



# Friends of Saratoga Battlefield

## Newsletter



Gen. Burgoyne October 17, 1777

**Spring Summer 2024**



Saratoga Surrender Site August 2020

**Volume 32 Issue 1**

### Superintendent's Message

Spring is in the air and the park is starting to kick into high gear. The Visitor Center operations has resumed being open 7 days a week 9:00 am to 5:00pm. The Maintenance Team has been busy with tree work along the tour road and will begin prepping the park for opening of the Tour Road on April 1<sup>st</sup>. There are a lot of exciting projects this spring including upgrades to the South Lot trailhead parking area. This work includes paving the lot, designating parking spots and trailer parking, improving the entrance/egress and wayfinding signage on Route 32. There will also be some much-needed accessibility improvements at the Schuyler House with work in the parking lot so that it meets ABAAS standards and paving the path to the house. Most exciting of all is the waysides will be installed in the next few months. The team is busy putting together a full season of events and programming kicking off on April 8<sup>th</sup> with a program on the Solar Eclipse. Several new digital features will be launched this year the first being a Story Map on the [1777 Campaign](#) Overview found on the park website under the History and Culture section. Check the park website for the most up-to-date information for upcoming programming, events, and announcements [www.nps.gov/SARA](http://www.nps.gov/SARA).

Leslie Morlock  
Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park



**Brian Mumford**

### **Board member and President of the Board**

Brian Mumford recently retired from the Board of the Friends of Saratoga Battlefield. He was the complete volunteer, Board member, creative thinker and a valued connection to many communities.

The Friends and the Battlefield (Saratoga National Historical Park) were fortunate to have his leadership at a time when resourcefulness was required and growth was at hand for both entities.

For the Friends, Brian was instrumental in Board management and in work groups, advancing public relationships for the Friends.

Brian and his wife moved to a farm in Argyle, New York, formerly their summer home, to provide an attractive destination for family to visit. Soon after, Brian became aware of the Saratoga Battlefield. A lifetime student of history, he engaged with the National Park, Friends group, and the advancement of history.

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## **The Saratoga Surrender Site in the town of Saratoga, New York**

Acquisition of the site of the British surrender in October 1777 resulted from alert action by two New York State elected officials, Senator Roy MacDonald and Assemblyman Steve Englebright. In 2011 the Friends of Saratoga Battlefield and National Park management agreed to launch a project to provide stabilization and interpretation of the neglected site.

A critical issue was agreement among principal partners and contributors to allow long term access and use of the site for the National Park and the public.

Among the principal parties were the National Park Service, the Friends group, and Open Space Institute, a leader in land preservation.

Brian's lifetime experience, legal skills, patience and diplomacy were required. He was at the meeting place of resolute volunteer initiative and bureaucratic entropy.

He won.

At the dedication of the Surrender Site October 17, 2019, the Friends formally donated a million dollars' worth of improvements contributed by major donors and the public at large.

It was Saratoga's gift to America.

Born in Utica, New York, Brian Mumford graduated from Union College and Albany Law School. He had an eminent career practicing law across a broad American landscape.

In addition to his service with the Friends, he gave abundantly to the development of history, the arts and education in the Saratoga region and Capital district. Some of the positions he held include:

Albany County Bar Association, Board of Directors and President

Immigration Attorneys Association, NYC

Albany Public Library, Board of Trustees

The Egg – Center for the Performing Arts, Board of Directors

Capital Repertory Theater, Attorney and Board of Directors

More than twenty other Not-for-profit boards

He continues to contribute to the activities of the Friends and provides valued writing of history for the Friends newsletter.

Consistency, integrity and determination were the values Brian Mumford demonstrated every day. Brian gave of his best to Saratoga.

We salute Brian and thank him for his service.

*-Tim Holmes*

*President*

*Friends of Saratoga Battlefield*

# **Saratoga Surrender: Blocking the Retreat**

## **Brigadier General Jacob Bayley**

By Brian Mumford, Past Pres.

In early June 1777, Lieutenant General John Burgoyne began the Campaign of 1777, moving south from Canada with 9,000 troops. His orders from King George III were to move south to capture Albany in order to cut off rebellious New England and split the American colonies into two conquerable segments.

