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INTRODUCTION

Widely acknowledged for its rich history and scenic character, the Old Saratoga on the Hudson region of New York is also one of the fastest growing in the State. Beautiful farmland, breathtaking views and critical cultural sites are being compromised at a rapid rate. The Revolutionary War history of the region is distinguished by the protection of the Saratoga National Battlefield Park but much of the surrounding contextual landscape is under threat. The identification and assessment of significant historic resources related to the battles, siege and surrender at Saratoga, as well as critical scenic resources, is the first step in their long-term preservation and protection.

The following narrative describes the approach that Dodson Associates took to provide the foundation for a comprehensive historic and scenic resource preservation planning strategy. This included an in-depth inventory and assessment process, mapping and visual analysis using Geographic Information System technology and a public participation process. Through this approach, priority resources were identified and an analysis was prepared that provides the basis for the creation of a community-based Preservation Plan for the ultimate protection of the unique and culturally important scenic and historic resources of the region.



Hudson River Valley, Stillwater, NY

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Historic Resources: Inventory

Historic resource data was compiled from known sources such as previous studies and plans that included information regarding the battles, siege and surrender at Saratoga. This included data from the National Park Service previous ABPP project completed in 2001, the Saratoga County Green Infrastructure Plan, the Agricultural Stewardship Association, and input from many town historians.

From these studies it was determined that there was a gap in information related to the battles, siege and surrender that had been outside the scope of the previous projects. In an attempt to fill some of these gaps, a review of documents at the Saratoga Battlefield Park archives, including historic maps and diaries, was conducted. With input from stakeholders, a general timeframe and project boundary were designated. It was agreed that the period of significance to be focused on started generally with British and American encampments along the Batten Kill prior to General Burgoyne's crossing the Hudson River to march to Stillwater and continued through the surrender and march of British troops to the Village of Stillwater. The majority of historic sites associated with this time period are concentrated within the Hudson River Valley and the corridor formed by the topography of the north-south ridgelines.

Once a time frame and study area were determined, historic resources were divided into three categories for inventory, assessment and mapping purposes. These include:

Primary Resources: These include sites with direct historic value related to the battles, siege and surrender at Saratoga as identified and documented in the earlier ABPP project by National Park Service staff, NYS Museum State Historic Markers, and sites listed on the NYS or National

Register of Historic Places. This includes sites such as American and British troop movements and encampments outside of the Saratoga National Battlefield Park boundaries and many sites in Victory and Schuylerville relating to the siege and surrender. (See *Historic Resource Inventory Map*)

Secondary (Associated) Resources: These are historic places and landscapes that have a tangible connection or contextual relationship to the battles, siege and surrender at Saratoga. These include farmsteads such as the Becker Farm in Easton, ferry sites, historic roads and natural or geographic features that were present and significant to Revolutionary War events related to the battles, siege and surrender. (See *Historic Resource Inventory Map and the Historical Context Map*)

Geographic Context (Viewshed): This includes the larger geographical area that surrounds the primary and secondary resources and contributes to their cultural significance. This area includes Hudson River Valley corridor from southern Greenwich to the village of Stillwater and extends out to the ridgelines to the East and West including Willard Mountain. (See *Historic Resource Viewshed Map*)

Within the historic resource inventory process, several additional sites were identified as needing further documentation and research to determine their location and/or significance to the battles, siege and surrender at Saratoga. These sites have been identified separately on the Historic Resource Inventory Map. In-depth research to identify new primary resource sites was not part of this scope of work.

Historic Resources: Assessment

The assessment was based on a method developed by the National Park Service in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. Within these guidelines, certain factors are discussed that can be used to understand the historic value of sites and the significance of natural and man-made changes over time.

The factors used in the process of this project are the following:



Cemetery and Monument, Saratoga, NY

Change and Continuity

The natural processes and human activities that change and shape the cultural landscape, including the widening of roads and the loss of open space to general growth and development.

Integrity and Existing Conditions

The physical evidence of historic features and the current physical state, such as earthworks and structural remnants that are still discernable.

Geographical Context

The surrounding cultural landscape that, through its continuity, contributes to the significance of historic sites such as the remaining farmland in Easton and Colonel Morgan's knoll above the Saratoga monument.

Natural Systems

The historic character based on human response to natural features and systems such as the Hudson River, the Fish and Batten Hills and the topography of the region including Willard Mountain.

