

SARATOGA STAFF RIDE NOTECARDS

Prepared by CPT V.J. Tedesco III 19-21 SEP 1995

PREPARATION

Maps

Strategic Level

USGS 1:1,000,000 Hudson River NK-18

Operational Level

USGS 1:250,000 NK-18 series

No. 2 Utica

No. 3 Glenn Falls

No. 6 Albany

No. 5 Binghamton

Check availability of military 1:250,000

Tactical Level

USGS 1:24,000 V821

Quaker Springs 6270-II SW

Schuylerville 6270-II SE

Mechanicsville 6269-I NW

Schaghticoke 6269-I NE

Check availability of military 1:50,000

Handouts

#1 Strategic overview Symonds pg 38

#2 topographic map of battlefield from USGS 1:24,000

#3 "The First Battle of Freeman's Farm (Saratoga) September 19, 1777"

#4 "The Fortifications at Saratoga"

#5 "The Second Battle of Freeman's Farm (Saratoga) October 7, 1777"

Leader's Reconnaissance

Visitor's Center

watch movie

talk with and forewarn Park staff

check out weapons and museum displays

confirm park hours

confirm assess without park pass

Other

time route between points
check out "History Now" displays , maps, and pictures on site.
check for living history at Neilson's Farm
Check gabions, etc. at Neilson's Farm
speak to property-owner at Wright's loop stop.
bathrooms, porta-potties
where to eat lunch?

Other

coordinate to bring selected items from Arms Room????
boom box with batteries and tape of fief and drum music for use in
demonstration of infantry battle drill.

VISITOR'S CENTER

Introduction

Who am I?

Staff Rides - Why and How

Scheme Of Maneuver/Time Schedule

Visitor's Center

Wright's Loop

Freeman's farm overlook

Bemis Heights

Nielson Farm

River fortification

Chatfield farm - reconnaissance/ counter-recon fight

Barber Wheatfield

Balcarre's Redoubt

Breyman's Redoubt

Great Redoubt

Safety Brief

Speed limit 30mph in park.

Watch for bikers and hikers.

Walk at all times .

Stay off of walls and cannons.

No smoking.

Remove all trash.

Movie

runs on half hour

runs 21 minutes

not essential

Infantry (talk in front of musket case in museum)

Brown Bess

characteristics

smooth-bore musket

about 3'8" long

bayonet 14"

projectile 1 oz

limitations

short range 70m - width of deadly ground that must be
crossed in order to close with enemy
inaccuracy
rate of fire 2-3 rpm
smoke
wind blows powder from pan,
broken flints
damp powder - daily inspections by company
commanders
frequent misfires - 1 in 12 shots
basic load of 30 rounds

firing drill

explain/demonstrate
twelve step drill
misfires, multiple loading, etc.

employment

battle largely fought in European fashion
unaimed, platoon volley fire at close range
linear tactics to maximize firepower
bayonet - 1 in 3 American troops

Pennsylvania rifle (not in museum)

light infantry

types
employment

characteristics

long range accuracy

limitations

slow rate of fire
no bayonet

compare to European rifle of Jägers

greased patch rather than hammer
higher rate of fire
longer

Daniel Morgan

age 42 during campaign

limitations

smoke

accuracy, no BOT

hired teamsters to move guns

tactical employment

cannon

3lb

field guns

howitzer

Hands on firing drill with Riders

Demonstrate infantry tactics and drill with walkers in grassy area by guns

play fife and drums tape

form company line at close interval with two files

position officers and Non-commissioned officers, discuss their roles

advance at 75 steps per minute NOT 120

effects of enemy fire

feed front rank, file closers

halt to achieve fire superiority

final assault

problems of command and control in attack, consolidation, and retreat

Troops (inside by three uniforms display)

life consumed by musket drill, marching, and sustainment tasks

Americans

Continental

16-50 years

best paid soldier in world at \$6 2/3 dollars/month, but

rarely paid, rampant inflation, paper money

pay = 1 days wage for laborer

furnished most of his own clothing

ample rations on paper, but rarely delivered

Militia

universal obligation

varies by state
varied weapons, uniforms, state of training
elected officers

British

long service
aged 16-40
drawn from dregs and underclass
harsh discipline
experienced in North America.
uniformed for European warfare, but modified in Canada

Germans

Why they're here?
George's manpower shortage
small German state's run rent-an-army
rushed overseas
poorly equipped especially. footwear and uniforms
uniforms not adapted to America
dragoons dismounted for lack of horses, but still wear long
boots, spurs, leather breeches, long gauntlets, plumed hats,
and drag sabers