After capturing Fort Ticonderoga, Burgoyne was compelled to leave 1,000 troops to garrison the fort. In August, during the Battle of Bennington, the British lost another 1,000 killed or captured. Within weeks, in combat with troops under Continental Major General Horatio Gates at Freeman's Farm and Bemis Heights, Burgoyne suffered greater than 1,000 casualties. At that point, with a reduced force and his march to Albany having been halted, Burgoyne began to consider a retreat back to Canada.

The retreat that Burgoyne planned was to follow the age-old trading route along the Hudson River-Lake George-Lake Champlain chain. His troops were to begin by marching north sixteen miles along the western side of the Hudson River to the vicinity of Fort Edward. Shortly before the Revolutionary War, the fortifications at Fort Edward had been dismantled, leaving the site to serve primarily as a fording location where the river could be crossed to pick up the Military Road.

The Military Road ran thirteen miles west between the river and Fort George located on the south shore of Lake George. The Military Road was an old native trail which had been improved during the French and Indian War to move troops and supplies overland between Lake George and the Hudson. From Fort George, the army was to travel north down Lake George to Fort Ticonderoga and then along Lake Champlain to reach Canada.

Before the fighting had begun at Bemis Heights, Gates anticipated that Burgoyne might order a retreat north. To counter this strategy, Gates ordered Brigadier General Jacob Bayley to move to the vicinity of Fort Edward to block the British. Bayley, who had served as a colonel in the French and Indian War and later became a substantial land owner in Vermont, lived in Gloucester County, New York, when he was appointed a brigadier general of the New York militia in 1776. At Gates' order, Bayley moved 2,000 New York militiamen to a ridge north of Fort Edward overlooking the Military Road (Ward 532, Nickerson 370).

Gates also ordered Brigadier General John Fellows of the Massachusetts militia to proceed north along the east side of the Hudson to be in position to confront Burgoyne's retreat. With a brigade of 1,300 militiamen, Fellows marched north to where the Battenkill flowed into the east side of the Hudson. He moved his troops and cannons to a bluff overlooking the Hudson and prepared to oppose the retreat (Ward 533, Nickerson 373).

**Oct 8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup>:** During the night of October 8, after having been defeated at Bemis Heights, Burgoyne began his retreat. Together with 5,000 troops and artillery, he headed north along the west side of the Hudson River towards Fort Edward. Provisions were loaded on bateaus which were to be rowed up the river against the current keeping pace with the troops ashore. Torrential rain slowed their advance as soldiers labored to move the cannon carriages which became bogged down in deep mud. With an overnight stop for rest along the way, by the night of the 9<sup>th</sup> they had reached old Saratoga (now Schuylerville). Burgoyne ordered a rest stop with

plans to continue north the next day. Anticipating that Gates would be in pursuit, Burgoyne ordered his troops to take cover and establish defense positions on the high ground along the north shore of Fish Creek which ran through Saratoga in an easterly direction to empty into the Hudson.

**Oct. 10<sup>th</sup>:** On the morning of the 10<sup>th</sup>, Burgoyne considered plans to continue the retreat. He ordered Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Southerland to travel north along the west side of the Hudson with 600 soldiers to determine whether American troops were in the area and also to search for locations to ford the river. Burgoyne also ordered General William Twiss with a team of artificers to accompany Southerland to repair any destroyed bridges which crossed the many creeks emptying into the Hudson (Ward 533).

As Sutherland proceeded north, he sent word back to Burgoyne that the trail as far north as Fort Edward was clear. He also reported that Bayley's troops were blocking the Military Road north of Fort Edward, and Sutherland questioned whether or not Burgoyne would be able to get through (Cubbison 138).

Later in the day, Burgoyne received word that Gates had begun his pursuit that morning and was making progress moving north. Determined to take a stand at his current position, Burgoyne ordered his troops to prepare to defend the camp. He also sent orders to Southerland to bring his combat force back to defend the camp. Southerland, leaving Captain Samuel MacKay and 200 troops to guard the workers, marched south with the rest of the troops to rejoin Burgoyne.

As MacKay, with the artificers and guards, continued moving north to search for fording locations, they were detected by Bayley's militia and attacked. During the ensuing skirmish the British were overpowered and driven from the area. MacKay and a number of troops were able to escape under cover of the nearby woods (MacKay 11-12).

