be given to reconstructing, restoring, or removing features that were erroneously reconstructed, installed, or removed during the 1960s restoration. This may include:
 - Consider re-interpreting the bake oven and its associated roof. If authentic, the large exterior portion of the kitchen brick oven would have been nearly unique in the Hudson Valley during this period; the only other oven remotely like it was a separate bake house structure at Fort Johnson (1748), the large stone house constructed by Sir William Johnson west of what is now Amsterdam, New York. The design of the Schuyler House oven was heavily debated during the 1960s reconstruction project. The archeology of this feature is less than definitive. At the very least it indicates that this area was used and reconfigured many times for different uses, with very little evidence tying any of the layers of development to any particular time period. It could be an opportunity to highlight the process and pitfalls of research and restoration of a site like this, as well as the methods used by the National Park Service during the mid-twentieth century.
4. Interpret the second floor living spaces above the kitchen used by enslaved people.
5. Enclose the portion of the east porch that provides the connection from the kitchen to the dining room. Possibly retain the partially open configuration that provides direct access to the cellar bulkhead stairs. The mortised timber posts of

- the east wall of the house are consistent with this configuration. Removal of the siding of the house in this location may yield additional evidence for this change.
6. Expose and analyze the plaster wall surfaces seen in the 1958 National Park Service photographs of the north exterior elevation of the kitchen. This may help to determine if the north porch was expanded and enclosed to provide additional living or working space during the period of significance. The work likely occurred circa 1815 when other significant modifications were made. As early as 1811, if not earlier, there were no longer enslaved people at the house and better living quarters may have been planned for the paid household staff.
 7. Expose and analyze the location of the narrow casement window north of the kitchen fireplace. If evidence suggests it was an original feature, reconstruct the window.
 8. The first finish on the ceiling of the kitchen appears to be a red stain or thinly applied paint. That finish would be difficult to replicate without stripping back to the original wood and losing the historic layers. Moreover, the dark black/ brown resinous layer that covers the red layer is of an undetermined age and has penetrated into the earlier red finish. Consider creating a sample board showing the appearance of the early red finish, and a color rendering showing what is known of the early space, for interpretive purposes.
 9. Conduct archaeological studies throughout the site to locate other buildings and outbuildings. This will be a substantial effort, and may extend beyond the property owned by the National Park Service. Understanding the true scale of operations at the site will be very revealing about how many people were living and working at the site and how the kitchen may have been used. Much of the site context for the kitchen is missing.

APPENDIX A

BIBLIOGRAPHY

MANUSCRIPTS AND DRAWINGS

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

William Holmes McGuffey Family Papers. Walter Havighurst Special Collections. Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Charles E. Peterson Papers. Special Collections. University of Maryland Libraries. University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

Saratoga National Historical Park Archives.

ARTICLES AND BOOKS

Berlin, Ira and Leslie M. Harris (ed.). *Slavery in New York*. New York: The New Press, 2005.

Brandow, John Henry. *The story of old Saratoga and history of Schuylerville*. Albany, NY: Brandow Print. Co., 1900; second edition, Albany, NY: Fort Orange Press/Brandow Print. Co., 1919.

Grant, Mrs. Anne Macvicar. *Memoirs of an American Lady With Sketches of Manners and Scenery In America as They Existed Prior to the Revolution*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1846, 1808.

REPORTS AND NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DOCUMENTS

Armstead, Myra B. Young. *Memory, Slavery, and Slaveholding: Schuyler House and the Schuyler Estate in Old Saratoga and on Saratoga Patent Lands* (working title), draft, September, 2022.

Cotter, John L. "Report of Schuyler House Archeological Investigations July 23-29, 1958." National Park Service, Saratoga National Historical Park, 1958.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory: Schuyler Estate. National Park Service, Northeast Region, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1999.

Judd, Henry A. "Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Part I: Preparatory to the Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, New York." National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, May 1959.

- Judd, Henry A. "Historic Structures Report, Architectural Data Part II: Preparatory to the Restoration of the General Philip Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, New York." National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, December 1959.
- Judd, Henry and John F. Luzader. "Historic Buildings Report, Part I, Schuyler Tenant House." National Park Service, Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction, and Saratoga National Historical Park, September 1958.
- Larrabee, Edward McMillan. "Report on Archeological Excavations Conducted at Schuyler House, Saratoga National Historical Park, Schuylerville, New York, from June 8 through June 29, 1959." National Park Service, Saratoga National Historical Park, 1960.
- Luzader, John F. "Historic Building Report: General Philip Schuyler House, Schuylerville, N.Y." National Park Service, Saratoga National Historical Park, 1957.
- National Register of Historic Places, Saratoga National Historical Park Historic District, 2012
- Phillips, Maureen K., *General Philip Schuyler House Historic Structure Report, Volumes 1 & 2* (Lowell, MA: National Park Service Historic Architecture Program for the Northeast Regional Office, 2003).
- Saratoga National Historical Park General Management Plan 2004*. Boston Office, Northeast Region, Saratoga National Historical Park, National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY

Where noted, definitions are taken from Cyril M. Harris, ed., *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture* (McGraw-Hill: New York, 1977; reprinted by Dover Publications: New York, 1983).

