

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**



**SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT**

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Executive Summary:

Saratoga National Historical Park was established by an act of the United States Congress on June 1, 1938, to protect land and resources associated with the pivotal Revolutionary War Battles of Saratoga fought on September 19 and October 7, 1777. The Park consists of four discontinuous sites known as the Battlefield, Saratoga Monument, Schuyler Estate, and Victory Woods. The Battlefield Unit encompasses most of the land on which the two battles and skirmishes were fought. It also includes the locations of encampment and fortification sites for the respective armies. The three other park sites, collectively known as the “Old Saratoga Unit,” are approximately seven miles to the north in the Town of Saratoga. The Schuyler Estate site is near the mouth of Fish Creek in the Village of Schuylerville and contains the core of Major General Philip Schuyler’s country estate, including the 1777 house constructed to replace one burned during the British retreat. The Saratoga Monument, is a granite obelisk commemorating the surrender of the British Army at Saratoga in 1777. It stands on a hill in the Village of Victory overlooking the field of grounded arms below. Construction was completed in 1882 and decorative elements were in place by 1887. Victory Woods, a wooded parcel that contains remnant defensive fortifications built by the British on the heights above Saratoga before their surrender, is west of Gates Avenue in the Village of Victory.

The park contains 73 historic features, of which 48 contribute to the significance of Saratoga National Historical Park and 25 do not. Contributing resources consist of 4 buildings, 16 sites, 9 structures, and 19 objects. Noncontributing resources consist of 19 buildings, 2 structures, and 4 objects that were constructed outside the periods of significance for the park.

The Saratoga National Historical Park 2022 Collections Management Report (CMR) documents the museum collections containing **358,364** items with a current cataloging backlog of 80,473. The museum collections include **cultural** collections as well as **archival** collections. The **cultural** collection is largely **archeology** collections of over 116,000 objects excavated from within the park’s boundaries for historical research and compliance purposes. These collections include associated field records. The majority of the archeology collections are from excavations conducted at battlefield sites between 1940 and 2023 at the park’s four units. Archeology collections include pre-contact artifacts such as lithics and pottery sherds. The cultural collection continues to grow primarily through archeological artifacts collected during research and compliance projects.

Saratoga National Historical Park’s museum collections are stored in a collections storage facility, built in 2001. Museum collections were moved from the Visitor Center basement to the new facility in 2003. There are two sections of the facility, one for archives, maps and drawings, manuscripts and rare books, and the other for history and archeology collections. A portion of the history collections are on exhibit in the park’s Visitor Center and at the Schuyler House.

2. National Park Service (NPS) Museum Collections:

The Department of the Interior (DOI) defines a museum collection as a subset of personal property that is retained for long-term preservation, study, and interpretation consistent with statutory requirements and its relationship to the mission of the respective bureau and national park. The NPS affirmed its mandate to actively acquire and preserve objects, specimens, and archives in NPS Management Policies (2006, section 5.3.5.5), stating that “The Service will collect, protect, preserve, provide access to, and use objects, specimens, and archival and manuscript collections...in the disciplines of archeology, ethnography, history, biology, geology, and paleontology to aid understanding among park visitors, and to advance knowledge in the humanities and sciences.”

Parks acquire and manage museum collections because they are *“important park resources in their own right as well as being valuable for the information they provide about processes, events, and interactions among people and the environment. Natural and cultural objects and their associated records provide baseline data, serving as scientific and historical documentation of the park’s resources and purpose. All resource management records that are directly associated with museum objects are managed as museum property. These and other resource management records are preserved as part of the archival and manuscript collection because they document and provide an information base for the continuing management of a park’s resources”* (NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1998: 137).

Because of their significance, NPS Management Policies (2006, section 1.4.6) includes museum collections among park resources and values which are subject to the no-impairment standard. Director’s Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management requires each park to possess a Scope of Collection Statement to *“identify the scope of collecting activities and define the purpose of the collection.”*

3. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement:

This **Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS)** defines the purpose and composition of present and future museum collection holdings of Saratoga National Historical Park that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park’s purpose, themes, and resources, as well as those objects that the National Park Service (NPS) is legally mandated to preserve. The SOCS is designed to ensure that the entire the museum collection is clearly relevant to the site and sets appropriate limits for acquisition. The SOCS is a critical management tool which serves to guide Saratoga National Historical Park (SARA) in the acquisition and preservation of museum collections.

Curatorial staff, the Collection Advisory Committee (CAC) and the Superintendent must use the SOCS when reviewing potential acquisitions or deaccessions to the museum collection. This is to ensure that acquisitions are clearly relevant to the park and to protect against arbitrary growth of the collection. The CAC is required to determine if new acquisitions fit the park’s SOCS, other than scientifically generated field collections and their associated records. The CAC should also review any items “found in collection.”

Saratoga National Historical Park's Scope of Collection Statement:

- Defines the purpose of the park's museum collection.
- Sets agreed upon limits that specify subject matter, geographical location, and time period(s) to which the collection must relate.
- Is based on legislation and planning documents specific to the park, and on laws, regulations, and NPS policies governing research and specimen collection conducted within park boundaries.
- States what kind of objects will be acquired to fulfill the park's mission.
- States the kind of objects the park will not collect.
- Considers collection use, restrictions, and the ability of the park to provide a level of care consistent with NPS and accepted museum standards.

See **Appendix C** for Legislation related to NPS Museum Collections.

4. Context for Saratoga National Historical Park's Museum Collection:

a. Park Purpose, Significance, Fundamental Resources and Values, and Interpretive Themes

1. SARA's **Purpose Statement** in the Foundation Document (2020) reads:

Saratoga National Historical Park preserves and protects sites associated with the battles, siege, and surrender of British forces at Saratoga—decisive events in winning American independence. The park staff interprets these and other sites, events, and people associated with the 1777 military campaign in the Champlain-Hudson and Mohawk Valleys.

2. The following **Significance Statements** have been identified for SARA:

- An overwhelming American battle victory at Saratoga was a critical turning point in the Revolutionary War that both boosted morale and secured foreign support, which would prove essential for winning the war.
- The Saratoga estate of Major General Philip Schuyler, a significant figure in the American War for Independence and early U.S. politics, embodies the burgeoning industrial economy of a northern working estate and witnessed five generations of the Schuyler family who embraced the patriot cause in a rich multicultural borderland.
- The monumented landscape and views preserved in and around Saratoga National Historical Park reflect popular national commemorative movements that were shaped by eras of increased patriotism, rises in organized commemorations honoring veterans, and the advancement of a shared American identity.

3. The following **Fundamental Resources and Values** have been identified for SARA:

- **1777 Battlefield Landscape.** The core battlefield landscape of the park, on the west bank of the Hudson River in the Town of Stillwater, encompasses 2,868 acres of land, 97% of the historic battlefield site. The landscape includes evidence of British field fortifications such as log-and-earthen redoubts, breastworks, batteries, fortification lines, and cannon emplacements related to the battles on September 19 and October 7, 1777. Other properties comprising the overall battlefield landscape include the Victory Woods and Saratoga Surrender sites. The Victory Woods site represents about one-fifth of the entire site of the final fortifications and encampment of British General John Burgoyne's army before his surrender to American General Horatio Gates and is important to understanding the final days of the conflict. This conflict marked the first time in history that a British Army had surrendered. The surrender of Burgoyne captured the interest of the French who, in particular, formally supported the nascent United States with formal military and commercial alliances. The John Neilson House is a part of the core battlefield landscape and is the only building on the battlefield that was present during the battles. In the relative absence of historic buildings, the landscapes assume a greater burden in conveying the story. The topography and forest-field configuration of the battlefield sites were important to the location of strategic battlefield features and remain mostly as they were just prior to the second battle (October 7). Because a separate cemetery was not established for those who fell in the battles of 1777, the battlefield landscape is the final burial ground for troops on both sides of the conflict and therefore has always been and remains hallowed ground.
- **Commemorative Landscape and Monuments.** Although visits to the battlefield in the early 19th century often had aspects of a pilgrimage because the site was regarded as hallowed ground, destructive agricultural practices continued on the landscape. Ellen Hardin Walworth, founding member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is credited with turning the public's attention to the preservation of the battleground through her call for marking the site with plaques or monuments. The landscape of the Battlefield Unit contains 22 historic markers and monuments that were placed during the last two decades of the 19th century and, to a lesser extent, in the following century. In 1856, a group met at the Schuyler House to discuss creating a victory memorial, the first formal action toward recognizing the battlefield, and three years later formed the Saratoga Monument Association. The Saratoga Monument, commenced on October 17, 1877, the 100th anniversary of the surrender, occupies a detached 2.8-acre designed landscape in the Village of Victory (Town of Saratoga). At 155 feet it is by far the most significant and conspicuous monument within the park and has a commanding view of the surrounding region. It is a characteristic expression of late 19th-century aesthetics and patriotic attitudes. The battlefield markers and monuments and the Saratoga Monument collectively form a commemorative layer that expands the story of the Northern Campaign of 1777 to include its perception by later generations of Americans.
- **Museum Collections.** The museum collections and archives contain 358,364 items, of which 116,293 are archeology, 236,167 are archives, and 5,650 are history collections. Among the most significant historic materials are nine original artillery

pieces, an original surrender document, and 18th-century English camp furniture associated with the British Army at Saratoga. Archeological items include musket and cannonballs, shoe buckles, nails, parts of firearms, and tools. Much of the archeology collection reflects 18th- and 19th-century domestic occupation of battlefield farms and the 250-year occupation of the Schuyler Estate in Saratoga. Some of the furnishings at the Schuyler House are also a part of the collection, whereas the archival material includes resource management records of the National Park Service along with materials from the New York State management period in the 1920s and 1930s including the Civilian Conservation Corps. Historical manuscripts include deeds, letters, and the Neilson Papers. Because many of the battlefield features have not survived or are not immediately apparent to visitors, the vast and diverse museum collections and archives are important to telling the story of the events of 1777 and the creation of the park as well as domestic life in the region before and after the battles. Through their studies of the park's collections and archives, numerous researchers have helped the public gain a greater understanding of this region.

- **Battle-Related Archeological Resources.** Saratoga National Historical Park can also be defined as an “archeological park” for the enormity of presumed archeological resources in situ today. More than 30 archeological projects at the park, from the 1940 baseline survey and mapping efforts to full-scale excavations, support this designation. Most of the early archeological investigations focused on sites of combat and fortifications and house sites associated with those areas. These investigations also unearthed evidence of part of the British encampment area (though not the American) as well as soldier burials. Although varying in integrity as a result of post-battle farming and industry, nine archeological sites were identified as contributing sites in the National Register of Historic Places nomination form of 2012 for the Battlefield Unit, and the investigations of these sites along with battlefield maps have helped verify the location and size of battlefield features. All archeological resources from these investigations remain in the park's collections.
- **Schuyler House and Estate, Cultural Landscape, and Archeological Resources.** The General Philip Schuyler House, a late Georgian-early Federal period house built in 1777, was the third house to be built on what was the Schuyler family property. The ca. 1720 house was destroyed during King George's War, and the ca. 1766 house was burned by retreating British forces in 1777 to prevent it from being used as cover. The park's holdings include approximately 60 acres of the original 3,000-acre Schuyler family estate. The park-owned part of the original estate includes the current house site and numerous remains of former structures as well as part of the Champlain Canal and its associated features. The estate was the home of the Schuyler family from 1702 to 1837. The existing house, structures, and archeological sites are significant for what they tell us about domestic life, agriculture and the growth of industry in the 18th and 19th century upper Hudson Valley. Restoration of the house sought to return the exterior to the 1787-1804 period (the year Philip Schuyler died), whereas the period of significance of the interior restoration work is 1787-1795. In 1856, a group including Philip Schuyler II, the general's grandson, gathered at the Schuyler House to start the Saratoga

Monument Association. The group's goal was to erect a monument commemorating the American victory at Saratoga.

- **Contemplative Visitor Experience.** Saratoga National Historical Park provides an opportunity to experience a solemn, peaceful, and reverent space where one can reflect on the sacrifices of the fallen and the implications of the battles. Because many soldiers may have been buried in place or left on the battlefield, the park emphasizes the sensitive nature of the hallowed ground. The traditional rural landscape creates an immersive environment where visitors can experience a landscape mostly untouched from the time of the battles. The lack of modern visual intrusions contributes to the contemplative atmosphere, creating a unique sense of place ideal for provoking thought on the causes and consequences of the Revolutionary War.