Bayley's successful blocking of Burgoyne's patrol played a pivotal role leading to the eventual surrender at Saratoga. After this encounter with Bayley's militia, Burgoyne rejected any proposed strategy which called for forcing passage over the Military Road. Without use of this route north, Burgoyne's retreat was doomed (Nickerson 378).

**Oct. 11<sup>th</sup>:** On the evening of the 10<sup>th</sup>, Gates arrived at Saratoga and ordered his 17,000 troops with artillery to pause south of Fish Creek. During the morning of the 11<sup>th</sup>, after assessing the British position, Gates ordered the troops to envelop the British who were camped on the heights north of the creek.

Colonel Daniel Morgan with 800 sharpshooters, together with General Enoch Poor with a force of 1,400, moved a mile to the west along the south shore of Fish Creek where they crossed over the creek. From there they moved north establishing a solid front along the west border of the British camp in position to fire on the encamped troops. This location also put them in position to block any attempt by Burgoyne to retreat to the west.

Fellows, having received reinforcements from Gates, continued to guard the east shore of the Hudson to block any attempt to retreat. He also maintained a continuous shelling of the British camp across the river. Gates' main force was in position along the southern shore of Fish Creek with Gates' headquarters to the south of them. Bayley, in position to the north with 2,000 troops blocking the Military Road, completed the American's encirclement of the British force.

With troops and artillery established in close range, the Americans began a relentless assault of the British which continued day and night. Fellows' cannons firing from the east shore destroyed the British bateaus and baggage across the river on the west shore. The surrounding troops fired on soldiers who lacked effective coverage in their open field camp.

The use of the term "camp" is euphemistic. The heights of Saratoga was an unprotected, expansive, undulating field with few trees and no structures. Although this landscape would have been advantageous to the British during hand-to-hand combat, at which they excelled, it was disastrous during the siege established by the Americans. Morgan's sharpshooters, who were perched in trees, targeted countless individual soldiers who were without cover. The non-explosive cannon balls were fired at a low trajectory to bound across the open field. The kinetic energy from each shot killed or maimed countless victims in its path.

Satisfied with the conduct of the siege, Gates showed no sign of altering his strategy by engaging in a direct attack on the British position. The siege continued.

**Oct. 11<sup>th</sup>:** During the evening of the 11<sup>th</sup>, Burgoyne called a council of war with three of his generals. This was the first council that Burgoyne convened during the campaign. The officers discussed potential strategies that might allow them to continue their retreat in light of the strategic placement of the American troops. General Friederick Riedesel mentioned that he was aware of a ford across the Hudson that was four miles north of Fort Edward. He proposed abandoning their baggage and retreating along the west side of the river to cross at the ford. Recognizing this to be the position of Bayley's troops, Burgoyne rejected the plan. Other potential strategies were considered, but none were deemed to be practical and the council ended (Howson 228, Ward 534-535).

**Oct. 12<sup>th</sup>:** During the afternoon of the 12<sup>th</sup>, while enduring the siege and running low on food and ammunition, Burgoyne again called a council of the generals. The officers reviewed the threats facing them and considered possible strategies, which included: 1) wait in place, 2) attack the enemy, 3) retreat with the artillery and baggage to force a crossing of the river at Fort Edward; 4) retreat by night leaving the artillery and baggage behind to cross the river north of Fort Edward, or 5) return down the Hudson and force a passage to Albany. After discussion, each of the proposals except number four was deemed to be impractical. The fourth was approved and plans were developed to leave that night. As preparations were being made, patrols sent out by Burgoyne reported that Bayley's troops continued to control the route above Fort Edward. Burgoyne cancelled the plan to retreat. No further suggestions were offered by the generals (Weddle 334).

**Oct. 13<sup>th</sup>:** With the British completely blocked and suffering continuous losses from the American's siege, Burgoyne once again called a council of war to which he summoned all the officers. During the meeting, he announced that he was prepared to consider capitulation, which he sensed was on the minds of some officers. After discussion, the officers unanimously agreed that the current situation justified capitulation upon honorable terms. That evening, Burgoyne sent a messenger under a flag of truce to Gates seeking a meeting to begin negotiations. Gates agreed to suspend fighting during negotiations and to begin discussing terms the next morning.