ARCHITRAVE	Decorative molding around a window or door. Also, the lowest member of a classical entablature.
BOARD-AND-BATTEN DOOR	A wood door without stiles, constructed of vertical boards held together by horizontal battens. [Harris]
CLAPBOARD	A wood siding commonly used as an exterior covering on a building of frame construction; applied horizontally and overlapped. [Harris]
CLEAT	A piece of wood used on a wall to support a shelf or other structure; can also be embedded in a brick wall.
COLLAR TIE	A horizontal member which ties together (and stiffens) two opposite common rafters. [Harris]
DENDRO-CHRONOLOGY	The science or technique of dating events, environmental change, and archaeological artifacts by using the characteristic patterns of annual growth rings in timber and tree trunks.
DUTCHMAN	Partial replacement of a damaged piece of stone or wood with like material.
FASCIA	Flat member or molding. [Harris]
FILLET	A narrow flat band, often square in section. [Harris]
HEADER	A brick laid flat with its width (or short end) exposed.
MORTISE AND TENON	A joint formed by the insertion of a tongue (the tenon) into a hole (the mortise).
MUNTIN	A secondary framing member to hold panes within a window. [Harris]

NOGGING	Filling of brickwork between members of a frame wall or partition. [Harris]
NORFOLK LATCH	Latch similar to the SUFFOLK LATCH, but with a back plate behind the latch and pull.
OGEE	A molding with a double-curve shape.
SASH-SAWN	Wood cut in the earliest form of sawmills in America. A sash-type saw is a long strait saw that moves up and down, as opposed to later circular saws.
SHOE MOLDING	The small molding at the bottom of a baseboard.
SHUTTER DOG	Hardware (often decorative) used to hold a shutter open.
SOFFIT	The exposed undersurface of any overhead component of a building.
STRETCHER	A brick laid flat with its length (or long side) exposed.
SUFFOLK LATCH	Door latch with a pull handle and a thumb latch on one side which operates a latch bar on the other side of the door.
TOE MOLDING	See SHOE MOLDING
WEATHERBOARD	Wide wood siding, similar to CLAPBOARD.

APPENDIX C
A DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS
OF THE GENERAL SCHUYLER HOUSE,
SCHUYLERVILLE, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

*A Dendrochronological Analysis of
the General Schuyler House,
Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York.*



**Dr. Edward R. Cook
William J. Callahan, Jr.
January 2022**

Introduction

This is the final report on a dendrochronological analysis of the General Schuyler House, which stands at 4 Broad Street, Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York 12871 (43°05'45"N 73°33'54"W). In an effort to establish a more precise chronology of the structure's history, historic architect Clay Palazzo of John G. Waite Associates, Albany, NY, acting on behalf of the tutelary Saratoga National Historical Park, requested that dendrochronologists William Callahan and Dr. Edward Cook perform a tree-ring analysis of selected representative structural timbers.

Callahan visited the site on 18 & 19 November 2021, and collected samples for dendrochronological analysis. Of 15 field samples taken, all 15 were deemed methodologically and conditionally of sufficient quality for submission for laboratory analysis. The submitted samples were all of pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*).

Every effort was made on site to locate bark or waney edges on the sampled timbers in order to ascertain the absolute cutting date, or dates, of the trees used in the construction. After the completion of this analysis, the core and cut samples and their associated measurement series will be permanently archived at the Tree Ring Research Laboratory, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Columbia University, under the sample reference numbers listed in Table 1, column 1.

Dendrochronological Analysis

Dendrochronology is the science of analyzing and dating annual growth rings in trees. Its first significant application was in the dating of ancient Indian pueblos of the southwestern United States (Douglass 1921, 1929). Andrew E. Douglass is considered the “father” of dendrochronology, and his numerous early publications concentrated on the application of tree-ring data to archaeological dating. Douglass established the connection between annual ring width variability and annual climate variability which allows for the precise dating of wood material (Douglass 1909, 1920, 1928; Stokes and Smiley 1968; Fritts 1976; Cook and Kariukstis 1990). The dendrochronological methods first developed by Douglass have evolved and been employed throughout North America, Europe, and much of the temperate forest zones of the globe (Edwards 1982; Holmes 1983; Stahle and Wolfman 1985; Cook and Callahan 1992; Krusic and Cook 2001). In Europe, where the dendrochronological dating of buildings and artifacts has long been a routine professional support activity, the success of tree-ring dating in historical contexts is noteworthy (Baillie 1982; Eckstein 1978; Bartholin 1979; Eckstein 1984).

The wood samples collected from the General Schuyler House were processed in the laboratory by Dr. Edward Cook following well-established dendrochronological methods. The core samples were carefully glued onto grooved mounts and were sanded to a high polish to reveal the annual tree rings clearly; cut samples were similarly surfaced. The rings widths were measured under a microscope to a precision of ± 0.001 mm. The cross-dating of the obtained measurements utilized a revised and modernized COFECHA computer program (Holmes 1983), which employs a sliding correlation to identify probable cross-dates between tree-ring series. In all cases, the robust non-parametric Spearman rank correlation coefficient was used for determining cross-dating. Experience has shown that for trees growing in the northeastern United States, this method of cross-dating is greatly superior to the traditional skeleton plot technique (Stokes and Smiley 1968), now disused. It is also very similar to the highly successful CROS program employed by, for instance, Irish dendrochronologists to cross-date European tree-ring series (Baillie 1982).