4. **Interpretive Themes:**

The following is an abbreviated version of the Interpretive Theme Matrix from Saratoga National Historical Park's Foundation Document (2020).

Periods: Pre-Contact Period (up to 16th c.); Colonial Period (1600-1775); Revolutionary War Period (1776-1783); Early Federal Period (1784-1830); mid-19th Century Period (1831-1875); Late 19th – Early 20th Century Memorialization and Preservation Period (1876-1925); New York State Management Period (1926-1937) special emphasis on CCC at SARA; NPS Management Period (1938 through present) special emphasis on Mission 66 at SARA.

1. **Global Conflict and Influence; Pre-Contact Era and Early European Colonization.**

The pre-contact time period and cultural groups have an important tie to the museum collections. The museum collections contain artifacts from culturally affiliated groups: the Mohicans and the Mohawks, and earlier peoples who lived in the region and whose cultural effects have been found during archeological investigations at the battlefield, Schuyler Estate and Victory Woods units of the park. ***The Borderland*** was a geographic location contested and used by the Mohicans and the Mohawks in the 17th century, and then by France and England in the 18th century colonial context. Borderland conflicts in the Saratoga region reflected times of conflict in Europe between England and France. Those conflicts (King Williams' War, Queen Anne's War, King George's War, and the Seven Year's War) resulted in military conflicts and fort building from 1689-1763 in New York. These colonial conflicts set the stage for decisions made during the Revolutionary War, particularly the Northern Campaign of 1777.

- ##### 2. **American Revolution as a Global Conflict; Diversity at Saratoga:**
- There were diverse nationalities, ethnicities, classes, and races present at Saratoga fighting on both sides. **British:** Burgoyne's army was a multi-national force consisting of people from all four kingdoms of Great Britain, German Auxiliaries, French Canadiens, Loyalist American, American Indians, and First Nations of Canada. **American:** Horatio Gates' army was a racially integrated, international force with

American Indians, African American, French Canadiens, French volunteers, and a Polish volunteer.

3. **The Battles of Saratoga:** The American victory over the British at the Battles of Saratoga resulted in the surrender of the British Army for the first time in world history. The surrender at Saratoga shifted momentum in the War for Independence, gained Americans international recognition and support—including military and commercial alliance with France—and boosted Revolutionary morale. This theme focuses on the **battles, siege, and surrender** of Saratoga. It **includes people** to integrate them into the stories and **emphasize the diversity of perspectives on events**.

- a. **Bemis Heights - Strategic Location:**

The defensive position at Bemis Heights was chosen because the natural terrain features there afforded the Americans strategic and tactical advantages. The skillful use of the high ground, a narrow river passageway, wooded ravines, and fortifications forced the advancing British army to fight the battles on terms favorable to the Americans.

- b. **American Tactics and Training:**

The American victory at Saratoga was the result of conventional 18th century warfare strategy and tactics. The Continental Army and state militias were trained to the standards of military drill and evolutions used by the British Army.

- c. **Professionalism and Veteran Soldiers:**

The Army of the United States was composed of a mix of volunteers and draftees.

- d. **Weaponry:**

The use of certain weaponry helped determine the outcome of the Battles of Saratoga. For the American, the deployment of Daniel Morgan's "southern" riflemen early in both battles set the stage for the way the battles were fought. For the British, the deployment of field artillery was the same. Both sides used and relied heavily on these respective technological advantages with very different degrees of success.

4. **Personal Experiences of those engaged in the Saratoga Campaign and Battles**

- a. **Role of Enslaved and Free Blacks.** What were the role of enslaved and free black and what were their experiences in the Saratoga Campaign and battles?
 - b. **North American Indians:** What were their wartime experiences and what were the implications and choices when former enemies, the First Nations fought for the British? This sub-theme includes the experiences of Indians who served as American soldiers as well as the experiences of British-allied Mohawk refugees from Fort Hunter.
 - c. **Soldiers:** The sub-theme notes especially the experiences of lower ranking officers and enlisted troops.

- d. **Followers:** The focus here is on women's views and experiences of military life as well as on civilian children and families.
- e. **Civilians:** Explores the effects on civilians of Burgoyne's Campaign. Some fled before the conflict and others sought refuge with one side or the other (Freeman, Neilson, Bemus families, crops, houses, etc.).

5. A Community at War

- a. **Neighbors:** Notes the experiences of the Freeman, Neilson, and Bemus families and how their responses to the War for Independence and the Northern Campaign of 1777 were as varied as the individuals who participated—or refrained—during the campaign and battles. These responses of divided loyalties reflected often **deep divisions** in families and communities. During the conflict there were differing approaches to the treatment of revolutionaries, loyalists, and neutral parties. Ordinary people had to make difficult **choices about loyalty**. The political atmosphere in Albany County's Saratoga and Stillwater Districts during the Revolution varied and decisions to support independence or the King tore apart communities and families, sometimes forever.
- b. **Motivations:** The historical record reveals a complex and nuanced story of people who were divided by geography, culture, and class and torn by internal strife and uncertainty.

6. That Their Defeats and Triumphs be Ever Remembered: Commemoration and Memorialization

History and Memory: Creating a Shared American Identity. Monuments and memorials added to Saratoga's "sacred ground" represent efforts to honor service to the nation. Park monuments and markers contribute to a shared American identity and an evolving sense of patriotism. This theme is about early memorialization of the battlefield; thinking critically about **how we construct historical memory**; and considers the value of land preservation for individuals, communities, and for the future.

In the late 19th century and early 20th century, monuments and markers which were added to Saratoga's sacred ground represented efforts to commemorate people and events tied to the Northern Campaign of 1777. These monuments and markers contributed to a shared identity and showed an evolving sense of patriotism. The markers are part of an evolution of memorializing the Battles of Saratoga that commemorated triumphs and sacrifices and resulted in the preservation of the grounds. The Saratoga Monument Association, formed in 1856, sought to create a tangible memory through the design and building of the Saratoga Monument, and a series of smaller stone markers at the Saratoga Battlefield which was an important part of the process of memorializing the Battles of Saratoga. Early efforts to preserve the Saratoga battlefield, first as a New York state historical preserve, and subsequently as a National Historical

Park, the preservation of history and the battlefield were accomplished with the goal of keeping alive the memories of the American triumph of 1777.

7. Schuyler Estate and Family

Building Trade, Community, and Industry with International

Consequences: The Schuyler Family's development of the Schuyler Estate at Saratoga created opportunity for the foundation of the village of Saratoga, and with General Philip Schuyler's various roles in politics, foreign relations, and commerce became a hub of local, national, and international significance. This theme is about how the Schuyler Family settled their portion of the Saratoga Patent on a borderland in 1702 becoming the foundation on which the community of Saratoga was built. This was a strategic site for colonial wars and Revolutionary War military operations in the North, and how through continued improvements to the estate were able to influence industry, commerce (mill operations, canal building), foreign relations, and trade.

1. Development of the Estate: Borderlands. Colonial settlement by the Anglo-Dutch of Albany was based on the lucrative fur trade, building wealth for Schuyler family. King George's War in the 1740s destroyed Schuyler's property, the colonial fort and community at Saratoga. After the French and Indian War, Philip Schuyler dedicated much effort to building his economic enterprises at Saratoga including his house, mills, and outbuildings. In 1777, the Schuylers experienced great loss as the British burned the house, outbuildings, and most of the mills. Schuyler hastily rebuilt his house. Successive generations of the Schuyler family continued to build and create wealth for themselves. The construction of the Champlain Canal and the building of the cotton mill near the Schuyler House in 1826 signaled the continuing influence of the family on the community at Saratoga. After the Schuyler family left Saratoga in 1837, the Strover family preserved and interpreted the home and grounds over the next 100 years. Through their efforts, a portion of the estate was added to the NPS. It is the only NPS site that was the contemporaneous home of a Revolutionary War general.

2. Personal Experiences:

- a. General Phillip Schuyler and his family:** Philip Schuyler was a patriot, statesman, innovator, businessman, commissioner, and military leader, who, like others, risked his life and livelihood for his belief in the promise of a new and independent United States. Losing his Saratoga home was one price paid by Schuyler and his family.
- b. Enslaved People:** Enslaved men and women were instrumental in the operation of the Schuyler estate and business, and to Philip Schuyler's accumulation of personal wealth. A wide variety of skills were needed to operate the estates (lumbering and milling, agriculture, domestic services, and transportation) of Schuyler's homes in Saratoga and Albany. The

Schuyler Estate is the NPS's only northern manor site where enslaved people worked and lived. In 2023, the park completed a Historic Resource Study on Slavery at the Schuyler Estate. Findings from this HRS will be incorporated into park interpretation, planning, events and further research.

- c. **Philip Schuyler II, General Philip Schuyler's grandson:** Philip Schuyler II (1788-1865) played a pivotal role in the development of the estate and adjoining community in the early 19th Century. The economic crash of 1837 brought about the end of the Schuyler era, causing Schuyler to lose his entire estate. Philip II, educated in Albany and NYC, inherited the Schuyler Estate through his grandfather, General Philip Schuyler's will in 1804. The younger Schuyler came to reside there by 1811, marrying and raising a family of eight children while engaging in community, political, and industrial pursuits. Schuyler was active in the development of the Champlain Canal and brought cotton milling to Saratoga in 1826. That led to industrialization and building of the community as a mill town.

3. Industry and Canals in the Early Republic:

The waterways and geography of the Saratoga region created natural trade routes which were adapted and used in the years of the early republic as corridors for commerce. These promoted economic growth and prosperity. The development and role of the Champlain Canal during the Schuyler era at Saratoga / Schuylerville was instrumental in the development of local manufacturing, led by Philip Schuyler II. Schuyler's grandfather, General Philip Schuyler, was a pivotal figure in the development of the canal system in New York State. Philip Schuyler, revolutionary politician, general, polymath, and entrepreneur recognized and exploited the promise of improved waterways, and led to his role as architect of the canal system of New York.

5. Resource Management Goals and Objectives:

The goals, or ideal conditions set forth in the General Management Plan (2004) that Saratoga National Historical Park is striving to attain in perpetuity in the area of Resource Management are:

1. Protect, preserve, and maintain in good condition, the landscapes, buildings, structures, archeological sites, artifacts, and archives that are significant to the outcome of the 1777 battles, siege, and surrender at Saratoga.
2. Protect, preserve, and maintain in good condition, the monuments and historic markers that are significant to the commemoration of the 1777 battles, siege, and surrender at Saratoga.
3. Contribute to the accumulation of knowledge and understanding of cultural and natural resources related to the site's historical significance and to its ecological importance in the upper Hudson River Valley.

4. Conduct new historical research to place the park and its associated landscapes into the broader historical and ethnographic context.
5. Manage the park's natural resources in the context of a cultural park to foster healthy ecosystems.

b. History of Saratoga National Historical Park and the Park's Museum Collections

1. History of the Park

During the nineteenth century, efforts were focused on memorialization of the battles of Saratoga and the British surrender. The Saratoga Monument Association, formed in 1856, succeeded in laying the cornerstone for the Saratoga Monument in 1877, one hundred years after the British surrender. One member of the Saratoga Monument Association, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, was a pioneer in articulating a vision for the preserving and setting aside the battlefield as a national park. Later a co-founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Walworth was the only woman on the Saratoga Monument Association board. She chaired its Committee on Tablets, by which Walworth was responsible for designing and marking a battlefield driving tour on existing roads. She located sites for thirteen granite markers along the tour route, and solicited funds from private donors to install them on the battlefield. In the 1890s, as the effort to mark the battlefield drew to a close, Walworth expressed the hope that the battlefield would someday become a national park.