On the same day that the British officers voted to seek a negotiated surrender, General John Stark, with 1,100 militiamen from New Hampshire, arrived at the east shore of the Hudson near the Battenkill. He took his troops

across the Hudson to join the encirclement of the British, taking a position along the north of the British camp to the east of Morgan's position (Ward 535).

At the same time, in order to take further control of the Hudson River, Gates ordered Bayley to move his position several miles south to seize Fort Edward. By message dated October 14, Bayley informed Gates that he had taken control of Fort Edward and that his troops were in "good health and high spirits." He assured Gates that he would continue to intercept any of Burgoyne's army attempting to pass through the area to reach Lake George (Weddle 474, fn. 27).

**Oct. 14th-16<sup>th</sup>** Negotiations began on the 14<sup>th</sup> and for three days Burgoyne and Gates sent representatives back and forth across Fish Creek to negotiate the terms. On the evening of the 16<sup>th</sup> final terms were agreed upon. At the insistence of Burgoyne, the document was termed a "convention agreement" rather than a "surrender agreement." This was a significant concession by Gates since at the time a convention was deemed to be an agreement for a cease fire and not for a formal surrender.

The Saratoga Surrender was comprised of three separate events.

**First:** During the evening of October 16<sup>th</sup>, while at their respective headquarters on either side of Fish Creek, Burgoyne and Gates each signed the Convention treaty, which bore the date "16<sup>th</sup> of October 1777".

**Second:** During the morning of October 17<sup>th</sup>, the British army of 5,728 marched from camp bearing their arms, which they laid down at the nearby shore of the Hudson River. They were then marched off to Boston as captives (Nickerson 422).

**Third:** During the afternoon of October 17<sup>th</sup>, Burgoyne, together with his officers, crossed Fish Creek and rode south to meet Gates who was riding north from his headquarters accompanied by his officers. After they dismounted and exchanged greetings, Burgoyne handed Gates his sword in surrender, which Gates honorably returned to him. Gates then invited Burgoyne and his officers to join him for a meal in a tent set up on a nearby hill.

**Turning Point:** Gates' siege strategy, with constant firing on the encircled British troops by Morgan, Poor, and others, proved to be a success. Also successful was the early strategy to send Bayley and Fellows to block the retreat routes. The overall plan resulted in Burgoyne's surrender, which was the first time in history that a British army surrendered on a battlefield.

As a result of the surrender, France opened negotiations for a formal alliance with the United States, which resulted in the Treaty of Alliance (1778). By the treaty, France committed to enter the war in support of the United States and to bring its full military and powerful naval might against Britain for the duration of the war. The alliance assured victory and the independence of the United States.

When viewing these successes, historian Hoffman Nickerson in 1928 was the first to use the term "turning point" when referring to the Saratoga surrender. He stressed that it was the surrender, and not the preceding Saratoga battles, that constituted the turning point of the Revolutionary War (Nickerson). Saratoga Park Ranger and Historian Eric Schnitzer confirmed, "It was the surrender at Saratoga, and not its several battles which marked the true 'turning point' of the American Revolutionary War" (Luzader 10).

Familiarity with the background and historic consequences of the Saratoga surrender provides an understanding and appreciation of the Saratoga Surrender Site, which was developed by the Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield and donated to the Saratoga National Historical Park.