Military medicine

primitive
homeopathic remedies
blood letting
amputation
no antiseptics & anesthesia
widespread disease

Terrain model

point out major features
roads
forests
next destination and topic
browse and buy time

WRIGHT'S LOOP

distribute Map #1 and Map #2

rivers in general - importance of the Hudson

Major means of transportation. . . extremely poor road network

Long recognized and utilized as a two-way invasion route

Hudson>Albany>Mohawk>L. Oneida>L. Ontario

Hudson>L. Champlain>St. Lawrence

Hudson navigable by heavy ships as far as Albany

Control of Hudson:

Isolates rebel hotbed. . . New England

Denies American Army largest source of manpower

Limits American flexibility and maneuverability

Severs intercolonial trade (finished goods from NE for raw materials)

Control of river allows British to supply Indians from Canada; stays open longer

Fixes British in Canada

Strategic Context

British

British in NY warm, comfortable, confident

plans discussed that winter

Sir William Howe split three ways to take Albany, Boston, and defeat Washington, needed 15,000 more troops who were not available. Decides instead to focus on taking Phillie

Maj. Gen. John Burgoyne

background

54 during campaign

illegitimate son of Lord Bingley

advanced through marriage to Lady

Charlotte Stanley, daughter of Earl of

Derby and confidant of the Queen

served with distinction in Portugal as a

cavalry officer at end of 7yrs war

mp

*waterways crucial for supply and troop
movement
historic invasion route
fortifications*

St Lawrence- Lake Ontario- Mohawk River
*800 British and Canadians under Col. Barry St.
Leger plus equal number of Indians
objective in impress powerful Iroquois nation
and stimulate latent loyalists believed to be in
the area*

Howe North along Hudson
*at least a diversion needed
10,000 men*

RV at Albany

Strengths

*concentrate British forces for decisive blow
operations in areas believed to be pro-crown*

Problems?

*no overall commander, relationship of Howe to
Burgoyne never established. Howe his senior. Germain
must direct, but he is in England and furnished only
vague instructions
impossible to coordination operations over such large
area
not mutually supporting
concentric attack, forced Americans to concentrate
questionable logistical feasibility*

Logistics

*river craft
limited foraging
Burgoyne lackadaisical about logistics
establish need for 1400 horse, but scarce in
Canada.
horses 637 on hand, 237 needed for artillery
al;one*

*500 wagons hastily built for expedition, unable
to get enough, rents and hires still more
20 wagons for Burgoyne's private baggage
150 of 2000 Canadian laborers sought
carts carry about 800lbs or enough rations for
237 men a day*

American

*3700 men total, 3000 at Ticonderoga
Commanded by Phillip Schuyler
Department of the North
old NY family
hated by New Englanders
relieved by congress 14 Aug
faith in Ticonderoga
time of their side*

Campaign

begins 13 June

Western Axis

*Ft. Stanwix blocks portage between wood creek and Mohawk
River. St. Leger thinks it is unguarded. Really 750
Continental under Col. Peter Gansvoort
reached 2 Aug
light cannon unable to batter fort
Arnold and 900 Continentals march to relief
*bold decision by outnumbered Schuyler to risk
this operation
opposed by all his officers*
Indians quit, St. Leger withdraws as Arnold approaches
Benedict Arnold
*36 during campaign
CT militia during F&I War
hero of Ticonderoga in 1775
failed Quebec expedition fall 1775**

Feb 1776 Congress promotes five less qualified officer over his head, GW convinces him not to resign

Maj. Gen. commanding militia in Northern Department

1778 command of Phillie, misconduct charges, 1779 marries Peggy Shippen, begins espionage

1780 command West point

1781 treason

British raider,

shunned dies broken man 1801

Oriskanny

800 militia assemble to relieve Stanwix

Indians and Tories ambush 6 Aug six miles from the fort. Heavy losses, militia stands ground, but abandons relief attempt

Northern Axis

Mission: "proceed with all expedition to Albany and put himself under the command of Sir William Howe"

crosses LD with 7800 men and 1,000 camp followers.

