



Friends of Saratoga Battlefield

Newsletter



Gen. Burgoyne October 17, 1777

Spring Summer 2026



Saratoga Surrender Site August 2020

Volume 34 Issue 1

President's Message

Bringing back a French Cannon

The Saratoga campaign. In July 1777 Burgoyne chose to advance south from Ticonderoga via Lake Champlain and Skenesborough (Whitehall) rather than Lake George. For a period this left Fort George in American hands. While executing an effective delaying campaign,

Among other things Schuyler saved 40 unmounted cannon. These were left at Saratoga (Schuylerville) where he ordered carriages to be made for them; for after Ticonderoga was evacuated, he had not one piece of mounted cannon left, and not an artillery man on whom he could lay his hand. For material with which to mount these cannon his mills located here were kept running night and day sawing up the stock of oak logs which had been collected for the building of bateaux for transport. Some of these cannon afterward defended the American camp at Bemis Heights and were later used in the investment of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

- *Rev. John Henry Brandow, A.M., The Story of Old Saratoga (1919)*

A French cannon was reported in historic inventories at Saratoga Battlefield. A cherished aim among Ranger historians has been to recover a copy of that which was donated to a National Park Service Colonial site. Battlefield leaders have resolutely pursued this objective. The Friends are sponsoring the cannon casting and carriage fabrication now in progress. This will be another enhancement to our unique National Park.

Renewed thanks to you, our donors

2025 has brought some changes in perspective, following 2024 which was a breakthrough year for Saratoga National Historical Park.

In 2024, events were at full scale. Following a long period of planning, a multimillion investment provided outstanding waysides throughout the Battlefield. The Park was fully staffed. The Friends of Saratoga Battlefield continued to support Park planning and visitor experience. Special events represented a bonus season between Surrender Day and Thanksgiving. An outstanding Veterans colloquium was founded by Park staff.

In 2025, budgeting and management practices in federal agencies have affected operations at some national facilities. Thanks to adept and thoughtful management at the Battlefield, our Park is intact.

250th Anniversaries. As we move towards commemorating the American Revolution and Battles of Saratoga in 2027, Bicentennial celebrations approach.

We thank local groups for what they do to promote memory of the American Revolution.

The Friends plan to provide lasting value to the Battlefield and continue advocating for its future.

Your support validates the action at Saratoga and counts immeasurably – we thank you sincerely.

Tim Holmes
President

In This Issue

President's Messages	Page 1
Superintendent's Message.....	Page 2
French Cannon Unveiling.....	Page 3
Whatever Happened to the German Forces After the Surrender: Part 2.....	Page 4
Upgrading the Battlefield Tour Road For the 259 th and Beyond	Page 8
2026 Photo Contest Winner and 2027 Photo Contest Rules.....	Page 9
B.A.R.K. Ranger Program	Page 10
Membership Information.....	Page 11

Message from the Superintendent

Happy Spring from Saratoga National Historical Park. Our team is preparing for a busy summer season. As of March 1st, the park resumed its seasonal seven-day-a-week operations at the visitor center (daily 9:00 am to 5:00 pm). As weather allows, the team works hard to meet the April 1st target for opening the Tour Road for vehicular traffic. Around Memorial Weekend, we expect to have our seasonal staff fully on board, with daily staffing at the Neilson House and weekend staffing at the Schuyler House and Saratoga Monument. This year brings excitement as the nation marks 250 years since the American Revolution and the founding of the United States.

We planned a series of events and programs between Memorial Weekend and Surrender Day on October 17th, 2026. To kick off the 250th commemorations, stop by on April 26th for the unveiling of the 1760s French 4-pound Cannon “La Poésie,” on loan from Colonial National Historical Park. Learn about the key role of French support during the Revolutionary War and ongoing preservation and replica efforts. Due to limited seating, please make a reservation for the April 26th talks at SARA_reservations@nps.gov. Thank you to the Friends for supporting the effort to bring French cannons back to Saratoga.

Visit the Schuyler Estate on May 9th to learn about our B.A.R.K. Ranger program and meet some furry friends. Join us on July 19th, 2026, for a community reading of the Declaration of Independence and discover how the news spread in 1776, long before social media. Whether you come to walk, bike, or enjoy the park’s beauty—or to learn more about the American Revolution—we will offer programs throughout the summer for both history and nature lovers. We are planning the 249th Battle Anniversary encampments in September and October, and our events with the Saratoga County 250th Commission continue to grow.