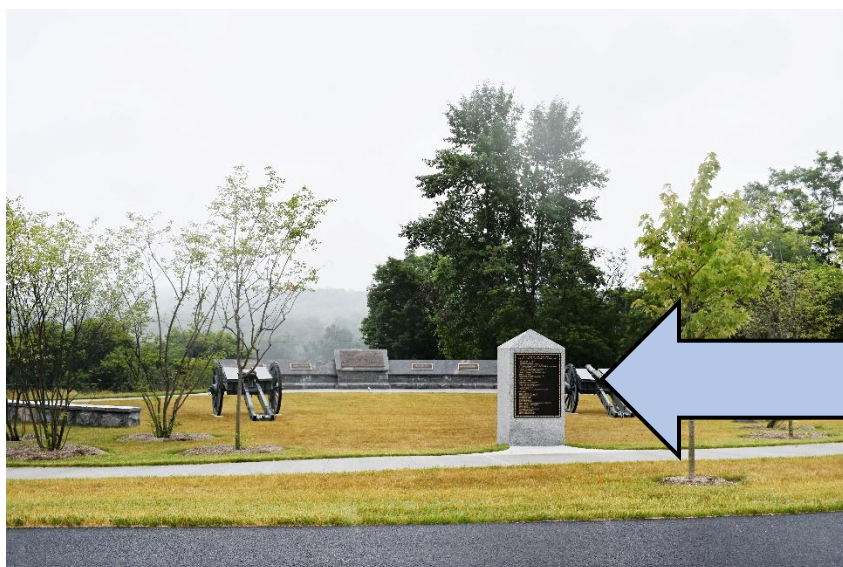


Photo used with permission NPS 2024

#### MILITIA:

BRIGADIER GENERAL	JACOB BAYLEY	VT
BRIGADIER GENERAL	JAMES BRICKETT	MA
BRIGADIER GENERAL	JOHN FELLOWS	MA
BRIGADIER GENERAL	JOHN STARK	NH
BRIGADIER GENERAL	ABRAHAM TEN BROECK	NY
BRIGADIER GENERAL	JONATHAN WARNER	MA
BRIGADIER GENERAL	WILLIAM WHIPPLE	NH
BRIGADIER GENERAL	OLIVER WOLCOTT	CT

**Brigadier General Jacob Bayley** (1726 -1815) is an ancestor of Captain Thomas Bailey Hagen, USN (Ret.) who is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Erie Insurance Group and the principal benefactor of the development of the Saratoga Surrender Site by Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield.

The site where Burgoyne surrendered his sword to Gates was not made part of the Saratoga National Historical Park when it was organized in 1938. Years later, when Open Space Institute acquired the location of the surrender, Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield agreed to raise funds and develop the Saratoga Surrender Site.

Thomas Bailey Hagen (the spelling of the family name changed over years) assumed a major role in raising funds for the project. To encourage donations, he made an initial matching fund grant in the amount of \$177,700 (1777). After the matching amount was reached, he donated additional funds and also engaged in soliciting donations. Donations reached a total of \$1,000,000, and during a ceremony held October 17, 2019, the newly developed Saratoga Surrender Site was donated to become part of Saratoga National Historical Park.

Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield wishes to publicly thank Thomas Bailey Hagen for his generosity and to honor Brigadier General Jacob Bayley for his service to America in bringing about the turning point of the American Revolutionary War.

#### Works Consulted

My deepest gratitude to Eric H. Schnitzer, Saratoga National Historic Park Ranger/Historian and author for his guidance and support.

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## Conserving Historic Lands

By Tim Holmes, President: Friends of Saratoga Battlefield

**"In utilizing and conserving the natural resources of the Nation, the one characteristic more essential than any other is foresight.... The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute a fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life."**

**- Address to the National Editorial Association, Theodore Roosevelt, Jamestown, Virginia, June 10, 1907**

Memorials and commemorations: Why do we do it? In his classic presentation *In Memoriam: Casualties of the Battles of Saratoga*, Battlefield Ranger Eric Schnitzer notes that the installing of monuments at Saratoga National Historic Park is effectively over. In the history of the Battlefield as a Park – from 1927 a New York State Park, then as a National Park – a diverse array of memorials was added to the landscape.

We are approaching a milestone in the history of our country – the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the American Revolution, in 2026 and years to follow. What will be the ways in which we note the important events, their dates, and their meaning? There are a number of principal ways in which Americans remember their past.

In 2022 the Spring Newsletter included the article *Monuments*, first in the series on Memory Keepers. This is the second article in the series.

### The Land

The land preservation movement springs from the idea that the places which bear significance in our communal lives are in a special category, defined by their scenic or cultural attributes and thus deserve to be valued, preserved and maintained. This “sense of place” promotes a reverence for those special sites, especially where pressures for development threaten their distinct features. The National Park Service is a prime example of one way our society accomplishes this purpose.

Saratoga National Historical Park continues to make strides in conserving and improving the lands under its care. With continuous action every year, the National Park Service’s purpose and determination serves as a lesson for other branches of public service in a never-ending process of combatting weather and wear, while maintaining and updating a site’s function and physical assets.

The historic sites under the Park’s management are themselves diverse. They include the 3,392 acres of the Battlefield itself and other important locations within a ten mile radius.