COFECHA is used to first establish internal, or relative, cross-dating amongst the individual timbers from the site itself. This step is critically important because it locks in the relative positions of the timbers to each other, and indicates whether or not the dates of those specimens with outer bark rings are consistent. Subsequently, one or more internally cross-dated series are compiled from the individual site samples, and these are compared in turn with independently established tree-ring master chronologies compiled from living trees and dated historical tree-ring material. All of the regional “master chronologies” are based on completely independent tree-ring samples.

During the Schuyler House study, species specific, regional composite master chronologies from living trees and historical structures from northern and central New York state, and other near-lying regions, were referenced primarily. All dating results were verified finally by subsequent comparison with other independent dating masters from surrounding regions. In each case, the datings as reported here were confirmed as correct.

Results and Conclusions

To achieve these datings required attention during analysis to the previously recorded structural context of the samples (see **Table 1**, column 3). The contextual association of samples from within the structure, the redundancy of the indicated relative cross-datings, and the eventual existence of bark/waney edges demonstrating cutting year provides the essential constraints necessary for establishing cross-dating, both within a site and with absolute chronological masters. The strength of the cross-dating of the samples is indicated by the Spearman rank correlations in the seventh column (“CORREL”) of **Table 1**. These statistical correlations, produced by the COFECHA program, indicate how well each sample cross-dates with the mean of the others in the group. The individual correlations vary slightly in statistical strength, but all are in the range that is expected for correctly cross-dated timbers from buildings in the eastern United States.

The outermost ring on a waney, bark-edged sample identifies the absolute cutting year. Absence of the bark edge (interchangeably called the wane) on a sample indicates that the outermost extant ring is not the year of cutting, but some potentially identifiable year preceding the cutting. In the absence or loss of wane, field observations of wood anatomical factors often permit close approximation of the number of missing rings, and thereby reasoned estimation of the cutting date. In particular the presence of sapwood, a physiologically active wood found immediately within the bark on the outer portion of the trunk, is an indication that the original wane was near.

For instance, several of the timbers were judged to have bark/wane when initially examined, which was subsequently lost in varying degrees during extraction due to the physical stress of coring and/or surface degradation. Such surface loss (generally extending for less than an inch) is not unusual when timbers have been exposed for several centuries. Importantly, it is not evidence that these timbers have lost their structural bearing integrity.

The results of the dendrochronological dating of the timbers collected from the Schuyler House are summarized in **Table 1** and **Figures 1 & 2**. A total of 15 samples from 14 timbers were analyzed in the laboratory: all were pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*.). All 15 provided absolute dates. Of the 15 dated samples, 6 had bark/wane indicating the precise cutting year. All of the other 9 samples had outermost extant rings lying chronologically congruent with the indicated cutting year; field notes indicate that several of these had bark and/or wane present at the start of sampling, lost together with some few rings due to surface degradation during extraction.

In aggregate, the evidence of the datings of the tested material from the multiple floors and the crawl space of the kitchen wing section and the cellar of the main house suggests a singular construction phase for those building sections. Completed ring growth for the year 1776 indicates that most or all of the trees were harvested during growth dormancy of 1776/77, i.e. that the trees were cut after 1776 growth ended and before 1777 growth started, i.e. approximately between November 1776 and February 1777. See **Table 1**, column 6. None of the samples exhibited cutting dates later than indicated above.

It was common practice during this historical period that timbers intended for major structural usage were cut during forest growth dormancy, i.e. were harvested during the period between the cessation of wood growth of one calendar year and prior to growth start in the next. Timbering when done manually and when transport was primarily horse drawn was simpler during a season when forest undergrowth was greatly suppressed and ground surfaces easier to navigate, especially if snow covered. This was true for both commercial and private timbering, both large scale and small.

Though trees were sometimes cut a year or two in advance, either in preparation for a construction and/or for sale, initial usage of these materials likely took place not long after harvesting, for in situ inspection of the timbers indicated that most if not all were worked very soon after cutting, in keeping with historical woodworking practices and traditional carpentry techniques. It must be remembered, however, that re-usage of timbers is possible without leaving any clear evidence of subsequent preparatory workings, and that other construction phases prior to or subsequent to the dates identified by this investigation cannot be excluded absolutely and should be considered when purporting the site's construction history.

Table 1. Dendrochronological dating results for the wood samples taken from the Schuyler House, Saratoga County, New York. For WANEY, +BE means the bark edge was present and thought to be recovered at the time of sampling; -BE means that the bark edge was not recovered or was completely missing on the timber. If -BE, SP refers to the likelihood that sapwood rings are present. If so, the outer date will be close to the cutting date. All correlations are Spearman rank correlations of each series against the mean of all of the others of the same species. If the outermost recovered +BE ring is completely formed, it is indicated as “comp”, meaning that the tree was felled in the dormant season following that last year of growth. “Incomp” means that the outermost ring was not fully formed, meaning that the tree was felled during the spring/summer growing season.

