

Inventory & Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The Village of Victory has many resources that should be utilized and enjoyed by the present generation as well as protected and improved for the next generation. This section of the Comprehensive Plan provides information in a variety of subject areas that will help paint a picture of the Village's social, physical and economic conditions. The inventory and analysis of the physical, cultural and socio-economic data lays a foundation for the recommendations concerning the future development of the Village of Victory.

HISTORY OF THE VILLAGE

Regional Context



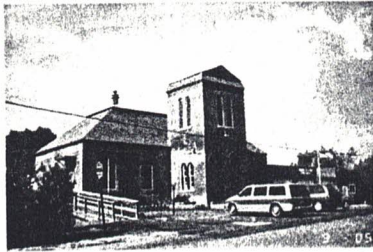
Saratoga Battle Monument

In 1684, Colonel Peter Schuyler, great uncle of General Schuyler, and six partners, obtained title to the Saratoga Patent, an area of over 168,000 acres that extended roughly 6 miles to each side of the Hudson River from present day Waterford to south of Schuylerville. In 1702, Johannes Schuyler settled on lands along Fish Creek, near the present Village of Schuylerville. A small settlement including farms and mills were protected by a garrison, Fort Saratoga, built on the Hudson River South of Fish Creek, south of present day Schuylerville. Despite the raids and battles brought about by the French and Indian Wars and the subsequent Revolutionary War, the settlement flourished. The Battle of Saratoga, the turning point of the Revolutionary War, was fought on the lands presently occupied by the Village of Victory and the Village of Schuylerville.

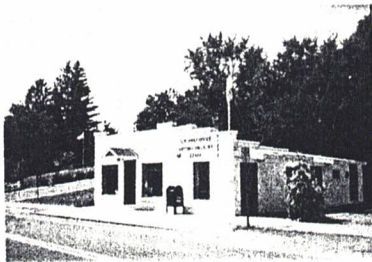
In the years following the war, flour mills, linen mills, paper mills and sawmills were constructed as well as schools, churches and businesses. The Champlain Canal, completed in 1822, the Fitchburg Railroad, completed in 1882, and the Hudson Valley Railway, completed in 1899 provided the transportation for the many products grown or manufactured in the area. These included potatoes, grain, lumber, hay and paper.

During the first half of the 19th Century, two Villages were incorporated within the Town of Saratoga: Schuylerville, named after the Schuyler family, who were responsible for developing the area, and Victory, named in recognition of the American victory over the French forces in the Battles of Saratoga in 1757.

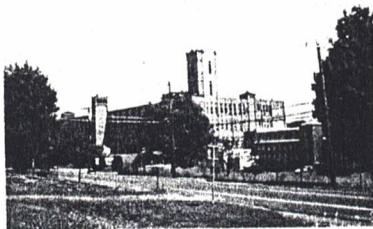
Village of Victory



Village Hall –Pine Street



Village Post Office



Victory Mills

POPULATION & HOUSING

Population

The Village of Victory was incorporated in 1849 and the Victory Mills Post office opened in 1852. At that time, the Village population was listed as 637 in the census of 1860. By 1866, the current streets of the Village had already been laid out. However, the Village never developed a full range of community institutions or a retail center because of its proximity to Schuylerville. There was one church in the Village, the Union Methodist Church, built in 1854 and one school house, erected in 1872. The schoolhouse building is now owned by the Village and serves as the fire station and the Village Meeting Room with a new addition housing the mayor's and clerk's offices.

The Victory Mill, which began operating in 1846, made 1.8 million yards of cotton cloth per year. In 1850, it employed 160 men and 209 women. Over the years the mill was enlarged several times, including a concrete addition in 1918. In 1928 the owners closed the Victory Mill and moved the production of cotton cloth to Alabama, where the labor was cheaper and the raw cotton was readily available.