Efforts to preserve the battlefield gained momentum after World War I. In 1923, The Saratoga Battlefield Association, comprised of members of the Rochester, NY Sons of the American Revolution chapter, began to acquire key parcels of battlefield land as part of the initiative to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Northern Campaign of 1777. The Association held the lands until appropriations were passed in 1926 allowing the State of New York to acquire them. In 1927, New York State's Conservation Department, Division of Lands and Forests, assumed administration of the 644-acre Saratoga Battlefield. The first superintendent was George O. Slingerland; mayor of Mechanicville, active Rotarian, and avid preservationist. Slingerland, who died in 1932, assembled the park's first museum collections. Under Slingerland's direction, the State of New York erected several "replica" structures, including a conjectural blockhouse and a generic colonial style house initially built as Benedict Arnold's battlefield headquarters, but later known as the "Period House." These two structures, along with the relocated 1775 Neilson House, became the park's first museum buildings.

Authorization for Saratoga National Historical Park came on June 1, 1938. CCC camp NP-2 was established south of the Park in Stillwater in 1939, and this group performed the first historical and archeological investigation of the battlefield in 1940. The earliest archeology collections were excavated during this time. In 1940, President Roosevelt personally selected Fraser Hill as the site of the park's new Visitor Center because of the views it commanded of the battlefield. In 1948, Saratoga National Historical Park was

established. In 1962 the Visitor Center was constructed as part of the National Park Service's Mission 66 initiative.

In 1942, the National Park Service received most of the museum collections that had been in the custody of New York State since 1927, when the State managed the Saratoga Battlefield. These collections are the first accession (SARA-0001). Most of the 436 artifacts in SARA-0001 were collected by George O. Slingerland, the first superintendent of the Saratoga Battlefield under management by the New York State Conservation Department. Slingerland collected military artifacts, Native American artifacts, furnishings, household and farm implements, books, and prints. SARA-0001 was collected in part from local families who lived on battlefield lands, though documentation and provenance information on these collections is sparse.

The initial portion of the now-75.85-acre Schuyler Estate was acquired in 1950 as authorized under 1948 legislation. The 1950 legislation reads: "NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARKS – SARATOGA (16 USC 159d, Sec. 2). The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept **all or any portion of the General Philip Schuyler Mansion property, real and personal, situated at Schuylerville, New York,** comprising approximately fifty acres, and also donations of additional land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property in Saratoga County. The authority to acquire property, contained in section 2 of the Act of June 1, 1938, may be utilized by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the purposes of this Act. These properties, upon acquisition by the United States, shall become a part of Saratoga National Historical Park, the total area of which however, shall not exceed five thousand five hundred acres."

During the 1950s the NPS focused on the necessary and extensive restoration of the Schuyler House to its 1787-1804 appearance. In 1959 NPS Curators Vera Craig and Worth Bailey researched the historic furnishings and Schuyler family history as a Historic Furnishings Plan was being written. After investigation, it became clear that original Schuyler furnishings, or specific knowledge of exactly how the Schuyler family furnished the Schuyler House at Saratoga in the late 18th century, were difficult to determine with a high degree of certainty. This was complicated by the fact that Philip Schuyler had two houses, one at Albany and one at Saratoga, and both became furnished historic house museums in the 20th century. The Albany house was purchased by New York State in 1912 and is operated as a Historic Site by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation as [Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site](#). Both Schuyler homes lack good room inventories from the critical time period 1787-1804. Furnishings in both house museums are based on historical research with some donations by family descendants.

The Schuyler House Historic Furnishings Plan (1960) provided the basis for recreating nine separate interior rooms with historic furnishings, several of which had Schuyler family provenance. Under a cooperative agreement which was in place from 1953 until 1988, the Old Saratoga Historical Association (OSHA), a local historical society, purchased and borrowed furnishings and provided routine collections care and interpretive services at the Schuyler House. The Cooperative Agreement (or

Memorandum of Agreement) was replaced with a standard NPS loan form in the early 1990s by which OSHA loans its furnishings to the park and the park pays the annual fine arts insurance costs. In 2023, according to museum records, 200 objects are currently on loan from OSHA to SARA. These objects range from pieces of furniture to food preparation and service implements. Over the past five years, SARA has terminated all long-term loans from three museums in New York City to the park for exhibit at the Schuyler House, and has added high quality reproduction furnishings such as a tall post bed, a games table, a dining table, a set of eight side chairs, a piano bench, ceramic and glass ware. The reproduction collection, based on furnishings in the Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site (table and chairs), related family collections (tall post bed: Van Rensselaer provenance), the park's archeology collections (ceramics and glass) and period-appropriate wares, represents a substantial investment of research and funds for the purpose of exhibits. Although these reproductions do not meet NPS standards for inclusion into the museum collection, they are worthy of good standards of care and documentation, and are thus managed at SARA in a separate database as "Exhibit Props."

2. Significance and History of the Museum Collection

Efforts to assemble a formal museum collection at the Saratoga Battlefield began in 1927 when George O. Slingerland, first superintendent under New York State, established museum exhibits within the reconstructed Blockhouse (military objects) and the Period House (household objects of the late-18th century). The collection grew through donation, loan, and purchase. Slingerland also began to collect books and prints for a research library at the battlefield as early as 1927. George Slingerland died in 1932. The collection that he built for the Saratoga Battlefield between 1927 and 1932 was transferred to the National Park Service by the State of New York on July 8, 1942. Some of New York State's collections at the Saratoga Battlefield were not accepted by the National Park Service and were sent to the New York State Museum in November 1945. Most of these objects post-dated the battles or were otherwise not specific to the 1777 campaign. The New York State collection donated to the National Park Service in 1942 became the first accession (SARA-0001) of Saratoga National Historical Park.

Separate campaigns to catalog the museum collections were made in 1948 and in 1962. Following the park's General Development Plan (1959), plans were approved in 1960 for construction of a new Visitor Center on Fraser Hill, a site personally selected by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940. The Visitor Center, which included museum exhibit space, was completed in 1962. Museum collection cataloging was done in 1962 around the time the exhibits were installed and the collection was moved to the basement of that building from the Period House and Blockhouse on the battlefield. In 1972, the Period House was demolished. The Blockhouse was moved off park lands in 1975 and would eventually be relocated to the Village of Stillwater. Additional exhibit and collection storage space was added to the Visitor Center in 1975. The 200th anniversary of the Battles of Saratoga in 1977 spurred another round of archeological research, an addition to the park's Visitor Center, and subsequent new exhibit design. This added to the museum collections. Backlog cataloging was done in 1983 by a contract. All three collections cataloging campaigns --- 1948, 1962 and 1983 --- resulted in "Found in Collection" accession groups, in which

artifacts were not well-researched for origins and provenance within the museum collection. This has resulted in some duplicate numbering and poorly documented collections as well as some deemed “missing” in the collections database. A stand-alone collections storage facility was completed in 2003, and the Visitor Center museum exhibits were re-done in 2005 and 2007.

c. Special Designations:

Saratoga National Historical Park was administratively listed October 15, 1966, on the National Register of Historic Places. Documentation was updated on May 23, 2012. It is a District with 48 contributing resources, listed under criterion A, B, C, and D, with areas of significance listed as Military, Politics/Government, Architecture, Prehistoric, Historic Non-aboriginal, Transportation, and Other. The Champlain Canal has a separate National Register nomination. The park contains 73 historic features, of which 48 contribute to the significance of Saratoga National Historical Park and 25 do not. Contributing resources consist of 4 buildings, 16 sites, 9 structures, and 19 objects. Noncontributing resources consist of 19 buildings, 2 structures, and 4 objects that were constructed outside the periods of significance for the park.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

This section provides a general overview of the collections currently in the SARA museum collection, describing artifacts of interest. Description of future acquisitions and items the park should avoid collecting are also included. The purpose of the SARA museum collection is to provide a tangible link to the history of the Saratoga Battlefield and associated sites, including the Schuyler Estate, Saratoga Monument, and Victory Woods. These collections support interpretation and educational programming at the park through physical exhibits, online platforms, and print documents. The collections are also used by researchers and historians.

A. Cultural Resource Collection:

SARA’s cultural collection is subdivided into three disciplines: archeology, history, and archival and manuscript collections. Because the art collection is limited in scope and number, it is included in the history collection.

1. Archeology Collection:

NPS *Management Policies* (2006, section 5.3.5.1) mandates that archeological resources are managed in situ, unless the removal of artifacts or physical disturbance is justified by research, consultation, preservation, protection, or interpretive requirements. “Data recovery actions will be taken only in the context of planning, consultation, and appropriate decision-making . . . conducted within the scope of an approved research design.”

Research design, collecting strategy, and sampling strategy are all vital components of an archeological investigation. These documents should be detailed and approved before

archeological permits are accepted and/or archeological materials are acquired by the park. Specific considerations should be made regarding long-term needs of the material required, collections care, future research interest and potential, and concerns of culturally affiliated groups.

The collecting strategy, developed before the project begins and implemented during and after the project, has direct implications for the materials curated in SARA's archeological collection. SARA undertakes compliance archeology under the guidance of the Northeast Archeology Resources Program (NARP). NARP archeologists design scopes of work and review contract archeology packages. SARA Museum Curator reviews materials related to cataloging and curation of archeological collections. All museum collections cataloged as part of compliance work are required to be fully cataloged according to accepted NPS standards, including housing and data entry into the NPS's collections management database. Collections and records are inspected by SARA Curator and / or designated curatorial staff before the collections are delivered to the park for storage. Associated documentation from the project: including field notes, photographs, and final report, are included in the cataloged materials. Legislative and other guidance for archeological research can be found at NPS Management Policies 2006, sections 5.1, 5.3.5.1.5, and 5.3.5.3.3; NPS Archeology Program/Federal Archeology Program/Permitting website (<https://www.nps.gov/archaeology/sites/permits.htm>); NPS-28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline, Section D.2; NPS Museum Handbook Part III: Collections Use.

SARA has a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in place to prohibit staff and visitors from picking up artifacts found lying on the ground. If a staff member finds an object in the field, they are asked to document its exact location and report the find immediately to Resources or Law Enforcement staff. Archeological resources should be left undisturbed and surface collection of artifacts should be used only when necessary, unless intervention can be justified based on compelling research, interpretation, site protection, or park development needs. When used, the scope of such destructive activities should be kept to a minimum. Leave the archeological record in situ. Archeological material and sites are irreplaceable. If materials are collected by visitors and brought to park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor collects no more material, that precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and that the objects/data are promptly given to the curatorial staff upon receipt by park staff.

The archeology collection contains 116,293 artifacts, with a backlog of 8,422. These artifacts came from the approximately 60 projects ranging from baseline research, survey and mapping efforts and compliance to full-scale excavations. The work was undertaken between 1940 and 2023 at the park's four units: Saratoga Battlefield, Schuyler Estate, Saratoga Monument, and Victory Woods. Archeology collections also include pre-contact artifacts such as lithics and pottery sherds. The location of some portions of the British and American troop positions and some house/farm sites have been identified. Two major combat areas, the American headquarters, British and American defensive lines, including encampment sites, fortifications and British redoubts have been studied. In addition, hearths and burials have been found, but no large cemeteries. Archeology at the Schuyler Estate has focused on finding outbuildings and establishing whether the 1777 house was

built on the 1760s (burned) foundation. Extensive collections include 18th and 19th-century artifacts and Native American artifacts. In 2006, survey work was completed on the Victory Woods tract, the site of a British encampment prior to the surrender in October 1777. This archeological survey resulted in additional material being added to the collection. For an annotated listing of archeology accessions, see **Appendix H**.

Archeology is a necessary way to learn about SARA's diverse battle-related stories, from combat to encampment sites, and including men, women and children and people and Native American (Mohawk, Oneida, and Tuscarora) troops. It is also a means of understanding people who lived and worked at the Schuyler Estate and at multiple farm sites on the battlefield. Archeology is an important lens into understanding the lives of the African American people at Saratoga.

Mandated acquisitions: Archeological collections, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by NAGPRA), recovered from within park boundaries through systematic collection must be retained in the park's museum collection. 43 CFR 7.13, "Custody of Archeological Resources," requires that archeological resources excavated or removed from public lands remain the property of the United States. Archeological material must be of archeological value and interest, including scientific integrity and replicability. NPS Management Policies (2006, section 5.3.5.1) mandate that artifacts and specimens recovered from archeological resources, associated records, and reports will be maintained together in the park museum collection.