ID	SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	WANEY	RINGS	DATING	CORREL
GSHXNY 01	Pitch Pine	Kitchen wing, 2 nd floor attic, rafter, 1 st from W end	+BE ^a	131	1644 1774	0.532
GSHXNY 02	Pitch Pine	Kitchen wing, 2 nd floor attic, rafter, 1 st from E wall, E side	+BE comp	128	1649 1776	0.599
GSHXNY 03	Pitch Pine	Kitchen wing, 2 nd floor attic, column, N side, 3 rd from E wall	-BE	127	1622 1748	0.537
GSHXNY 04	Pitch Pine	Kitchen wing, 2 nd floor attic, rafter, 1 st pair from E wall, S side	+BE comp	119	1658 1776	0.617
GSHXNY 05	Pitch Pine	Kitchen wing, 2 nd floor attic, column, S side, 3 rd from W wall	+BE comp	121	1656 1776	0.689
GSHXNY 06	Pitch Pine	Kitchen wing, 1 st floor, beam, 1 st from W wall	-BE ^b	142	1548 1689	0.462
GSHXNY 07	Pitch Pine	Kitchen wing, 1 st floor, beam, 4 th from W wall	+BE comp	99 (32) ^c	1745 1776	0.573
GSHXNY 08	Pitch Pine	Kitchen wing, crawl space under, beam, 2 nd from N side	-BE ^d	66	1679 1744	0.542
GSHXNY 09	Pitch Pine	Kitchen wing, crawl space under, beam, 2 nd from N side	+BE ^d comp	95	1682 1776	0.571
GSHXNY 10	Pitch Pine	Main house, cellar, beam, S section, 2 nd from S wall	BE ^e comp	170	1607 1776	0.491
GSHXNY 11	Pitch Pine	Main house, cellar, beam, S section, 4 th from S wall	BE? ^e	59	1605 1663	0.541
GSHXNY 12	Pitch Pine	Main house, cellar, beam, central section, 8 th from S wall	BE? ^e	172	1589 1760	0.519
GSHXNY 13	Pitch Pine	Main house, cellar, beam, N section, 9 th from S wall	BE? ^e	112	1608 1719	0.600
GSHXNY 14	Pitch Pine	Main house, cellar, beam, N section, 10 th from S wall	BE? ^e	63	1640 1702	0.554
GSHXNY 15	Pitch Pine	Main house, cellar, beam, N section, 12 th from S wall	BE? ^e	130	1594 1723	0.447

^a Core taken outward from timber interior, with minimal wane at exit point, maybe not preserved when mounted and measured.

^b Chamfered beam, false wane surface

^c Only outermost 32 rings date strongly with the site master; inner rings suffer from severe growth distortion of unknown origin.

^d GSHXNY08 and GSHXNY09 are taken from same beam; GSHXNY09 has complete outer rings and wane surface.

^e Whitewashed beam, wane interpretation difficult/uncertain.

Table 1. Dendrochronological dating results for all samples taken from the Schuyler House located near Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York. For interpreted felling dates of the trees used for construction, +BE means that the bark edge was present and believed to be recovered at the time of sampling; -BE means that the bark edge was not recovered or was completely missing on the timber. If -BE, +SP refers to the likelihood that sapwood rings are present. If so, the outer date will be close to the cutting date. All correlations are the Spearman rank correlations of each series