These factors help determine criteria with which to rate historic sites and determine their priority status for future preservation and protection activities. Based on the factors described above, criteria were developed and applied to all primary and secondary historic resources to determine a ranking system. The criteria used and the ranking system that was applied is as follows:

Historical Significance

- High (3): Contains direct historical significance to the battles, siege and surrender at Saratoga based on actual events or activities that took place there.
- Medium (2): Contains indirect historical significance to the events of the battles, siege and surrender based on its relationship to the larger context of the Revolutionary War along the Hudson River Valley.
- Low (1): Contains cultural significance based on its existence during the Revolutionary War period.

Integrity

- High: Contains clear physical remnants of events or activities related to the battles, siege and surrender at Saratoga.
- Medium: Contains the general landscape configuration and character as it was during the battles, siege and surrender.
- Low: Does not contain any physical remnants or general landscape character.

Context

- High: A majority of adjacent parcels remain undeveloped and in the same general landscape character as during the battles, siege and surrender.
- Medium: Some adjacent parcels remain undeveloped.
- Low: No adjacent parcels remain undeveloped.



Historic Site Marker, Greenwich, NY

Connectivity

- High: Is within ¼ mile of another historic resource or site.
- Medium: Is within ½ mile of another historic resource or site.
- Low: Is farther than ½ mile from another historic resource or site.

Accessibility

- High: Is both physically and visually accessible.
- Medium: Is either physically or visually accessible but not both.
- Low: Is neither physically nor visually accessible.

Although all historic sites identified by the NPS in the original ABPP project were included in the inventory, only sites not already owned by the National Park Service were rated. Those owned by the NPS were automatically considered to be on high ranking. For a complete list of historic resources and their rankings see *Appendix A: Historic Resource Rankings*.

From the ranking list it can be seen that the highest ranked historic sites were those with most historical significance, highest integrity and/or the highest contextual value. These include General Fellows' lines and fortifications in Easton, Colonel Morgan's line and entrenchments in Saratoga, bridge and ferry sites along the River and natural features of cultural significance such as the Fish and Batten Kills and Monument Mountain.

In order to best determine the overall geographic context and significance of the associated cultural landscape, a viewshed analysis from the historic resources was prepared. The highest ranked historic points, those with a ranking of 10-14, were used as points of observation and the viewshed analysis was conducted based on the National Elevation Dataset (NED) available for download from the USGS Seamless Distribution System. The analysis to obtain a viewshed grid was run with a cell size of 10meters and then the grid was converted to a polygon shapefile in order to clip it to the study area along the North-South corridor between Schuylerville and Stillwater.

The resulting layer can be displayed in a number of ways, two of which were found useful. First the viewshed was displayed in the simplest terms of “visible” and “not visible.” Any point of land that would be visible from any one of the observation points (not accounting for buildings and vegetation) was considered visible. Secondly, the viewshed data was displayed categorized by the number of observation points visible from any given point in the study area. The resulting map depicts a range of categories from a low of no points visible (the same as the “not visible” areas from the first map) to a high of 13 points visible (the most observation points visible from a single location). This categorization allowed for the ranking of areas of land based purely on the impact they are likely to have on the collective viewshed of the historic sites.

(See the Historic Resource Viewshed Map)

Scenic Resources: Inventory

In order to effectively understand and analyze the scenic landscape character within the region and its contextual relationship to the historic resources, a scenic inventory and assessment was completed. The approach to inventorying scenic landscapes begins with the identification of visual districts- areas that have a cohesive visual appearance or character. Visual districts were identified through site visits, aerial photo analysis and review of historic documents. Similar visual patterns and edges are identified and mapped on aerial photos. The edges of visual districts can consist of physical barriers (buildings, vegetation, terrain) or of changes in visual characteristics (land use or land cover).



View to Washington County, Saratoga, NY

Visual district can be large areas such as the stretches of farmland in Easton or small areas such as a street, neighborhood or forest. Whether large or small, visual districts share a single, unified visual appearance. Identifying visual districts is an objective process that does not involve judging or rating visual quality. For the purposes of this project, scenic visual districts were only identified within the historic corridor study area as identified in the inventory process. *(See Visual District Map)*

Scenic Resources: Assessment

As with the historic resources, once visual districts were inventoried they were ranked by a series of criteria. The criteria used for the scenic resource assessment were based on those developed by Dodson Associates in coordination with the NYS Department of State, Division of Coastal Resources Scenic Areas of Statewide Significance Program. To additionally inform and specialize the criteria for this project, a public image poll

was conducted to provide input that would indicate the visual preferences of the local community.