We look forward to your visit. If you want to get more involved, reach out to learn about volunteer opportunities. For a full list of events and programs and to stay up-to-date on what’s happening at the park, visit our website regularly at www.nps.gov/sara or follow us on social media.

Leslie Morlock
Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park



Stop 5 SNHP Photo

French Cannon Unveiling

Saratoga National Historical Park is excited to unveil a new exhibit for the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and, next year, the Battles of Saratoga. In April 1777, two French ships laden with military supplies, including more than 100 cannons, arrived in Portsmouth, NH. These weapons proved critical in enabling the forces of the United States to fight two campaigns that summer. In conjunction with Colonial National Historical Park, Saratoga staff were able to secure this French 4-pound cannon *a la suidoise* named *La Poesie* to be displayed during these important commemorations. We will open the new exhibit with three speakers unveiling the history of these cannons in addition to *La Poesie* herself:

Robert A. Selig is a historical consultant who received his Ph.D. in history from the *Universität Würzburg* in Germany in 1988. He is a specialist on the role of French forces under the *comte* de Rochambeau during the American War of Independence and serves as project historian for the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail Project. Dr. Selig will discuss the political environment in France which led to the convenient availability of hundreds of cannons just when the Americans needed them the most.

Park Ranger Eric Schnitzer will share how ten of the recently arrived French cannons came to the American Northern Army and their impact on the Battles of Saratoga.

Curator Christine Valosin will describe the process which brought *La Poesie* to Saratoga and announce another important project the park is undertaking in partnership with the Friends of Saratoga Battlefield to ensure the French cannons will have a presence on the battlefield itself in the near future.

Room for the lecture portion of the event is strictly limited. Reservations must be made by emailing us at SARA_Reservations@nps.gov. No reservation is required to simply view the cannon in the Visitor Center.

Saratoga Battlefield Celebration



Commemoration of the Battle of Saratoga (1777) on the Saratoga Battlefield in Stillwater, Saratoga County, N.Y. 1932
New York State Archives, New York (State)..

WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO THE GERMAN SOLDIERS AFTER THE BATTLES OF SARATOGA? PART 2

Major General (Baron) von Riedesel and the Baroness von Riedesel

By: Andrew Kozak, Friends Member

Friedrich Adolf Riedesel was born at his father's ancestral castle in Lauterbach (Rhine- Hesse) in 1738 and became the Baron of Eisenbach. His mother was the daughter of a Prussian general and also the military governor of Stettin. His father wanted him to study law instead of military science, sending him to Marburg to be educated. But Friedrich did not enroll in the school and joined a Hessian regiment stationed there. During the Seven Years War he served with the troops under the Duke of Brunswick at the battle of Minden and then was promoted to the rank of captain in 1759. Three years later he met and married Frederika von Massow. He was stationed at Wolfenbüttel and later purchased a home there.

In 1775 King George III needed more troops to serve in North America and signed a treaty with the Duke of Brunswick to provide four infantry regiments, one dragoon regiment, one grenadier battalion, and one light infantry battalion. By 1776 he was a colonel at age 38 and on January 10, 1776 was appointed by the Duke of Brunswick to command the first group (3000 men) headed to North America. Friedrich and his wife viewed this as a great opportunity as the commander would receive an initial sum of money plus British pay and forage money (approx., 15,000 thalers). In February he was promoted to Major General and the contingent left Wolfenbüttel to sail from Portsmouth (England) to Canada in early April. They landed at Quebec in June 1776. and were stationed in Montreal.

In February 1777 Lt. General John Burgoyne's plan to invade the colony of New York from Canada was approved by the English Parliament and he replaced Governor General Sir Guy Carleton as the overall commander of the invasion force. The German forces commanded by von Riedesel were assigned to this effort. In June 1777 the Burgoyne invasion force left Canada and after a long and hard fought campaign were surrounded by the American forces and surrendered on October 17, 1777 at Saratoga.

Once the surrender terms were negotiated and accepted by Burgoyne, the British and German forces (5895 men) grounded their arms at the former Fort Hardy site and were marched to Albany to prepare for their march to the Boston area, Of this number there were 2400 German troops plus 82 German women. The British and German officers and commanders were escorted to the surrender site seven miles south of the current village of Schuylerville where Burgoyne offered his sword to the victorious American general Horatio Gates. After the ceremony the Baron and Baroness von Riedesel and their children were invited by General Schuyler to visit his mansion in Albany and host them until they would leave with the German troops for the march to Cambridge.