Collections (artifacts and/or associated records) may result from research or compliance projects, including because of historical research, surveys (phase I), test excavations (phase II), and research or mitigative excavations (phase III). Every archeology project will result in materials for the museum collection; even if artifacts are not collected, project records (both physical and digital) must be accessioned and cataloged into the collection. These records may include field notes and catalogs; daily journals; drawings and maps; spatial data; photographic prints, negatives, and slides; photographic logs; sound recordings; raw data sheets; instrument charts; remote sensing data; collection inventories; analytical study data; conservation treatment records. The museum curator will work cooperatively with the Project Investigator (archeologist responsible for the project) to make certain that these records are complete and preserved. SARA's cultural collection continues to grow primarily through archeological artifacts collected during research and compliance projects

Should be acquired: Confiscated archeological materials recovered from unauthorized and illegal activities in Saratoga National Historical Park in violation of ARPA should be acquired. These materials commonly include archeological materials illegally excavated or obtained through uncontrolled surface collecting or excavation by unauthorized individuals within the park's boundaries. Such objects might be held temporarily by law enforcement following legal chain of custody protocols as evidence if legal action is to be taken but should be formally turned over to museum staff as soon as possible. Museum staff should also be consulted to ensure proper handling and transportation of these materials. Objects resulting from unauthorized and illegal activities in the park may be considered for acquisition, with all associated documentation once all legal questions are resolved. If an

archeologist or related subject matter expert is not on the park CAC, museum staff should request an assessment of the significance of the materials and potential research value.

May be acquired: Surface or diagnostic finds not recovered from systematic excavations, but which have provenience data and are uncommon in the collection and/or suitable for exhibit may be acquired. Collections recovered from within the park before it was created should be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on legal title, provenience data, condition, objects present, size of collection, associated records, etc.

Not to be acquired: Artifacts with no direct provenience within the park, artifacts which lack data, and artifacts with questionable provenance should not be accessioned into the museum collection. Objects excavated from non-NPS property, potentially hazardous material (see the Potentially Hazardous Material Appendix), Native American human remains and inalienable and communal property subject to NAGPRA will not be accessioned into the museum collection (see Section III for information about inadvertent discoveries related to NAGPRA. Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates, to development of park facilities, to preservation-related activities, to research requirements, and to interpretive needs. The archeological collection includes artifacts and other materials obtained using archeological methods.

2. History Collection

The History collection contains 5,650 objects, and there is currently no backlog. Saratoga NHP will not accession period reproductions used for exhibit in the Philip Schuyler House or the Neilson House, into the museum collection. Period Reproductions are managed as non-museum property on a separate Exhibit Prop (EP - ##) Inventory System. Because of the often-significant financial investment of a high quality historic reproduction and the subsequent need for good stewardship, Saratoga NHP Curator manages an **Exhibit Prop Database** to number and account for reproduction collections acquired for exhibit purposes. When original fabric is removed from a park historic structure during a preservation or repair project, a representative portion of the fabric will be preserved and accessioned into the museum collection, along with any associated documentation. Park staff will consult with HACE in Lowell on identification and preservation of architectural fabric. Objects accepted into the History Collection must be site-associated and approved by the park's Collections Advisory Committee. In previous years, notably the early 1960s, generic Revolutionary War period artifacts were collected for exhibit. By modern collections management standards, artifacts are not collected primarily for interpretive purposes as interpretive themes can change over time.

- a. **Northern Campaign at Saratoga: Battles, Surrender and Revolutionary War Years at Saratoga:** This category includes artifacts in the collection that are military related (bayonets, powder horns, artillery, weaponry and ammunition, camp equipment and furnishings as well as accoutrement carried by soldiers; and domestic artifacts from

the military contexts of encampments, specifically items known to be associated with the Northern Campaign at Saratoga, from 1776 into 1777. It also includes artifacts from localities in direct proximity to the modern boundaries of Saratoga National Historical Park, including Saratoga Patent lots owned by the Schuyler family.

Mandated Acquisitions: There are no legal mandates for the acquisition of history objects.

May be acquired Any military material culture as well as domestic artifacts used in the military context of encampments, with documented provenance related to ownership and use by a combatant or his family (follower) known to be involved in the Saratoga Campaign and present during the campaign from late August 1777 to late October 1777 should be acquired if possible. While the park's museum collections represent archeological artifacts related to this theme, the history collections containing tightly documented collections is sparse. The park holds nine pieces of surrendered British artillery, but no American or French cannons or equipage. Because of the often high cost of collecting Revolutionary War artifacts with good provenance at auction, it is very rare to be able to collect artifacts with site-specific connection. At the same time, SARA military historian has conducted extensive research into documented combatants at Saratoga, making it easier to identify provenance of goods used by common soldiers. Gaps in the collection include muskets and rifles, bayonets and other equipment, uniform components, camp equipment and traveling trunks, boxes and portmanteaus. Letters and other accounts as well as drawings and site-specific directly connected to Saratoga: combatant, civilian and Loyalist, will be considered by the CAC and in consultation with other collecting repositories.

Not to be acquired: Non site-specific Revolutionary War military and civilian collections are not to be collected.

b. Schuyler Estate and Family

Mandated Acquisitions: There are no legal mandates for the acquisition of history objects.

May be acquired: The language in the 1950 Legislation adding the Schuyler Estate to Saratoga National Historical Park included "all or any portion of the General Philip Schuyler Mansion property real and personal". Inclusion of the "personal estate" of Philip Schuyler and family, provides the opportunity to collect site-specific artifacts, furnishings, drawings, and paintings related to the Schuyler family's Saratoga home and estate including material culture of enslaved people there. While other historic sites and repositories, namely, the Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site in Albany, NY, collect Schuyler artifacts from the same time period, special attention will be paid by SARA to collect artifacts with documented site-specific history. For the time period 1787 to 1795, Schuyler's oldest son, John Bradstreet Schuyler and his family lived at the Saratoga House. Any furnishings of this time period including artwork (drawings, paintings, and sketches), housewares, and account books, with documented provenance

in the John B. Schuyler line of the family must be considered for acquisition. Since the Schuyler family and some of their enslaved workers traveled between Albany and Saratoga, and some material goods were moved between the two houses, consultation with Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site staff is essential in determining the appropriate home for a Schuyler family artifact that might become available. For this reason, SARA Collections Advisory Committee (CAC) includes the Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site's Manager. While domestic life is highlighted through the furnished Schuyler House, artifacts coming from site-specific Schuyler economic enterprises at Saratoga: mills and farming, are not currently represented in the SARA collection and should be considered for acquisition if size, condition, and documented provenance are good. The Schuyler family residence at Saratoga ended in 1837, but preservation of the house and a small number of collections continued with the Strover/Lowber families between 1839 and 1950. Objects associated with multiple generations of the Schuyler family at Saratoga, 1683-1837, objects with site-specific documentation associated with multiple generations of enslaved people at the Schuyler Estate to 1804, documented servants and tenant farmers and workers on the Schuyler Estate up to 1837, will be considered for collection with established provenance. In regard to the old Champlain Canal, portions of which run through both the Schuyler Estate and the Saratoga Battlefield, a majority of the manuscripts related to the Canal are held by the New York State Library. It is unlikely that artifacts from the Champlain Canal, its construction or use, would become available for acquisition by the park. However, since Philip Schuyler and his son, John Bradstreet Schuyler, were directly involved with planning and construction of the Canal through Schuyler property for the enhancement of their own economic fortune, and grandson Philip Schuyler II made much use of the Canal for his cotton mill, any Schuyler / Saratoga specific Canal artifacts or papers that are potentially available for acquisition will be discussed by SARA's Collections Advisory Committee in conjunction with other collecting institutions (Saratoga County History center, the New York State Museum and the New York State Library) on the best possible repository, with the goal of making such material culture remains widely accessible for research and interpretive use.

Not to be acquired: Artifacts from other branches of the Schuyler family, duplicate objects, over-sized agricultural or industrial objects or those in poor condition, period pieces lacking direct provenance to the Schuyler Estate.

- c. **Commemorative Events, Memorialization and Preservation Movements, and Early Park History; including the Saratoga Monument.** This category includes memorabilia from commemorative events that document milestone activities anticipating the Centennial of the Battles of Saratoga in 1877. In preparation for the Centennial, the Saratoga Monument Association was formed in 1856, and after the interruption of the Civil War, managed to fund and erect the Saratoga Monument by the Centennial in 1877. The Preservation Movement from the late 19th into the early 20th century focused on acquiring the privately-held farmlands where the Battles of Saratoga had taken place. In 1927 these efforts were realized when the 644 acre Saratoga Battlefield was dedicated on October 8, 1927 with a large-scale pageant held on the Battlefield. In the late 1920s and into the early 1930s, much development of

commemorative features and visitor amenities took place, using a combination of public and private funding.

Saratoga Monument and Memorialization: Although most of the artifacts related to this topic are archival material, the park museum collection holds the garrison flag flown over the Saratoga Monument site when the cornerstone was laid in 1877 (SARA-4033)

Mandated Acquisitions: There are no legal mandates for the acquisition of history objects.

May be acquired: SARA seeks artwork, programs and other artifacts related to any and all 19th century commemorations, especially reenactments of the battles and Burgoyne's surrender. One of the most significant early commemorations occurred at the 50th anniversary of the surrender at Saratoga, on lands owned by Philip Schuyler's grandson, Philip Schuyler II. This event was documented in an engraving entitled "The Spot Where Gen'al Burgoyne Surrendered" by Jacques Milbert. The park seeks this particular image for inclusion in the museum collection. Documented artifacts related to The Saratoga Monument Association, construction and dedication of the Saratoga Monument, between 1856 and 1912. Souvenir artifacts that do not duplicate what is already in the museum collection. Still and moving images and commemorative programs and booklets (archival material will be cataloged into the Archives Collection). Any material or ephemera, such as programs, photographs, artwork, newspaper clippings, related to the 1877 Centennial celebrations of the Battles of Saratoga that took place on the Neilson Farm at the Saratoga Battlefield, will be collected. A large-scale reenactment featuring local Civil War veterans was held in 1877. Artifacts from that event are not well-represented in the park's museum collection.

Not to be acquired: Duplicate artifacts or souvenir artifacts that duplicate imagery but were made by different manufactures; souvenir artifacts in fragile or poor condition.

Preservation Movement and Early Park History: The museum collections contain a diverse group of artifacts, including a collection of souvenirs sold at the Saratoga Battlefield concession stand (SARA Accession 418). Superintendent George Slingerland created small models of the Blockhouse at the local paper factory that he owned which were sold as souvenirs (SARA-21,643). Souvenirs of early park commemorative activities include flags, programs and scrapbooks, and a bust of George Washington donated to the park during the Bicentennial of Washington's birth in 1932 (SARA-4050).

Mandated Acquisitions: There are no legal mandates for the acquisition of history objects.

May be acquired: Artifacts related to the planning for and establishment of the New York State park known as the "Saratoga Battlefield" in 1927 and management of the park by New York State up to 1938 when the Saratoga National Historical Park was authorized. Site-specific Photographs, sound and moving picture recordings, scrapbooks, drawings

and paintings, memorabilia, and objects related to 19th century and early 20th century visual depictions of the battlefield and sites in Saratoga (Schuylerville) will be considered by the CAC based on their condition and whether they duplicate materials already in the museum collection. Materials related to commemorative activities, such as photographs and filmed events of reenactments and monument dedications by constituent groups (the Polish American Congress, the D.A.R. and the Hibernians) will be collected. Commercially produced souvenirs of the Saratoga Battlefield and the Saratoga Monument will be collected with discretion based on what is not in the museum collection already and with approval by the CAC. Artifacts related to efforts to preserve the Saratoga Battlefield or the Schuyler House and Estate will be considered on a case by case basis with consideration given to unique artifacts not already represented in the museum collection or in other public collections. All potential accessions will be discussed by the park's CAC.

Not to be acquired: Artifacts that are not specific to Saratoga Battlefield or Schuyler Estate will not be considered for acquisition.

- d. NPS Management Era, 1938- including commemorative events:** The early years of National Park Service Management at Saratoga is represented in the museum collection by Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp NP2 at Stillwater tools used during work at the battlefield from 1939 to 1942. While most of the collections from this time period are archival, there are some souvenirs of commemorative activities, including the ribbon that was cut when the park's Visitor Center was opened in 1962. Extensive documentation of the 1977 and 2002 special events commemorating the 200th and 225th anniversary of the Battles of Saratoga are represented in the museum collection with souvenirs and plaques.