The results of the image poll indicated that the characteristics that distinguished the highest ranked visual features were predominately undulating and rolling hills, cultural and historic features, agricultural land, large tracts of woodland and forest and long views. (*See Appendix B: Image Poll Results*)

This information was then used to provide the ranking system within the scenic evaluation criteria as described below:

Landform

Distinctive (3): Prominently undulating hills in and along the River valley

Noteworthy (2): Gentle slopes and rolling hills

Common (1): Predominately flat terrain

Vegetation

Distinctive: Predominately open fields with mixed forest in the background

Noteworthy: Large tracts of forest/vegetation in mid ground

Common: Scrub brush and non-distinct vegetation

Water

Distinctive: River predominant within foreground view

Noteworthy: River/creek in the view

Common: No water

Land use

Distinctive: Agricultural land

Noteworthy: Parkland, open space and natural areas

Common: Modern residential development and streetscapes



Agricultural Land, Easton, NY

Cultural/historic Character

Distinctive: Predominant features related to the Revolutionary War

Noteworthy: Other regional cultural and historic features

Common: Few cultural or historic features.

Views

Distinctive: Long and wide

Noteworthy: Medium and/or narrow

Common: Short

Composition

Distinctive: Significant unity and contrast

Noteworthy: Some unity, contrast and variety

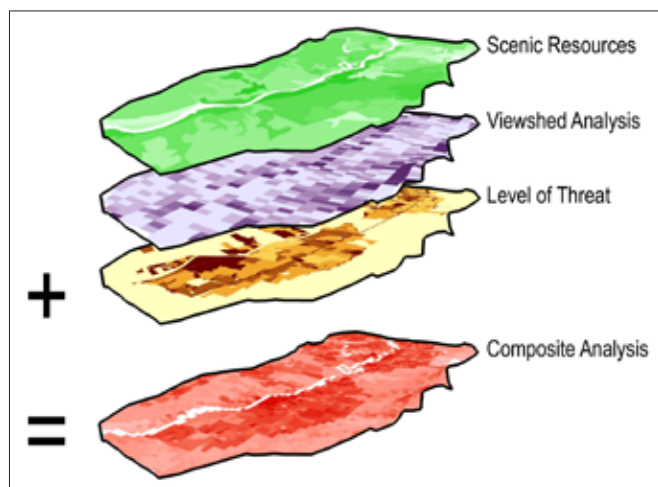
Common: Lack of unity, contrast and variety

The sum total score of the criteria for each visual district were used to create a composite visual quality score ranging from 21 (highest visual quality) to 7 (lowest visual quality). The scenic composite scores were mapped for all of the visual districts within the study area and given a color-coding system similar to the viewshed analysis with the highest ranked resources as the darkest and the lowest as lightest.

The highest ranked scenic areas included the agricultural land along the River in Easton and near the Battlefield as well as portions of the ridgelines on either side of the River. Willard Mountain ranked high due to its dominance as the most significant topographical feature within the region. (See Appendix C: Scenic Resource Rankings and the Scenic Resource Assessment Map)

COMBINED ANALYSIS

The final analysis combined the separate map layers for historic value and scenic quality. In addition, a visual threat analysis prepared for the Saratoga National Battlefield Park (NPS) by the LA Group was included as a way of understanding which of the most historic and scenic areas are potentially the most vulnerable to development. The LA Group analysis identified parcels that were determined to be the highest priority for preservation with regard to the viewshed associated with property currently owned by the Park in Stillwater and Saratoga.



Composite Layered Analysis

In order to perform a combined analysis that would compare “apples to apples”, all polygon layers from the previous maps were converted to rasters so that we could proceed with a “raster math” analysis in ArcGIS. For the combined analysis all three raster datasets were reclassified to equalize the individual ranking systems to a scale of zero (0) to twenty (20). A high score of twenty (20) represented the most visible lands from historic sites, the most scenic, and the most threatened within the individual reclassified raster datasets. A low score correspondingly represented the least scenic, least threatened, and least visible lands. We then used the “raster math” tools in ArcGIS to add all three of these separate datasets together to create a resulting raster dataset with values from zero (0) to sixty (60) where areas with high scores represent the most scenic, most threatened, and most visible lands. For this analysis we weighted each of the previously completed analyses equally. Each analysis can be utilized on an individual basis for planning purposes or they can be overlaid in various combinations such as the historic and scenic layers.