In January 1778 the Continental Congress decided that the British and German troops (The Convention Army) would be marched to Cambridge but not returned to Europe. Crude barracks were being prepared at Prospect Hill (British) and Winter Hill (Germans). The Baron kept close supervision of his troops and had little problems with the local colonials. He had requested prisoner exchanges but was refused by the American Commissioner appointed by the Continental Congress.

In March the Congress decided that the prisoners were to be sent into the interior of the American colonies to deter any British rescue attempt. The Germans got permission for their baggage to be sent from Canada to

support this transfer. American agents were sent in to distribute leaflets to induce British and German troops to desert and join their cause. The Baron resolves to stay with his troops and work for their parole, but desertions and gambling were a big problem. In order to combat boredom within his troops he allows them to be hired by the locals to work for fair wages.

On April 5 Gen. Burgoyne is released for exchange and sends a letter of praise detailing the heroic actions of the German troops in his behalf to the Duke of Brunswick.

On June 10 the 460 prisoners captured at Bennington were deemed eligible for exchange; technically these men were not part of the Convention Army and were interned in Vermont. In early 1781 150 prisoners were exchanged and in Spring 1783 there were no more than 48 men left.

November 5 the German troops were informed that they would be marched to Charlottesville in Virginia. The route planned calls for movement through the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland into Virginia. It was also agreed that all sick and wounded prisoners unable to march would remain at the hospital in Cambridge. Each marching group would be escorted by assigned American troops. On Nov. 28 the Baron, Baroness, and children left Cambridge in carriages.

In December the Baron and Baroness met with the Marquis de Lafayette in Hartford, Connecticut. By 1/15/1778 the first group of troops enters Charlottesville, VA, a journey of 678 miles, and the Brunswick group was down to 1250 men. The barracks intended for them are not completed. There are tools & materials available, so the German troops finished the cabins themselves. The stockpile of provisions on hand have either spoiled or rotted, so the troops salvage as much as possible. The von Riedesels finally arrive on 2/14 and occupy a rented house in the vicinity of the camp.

June 1779 the Baron falls ill with “sunstroke” and requires medical treatment @ Berkeley or Frederick Springs, VA that is not completely effective. Then most of the German officers are sent to Richmond, VA to be interned.

November 1779 the Baron receives permission to go to NYC for medical treatment and to be exchanged for the American Gen. Lincoln. He and his family leave Virginia to meet with British Gen. Clinton and establish a residence in NYC. The Americans agree on negotiating a prisoner exchange for 329 men at Charlottesville with Mjr, Gen, Phillips approved for exchange; this will leave 906 men to remain. After his exchange the Baron is given command of German forces on Long Island.

March 8, 1780 the Baroness gives birth to a daughter that is named “America”. In April the Duke of Brunswick dies and the Baron is not informed until many months later, In August 1147 men are still in Charlottesville and Gen. Phillips is exchanged in October.

January 1781 Brunswick Col. Von Specht is exchanged for reasons of ill health and returns to Europe. The von Riedesel’s are now living in Brooklyn and the Baron is still working on the prisoner exchange. On June 4 1783 the Baron is informed issues a general pardon to all German deserters if they return to British control. In April the Brunswick Dragoons captured @ Bennington are approved for exchange.

July 1781 Gen. Clinton arranges for the von Riedesel’s to leave NYC and they arrive in Quebec in September. The Baron is given command of German forces in Canada and relocates to Sorel (Montreal area). By Dec. there are still 1653 prisoners in Charlottesville.

9/15/1782 the Baron’s father dies in Germany and is not informed until May 1783.

June 4 1783 the Baron learns that when a peace treaty is signed, the German forces in Canada will be returned first to Europe and Convention Army prisoners will be sent back directly to Europe. But the Duke of Brunswick didn't want his troops returned to Europe and they were assigned to garrison duty in Canada.

In August the von Riedesel's leave Canada and sail to Portsmouth England and journey to London to report out with King George III. By September the von Riedesel's are back in Germany and return to Wolfenbüttel in October.