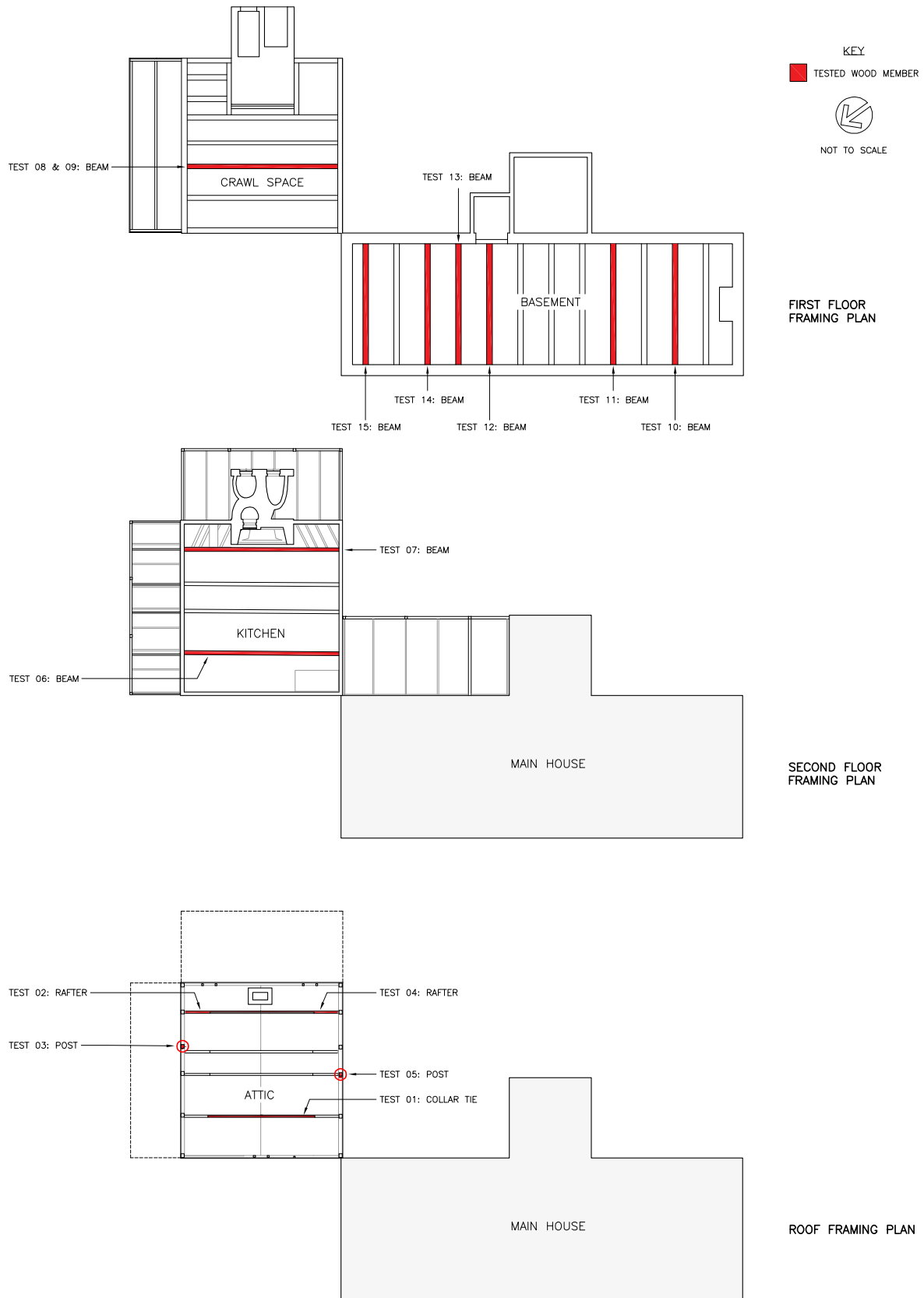


Figure 1. Schematic diagram showing the test locations of the 15 pitch pine samples taken and dated from the General Schuyler House.