(See the Combined Historic Viewshed and Scenic Assessment Map and the Composite Analysis Map)

Ultimately, this combined analysis identifies the priority cultural landscape areas and individual features that provide the contextual setting for the interpretation of the events associated with the battles, siege and surrender at Saratoga. These areas include much of the farmland along the Hudson River in Easton, the ridgelines that topographically define the corridor and the concentrations of historic sites in and around Schuylerville and Victory.

Preservation planning activities by municipalities, the NPS and private groups such as local non-profits should be focused on these areas and strategies developed in a collaborative approach. Working together to formulate overall preservation policies for the region will provide the most comprehensive and successful approach to the future protection of the historic sites, scenic character and cultural landscape that make this region so nationally important.

REFERENCE MATERIALS AND SOURCES

United States Department of the Interior- National Park Service

- Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Buildings and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes
- Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Landscape Survey Guidelines
- National Register Publications: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering America's Historic Battlefields
- American Battlefield Protection Program: Guidance for Developing a Battlefield Preservation Plan
- Heritage Preservation Services Division: Scope and Research Methodology for Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study

American Planning Association

- Dodson, Harry L. Planning and Urban Design Standards; Viewshed Protection

New York State

- New York State Museum: Cultural Education Center
- New York State, Department of State, Division of Coastal Resources, Scenic Areas of Statewide Significance Program
- New York State Historic Preservation Office, NYS Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

APPENDIX A: HISTORIC RESOURCE RANKINGS

Unique_ID	TOWN	NAME	Hist. Significance	Integrity	Connectivity	Context	Accessibility	Composite
1	Easton	Fording Point - Gen. Fellows Troops	3	3	3	2	3	14
2	Easton	Site of DeRidder Ferry	3	2	3	3	3	14
3	Easton	Site of Peter Becker Ferry	3	2	3	3	3	14
4	Schuylerville	Schuyler Estate	3	3	3	2	3	14
5	Saratoga	General Burgoyne's fortified camp	3	3	3	2	2	13
6	Schuylerville	DeRidder Homestead	2	2	3	3	3	13
7	Stillwater	American Fortifications	3	3	3	2	2	13
9	Stillwater	Bridge 3	3	3	3	2	2	13
11	Easton	General Fellows Battery	3	2	3	3	2	13
13	Greenwich	Pontoon Bridge Site	3	2	3	2	3	13
492	Saratoga	Morgan's Line	3	3	2	3	2	13
493	Victory	British Camp	3	3	3	2	2	13
15	Saratoga	American Earthworks Remains	3	3	2	2	2	12
16	Northumberland	Stark's Knob	2	2	3	3	2	12
17	Easton	Willard Mountain	2	3	1	3	3	12
18	Easton	Battenkill	1	3	3	2	3	12
20	Easton	Site of British Bridge of Boats	3	2	3	2	2	12
21	Easton	East Bank River - Tete-du-Point	3	2	3	2	2	12
22	Easton	Tete-du-Pont	3	2	3	2	2	12
23	Stillwater	Pontoon Bridge	3	2	3	2	2	12
24	Easton	East Bank River - Tete-du-Pont	3	2	3	2	2	12
25	Stillwater	West Bank River - Floating Bridge	3	2	3	2	2	12
26	Saratoga	Gates Floating Bridge	3	2	3	2	2	12
28	Schuylerville	Mouth of Fish Creek	2	3	3	2	2	12
29	Greenwich	Furnival's Battery	3	2	3	2	2	12
488	Saratoga	American Earthworks - Learned	3	3	2	2	2	12
494	Victory	Gates Line	3	2	3	2	2	12
495	Easton	General Fellows Camp	3	2	2	3	2	12
519	Stillwater	March of British Troops	3	2	3	2	2	12
520	Saratoga	March of British Troops	3	2	3	2	2	12
30	Saratoga	Revolutionary War Graves	2	2	3	1	3	11
31	Saratoga	Dovegat Home Site	3	2	2	2	2	11
32		Vanderburg House	3	3	2	1	2	11
33	Easton	Site of Sarles Ferry	1	3	3	2	2	11
34	Easton	Site of Hogan-Wright Ferry	2	2	2	2	3	11
35	Stillwater	British Pickets	3	2	3	1	2	11
36	Schuylerville	Assembly Area	3	1	3	1	3	11
37	Easton	Becker Farm	3	2	1	3	2	11
489	Schuylerville	Surrender Site	3	2	3	1	2	11
496	Easton	General Fellows Camp	3	2	3	2	1	11
508	Saratoga	Wilbur Road	3	2	1	2	3	11
509	Stillwater	Phillips Road	3	2	1	2	3	11
38	Stillwater	Ezekiel Ensign Home Site	2	1	3	2	2	10
39	Stillwater	Wright's Ferry Site	2	2	3	1	2	10
41	Easton	Coffin Farm	1	2	2	3	2	10
42	Saratoga	High Ground British Encampment	3	2	2	2	1	10
43	Stillwater	British Fortifications	3	2	2	2	1	10
44	Stillwater	Swampy Place	3	2	2	2	1	10
45	Stillwater	Morgan Flank Defense (Munger Farm)	3	1	2	3	1	10
46	Victory	Dutch Church	3	1	3	2	1	10
47	Schuylerville	Convention Signing	3	1	3	1	2	10
48	Schuylerville	Artillery Camp British	3	1	3	1	2	10
49	Saragota	Yagers Camp	3	2	1	2	2	10
50	Schuylerville	War Council Site - Earthworks	3	1	3	1	2	10
51	Saratoga	Gates Headquarters	3	2	1	2	2	10
52	Saratoga	British Camp (North End)	3	1	3	1	2	10
53	Saratoga	Sword Surrender Site	3	1	3	1	2	10
40	Easton	South Meeting House	2	1	1	2	3	9