Mandated Acquisitions: There are no legal mandates for the acquisition of history objects.

May be acquired: Site-specific commemorative materials related to the 250th anniversary of the Battles of Saratoga in 2027 will be collected. Bicentennial era collections and moving and still images of the 220th anniversary in 1997 will be added if they add new or significant information to the museum collection, and are vetted by the CAC.

Not to be acquired: American Revolution 250th materials that are not site-specific will not be collected. Any material culture collections from the NPS era will be carefully considered by SARA's Collections Advisory Committee to avoid collecting duplicates and artifacts with serious condition issues.

3. Archival and Manuscript Collection

The archives and manuscripts collection contains 236,167 objects and there is a backlog of 72,053 objects. The **archival and manuscript** collections include administrative and resource management records, historical documents, and associated records such as drawings, maps, and photographs. The 236,167 piece collection also includes the Saratoga Battlefield Papers (1927-1938) (erroneously cataloged under the name: George O. Slingerland Papers), an important group of records on the early administration of the park under New York State; the Civilian Conservation Corps Papers (park administration from 1938-1948); the George Strover Papers (1821-1938) (the Strover/Lowber family owned the Schuyler House from 1839 to 1948), the Neilson Family Papers, and the Edwin Hoyt Papers, which is a research collection of rare primary source material on the Northern Campaign of 1777 and the Battles of Saratoga. Also significant are photographs, rare and out-of-print books and pamphlets, historic newspapers, scrapbooks, and postcards. Park Resource Management Records were cataloged in 2012-2013 by History Associates, Inc. Historical manuscripts include letters signed by George Washington, and a draft of the Articles of Convention from October 1777. The **Library Collection** is housed in the Visitor Center and contains a reference library of non-rare books, and microfilm collection of papers held in other collections. These collections are non-circulating, and although they are not part of the museum collection, they are managed through a Library Management Policy by a park volunteer.

a. Manuscript Collections at Saratoga National Historical Park

The term “manuscripts” commonly refers to single documents or collections of documents created by organizations (“organizational records”), businesses (“corporate archives”), and individuals or families (“personal papers”). In NPS museum collections, manuscript collections are primarily donated by individuals, organizations, or families and may include letters between family members, ledgers from family businesses, and photographs documenting the family’s history. Manuscript collections, or donated collections, are not “park Federal records”. Donated collections may be protected by copyright or other restrictions, and the NPS may hold copyrights for donated materials.

The park’s archives encompass four major collection elements:

1. Manuscripts and papers from private individuals
 - a. George Strover Family Papers, SARA-4946. 4.9 linear feet
 - b. John Neilson Family Papers, SARA-71, SARA-94; 1.5 linear feet
 - c. Saratoga NHP Single Accessions. 2 linear feet
2. Assembled collections of documents accumulated by a collector on a single topic
 - a. Edwin Hoyt Papers, (1862-1998), SARA- 1001, 9.2 linear feet
 - b. Records of Saratoga NHP Women’s Organization (1963-1981), SARA-2004, .5 linear foot
 - c. R. Arthur Johnson Papers, SARA-21245; .5 linear feet
 - d. Cloth Books, Saratoga Cotton Mill, 1831-1839, SARA-4195, 4196,4197; 1 linear foot
3. Organizational archives of pre-NPS preservation organizations

New York State Maps and Architectural Drawings, including Saratoga Monument and Aerial Photos and Maps of the Saratoga Battlefield; SARA-5550, 287 items

4. New York State Records; Saratoga Battlefield State Site Records
Saratoga Battlefield Papers, cataloged as “George O. Slingerland Papers, SARA-4224, 8.7 linear feet. These are early resource management records when the park was being managed by the State of New York.
5. Records of Saratoga Battlefield State Park, SARA-21,670
6. SARA Resource Management Records, SARA-21,668, see below.

Mandated Acquisitions: There are no legal mandates for manuscript collections

May be acquired: Manuscript collections may be acquired, but proposed acquisitions must be evaluated by the CAC on a case-by-case basis against existing collections and the park’s mission and resources. On occasion, manuscript material, such as personal letters or military documents from either Army specifically related to the Northern Campaign of 1777, becomes available at auction. The park should consider acquisition of site-specific letters, military rolls and lists, soldier accounts, drawings, ephemera or other materials directly related to the campaign, battles, siege, surrender, and the aftermath for combatants and civilians. Accounts, letters and other manuscript materials must be site-specific.

Not to be acquired: Photocopies or scans of diaries, letters, historic photos, etc. from personal collections or other repositories are more appropriately library “vertical files” or interpretive use collections and will not be acquired for the museum collection.

b. Resource Management Records in the Archival Collections at Saratoga NHP

Resource Management Records (RMR) document the management of natural and cultural resources, and park lands which must be [preserved in perpetuity](#). Using professional discretion, knowledge of park resource management, and working with an NPS archivist (park, regional office, WASO), determine how they support the management of the resources, and if they are active records.

Associated records are Resource Management Records that document and provide context for museum objects, specimens, and samples. Some associated records are specifically mandated by laws and regulations that govern how we manage archeological, biological, and paleontological collections. For archeology: [Archaeological Resources Protection Act](#) (ARPA), specific reference to retention of associated records found here: [US Code Title 16, 470cc. And 36 CFR 79 which are regulations associated with undertakings associated with the Antiquities Act, Reservoir Salvage Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and ARPA.](#)

Resource Management Records (RMR) are federal records subject to the Federal Records Act (FRA), Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), or other laws governing federal records access. Although records created by government employees are in the public domain, records within the park archives created by others may be subject to

copyright or other legal restrictions. A compelling reason would be needed to accept copyrighted formats.

1. Records of Saratoga National Historical Park, 1938-2011, SARA-21,668; 79 linear feet, includes Superintendent's Reports, resource management records documenting the NPS management of park cultural and natural resources. Within these collections are letters, business correspondence, financial records, architectural drawings and plans, contract specifications, maps, photographs, negatives, slides, and printed materials.
 - a. CCC Papers and Early SARA Park Records, SARA-4803. 3.5 linear feet
 - b. Maps and Architectural Drawings, SARA-5549, 170 map folders, 7 flat boxes, 13 rolled storage tubes.

Mandated Collections: Records associated with collections made through permitted activities associated with ARPA are mandated by these laws to be retained.

May be acquired: The [*NPS Service-wide Record Schedule*](#) (SRS) and the [*NPS Records and Electronic Information Management \(REIM Guide\)*](#) identify additional records that have enduring value to both the NPS and NARA. These records are not RMR or archives, but a very small set of park records related to protection and safety, wildfire management, park facilities management. A collection of rare books, manuscripts and pamphlets are also part of the museum collection. Rare books and original manuscripts, having direct association with the park and its mission will continue to be sought and included in the museum collection after they are evaluated by the CAC and determined to be site-specific and not duplicates.

Not to be Acquired: Museum records including but not limited to accession book, accession files, catalog records and databases, catalog folders, annual inventories, images/scans documenting objects/specimens, and object conservation condition and treatment reports must be permanently retained but are not accessioned into the collection.

Policy and procedures for archival collections and records management are outlined in *NPS Management Policies* (5.3.5.5.6; 2001), Director's Order #11D: Records Management (2012), the *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Appendix D: Archives and Manuscript Collections, and the *NPS Records Management Handbook* (2005).

The park's library includes numerous reference books in other collections that are not considered rare. This material will not be included in the museum collection and will continue to be housed in the Visitor Center and managed under the park's library management plan as referred to in NPS-28, CRM, chapter 9 and NPS Museum Handbook Part II, Appendix D. The primary depository for research reports will be the park's Archives.

B. Natural History Collection:

The park's natural history collection includes a 173-piece geology collection consisting of specimens found during archeological excavations along with associated project documentation and reports. A park herbarium contains about 1,000 plants that occur in the park, and is strictly a working collection. Much of the initial herbarium work was done in the 1980s in support of a floristic inventory and prescribed fire effects research program. Additional flora research expanded the park species list. Since about 2000, there has been an ongoing effort to collect specimens for each entry on the flora species list. A limited number of specimens have been added to the collection since the 1990s, primarily herbarium specimens collected by park staff. The herbarium is not included in the park's museum collections because it was not consistently maintained according to accepted nomenclature. This collection should be professionally evaluated and a decision made on inclusion into the park collection database. Limited voucher specimens collected in association with the NPS Inventory and Monitoring (I & M) Program activities were cataloged at Acadia National Park and transferred back to SARA in 2011.

Except for specimens that the NPS is mandated to preserve, a natural history collection is applicable to Saratoga NHP's enabling legislation, interpretive themes, and resource management goals and objectives. Saratoga National Historical Park does not currently possess or intend to acquire a natural history collection other than mandated collections resulting from resource management activities or geological specimens collected during archeological investigations. Future growth of the collection is restricted to specimens and associated records generated through authorized, systematic scholarly research and selective acquisition based on natural resource baselines, inventorying, and monitoring activities.

All collecting activities must be in compliance with 36 CFR 2.5, the Research Permitting and Reporting System (RPRS), NPS Management Policies (2006, section 4.2.3), *Director's Order #77: Natural Resource Protection* (under development), and *NPS Natural Resources Management Guideline* (1991).

Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors or park staff is illegal according to the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Volume I* (36 CFR 2.1). Specimens found on the surface should not be removed from their original location by the finder; they should be reported to park Resource Management staff.

a. Biology Collection:

Biological collections include specimens (or parts thereof) from plants and animals and their associated records. Copies of records created during biological research are retained, at the discretion of the park, as part of the museum collection, regardless of specimen collection. When researchers make observations about the park environment, they often collect voucher specimens to testify to their observations. If these specimens are not destroyed or consumed in analysis, they may become part of the park's museum collection as determined during the permitting process. The NPS has an ongoing program to inventory and monitor living resources in the park that generates many specimens for

the museum collections. Over time, NPS biological collections can help document changes in the park environment and changes in species, thus helping to inform park planning, natural resource management, cultural landscape management, and interpretive programs.

Examples of biological collections may include animal skins, pressed plants, and tree cores.

Biology:

a. Flora: Major herbarium collections species.

b. Mammals: A teaching collection of skulls representative of animals found in the park, collected by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, is maintained as a teaching collection. These animal skulls did not come from the park. This collection is managed for research purposes and is not part of the museum collection.

c. Associated Records:

All records associated with specimens collected in conjunction with biological research are retained in addition to the specimens as part of the museum collection. These records include field notes; daily journals; maps and drawings; photographic negatives, prints, and slides; videotapes; sound recordings; raw data sheets; copies of contracts; correspondence; repository agreements; specialists' reports and analyses; reports and manuscripts; specimen inventories and field catalogs; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; tabulations and lists; reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analysis.

May be acquired: Specimens and samples obtained for preservation during inventory, monitoring, research, and study projects, together with associated records, may be acquired. Collecting of animal specimens will be associated with needs identified in the Resource Management Plan/Resource Stewardship Strategy or approved I&M plans, or as needed to voucher research projects. All approved study plans will limit collected specimens to what has been determined as a sufficient number of examples. Threatened and endangered (T&E) specimens should not be added unless (1) accidental death occurs or (2) if researchers comply with all legal restrictions regarding protected species, including all Federal, State, and other permitting requirements for all proposed collections.

Not to be acquired: Biological specimens collected outside the park's boundaries will not be accessioned into the museum collection. Scientific specimens lacking provenience documentation, lacking scientific value, in poor condition or which were not prepared to professional standards, and species for which the Saratoga NHP museum collection already has a representative sample are not to be acquired. Specimens specifically collected as a type or reference collection, e.g., for fire management programs that are used in the field, heavily used, etc., are not to be collected.

b. Geology Collection:

Rocks and Minerals: The collection contains several mineral specimens collected

during archeological excavations. There is no active program to collect rocks and minerals in the park.