BARONESS FREDERIKA CHARLOTTE LOUISE VON RIEDESEL

The Baroness was born in Brandenburg-an-der-Havel on July 11, 1746; her father Hans Jurgen Detloff von Massow was a Lt. general in the Prussian army and commissary in chief for Frederick the Great. General von Massow was commander of the military forces at Minden when the English and German allies under Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French in 1759. It was during this time when the Baroness met her husband to be Frederich Adolf Riedesel , and they were married in 1762. Even though the marriage was arranged by the families, it was a love match for the 16 year old bride and groom. They settled in Wolfenbüttel and their first son Christian Charles was born on 1/6/1766 and died within that year. Her daughter Philippina was born in 1770 but died in 1771. Another daughter Augusta was born on 8/3/1771, and three years later daughter Frederika was born.

In 1776 her husband was selected by the Duke of Brunswick to command the Brunswick troops to be sent for service in North America. She told him that she wanted to accompany him on this tour of duty but had two young children and was expecting another. He agreed but with two conditions: she would not travel while pregnant and would travel with a "lady of quality". The Brunswick troops left in February and daughter Caroline was born in March. By May both mother & daughter were ready to travel, and they left Wolfenbüttel accompanied by their faithful servant Rockel. They traveled through Belgium and proceeded to Calais on June 1.

They crossed the English Channel to London and met with Hannah Foy, the former Hannah van Horne of New York and the wife of an English army captain. A series of misinformation and bad weather delayed her departure from England. They spent the winter in London with the Russells and was later introduced to the Royal family. She was presented in court to King George III by Lady Germain, wife of the Secretary of the American Dept. Lord Germain.

On April 16, 1777 the Riedesel party sailed from Portsmouth England and finally arrived at the Gulf of the St. Laurence on June 3, They proceeded to Quebec and continue on to the German forces HQ to be reunited with her husband, On 6/18 the Baron leaves with his troops and Madame Riedesel remains in Trois Riviers and waits for the OK to travel further south. Once Fort Ticonderoga is captured by Burgoyne, the Baroness & children travel to Fort Edward area and resumes following the Burgoyne expedition forces.

October 17, 1777 Gen. Schuyler invites the Baroness & children to stay at his mansion and transports them to Albany. They stay there for three days with the Baron and Gen. Burgoyne. They leave Albany and follow the Convention Army to Boston area where they occupy a country farmhouse on Watertown Road in Cambridge.

When the Convention Army is moved to Virginia, they arrive in January 1778 and reside in "Colle" a plantation house rented from Thomas Jefferson. They enjoy a great social relationship with the Jeffersons. In 1779 the Baron is approved for exchange in NYC and the Baroness visits the Carroll family in Maryland while the Baron

goes to York PA. The Riedesel's meet in York and then travel to Bethlehem PA and then to Elizabeth NJ. Due to problems with the Convention Army debts, Gen. Washington cancels all officer paroles and the Riedesel's are sent back to Bethlehem. They spend six weeks there with the German Moravian community. In November the Baron is released to go to NYC with his wife and family.

After a year in NYC, the Baron is exchanged on 10/13/1780 and the family now resides in Brooklyn.

In July 1781 the Baron is posted to command all German forces in Canada and arrives in Quebec on September 1781. The Riedesel's are now living in Sorel in Dec. and starts a farm there.

In April 1782 Lord Germain orders a potential invasion of the Republic of Vermont and the Baron is busy making plans and preparations. On 11/1/1782 the Baroness gives birth to a new daughter Louisa Augusta Elizabeth Canada who only lives for five months,

April 1783 the Treaty of Paris is signed, and the American Revolution is over. In August 1783 the Riedesel's leave Canada on a vessel specially outfitted for their comfort and return to Germany.

When the Convention Army stay in Virginia extended from months into years, some men began to desert. By September 1780 the 540 Hesse Hanau captives were down to 330 men. In December 1781 the Brunswick troops reported that 405 men had deserted, died, or were "lost"; around 1400 men remained. Other German captives were trying to escape and make their way back to NYC and British held territory. The British also offered cash rewards for anyone who returned, and 34 of these men were German.

The Americans also initiated formal efforts to recruit German soldiers and captives into the Continental Army in May 1782. They were offered three choices: pay 80 Spanish dollars for ransom, become indentured servants for three years, or enlist in the Continental Army. The Brunswick Corps reported that out of 5000 men who had served in America, 199 men were indentured, 88 joined the Americans, 649 had deserted, and 300 were "missing". The largest group of Brunswick and Hesse Hanau captives who enlisted were numbered as 52 men.