54Northumberland	Col. Sidney Berry Home	2	2	1	2	2	9
55Stillwater	Yellow Meeting House Site	2	2	1	2	2	9
56Easton	Winnie Farm	1	2	2	2	2	9
57Easton	General Fellows Breastworks	3	2	1	2	1	9
58Saratoga	Lansing/Marshall House	3	1	2	2	1	9
59Saratoga	American Fortifications	3	1	3	1	1	9
60Schuylerville	Barracks	3	1	2	1	2	9
445Stillwater	British Troop Movements	3	2	1	1	2	9
490Schuylerville	German Camp	3	1	3	1	1	9
491Schuylerville	British/German Camp	3	1	3	1	1	9
527Easton	River Road	1	2	2	2	2	9
528Easton	River Road	1	2	2	2	2	9
61Stillwater	Dirck Swart House	2	1	3	1	1	8
62Stillwater	Fort Ingoldsby Site	2	1	3	1	1	8
63Saratoga	field of grounded arms	3	1	2	1	1	8
64Saratoga	Swords House	2	1	2	2	1	8
65Stillwater	Munger Cemetery	2	2	1	1	2	8
66Stillwater	Hart Cemetery	2	2	1	1	2	8
67Stillwater	Ketcham Cemetery	2	2	1	1	2	8
526Easton	Site of Corduroy Road	2	3	1	1	1	8
68Stillwater	Rensselaer Schuyler Home Site	1	2	1	1	2	7
69Saratoga	Friends Meeting House	1	1	2	2	1	7
70Northumberland	British Bake Ovens Site	2	1	1	2	1	7
71Northumberland	John McCrae Home Site	2	1	1	2	1	7
72Saratoga	Friends Cemetery	2	2	1	1	1	7
73Saratoga	Ebenezer Fitch Family Cemetery	2	2	1	1	1	7
74Stillwater	Dunham Cemetery	2	2	1	1	1	7
75Stillwater	Earliest First Baptist Church Site	1	1	1	1	2	6

APPENDIX B: SCENIC IMAGE POLL RANKINGS









Image	Rank	Landform	Vegetation	Water	Landuse	Cultural	Prominent	Views	Composition	Public Value	Conditions
	1.	small incline in foreground	mature trees in foreground and background	none	public attraction/ tourism	NPS historic site	monument	short	contrast of trees and monument	highly recognized, easily accessible	clear, late afternoon sun
	2.	undulating river valley and distant hills	mix of deciduous forest and lawn in foreground	River	tourism, open space and agriculture	battlefield site	cannon	long, wide	variety in foreground	highly recognized, highly accessible	sunny, clear, midday, spring
	3.	gently undulating hills	open fields and forest	none	agriculture	farming	n.a.	long, wide	unity, contrast	recognized, accessible	sunny, midday, hazy
	4.	slightly rolling, with hills in background	small stands of deciduous trees	none	agriculture	fields and pastures	farmstead with silo	long, wide	variety, unity, contrast	recognized, moderately accessible	hazy sun, midday, summer
	5.	undulating slope to valley	mature deciduous forest and open field	none	natural	n.a.	n.a.	long	variety, unity, contrast	recognized	sunny, hazy, midday
	6.	rolling hills	mixed forest and fields	none	natural, roadway	roadway	n.a.	medium, linear	unity, contrast	recognized, accessible	sunny, hazy, spring
	7.	flat	lawn, forest	river	park/tourism	bench	n.a.	medium	unity	highly recognized, accessible	sunny with some clouds
	8.	flat	deciduous trees	river	recreation, natural	n.a.	n.a.	medium	unity	highly recognized, accessible	sunny with some clouds, spring