Geological Resources at Saratoga National Historical Park

The geology collection consists of 173 specimens and there is no backlog. All of the collected specimens are iron pyrite, and all but two were collected in 1940 by archeologist Robert Ehrich at the Balcarres Redoubt. The remaining two were collected by archeologist Dean Snow at the same location. Because the archeologists were documenting an area at which British troops were encamped for several weeks between the first and second battle of Saratoga in 1777, the pyrite samples were collected as possible evidence of lead melting/musket ball manufacture rather than geological research.

Because the specimens collected do not represent any systematic scientific research and were collected during the course of archeological investigations (cultural collections), it is not recommended at this time that the park develop any parameters for future collecting. Since this collection does not provide baseline data of park natural resources; provide a database for researchers concerned with resources use by the park's prehistoric occupants; preserve important or locally significant species collected in response to specific research or interpretive needs, future collecting is not recommended.

III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990, 25 USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony and a written, item-level inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects..

Items identified as subject to NAGPRA in the collection, including human remains found in faunal bone or soil samples, newly identified associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony must be addressed within the parameters of the NAGPRA law.

IV. ACQUISITIONS

1. Acquisition Criteria:

Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the park's ability to manage and preserve materials according to *NPS Management Policies, Chapter 5* (2006), the standards for managing museum objects in *NPS-28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline* (1998), *the NPS Checklist for Preservation and Protection of Museum Collections (Checklist)*, and the *NPS Museum Handbook I-III*.

Saratoga National Historical Park continues to acquire objects that relate to the site through donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan.

In accordance with NPS policy and general museum practice, only unrestricted gifts should be accepted. Only the regional director can allow an exception to this rule. Gifts or bequests must be free of restrictions as to their use and future disposition. However, museum collections are subject to legal restrictions, such as privacy laws and classified data. Refer to the MH-III, Chapter 2: Legal Issues, for information on use and access restrictions.

Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part II* (2000).

Firearms and ammunition, acquired for museum exhibits and research purposes, are not intended for use as operational firearms. The NPS standards for managing, use, and disposal of museum objects are outlined in the *NPS Museum Handbook Parts I and II, and NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline, as well as the Draft Appendix X: Museum Firearms, Small Arms Ammunition, Artillery, And Munitions (still under review)*.

2. Roles and Responsibilities for Accessioning and Deaccessioning:

a. Accountable Officer:

The Park's Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for all museum objects. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition, proper care, and management of the unit's museum collection. The Superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to the custodial officer for museum collections. This designation must be made in writing.

All permanent acquisitions must receive formal approval from the Park's Superintendent before they can be accepted into the museum collection. Before physical receipt of the acquisition, all paperwork, including the Deed of Gift, must be signed by both the park and the donor. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the Receiving Officer. The Curator, or Custodial Officer, prepares, for the Superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance, and letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection, and transmits them as appropriate to the donor, lender, vendor, or other sources of acquisition.

The Superintendent, as the accountable officer, also must approve all incoming loans, which are considered temporary acquisitions, and is the final signatory for all loan documentation.

b. Custodial Officer:

The custodial officer is directly accountable and responsible for the physical care and documentation of the museum collection. The custodial officer, usually the curator or other museum staff (including collateral duty), provides oversight of the museum collection, as

delegated by the Accountable Officer. In the absence of those positions, it may be assigned as a collateral duty to an employee in a different job series.

c. Collections Advisory Committee:

The Collections Advisory Committee (CAC) reviews the appropriateness of the proposed accession or deaccession and its disposition. Since 2017, all parks are required to establish a CAC. A CAC is required to review all proposed new accessions other than scientifically generated archeological and natural history field collections and their associated records from NPS-administered land. The CAC should also review any miscellaneous items “found in collection.” See *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 2 for types of accessions and their definitions.

Park-specific CACs shall be established based on the guidelines for deaccessioning committees in the *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 6 and Appendix B. The CAC must include at least one member at the GS-1015-11 grade or higher, must include at least three members, and must make recommendations in writing.

The park acquires objects for its museum collections by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Museum Records. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the park’s ability to manage, preserve, and provide access to them according to NPS *Management Policies* (2001), Chapter 5; the standards for managing museum objects in Director’s Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), and Director’s Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management and the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Museum Collections and Part III, Access and Use.

In accordance with NPS policy, the park will prohibit the acquisition of gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Such restrictions include copyrights; the park will acquire copyrights to all incoming accessions. Incoming loans will be acquired only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition, and for a specified period of time. Museum objects are acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Museum Records.

Saratoga National Historical Park will not be a partner to, or encourage in any way, the trafficking in illicitly collected materials. All acquisitions must be collected, exported, imported, transported, or otherwise obtained and possessed in full compliance with the laws and regulations of the country of origin, the United States federal government (including NAGPRA and ARPA), and the individual states of the United States.

The acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) list of prohibited/restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the regional curator and the regional law enforcement specialist.

The park superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum

objects. The superintendent will ensure that all collections acquired are in keeping with this Scope of Collection Statement before accepting the items as part of the permanent collection. The superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to the museum curator.

All acquisitions must receive formal approval from the superintendent before they can be accepted into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the museum curator. The museum curator prepares, for the superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance, and letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection, and transmits them as appropriate, to the donor, lender, vendor, or other source of acquisition.

V. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Acquisition and deaccession decisions are guided by NPS *Museum Handbook* mandates, strategic collecting directions outlined in this SOCS and any needs or priorities that will be developed through coordination with the CAC, regional museum staff, park resources staff and the park superintendent.

Required topics:

- As stated in the Museum Handbook I, chapter 2, section J: Writing the Management Actions section, SOCS will be reviewed and updated at least every five-years but can be updated more often whenever changed conditions clearly alter the mission of the park or when priorities in a specific collecting category have been met. Changes must be approved by the superintendent.
- CAC will be reviewed and updated to fill vacancies as needed.

APPENDIX A: ENABLING LEGISLATION

The Authorization Act of June 1, 1938 (PL 576) authorized the Saratoga National Historical Park, providing that the area “be established, dedicated, and set apart as a public park for the benefit and inspiration of the people...” This act further provided that the administration, protection, and development of the park be guided by the Organic Act of August 25, 1916 (PL 64-235), establishing the National Park Service. Broad in scope, this act provides for the dual role of conservation of the resources, specifically the cultural sites associated with the battles of Saratoga, and public use and enjoyment. The Establishment Act of June 22, 1948 (PL 734) completed the establishment of the Saratoga National Historical Park and was enacted “to provide adequately for its future development, all lands and other property which have been acquired by the Federal Government.” Section 2 of this Act acknowledged the receipt of “all or any portion of the General Philip Schuyler Mansion property real and personal” including “donations of land, structures and properties.” The 30.38-acre Schuyler Estate was acquired in 1950, as authorized under the 1948 legislation.

1. Subsequent Legislation (boundary)

Additional legislation that affected the park includes: Act of January 12, 1983 (PL 97-460), authorized acquisition of “tracts essential to effective management” as well as the Act of November 4, 1983, (PL 98-146) “Properties in the Saratoga National Historical Park, NY threatened by development are to be acquired” and the Act of November 30, 1983 (PL 98-181), National Park Service, Land Acquisition and State Assistance to be used for additional land purchase and finally H.R. 4187, March 16, 1988 “to prepare a plan to repair and restore the Saratoga Battlefield Monument.” This plan was completed in 1991. The Saratoga Monument was acquired in July 1980 from New York State and rehabilitated in 2000-2002. In June 2012 a minor boundary revision allowed Saratoga NHP to acquire two parcels (01-125 and 01-158) that were within the historic boundaries of the Schuyler Estate.

In 2017, a boundary revision allowed the acquisition of the 169.47 acre parcel north of the park boundary known as the Westney tract and Bryan Estate parcels. These include two historic abandoned cemeteries, one of which contains the grave of a soldier who fought at Saratoga.

APPENDIX B: NPS MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

Mandated Collections: Archeological collections, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001-13]), recovered from within park boundaries through systematic collection are Federal property and must be retained in the park’s museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and NPS Management Policies, 5.3.5 (2006).

In accordance with the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System, permits to collect natural resource specimens state that retained specimens remain Federal property, are incorporated into the park museum collection and, as required by 36 CFR 2.5g, must bear official National Park Service museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog.

APPENDIX C: LEGISLATION RELATED TO NPS MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

The National Park Service’s (NPS) legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections is contained in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433); the Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1 et. seq.); the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467); the Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, as amended (16 USC 18f); the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469C); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.); the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 USC 469-469l-2); the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5901).

In addition to these mandated collections described above, other laws, regulations, directives and conventions pertinent to the acquisition of museum collections at the park include:

- The Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44);
- The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711);
- The Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 USC 668-668d);
- The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 483[b]); The Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended (“Records Management by Federal Agencies” [44 USC 3101 et. seq.]);
- The Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552);
- The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407);
- The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543);
- The Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a);
- The Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 et seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993]);
- The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996);
- The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (25 USC 3001-3013);
- Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), 41 CFR 101;
- 410 Departmental Manual, Interior Property Management Regulations (IPMR);
- 411 Departmental Manual, “Managing Museum Property,” Chapters 1-3;
- “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections,” 36 CFR 79; NAGPRA Final Regulations, 43 CFR 10;
- “Disposition of Federal Records,” 36 CFR 1228;
- “Protection of Archeological Resources”, 43 CFR 7;
- “Preservation of American Antiquities”, 43 CFR 3;
- “Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records” (44 USC 2109);
- “Disposal of Records” (44 USC 3301 et seq.);
- Director’s Order #19: Records Management;
- Director’s Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management;
- Director’s Order #28: Cultural Resource Management;
- Director’s Order #44: Personal Property Management;
- The 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
- The 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L. 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601).

APPENDIX D: USES AND RESTRICTIONS OF COLLECTIONS

A. General Use:

The site’s museum collections may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, and other interpretive media such as publications. The governing consideration on the use of museum objects is the conservation of each object in question and of the park’s collection:

- All exhibits or displays containing museum objects must have proper security and appropriate environmental controls to ensure their long-term preservation.
- Social Media posts must follow the guidelines outlined in *Director's Order #70*.
- Objects and records will be available for research purposes consistent with the preservation of the collection, subject to the guidelines outlined in *Director's Order #28* (1998) and *Director's Order #24* (2008).
- No use of the museum collection will be permitted without a curatorial staff member present. Prior arrangements must be made to examine museum collection materials. Non-NPS researchers who wish to use the collection must complete an application form, which will be reviewed by SARA curatorial staff.
- Museum objects are prohibited from being used in living history demonstrations. For more information regarding museum collection use in demonstrations, see [Museum Handbook, Part III, Chapter 6](#). Exhibits may be incorporated into programs through organized tours or other non-consumptive techniques.
- Requests for consumptive analysis or testing of museum materials will comply with restrictions and procedures outlined in *Director's Order #28* (1998) and the [Museum Handbook, Part II, Chapter 4](#).
- Requests for monetary and/or non-monetary benefits sharing stemming from research results derived from NPS-permitted research including progeny and unmodified derivatives of collected specimens, museum specimens, living collections, and multiple generations thereof, i.e. *Material*, will comply with [Director's Order #77-10](#) (2013) and [NPS Benefits-Sharing Handbook](#) (2018).

With appropriate authorization, documentation, and tracking, collected specimens may be used in the laboratory to create *Material*. The Collected Specimen Transfer Agreement (CSTA) authorizes the movement of collected specimens when a determination has not been made regarding final disposition. The Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) authorizes the movement of material that a researcher has created in a laboratory, and the loan agreement authorizes the movement of permanently retained museum specimens or living collection items.

Parks must use research permits, CSTAs, cataloging records, loan agreements, and MTAs, as applicable, to track collected specimens, museum specimens, and material. Tracking collected specimens, museum specimens, and material is critical to monitoring commercial use of research results and eventual benefits sharing.

- Objects may be loaned to qualified institutions for exhibition or research use in keeping with the conditions cited in “Conditions for Outgoing Loans (Form 10-137A)”. No loans are made to individuals. Institutions must be able to adequately care for the loan and the borrowing institution must complete a facility report to determine the risk of lending an object. A standard facility report can be purchased from the American Alliance of Museums. A condition report (Form 10-637) along with photographs of the loan shall be completed by collections staff before it leaves NPS custody. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to the loan of museum collection objects, including shipping and insurance, will be assumed by the borrower.