**Saratoga National Historical Park.** The creation of the Battlefield Park was the result of a dynamic public – private partnership. Soon after the fighting ceased, the former farmland was recognized as some of the most important land in American history, and a movement slowly coalesced to create a site for public enjoyment. The Saratoga Battlefield Association, formed in 1923 by citizens, began a campaign to purchase the Freeman and Sarle farms, the heart of the 1777 action. Despite many requests, state and federal funding was not forthcoming. But when George Slingerland, Mayor of Mechanicville and active Rotarian, took up the cause, he was able to rally civic associations, veterans’ groups and fellow Rotarians to raise money and apply political pressure on state legislators to move the project to reality. He was appointed the Park’s first Superintendent, ready to assume official leadership when the State of New York took ownership in 1927, and remained the Park’s leading advocate until his death in 1932.

In keeping with prevailing practices of presenting history, the NYS Conservation Department removed many structures installed after the battles and erected a “period house” and a replica blockhouse, which served as the Park’s first visitor center. As Governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt supported the plans to develop the Battlefield, an interest activated with even more clout when he became President in 1933. FDR was delighted to



sign the law that established the Battlefield as New York State's first property under the National Park service's care in 1938, with complete transfer completed in 1942.

**The Schuyler House.** The house dates from 1777 and remarkably was preserved in its nearly original condition by members of the Schuyler and Strover families, resident across two centuries. An important aspect of the house is both in the moment of history and in the personalities embodied in it. For modern day visitors there is the aura of Alexander Hamilton courting Eliza Schuyler. For traditionalists there is the account of Lovelace the Tory spy, whose skull was for years prized by the house's owners. The house and its grounds (62.15. acres) remained in private hands until 1950, when it became part of the Saratoga National Historical Park.

**Saratoga Monument.** (The history of the Monument was related in the Spring 2022 newsletter.) Fifty-six years elapsed between the initial idea and the dedication of the completed structure in 1912, but it was not transferred from New York State to the NPS until 1980.

**Victory Woods.** The 22-acre parcel of land in the Village of Victory is where the British army made its final encampment before the surrender on October 17, 1777. It was added to the SNHP in 2010, following negotiations with the local municipality. The NPS added a half-mile boardwalk and interpretive signs to create an informative self-guided trail.

**The Saratoga Surrender Site.** The approximately 19-acre site south of the Schuyler House site is where the American and the British officials met to formalize the surrender. It was private land with a farmhouse, identified as the site of surrender.

The site was acquired and preserved due to the foresight of otherwise sometimes competitive powers in New York State government: elected officials of different parties. Senator Roy MacDonald and Assemblymember Steve Englebright, interested to elevate awareness of the Battlefield, identified the lot when it was up for sale and engaged New York State resources.

The process proved the value of organizations cooperating to contribute their specialties. Open Space Institute agreed to take title to the property. The Friends committed to raise the funding to stabilize and improve the site. Saratoga National Historical Park provided specifications and project oversight at NPS standards. Historic Hudson-Hoosic Rivers Partnership, a regional development organization, assisted with local resources. The Town of Saratoga and the New York State Natural Heritage Trust received a grant from the American Battlefield Protection Program to prepare a public access plan for the site.

Lengthy negotiation resulted in an agreement providing preservation of the historic location and the viewshed, and long term access to the site for the National Park Service and the Friends.

Through fifteen years of effort, the Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield worked with the NPS, raised a million dollars' worth of improvements through public and private contributions, and managed the completion of structures for the dedication on October 17, 2019.

**“Here they took a stand.”**

**- Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor, New York State 1927 on acquisition of the Saratoga Battlefield by New York State**

For information and the stories surrounding these historic lands, please visit the National Park Service website at <https://www.nps.gov/sara/> and the Saratoga Battlefield sites.

References for this article can be found in [Saratoga, America's Battlefield](#), The History Press, 2012.

## Daniel Morgan Monument

**Location:** Between Tour Road Stops 1 and 2 on the right side.

**Placed:** erected by the [#SaratogaMonumentAssociation](#) in 1887

**Inscription:** "Saratoga 1777. Here Morgan reluctant to destroy so noble a foe, was forced by patriotic necessity to defeat and slay the gentle and gallant Fraser. To commemorate the magnanimity of Morgan's heroic nature and his stern sense of duty to his country, this tablet is here inscribed by Virginia Neville Taylor, great granddaughter of Gen. Daniel Morgan"

This monument displays a fine example of inspirational language - Morgan was a simple man, barely literate, a wagoner and bar room brawler but with exceptional military ability. He had fought in the French and Indian War for seven years and was a three-year Revolutionary War veteran at the time of the Saratoga Battles.