Image	Rank	Landform	Vegetation	Water	Landuse	Cultural	Prominent	Views	Composition	Public Value	Conditions
	9.	undulating hills	deciduous forest, open fields	river	agriculture, natural	farmstead	barns and silo	long, wide	unity, contrast	highly recognized, accessible	sunny, clear, spring
	10.	flat	underbrush and swamp vegetation	creek	swamp, wetland	n.a.	n.a.	medium, narrow	unity	recognized, accessible	overcast
	11.	slope down into valley	deciduous trees	none	single family residential	house	barn/garage	long in background, narrow	unity, contrast	highly recognized, accessible	sunny, late afternoon
	12.	flat with mountain in distance	field and mixed forest	none	agriculture, natural	n.a.	Willard Mtn.	long	unity	recognized, highly accessible	hazy sunshine
	13.	flat	field, forest	none	agriculture	abandoned barn	n.a.	medium	unity, variety	recognized, accessible	partly cloudy, hazy, midday
	14.	gently undulating hills	new growth forest	none	new construction in farmland	livestock	n.a.	medium to long	unity, contrast	recognized, accessible	sunny with some clouds, midday
	15.	large hill	forest areas and open	river	natural	n.a.	n.a.	medium	variety, contrast, unity	recognized, accessible	hazy, midday
	16.	flat	landscaping	none	park/public attraction/ tourism	historic site and museum	historic blockhouse	short	unity	highly recognized, highly accessible	sunny, midday









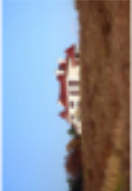
Image	Rank	Landform	Vegetation	Water	Landuse	Cultural	Prominent	Views	Composition	Public Value	Conditions
	17.	gently undulating	open fields and mixed forest	river	agriculture, natural	sod farm	n.a.	long, wide	contrast, variety	recognized, highly accessible	sunny afternoon
	18.	flat	street trees	none	mixed use, urban	urban streetscape	n.a.	medium, narrow	variety, unity, contrast	highly recognized, highly accessible	sunny afternoon
	19.	flat	open fields	none	agriculture	barn	barn	short	variety, contrast	recognized, highly accessible	sunny afternoon
	20.	flat	some deciduous trees	none	residential	historic tavern	n.a.	short	unity	recognized, highly accessible	sunny midday
	21.	mostly flat	mixed forest in background	none	agriculture, natural	cultivated fields	n.a.	medium to long	variety, contrast	recognized, accessible	overcast, summer
	22.	gently sloping	deciduous street trees, no leaves	none	roadway	n.a.	n.a.	long, linear	contrast, variety	recognized, highly accessible	overcast, late winter
	23.	flat	deciduous trees, no leaves	river	natural, recreation	private dock area	water plane	short	contrast, variety	recognized, accessible	cloudy fall afternoon
	24.	flat	forest in background	none	residential development	houses	n.a.	medium	unity, contrast, variety	recognized, low accessibility	sunny midday

Image	Rank	Landform	Vegetation	Water	Landuse	Cultural	Prominent	Views	Composition	Public Value	Conditions
	25.	incline to ridge	open field	none	residential (large single family home)	new construction	n.a.	medium	contrast	recognized, not accessible	sunny, clear midday

APPENDIX C: Scenic Resource Rankings

SUBUNIT_ID	LANDFORM	VEGETATION	WATER	LANDUSE	HISTORIC CHARACTER	VIEWS	COMPOSITION	COMPOSITE SCORE
1	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	18
2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	14
3	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	17
4	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	18
5	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	15
6	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	19
7	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	18
8	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	18
9	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	12
10	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	14
11	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	17
12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8
13	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	17
14	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	16
15	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	17
16	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	11
17	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	16
18	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	13
19	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	13
20	1	3	3	3	2	3	1	16
21	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	13
22	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	17
23	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	16
24	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	14
25	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	13
26	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	14
27	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	15
28	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	20
29	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	13
33	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	13
34	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	15
35	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	12
36	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	15
37	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	12
38	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	9
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41	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	18
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49	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	11
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51	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	13
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