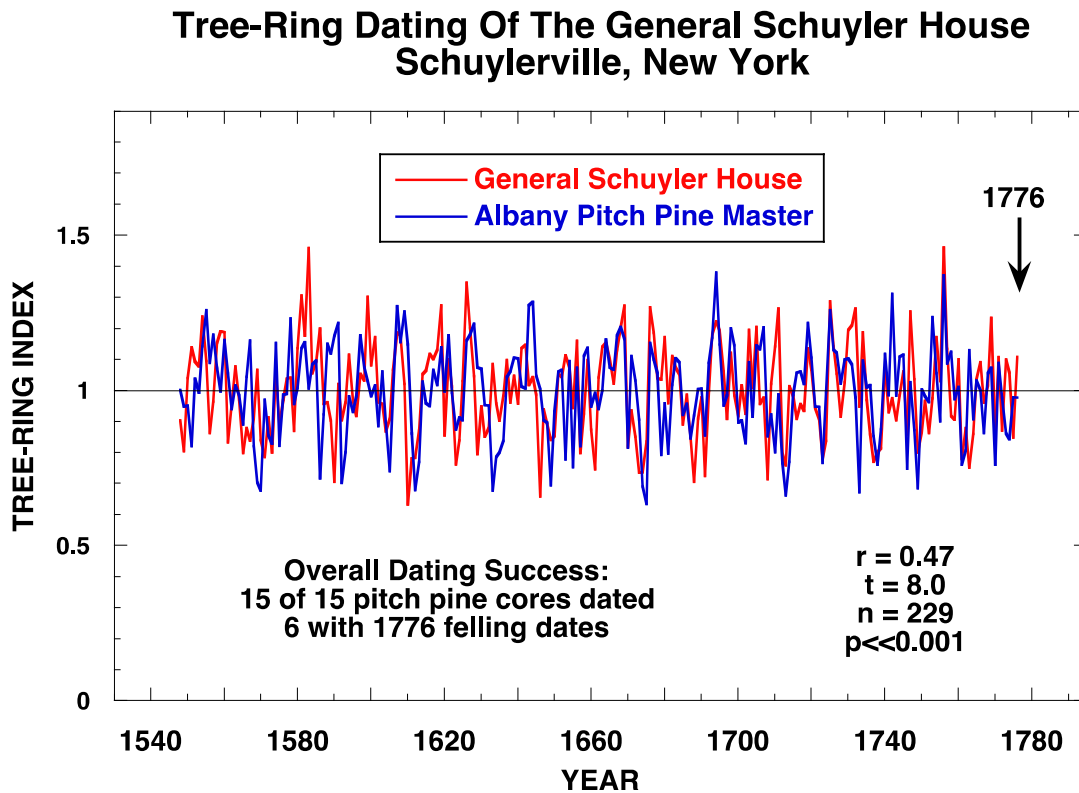


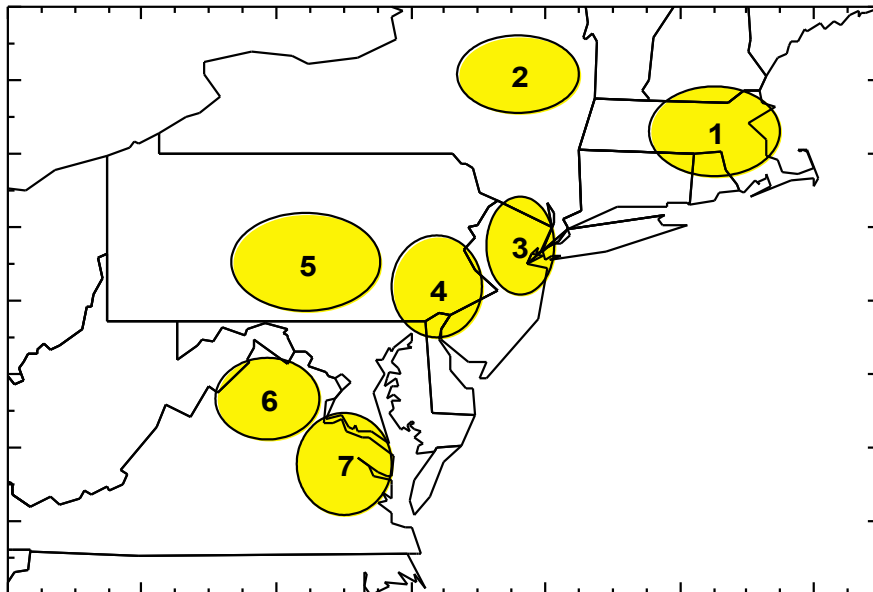
Figure 2. Comparison of the composited pitch pine chronology from the timbers of the Schuyler House, Schuylerville, New York against an independent, historical pitch pine master chronology from northern New York.

The strength of cross-dating indicated ($t=8.0$) is statistically very strong ($t>>3.5$) and the 1776 ring was completely formed, thus indicating that the timbers used to construct the General Schuyler House were felled sometime between the end of the 1776 growth season and before the start of the 1777 growth season.

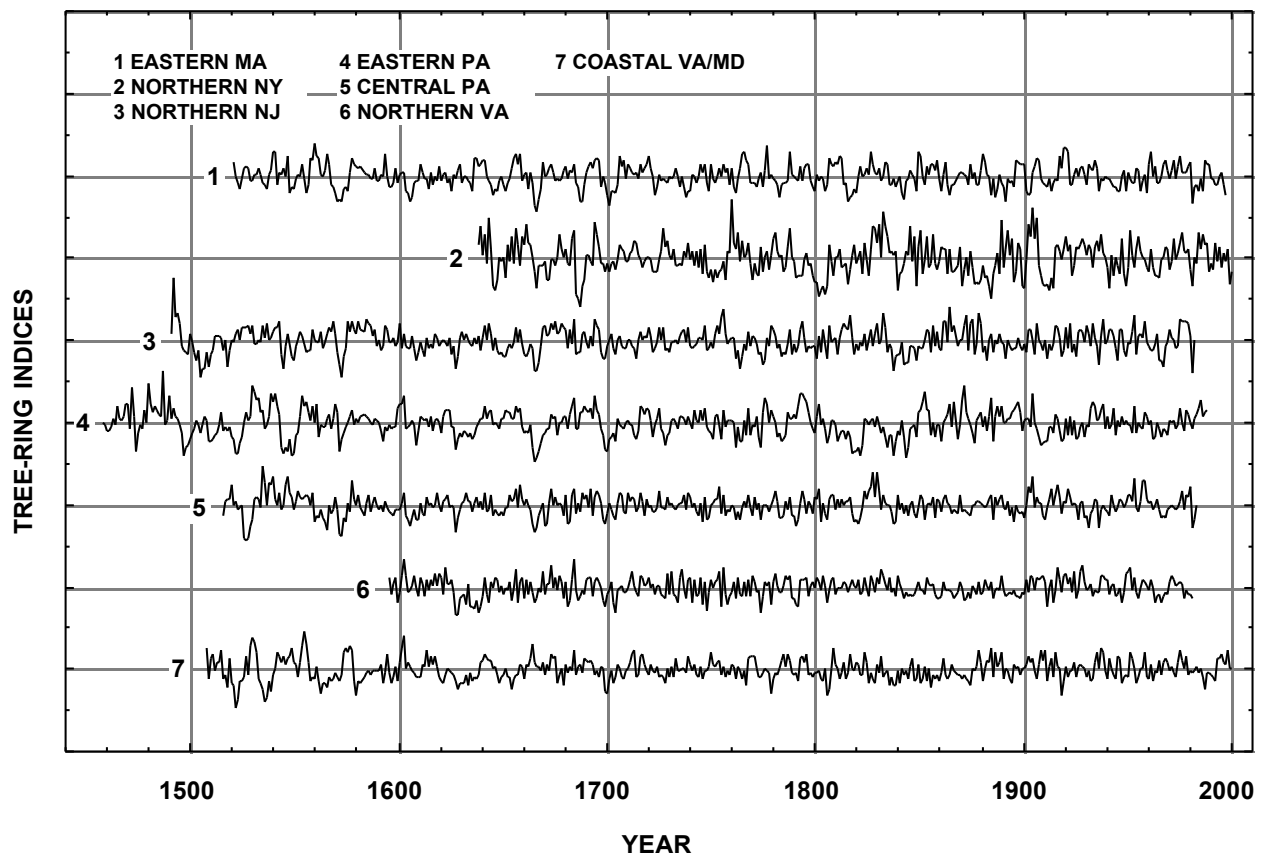
The Spearman rank correlation between the series ($t=8.0$) associated with the correlation between the Schuyler House compiled pitch pine series and a regional pitch pine historical master chronology ($r=0.47$) is strongly secure ($p<<0.01$) for a 229-year overlap. For that reason, the dates presented here for the sampled pitch pine elements of the structure are robustly valid, and the statistical chance of the cross-dates being incorrect is exponentially far less than 1 in 1000.