No exemption will be granted for use of museum objects where such use may lead to loss or destruction of human remains, associated or unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony as defined by NAGPRA, unless such use is approved by the culturally affiliated group(s) in addition to the regional director or director as described in NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guidelines. Exhibition of Native American skeletal or mummified human remains or photos or replicas of them are specifically prohibited.

An exhibit plan and design (EPD) serve as a guide for the development of exhibits that support the interpretive themes of a park. The final production-ready exhibit plan identifies the museum objects and graphics to be exhibited and provides label text. Detailed design drawings provide specifications on environmental and security needs for objects, special mounts needed to support objects, and techniques in exhibit case construction that facilitate access to museum objects. Park curatorial staff, conservators, and regional curators must be included in the development and review of EDPs. Indigenous groups associated with archeological and ethnographic objects will be consulted about their use in exhibits. (The NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part III provides guidance on the exhibit plan and design.)

Any and all uses of materials from the SARA museum collection will be consistent with the preservation standards set out in *Director's Order #28: Guideline for Cultural Resources Management* (1998). Any consumptive or destructive use of museum objects must be approved by the Regional Director.

B. Commercial Uses:

1. Filming & Photography:

Filming and photography that will subject collections to unacceptable light levels, heat buildup, deterioration or possible breakage or theft shall not be permitted. Items subject to copyright and privacy shall have all appropriate releases obtained before filming or photography is permitted. Traditionally affiliated groups shall be consulted to determine whether filming or photography would have an adverse impact on them before permitting use of museum collections.

On January 22, 2021, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia issued an order in *Price v. Barr*. The decision declared the provisions applying to commercial filming under 54 U.S.C. 100905, 43 C.F.R. Part 5, and 36 CFR 5. are unconstitutional under the First Amendment. The National Park Service is working with Department of Interior solicitors and the Department of Justice attorneys to determine the ramifications of the decision and how this decision will be implemented.

Until further instructions are provided, the implementation and enforcement of the commercial filming portions of 43 CFR part 5 including: 1) accepting applications and issuing permits for commercial filming; 2) enforcing the terms and conditions of permits or issuing citations and 3) collecting cost recovery and location fees for commercial filming activities will cease.

If filming activities in your park that would have previously been managed under a commercial filming permit could potentially impact park resources or the visitor experience, please reach out

to the NPS Special Park Uses WASO program manager for further assistance. We anticipate issuing additional guidance about how parks can manage filming activities in a manner that complies with the court order. If you have questions, please contact the NPS Special Park Uses WASO program manager at 202-513-7092.

2. Reproduction of Museum Objects for Profit:

Only the Superintendent can authorize reproduction of a museum object, archive, or specimens. A park can enter into agreements with a cooperating association to reproduce museum collections as sales items. Parks can also enter into a reproduction agreement with contractors or other organizations to reproduce a museum object for sale or distribution. All reproductions of NPS museum objects must carry a reproduction mark, NPS credit, and interpretive label.

For detailed information regarding factors to evaluate when considering a reproduction request, legal issues, information about reproduction agreements, and other issues, see the NPS [Museum Handbook, Part III: Museum Collections Use](#). Additional information is provided in DO-21: Donations and Fundraising, DO-32: Cooperating Associations, and DO-53: Special Park Uses.

APPENDIX E: SENSITIVE AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION STATEMENT

In accordance with 54 USC 300101 et seq.: Historic Preservation, commonly called the National Historic Preservation Act; ARPA, NHPA, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); 54 USC 100701-100707: System Resource Inventory and Management, and NPS Management Policies (2006, sections 4.1.2. and 5.2.3), the Park may withhold from the public sensitive and confidential information, including the specific location, character, nature, ownership, or acquisition of cultural resources, and the nature and specific locations of rare, threatened, or endangered species, commercially valuable resources, caves, minerals, and paleontological resources.

Under some circumstances, the NPS may be required by law to disclose confidential information acquired during consultations, public meetings, and other research, planning, and stewardship activities, or in association with the acquisition of resources, including museum collections. Therefore, the park cannot guarantee confidentiality of all information received. To the extent permitted by law, the park will withhold from public disclosure information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential and the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous and who are protected from release by exemption under FOIA. The park should refer inquiries to the regional FOIA and Privacy Act officer for consultation and possible review.

Archeology reports with sensitive location information have specific location information redacted before release to the general public and are not generally circulated among staff.

APPENDIX F: HAZARDS IN COLLECTIONS

Potential health and safety concerns may exist in NPS collections due to the nature of the object or specimen or to past management strategies. Samples of materials from historic structures may contain asbestos, lead, arsenic, or other potential hazards. History and archeology collections may include objects with radioactive compounds; mercuric or arsenic compounds; chromium, cadmium, zinc, and lead; and pyrotechnic compound fillings, chemicals, or gas. Deteriorating cellulose nitrate film emits nitrogen oxide gases. Deteriorating cellulose acetate film emits acetic acid. Ammunition for historic firearms and unexploded ordnance (UXO) such as bombs, cannonballs, grenades, rockets, & other projectiles and explosives may be live. Spears, swords, and arrows have sharp edges and may be coated with poisons. Medical, dental, and veterinary equipment may contain viable pathogens, or toxic or controlled substances.

Suspected unexploded ordnance (UXO), live ammunition, and other explosives and energetic materials may be discovered in storage and on exhibit, during archeological excavation, construction, or other approved ground disturbing activities, and by park visitors. UXO is extremely dangerous and constitutes a major safety risk. Treat all ordnance with extreme caution and never assume it is disarmed. Upon discovery, secure the space where the UXO resides. Do not attempt to touch, handle, or move any suspected UXO. Contact your regional curator and park Law Enforcement Ranger or Safety Officer and provide them with the following information:

- The circumstances that the items were found, a detailed description of events, current storage conditions, and the information on instructions/labeling already completed.
- Provide a catalog number list of the UXO and any other ammunition (small arms and ordnance).
- Provide any photos that can be found and scan/include those in the correspondence. Do not go back and photograph.
- Include the number of cabinets in which these items are stored or if there are any on open shelving, in boxes, etc.

The service-wide policy outlined in NPS DO-50B, Occupational Safety and Health, along with the Museum Handbook, outlines a framework for establishing and implementing a Risk Management process when managing hazardous collections including:

- Recognize and identify the hazards
- Evaluate the hazards
- Reduce or eliminate the hazards to the extent possible

NPS DO-24 (section 4.3.11) requires that curatorial staff notify users that collections may have been treated with potentially toxic substances. All individuals seeking direct access to NPS museum collections must be provided with DI-3320 “Notice of Potential Hazards in Museum Collections.” The form must be completed before providing access to collections, including repatriations, traditional use, and loans of materials from the collection for management or research. Completed DI-3320s with original signatures must be retained by the park that is accountable for the collection being accessed for 120 years from the date the form is signed. If

the recipient of the form declines to sign the form, document this in the notes section at the bottom of the form.

Known hazardous collections may be acquired or deaccessioned on a case-by-case basis and only when the hazards have been identified and can be appropriately and safely mitigated.

SARA completed a UXO survey in 2022. Three 18th century iron shells without documentation on any previous treatment for inspection / removal of black powder were x-rayed by New York State Police Bomb Disposal unit in March 2023. Two were deemed inert, but one, SARA-509 contained an inner tube and was removed due to the possibility that it might contain black powder. SARA-509 was destroyed in March 2023 at the New York State Police Bomb Disposal Range out of an abundance of caution. SARA-509 was subsequently de-accessioned. There are currently no additional munitions in the museum collection that pose a safety risk.

APPENDIX G: RESEARCH COLLECTIONS AND PERMITS

Per NPS Management Policies (2006), the Service encourages appropriately reviewed natural and cultural resource studies and research whenever such studies and research are consistent with applicable laws and policies. All studies and research in parks will employ nondestructive methods to the maximum extent feasible with respect to resource protection, research methodology, and the scientific and management value of the information and collections to be obtained. Although studies and research involving physical impacts to park resources or the removal of objects or specimens may be permitted, studies and collecting activities that will lead to the impairment of park resources and values are prohibited.

In implementing NPS policies and procedures to ensure scientific integrity and resource stewardship, NPS managers should consider that:

- The science is not complete until the specimens and associated data which voucher the study are appropriately documented and preserved.
- Field work and analysis are the most expensive components of scientific projects.
- The cost of field work means that each collected specimen has high financial value. Requiring that researchers deposit voucher specimens in permanent collections protects that financial investment.
- Failure to retain appropriate scientific collections to document the scientific validity of the research is not economical or ethical.
- Identifications of species in faunistic and ecological studies (versus taxonomic studies) are more often made by non-specialists using only published keys. This increases the likelihood that misidentifications may occur, resulting in lower levels of confidence in identifications which will need to be verified by specialists in the future to validate the research.
- Using scientific collections to answer research questions can reduce some costs for new field work.

- As scientific advances are made and new techniques are developed, existing well-documented scientific collections will become even more important to NPS resource management and science.
- A specimen available today may not be available in the future, just as many specimens collected decades ago can no longer be recollected due to habitat loss, population decline, and other issues. Environmental specimens collected in a time series can never be replicated.
- Each biological specimen is a “snapshot in time” which reflects the biology and ecology of the living animal and its environment. Collecting another specimen decades later does replicate the earlier specimen of the same species.
- The passage of time, technological challenges, and prohibitive costs make it impossible to replace specimens collected but not retained when they are needed later.
- Periodic (and in some cases, routine) collection of scientific specimens for permanent retention is vital to understanding the processes, rates, and impacts of climate change.

As noted above, museum collections serve as the verifiable and reproducible evidence of a scientific study. Therefore, their collection and long-term preservation is a crucial aspect of ensuring scientific integrity.

Per Directors Order #24, and the standard permit requirements, all resource projects in parks must include funding for curation of specimens collected to prevent an increase in the backlog of uncatalogued materials. The standard permit conditions require that associated project records including data, field notes, photographs, maps, etc. are submitted as part of the project’s deliverables and that they are cataloged according to NPS standards. A project is not considered completed until everything, including specimens, is cataloged and the data entered into the NPS official museum cataloging system.

Natural Resource Research Collections and Permits

Natural resource collections include non-living and living specimens. Research that includes taking plants, fish, wildlife, rocks, or minerals is governed by 36 CFR 2.5; additional guidance for research, collecting, and managing specimens and associated field records is found in the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System (RPRS), Director’s Order #77, Director’s Order #77-10, and the NPS Museum Handbook. Non-living specimens and their associated field records are managed as museum collections. Living collections will be managed in accordance with the provisions of a park’s general management plan, the Animal Welfare Act, and other appropriate requirements.

RPRS is the online system used by the NPS to manage the research application and reporting process. Park museum staff with collection custodial duties can effectively use RPRS to collaborate with park research coordinators, resource management staff, research permittees, and repositories to help manage permanently retained collections including completion of specimen labels, submission of catalog data, and submission of copies of field notes.

RPRS is also used to help track agreements with non-NPS repositories. When a researcher applies for a permit and proposes that collected specimens be retained in a non-NPS repository,

the applicant must obtain the signature of a repository official (on Appendix A of the application) agreeing to the proposal and the terms of the NPS loan agreement that would be required upon deposit of the collections. Park museum staff coordinate completion of catalog records and issue loans to document collections deposited at repositories.

Currently, NPS policy allows superintendents discretion to issue permits to park staff and other NPS staff (i.e., network Inventory and Monitoring staff), especially when specimens will be collected for retention in park collections.

Cultural Resource Research Collections and Permits

All archeological research must comply with ARPA, the Antiquities Act, and NAGPRA, as applicable. Guidance for collecting and managing field data, objects, specimens, and features of sites and structures retrieved during cultural resource research and treatment projects, together with associated records and reports, can be found in 36 CFR 79.4, Director's Order #28, and the NPS Museum Handbook. Archeological collections and their associated records are managed within the park museum collection, stored in NPS or non-NPS repositories, as appropriate, including repositories maintained by partners.

Permits that allow cultural resources to be physically disturbed or allow objects or specimens to be collected must require provisions for the long-term preservation and management of any recovered objects and specimens and for their cataloging, together with any associated records, in the NPS museum cataloging system. Independent researchers will be authorized to conduct archeological research on park lands only through the issuance of an ARPA or Antiquities Act permit by the appropriate regional director. This permitting authority cannot be further delegated. As appropriate, parks will also issue other necessary permits, such as a special use permit.