Several companies owned and operated the facilities since then, including the United Board and Carton Corporation, which reopened the plant in 1937, and Wheelabrator-Frye Incorporated, which bought the plant in 1972. Its graphics communication subsidiary, the A.L. Garber Company, installed new equipment to produce specialized cartons, and opened up new job opportunities at the mills. In 1977, Clevepak Corporation purchased the plant and moved additional printing, cutting, and computer equipment into the plant. In 1983, the Victory Mill plant was purchased by Gene Holcombe and others and incorporated under the name of Victory Specialty Packaging, Inc. This company employed 152 people and produced cartons for pharmaceutical and food industries. Unfortunately, the plant closed in 2000.

In the decade from 1980 to 1990, the population of Victory grew slightly from 571 to 598. However, in the decade from 1990 to 2000, it has decreased to 544, which is below that of 1980. The figure below compares the population and growth rate for the Village of Victory, Saratoga County and New York State. As compared to New York State which experienced a 5.5% growth rate, and Saratoga County which

enjoyed a 10.68% growth rate, the Village of Victory experienced a negative growth rate of 9%. Claritas, Inc. a specialist in data analysis, projects that there will be a further loss of population by the year 2007.

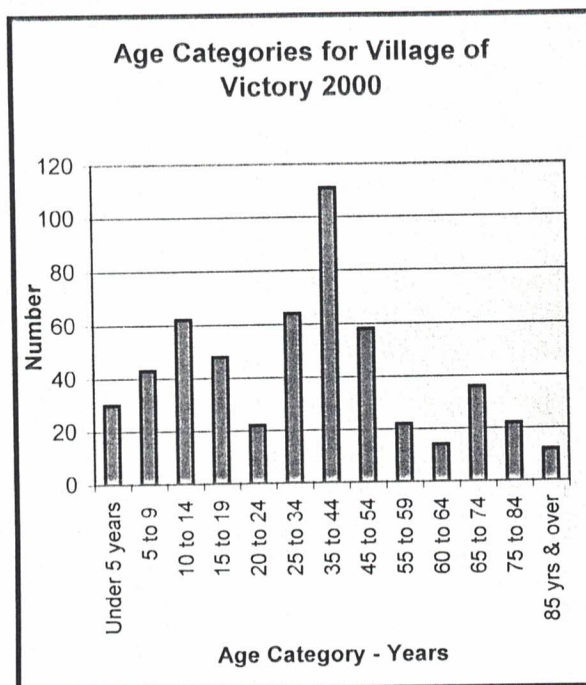
Figure I
Population and Growth Rate for the Village of Victory, Saratoga County and New York State.

	Village of Victory	Saratoga County	New York State
Total Population 1990	598	181,276	17,990,405
Total Population 2000	544	200,635	18,876,457
2007 Projection	528	211,543	19,208,844
% change 1990 -2000	-9.03%	10.68%	4.9%

Source 2000 Census, Claritas Inc.

The median age of the population at 35.3 is slightly younger than Saratoga County at 36.9. The age categories of the current population is given below. A full 33% of the population are children and youth below the age of 19.

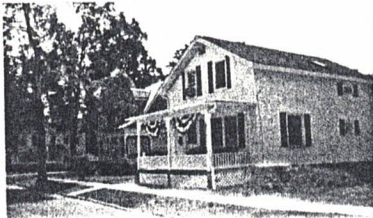
Figure II



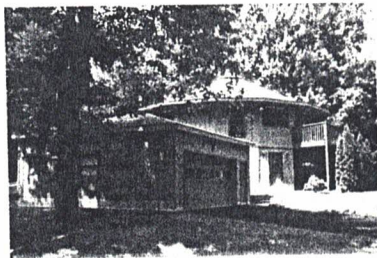
Source: Census 2000

Inventory & Analysis

Housing



Typical bungalow style
Single-family home



Example of well maintained
home with interesting
design

The housing in the Village is relatively old and of a variety of styles. Most of the housing in the Village was built prior to 1960 as shown in the figure below. While 46.3% was built in 1939 or earlier, and an additional 17.9% was built between 1940 and 1959, only 1.5 % or 3 housing units were built since 1999.