The "r-factor" is the Spearman rank correlation coefficient, a measure of relative statistical agreement between two groups of measurements or data. It can range from +1 (perfect direct agreement) to -1 (perfect opposite agreement). The "t-value" is Student's distribution test for determining the unique probability distribution for "r", i.e. the likelihood of its value occurring by chance alone. As a rule, a $t=3.5$ has a probability of circa 1 in 1000, or 0.001, of being invalid. Higher "t" values as in this case indicate exponentially increasing, stronger statistical certitude.

MODERN/HISTORICAL OAK CHRONOLOGIES REGIONAL LOCATIONS OF SAMPLES



MODERN/HISTORICAL OAK TREE-RING CHRONOLOGIES



Some Selected References

- Baillie, M.G.L. 1982. *Tree-Ring Dating and Archaeology*. Croom Helm, London and Canberra. 274 pp.
- Baillie, M.G.L. 1995. *A Slice Through Time: Dendrochronology and Precision Dating*. B.T. Batsford, Ltd., London
- Bartholin, T.S. 1979. "Provtagning för dendrokronologisk datering och vedanatometisk analys." *Handbook i archeologiskt fältarbete, häfte 2*. 1-15 Riksantikvarieämbetets dokumentationsbyrå, Stockholm.
- Cook, E.R. and Callahan, W.J. 1987. *Dendrochronological Dating of Fort Loudon in South-Central Pennsylvania*. Limited professional distribution.
- Cook, E.R. and Callahan, W.J. 1992. *The Development of a Standard Tree-Ring Chronology for Dating Historical Structures in the Greater Philadelphia Region*. Limited professional distribution.
- Cook, E.R., Callahan, W.J. and Wells, Camille 2007. *Dendrochronological Analysis of Rural Plains, Mechanicsville, Hanover County, Virginia*. Limited professional distribution..
- Cook, E.R. and Callahan, W.J. 2008. *Dendrochronological Analysis of Freer-Low House, Huguenot Street, New Paltz, Ulster County, New York*. Limited professional distribution.
- Cook, E.R. and L. Kariukstis, eds. 1990. *Methods of Dendrochronology: Applications in the Environmental Sciences*. Kulwer, The Netherlands.
- Douglass, A.E. 1909. Weather cycles in the growth of big trees. *Monthly Weather Review* 37(5): 225-237
- Douglass, A.E. 1920. Evidence of climate effects in the annual rings of trees. *Ecology* 1(1):24-32
- Douglass, A.E. 1928. Climate and trees. *Nature Magazine* 12:51-53
- Douglass, A.E. 1921. Dating our prehistoric ruins: how growth rings in trees aid in the establishing the relative ages of the ruined pueblos of the southwest. *Natural History* 21(1):27-30
- Douglass, A.E. 1929. The secret of the southwest solved by talkative tree-rings. *National Geographic Magazine* 56(6):736-770.
- Eckstein, D. 1978. Dendrochronological dating of the medieval settlement of Haithabu (Hedeby). In: *Dendrochronology in Europe*, (J. Fletcher, ed.) British Archaeological Reports International Series 51: 267-274
- Eckstein, D. 1984. *Dendrochronological Dating (Handbooks for Archaeologists, 2)*. Strasbourg, European Science Foundation.
- Eckstein, D. and Bauch, J. 1969. "Beitrag zur Rationisierung eines dendrokronologischen Verfahrens und zur Analyse seiner Aussagesicherheit." *Forstwissenschaftliches Centralblatt* 88, 230-250.
- Edwards, M.R. 1982. Dating historic buildings in lower Maryland through dendrochronology. In: *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*. Vernacular Architecture Forum.
- Fritts, H.C. 1976. *Tree Rings and Climate*. Academic Press, New York. 567 pp.
- Holmes, R.L. 1983. Computer assisted quality control in tree-ring dating and measurement. *Tree-Ring Bulletin* 43:69-78
- Krusic, P.J. and E.R. Cook. 2001. *The Development of Standard Tree-Ring Chronologies for Dating Historic Structures in Eastern Massachusetts: Completion Report*. Great Bay Tree-Ring Laboratory, May 2001.
- Stahle, D.W. and D. Wolfman. 1985. The potential for archaeological tree-ring dating in eastern North America. *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory* 8: 279-302.
- Stokes, M.A. and T.L. Smiley. 1968. *An Introduction to Tree-Ring Dating*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago 110 pp.