While RPRS is most used for natural resource-related research, all external research on NPS-managed lands must be documented in RPRS and may include archeological or other cultural resource research.

Reviewing Research Permits

Current guidance does not require park museum staff or the CAC to work collaboratively with park resource management staff or the research coordinator to control collecting through permit conditions or specific requirements for collections. It is recommended, however, that park museum staff work with park research and/or resource management staff to advise the superintendent on what objects and specimens should be (or must be, according to statute) collected and managed as museum property. Park-specific processes / guidelines for museum staff to review permitted research requests that may generate specimens, objects and associated records and reports include:

- Up-to-date contact information for park curator listed in RPRS
- Clear and complete instructions for collections and data submission under "Park-specific Research Conditions" on Park Information page in RPRS; provide instructions for permittees to coordinate with park curator and prepare and submit labels, cataloging data,

and specimens for collections to be retained, as well as resource management records and copies of field notes.

- Monitoring annual submission of IARs and remind delinquent investigators of their responsibilities
- Coordinating the authorization to permanently retain collections in a non-NPS repository ONLY after documenting in RPRS receipt of Appendix A is signed by the proposed non-NPS repository.

Helpful links:

[National Park Service Organic Act](#)

[National Park Service Omnibus Management Act of 1998](#)

[National Park Service Management Policies 2001](#)

[Natural Resource Management Reference Manual #77](#)

[Director's Order #77 \(Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring\)](#)

[Director's Order #77-10: NPS Benefits Sharing](#)

[Director's Order #24 \(National Park Service Museum Collection Management\)](#)

[Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 41 \(Wilderness Preservation and Management\)](#)

[Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act \(16 USC 470f\)](#)

[Endangered Species Act of 1973](#)

[Wilderness Act of 1964](#)

[Archeological Resources Protection Act](#)

[43 CFR 7](#)

[36 CFR 2.5](#)

[Research Permits - Everglades National Park \(U.S. National Park Service\) \(nps.gov\)](#)

[NPS Archeology Program: Federal Archeological Permits](#)

[Research Permits - Yellowstone National Park \(U.S. National Park Service\) \(nps.gov\)](#)

[Obtain a Research Permit - Bering Land Bridge National Preserve \(U.S. National Park Service\) \(nps.gov\)](#)

APPENDIX H: ARCHEOLOGY COLLECTIONS AT SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

1. Battlefield Unit:

1. **SARA-198:** Archeological Reconnaissance of Saratoga NHP, 1940-41, Robert Ehrich. American Lines, West and East Flanks; British Lines, East Flank; Balcarres Redoubt; Breymann Redoubt. Collection includes field records: negatives, photographs, field notes, sketches from 1941. Associated documentation cataloged as SARA-18,758.
2. **SARA-205:** Neilson House and American River Lines Investigation, 1957, John L. Cotter. There are 79 artifacts/sets of artifacts, including ceramics, metal, and associated documentation. Associated documentation SARA-18,767 includes negatives and photos.
3. **SARA-197:** Archeological Testing of Proposed Tour Road Construction near the Site of the Great Redoubt and Grave of Simon Fraser, 1958, Galen B. Ritchie

Includes associated documentation: maps, photos and negatives, SARA-18,768. Attempt to locate and define extent of Great Redoubt fortifications and the grave of General Simon Fraser.

4. **SARA-196 and SARA-203:** Preliminary Testing at Freeman Farm and Balcarres Redoubt, 1960, John L. Cotter. Attempt to locate original Freeman cabin, archeological remains of the Balcarres Redoubt, locate and map test trenches dug by Ehrich in 1940-1941. Field notes cataloged as SARA-18,766. There are 76 artifacts in this collection.
5. **SARA-207:** Archeological Investigation of Neilson Barn, 1960, Jackson W. Moore, Jr. Locate site, size and shape of Neilson Barn. A total of 115 catalog numbers were assigned to individual and catalog lots. Field notes, photos, maps, and artifact data are included.
6. **SARA-124 and SARA-125:** Archeological Testing at Freeman Farm, 1963, J. Duncan Campbell. Follow up on Cotter's 1960 reconnaissance survey in an attempt to locate the original Freeman cabin and Balcarres Redoubt. Two artifacts were collected and given separate accession numbers.
7. **SARA-199 and SARA-260:** Archeological Testing at Balcarres and Breymann Redoubts, 1972, Dean R. Snow. Locations of the Balcarres Redoubt, the Breymann Redoubt and one of the Canadian Cabins were confirmed. Some artifacts from SARA-199 were retained by the University at Albany until 1988 and were cataloged as SARA-260. There are 98 artifacts in the assemblage. They were numbered but not cataloged into ICMS, so are part of a backlog as of 2023.
8. **SARA-200:** Archeological Investigations of the American Line, Great Redoubt and the Taylor House, 1973, Dean R. Snow. NOTE: In 1975, Dean Snow did reconnaissance / surface collection as the park was grading walkways at Tour Road Stops 6 and 7. These assemblages of artifacts are numbered as follows:
 - a. **SARA-216:** Breymann Redoubt Pathway (Stop 7) Surface Collection, 1975: six artifacts.
 - b. **SARA-217:** Balcarres Redoubt Pathway (Stop 6) Surface Collection, 1975, Dean Snow: ten artifacts.
9. **SARA-201:** Archeological Investigations and Excavations at: Revolutionary period road and American Fortifications at Neilson Farm, American River Fortifications, British Lines between Balcarres and Great Redoubts, Balcarres Redoubt, Tory Camp at Breymann Redoubt, 1974-1975, Stuart A. Reeve and Dean R. Snow
10. **SARA-202:** Archeological Investigations of Revolutionary Roads, 1972-1975, Dean R. Snow.
11. **SARA-256:** Archeological Investigations of the British Old Woods, 1985, David R. Starbuck and Sylvie C. Browne. Site of British 21st Regt. encampment
12. **SARA-255:** Archeological Investigations at the American Headquarters, 1985-1986, David R. Starbuck. Woodworth Farm site; site of American Headquarters and the American Hospital
13. **SARA-257:** Archeological Investigations at the Taylor House, 1987, David R. Starbuck / Paul A. Demers. 338 artifacts were collected.
14. **SARA-386:** Section 110 Survey: Floodplain, site of British Encampment / Hospital, 2011, Louis Berger Group. 155 artifacts
15. **SARA-374:** Floodplain / British Encampment Site Metal Detecting, NARP, 2012. Nine artifacts collected.

16. **SARA-436 and SARA-441:** Barber Wheatfield Phase I (2019) and Phase II (2021) Project managed by NARP and using metal detecting along with remote sensing and several excavation units. Research undertaken to determine location of the house on the Barber Wheatfield and verify lines of fire using evidence from fired musket balls and iron shot. A total of 472 artifacts were collected in 2019 and 286 in 2021.

2. **Compliance Archeology:**

1. **SARA-195:** Archeological Investigation for Screening of Lohnes Road, 1978, Francis P. McManamon. Two artifacts were collected.
2. **SARA-259:** Schuyler House Restroom Compliance, 1989, David R. Starbuck. Nineteen artifacts collected.
3. **SARA-350:** Tour Road Compliance, 1996, David R. Starbuck. 1,576 artifacts collected. Particular attention was paid to a foundation near Tour Road Stop 3, originally on Neilson farm property that may have been inhabited by an African American family in the 19th century.
4. **SARA-428:** Sword Surrender Site (Schuylerville) Compliance, 2016, Hartgen Archeological Associates. 150 artifacts collected.
5. **SARA-430 and SARA-434:** SARA Waysides Rehabilitation Project Compliance, 2017, Hartgen Archeological Associates. SARA-434 was the second component of the project involving metal detection. A total of 1,950 artifacts were collected.
6. **SARA-443:** Rehabilitation of the Battlefield Interpretive Experience, Waysides and Pathways Construction Monitoring Project. Hartgen Archeological Associates, 2022-2023. This major infrastructure project funded by the Great American Outdoors Act combined with infrastructure funding, resulted in the construction of new accessible path networks at each tour road stop. 171 artifacts were collected.
7. **SARA-444:** South Gate Parking Lot and Road Compliance, 2023. In advance of a new parking lot and slightly altered access entry road, compliance was done in 2023, resulting in the collection of 6 artifacts.

3. **Schuyler Estate:**

1. **SARA-218:** Archeological Reconnaissance at Schuyler House, 1958, John L. Cotter. Also incorporated into this collection was Archeological Reconnaissance east side of Schuyler House, 1959, John L. Cotter, and Archeological Reconnaissance at Schuyler House, 1959, Edward M. Larrabee. NOTE: the bulk of the Schuyler House archeological collections from the time period **1958 to 1964** were cataloged in accession number SARA-218. There are additional smaller collections from the Schuyler House and grounds that were given separate accession numbers. They are:
 - a. **SARA-261:** Cotter, 1958, 13 artifacts.
 - b. **SARA-219** G. Whittington, Historic Architect, recovered an 18th c. table knife outside the Schuyler House Kitchen.
 - c. **SARA-222 and SARA-223** 23 artifacts collected around the Schuyler House foundation; no field notes, possibly collected by Henry Judd, Historic Architect. Need to be matched with project and year.

- d. **SARA-224** Unprovenienced assemblage from restoration / archeology; total of 14 artifacts including nails, brick and wall anchor.
 - e. **SARA-226** Three artifacts that came from “test hole 2” and “test hole 3” that could probably be incorporated into another project/year.
 - f. **SARA-421** Assemblage of 12 unprovenienced Schuyler House archeological collections, probably collected during the restoration of the Schuyler House Kitchen, including faunal bones, shells, mortar.
2. **SARA-118 and SARA-130:** Archeological Reconnaissance of Tenant House Foundations at Schuyler House, 1964, John L. Cotter. Four clay pipe fragments, an eyeglass lens and a bone game piece were collected.
 3. **SARA-258:** Archeological Investigations at Schuyler House, 1985-1987, David R. Starbuck. To locate foundations of structures burned by British in 1777. This significant collection, a companion to SARA-218, remains partially cataloged in 2023, and should be a priority for completion in the next several years.
 4. **SARA-314:** Schuyler House Drainage Project Compliance, 1995, David R. Starbuck.
 5. **SARA-398:** Section 110 Survey: Floodplain (Schuyler Estate – field), 2012, Louis Berger Group. 102 artifacts collected.
 6. **SARA-403:** Floodplain testing, Schuyler Estate, 2013, U.R.S. (G.E. archaeological contractor). 23 artifacts and associated documentation.
 7. **SARA-411:** Floodplain; farm field south of Lot 8, Schuyler Estate, 2015, AECOM – formerly U.R.S. – see SARA 403.
 8. **SARA-412:** Schuyler House, Geophysical Survey and Testing Project, 2015, W.B. Yates, SARA Archeological Technician. 234 artifacts collected.
 9. **SARA-414:** Schuyler House Fire Hydrant Replacement Compliance, 2007, W. Griswold, Northeast Region Archeology Program. 5 artifacts collected.
 10. **SARA-426:** Schuyler House, Geophysical Survey and Testing Project, 2016, B. Shaw, SARA Archeological Technician. Assemblage of 63 artifacts from field work.
 11. **SARA-427:** Schuyler House Accessible Path Compliance Project, 2016, Hartgen Archeological Associates. 66 artifacts collected.
 12. **SARA-429:** Lilac Bush Sod Removal Monitoring Project, 2009.

4. **Saratoga Monument:**

1. **SARA-267:** Saratoga Monument Stabilization Archeology, 1990, David R. Starbuck.
2. **SARA-408:** Saratoga Monument Parking Lot Archeological Investigation, 2003, Hartgen Archeological Associates.
3. **SARA-407:** Underground Utility Line Compliance Project, 2001. 33 artifacts collected.

5. **Victory Woods:**

1. **SARA-337:** Victory Woods Archeological Assessment, 2006, Hartgen Archeological Associates. 608 artifacts collected.
2. **SARA-342:** Victory Woods Boardwalk Compliance, 2007, P.A.L. 86 artifacts collected.

APPENDIX I: SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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