Morgan saw Fraser on a horse rallying the British rear guard's retreat and asked one of his riflemen to target him.



Sources:

Saratoga National Historical Park – Facebook; Park's National Historical Register Application <http://www.hardinkyhistory.org>

**Reminder: No individual membership renewal notices are sent.**

**Your renewal date is listed on the mailing address page of this Newsletter**

**and on your Annual Membership Card.**

**If you are unsure of your membership date email [friendsofsaratoga@gmail.com](mailto:friendsofsaratoga@gmail.com) and your last renewal date will be emailed to you.**

### Become a Friend of Saratoga Battlefield

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

FRIENDS OF SARATOGA BATTLEFIELD IS A NOT-FOR-PROFIT  
ORGANIZATION INCORPORATED UNDER THE N.Y.S  
EDUCATION LAW.

### Choose your membership level:

- ☐ \$15 Enlisted Personnel
- ☐ \$30 Noncommissioned Officer (Noncom)
- ☐ \$50 Commissioned Officer
- ☐ \$100: Field Grade Officer "Battlefield Club"
- ☐ Other (>\$100 also Battlefield Club)

Make checks payable to: FRIENDS OF  
SARATOGA BATTLEFIELD and mail  
to:

Friends of Saratoga Battlefield  
648 Route 32  
Stillwater, NY 12170

**Membership renewal and donations may be completed on-line at**

**[www:friendsofthe](http://www.friendsofthe)**



**[saratogabattlefield.org](http://saratogabattlefield.org).**

## Friends of Saratoga Battlefield Member Photo Contest

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ Phone (if no email) \_\_\_\_\_

Enter your **original** photo of the Saratoga National Historical Park. That includes the Battlefield, the Surrender Site, Schuyler House, and the Saratoga Monument. Submit by the deadline date of August 1, 2024, sending this application and the photo by email attachment to [Friendsofsaratoga@gmail.com](mailto:Friendsofsaratoga@gmail.com). Submission is limited to Members of the Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield; membership application information is available at the Friends of Saratoga Battlefield website ([Friendsofsb.org](http://Friendsofsb.org)).

The Board members will review all entries (see Contest rules below) and the top three will be published in the Fall/Winter 2024 Newsletter for membership review and voting (one vote per member). A ballot and instructions for voting and mailing will be included in that Newsletter. Voting will also be available on the Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield website.

The winning entry will be the image used for the 2025 Membership Post Card. The winner and photo will be featured in the Spring/Summer 2025 Newsletter. In addition, the winning member/photographer will receive a Battlefield Club Level 2025 Membership.

### Contest Rules

Friends of Saratoga Battlefield ("FOSB") is exclusively running this Photography Contest and Facebook is in no way responsible for or affiliated with said contest. All photos must be original work, taken by the entrants. No third party may own or control any materials the photo contains, and the photo must not infringe upon the trademark, copyright, moral rights, intellectual rights, or rights of privacy of any entity or person. In addition, the photo must be in its original state and cannot be altered in any way, including but not limited to removing, adding, reversing, or distorting subjects within the frame. The contest is void where prohibited or restricted by law.

Submission implies the photographer's approval for publication of photos by FOSB in print and/or electronically. Copyright ownership of the photo remains with the photographer except as stated herein and FOSB shall retain all rights to continue to use said photograph for any purpose relevant to its mission statement.

Entries will be reviewed by the FOSB Board Members and the three finalists will be voted on by FOSB membership. All decisions are final. Submissions will not be accepted once the deadline lapses. The winner will be contacted via the email address provided during entry. If no email address is provided the winner will receive a

phone call. If no response is received after 10 [days] business days, a new winner will be selected and the previous winner will forfeit all rights to the prize.

## Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield Membership Postcard Photo Contest



2021



2022



2023



2024

**2025???**

**Would you like to see your photo here?**

**See the preceding page for details.**

All Photos are the property of the FoSB expect where noted.

Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield  
648 Route 32  
Stillwater NY 12170