Edward Cook was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1948. He received his PhD. from the Tucson Tree-Ring Laboratory of the University of Arizona in 1985, and has worked as a dendrochronologist since 1973. Currently director of the Tree-Ring Laboratory at the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University, he has comprehensive expertise in designing and programming statistical systems for tree-ring studies, and is the author of many works dealing with the various scientific applications of the dendrochronological method.

William Callahan was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1952. After completing his military service he moved to Europe, receiving his MA from the University of Stockholm in 1979. He began working as a dendrochronologist in Sweden in 1980 at the Wood Anatomy Laboratory at the University of Lund, and returned to the United States in 1998. A former research associate of Dr. Edward Cook at the Tree-Ring Laboratory of Lamont-Doherty, he has extensive experience in using dendrochronology in dating archaeological artifacts and historic sites and structures.

Some regional historical dendrochronological projects completed by the authors:

Abraham Hasbrouck House, New Paltz, NY	Frederick Muhlenberg House, Trappe, PA
Allen House, Shrewsbury, NJ	Nottingham DeWitt House, NY
Belle Isle, Lancaster County, VA	Old Barn, Madison VA
Bowne House, Queens, NY	Old Caln Meeting House, Thorndale, PA
Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, PA	Old Parsonage, Kinderhook NY
Charpentier House, Philadelphia PA	Old Swede's Church, Philadelphia, PA
Christ's Church, Philadelphia, PA	OTB House, West Nyack, NY
Clifton, Northumberland County, VA	Panel Paintings, National Gallery, Washington, DC
Conklin House, Huntington, NY	Pennock House & Barn, London Grove, PA
Customs House, Boston, MA	Penny Watson House, Greenwich, NJ
Daniel Boone Homestead, Birdsboro, PA	Podrum Farm, Limekiln, PA
Daniel Pieter Winne House, Bethlehem, NY	Powell House, Philadelphia, PA
Ditchley, Northumberland County, VA	Pyne House, Cape May, NJ
Ephrata Cloisters, Lancaster County, PA	Radcliff van Ostrade, Albany, NY
Fallsington Log House, Bucks County, PA	Reese's Corner House, Rock Hall, MD
Ferris House, Old Greenwich, Fairfield County, CT	Rippon Lodge, Prince William County, VA
Fawcett House, Alexandria, VA	Rochester House, Westmoreland County, VA
Gadsby's Tavern, Alexandria, VA	Rockett's, Doswell VA
Garrett House, Sugartown PA	Rural Plains, Hanover County, VA
Gilmore Cabin, Montpelier, Montpelier Station, VA	Sabine Hall, Richmond County, VA
Gracie Mansion (Mayor's Residence), New York, NY	Shirley, Charles City County, VA
Grove Mount, Richmond County, VA	Sisk Cabin, Culpeper VA
Hanover Tavern, Hanover Courthouse, VA	Stiles Cabin, Sewickely PA
Harriton House, Bryn Mawr, PA	Spangler Hall, Bentonville, VA
Hills Farm, Accomack County, VA	Springwater Farm, Stockton, NJ
Hollingsworth House, Elk Landing, MD	St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, PA
Indian Banks, Richmond County, VA	Strawbridge Shrine, Westminster, MD
Indian King Tavern, Haddonfield NJ	Sweeney-Miller House, Kingston, NY
Independence Hall, Philadelphia, PA	Thomas & John Marshall House, Markham, VA
John Bowne House, Forest Hills, NY	Thomas Grist Mill, Exton, PA
Kirnan, Westmoreland County, VA	Thomas Thomas House, Newtown Square, PA
Linden Farm, Richmond County, VA	Ticonderoga Pavilion, Ticonderoga, NY
Log Cabin, Fort Loudon, PA	Tuckahoe, Goochland County, VA
Lower Swedish Log Cabin, Delaware County, PA	Tullar House, Egremont MA
Lummis House, Ipswich MA	Updike Barn, Princeton, NJ
Marmion, King George County, VA	Varnum's HQ, Valley Forge, PA
Martin Cabin, New Holland PA	Verville, Lancaster County, VA
Menokin, Richmond County, VA	West Camp House, Saugerties, NY
Merchant's Hope Church, Prince George County, VA	Westover, Charles City County, VA
Millbach House, Lebanon County, PA	White Plains House, King George, VA
Monaskon, Lancaster County, VA	Wilton, Westmoreland County, VA
Morris Jumel House, Jamaica, NY	Yew Hill, Fauquier County, VA



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under US administration.

NOVEMBER 2022

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Saratoga National Historical Park
General Philip Schuyler House, Schuylerville, New York