Aftermath of the American Revolution

In April 1783 the war in America had officially ended. The vast majority of German forces were looking forward to returning to Germany. Of the 30,000 Germans who served in the war 7554 men died; 1200 were killed and 6354 died from disease. From the 23,000 troops who survived the war, it is estimated that only 5000 to 6000 settled in North America. About 2400 went north into Canada and remained there; the group of 3500 remained in the newly formed United States. A large number of the Brunswick and Hesse Hanau Corps went up into Quebec and settled there.

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Upgrading the Battlefield Tour Road for the 250th and Beyond

If it has been a few years since your last visit to Saratoga National Historical Park, things on the Battlefield Tour Road will look a little different than you remember. In 2020, Saratoga was selected to receive \$6.6 million in funding from the new Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) Legacy Restoration Fund for the Tour Road Improvement Project. The park set out to increase accessibility and improve the overall visitor experience, sharing deeper version of the Saratoga story with more people. Upgrades were made to parking areas, trailheads, walkways, seating, viewing areas, and interpretive signage along the ten-mile-long route.



Stop 2 Neilson House SNHP Photo

In addition to making it possible for more people to visit these important locations on the battlefield, the project proved the opportunity to bring the information in the wayside exhibits up to speed. Historical scholarship surrounding the pivotal events of the Saratoga Campaign had significantly advanced in the years since the original exhibits were installed. Visitors will now leave with a deeper understanding of the landscape and people involved because of the engaging new exhibits.



Stop 8 Overview Exhibit SNHP Photo

National Park Service designers were able to take advantage of advances in materials and techniques to create a more sustainable product. Modern, outdoor exhibits constructed of durable steel, aluminum, and bronze have replaced the existing waysides that were well beyond their intended design life. These will be more cost-effective by requiring less routine maintenance. The advances also allowed the exhibits to include replica objects for a hands-on experience. The design layouts are geared for easier

reading; using added color contrast, appropriate fonts and font size, tactile bronze relief maps, braille, and installation heights that are beneficial for all visitors.

The now completed Tour Road Improvement Project is just one more reason to visit Saratoga National Historical Park during the momentous anniversaries of 2026 and 2027!

For More information on the Tour Road Project Scan the QR code on the right to view project videos.



Source: The Saratoga National Historical Park Website



**Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield 2024
Membership Postcard Photo Contest
Winner**

**Brendon Fey submitted the winning photo.
This is the 2026 membership postcard.
Brendon received a 2026 Battlefield Level
Membership .**

Friends of Saratoga Battlefield Postcard Photo Contest 2027

Friends of Saratoga Battlefield Member Photo Contest Application and Rules

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, 2026, sending your photo by email attachment to 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 (Friendsofthesaratogabattlefield.org).

The Board members will review all entries (see Contest rules below **question saying only rule are posted on the website for space**) and the top three will be published in the Fall/Winter 2026 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 2027 Membership Post Card. The winner and photo will be featured in the Spring/Summer 2027 Newsletter. In addition, the winning member/photographer will receive a Battlefield Club Level 2027 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.

INTRODUCING THE B.A.R.K. RANGER PROGRAM



Saratoga National Historical Park is launching the park's B.A.R.K. Ranger Program on Saturday, May 9 from 10 am to 2 pm at the Schuyler Estate in Schuylerville, NY. The Park invites you and your pup to come and learn what it means to be a B.A.R.K. Ranger, explore the history of dogs at the Schuyler Estate, visit with park rangers, and get your pup officially certified! 100% certified good pups will earn a certificate and a special launch event bandana.

The event will also feature Lucky Puppy Rescue, Out of the Pits, and Saratoga County Animal Shelter sharing their work to help animals in our community and information about their adoptable animals! As well as, the Friends of Saratoga Battlefield and the Friends of Fort Hardy Park discussing dog-friendly recreation in the area.

Join us for a B.A.R.K. Ranger fashion show at 1 pm! Show off your pet's style to participate. Bonus points for American Revolution themed outfits! Remember, the best accessories your pup can wear when visiting Saratoga NHP is a 6-foot leash with a poop bag dispenser attached.

Source: The Saratoga National Historical Park Website

Reminder: No individual membership renewal notices are sent.

Your renewal date follows your name 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 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:friendsofthesaratogabattlefield.org](http://www.friendsofthesaratogabattlefield.org).



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2027???
Would you like to see your photo here?
Details inside .



**Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield 2026
Membership Postcard Photo Contest Winner**

**Friends of the Saratoga Battlefield
648 Route 32
Stillwater NY 12170**