Figure III
Age of Housing Units
Village of Victory

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Number	Percent
1999 to March 2000	3	1.5
1995 to 1998	22	10.9
1990 to 1994	9	4.5
1980 to 1989	12	6.0
1970 to 1979	12	6.0
1960 to 1969	14	7.0
1940 to 1959	36	17.9
1939 or earlier	93	46.3
TOTAL	201	100.1

Source: Census DP-4 Table

As discussed in the Land Use section, residential uses are found throughout the Village on almost every street. The value and condition of housing units in the Village varies widely. There are some neatly landscaped upscale homes, as well as some mobile homes and bungalows in very poor condition. Hill Manor, a new subdivision, is being constructed in the northern part of the Village. Two story single-family homes were constructed during the first phase of construction at Hill Manor. Phase II and Phase III of the development will occur to the south of Phase I.

Figure IV below shows a demographic comparison between the Village of Victory and the Town of Saratoga. Although the demographics are similar, there are some important distinctions. First, the Village of Victory median family income is much lower than that of the Town of Saratoga. Secondly, the median rent and the rental vacancy rate for the Village are significantly higher than for that of the Town. A median rent of \$625 and vacancy rate of 27.5% for rental properties suggests that there are many rental units that are over priced. Potential renters may be choosing similar accommodations with lower rents in the Town. Complete Census DP tables are presented in Appendix C.

Figure IV.
Demographic Comparisons 2000

	Village of Victory	Town of Saratoga	Saratoga County	NYS
Total population	544	5,141	200,635	18,976,457
Median Age	35.3	38.5	36.9	35.9
Households	189	2,026	78,165	7,056,860
Persons per Household	2.88	2.51	2.51	2.61
Percent Family Households	76.2%	68.5%	68.7%	65.7%
Total Housing Units	201	2,286	86,701	7,679,307
Single Family (detached)	126	1,547	52,537	3,198,486
Two Family	27	186	6,199	836,907
Three Family or More	4	208	14,644	3,050,630
Mobile Homes	32	294	9,075	207,378
Percent Owner Occupied	80.4%	74.5%	72%	53%
Home owner vacancy rate	4.4%	1.8%	1.4%	1.6%
Rental vacancy rate	27.5%	9.0%	6.1%	4.6%
Median House Value	\$79,600	\$94,900	\$120,400	\$148,700
Median Rent	\$625	\$548	\$638	\$672
Median Family Income	\$37,292	\$48,482	\$58,213	\$51,691

Source: Census 2000, DP – 1-DP4 Tables

EMPLOYMENT & INDUSTRY

Figure V below shows employment statistics for the residents of the Village. Of the potential work force comprised of individuals 16 years and older, 62.5% or 252 persons are in the labor force. According to the 2000 Census, almost all of these are employed, with only 12 persons unemployed. Of the 238 persons who are employed, 188 drove alone to work, 26 carpooled, 14 took a taxi, walked or used other means to get to work, and 10 worked at home. The mean travel time to work was 28.6 minutes.

The per capital income of \$17,484 is substantially lower than that of the Town of Saratoga, which is \$21,716, that of

Saratoga County which is \$23,945, and that of New York State, which is \$23,389. The median family income of \$37,292 is also lower than that of the Town of Saratoga, which is \$48,482 and New York State, which is \$51,691.

Figure V
Employment Statistic for Village of Victory Residents

Subject	Number	Percent
Total Population	544	-
Population - 16 years & older	403	100%
In labor force – all civilian (no workers in armed forces)	252	62.5%
Employed	240	59.6%
Unemployed	12	3.0*%
Unemployment Rate		4.7%
Per Capita Income	\$17,484	-
Median Household Income	\$41,250	-
Median Family Income	\$37,292	-

Source: 2000 Census DP-3 Table

*3% of total population 16 years & older

Figure VI below shows the industries in which the Village of Victory residents worked according to the 2000 Census.

Figure VI
Industries in which Village of Victory residents worked

INDUSTRY	Number	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	5	2.1
Construction	28	11.7
Manufacturing	26	10.8
Wholesale trade	4	1.7
Retail trade	35	14.6
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	10	4.2
Information	4	1.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	10	4.2
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	16	6.7
Educational, health and social services	45	18.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	13	5.4
Other services (except public administration)	28	11.7
Public administration	16	6.7
TOTAL	240	100.3

Source: 2000 Census DP-3 Table