37000 British

3000 German

473 artillerymen

250 Tories and Canadians

400 Indians

German troops led by Baron Adolf von Riedesel

39

veteran cavalry officer

7yrs war hero

developed light infantry tactics including fighting behind cover

more experienced than Burgoyne

worked together in 1776

locked out of British war councils

speaks little English, converse with Burgoyne in French

young wife, 3 infant daughters, 3 maids accompany
Ft. Ticonderoga
guarded water route to Hudson
"Gibraltar of North" in poor shape, undermanned
Mount Defiance unsecured due to lack of men
1 July, British arrive
5 July begin placing guns on MT Defiance
Brig. Gen. Arthur St. Claire Americans observe and
withdraw to fight another day
good decision?
impugned and vilified
Schuyler replaced by order of Congress 14 Aug
Horatio Gates
son of Duke of Leeds's household servant
retired British major in 1765
loved by New Englanders
commander of Northern Department as of 14
Aug
On site 19 Aug, British 20 miles away
49 during campaign
political liberal
squandered wife's fortune on veteran's after
war
split withdrawal and rearguard fights at Hubbardton
Americans fall back to Ft Edward on Hudson
Burgoyne continues, via Wood Creek and Ft Anne, ignores
Lake George route
mistake, took a month
cut own road, mile a day
hampered by American obstacles
1,000 axemen making abatis
bridge destruction
divert streams to create swamps
scorched earth

very slow movement, 40 bridges, two mile causeway
over swamp
heavy artillery and some troops via other route. limited
by boat availability
need to drag boats overland
heavy July rain = gnats and mosquitoes

Bennington

forage and find horses for cavalry, seize arms cache
Lieut. Col. Friedrich Baum and 800 men
300 German dragoons
300 Tories
handful British LI and Indians
2 3lb cannon with German gunners

11 Aug departure

Col. John Stark with 1500 militia in area

3 days later Baum halts after making contact, digs in,
calls for help

16 Aug American attack succeeds

Lieut. Col. Breyman leads relief column of 600 men
defeated and routed

British lose almost a 1,000 men v. 70 colonials

*loss of Indians due to slow movement and harvest, robs British
of security and reconnaissance.*

Americans increase patrolling and harassment immediately.

Burgoyne compensates by mounting 80 of dragoons
and creating force of 100 picked marksmen

Jane McCrea

23 year old, tall, noted for her long hair

fiancée of Tory officer on Burgoyne's staff

killed and scalped by Indians 27 July while waiting to
RV with her honey

Burgoyne waffles on punishment of Indians, fears loss
of Indians who desert anyway

enrages colonists,

Yankee Joan of Arc in propaganda = dramatic increase
in American volunteers

*Ben Franklin in Boston newspaper writing as Capt. Garish
described his interception of eight bales of scalps sent to
Canada by Indians with Burgoyne. age and gender described
in great detail.*

*Bennington, Stanwix and McCrea - and end of harvest - swell
militia ranks*

23 Jul Howe's main body departed NY for Phillie

*Burgoyne drive's on claiming he is shackled by orders though
he knows RV unlikely. Vanity, pride*

Southern Axis

Howe takes bulk of troops to Phillie

Clinton sends 3000 men up Hudson on 3 Oct.

Takes Forts Montgomery, Clinton, and CI.

*22 Oct reached Esopus, too late and too far to help Burgoyne
already defeated at Saratoga*

Burgoyne's options after Bennington:

retreat - unacceptable

move down east side of river, cross at Albany

*rejected because of fear of more difficult river crossing
operation at Albany*

cross river, move down west side:

easier crossing, but severs LOC with Canada

now fully committed to reaching Albany before Winter

Burgoyne's advance south after crossing the river

*expects main American force to block main road alongside
river*

1 Sep American deserter tells Burgoyne 14000

Americans await him to South

*British foraging party blunders into American
ambush, lose 14 men*

The big question is where?

intelligence gap

*18 Sep von Riedesel's troops see at least four
American regiments at Bemis and on flood plain.*

look at American position

How would you attack it?

Other options/

American deserter also warns of American positions

vic. Bemis Heights

Where is the American flank? What are their inland
dispositions?

Burgoyne opts to conduct movement to contact

**Gates has good intelligence on British location and disposition
from scouts and deserters**

next destination and topic

FREEMAN'S FARM OVERLOOK

Handout map #3

Emphasize this ground is not part of the battlefield. Close to route taken by Fraser's column. Treelines, shapes and size of clearings different.

Road net not the same.

British approach

19 Sep thick fog and rain that morning

organization of British movement to contact

Left - von Riedesel, baggage and artillery along river. 4

German regiments, 47th British regiment with trains (3160 men)

Center - MG James Hamilton with 1840 British ((9,20,21 62 regiments) and 6x 6lbers

Right - Brig. Gen. Simon Fraser 2830 (Prussia light infantry, genadiers, 24th regiment) and 4x 3lbers, 4x 6lbers

small parties of Indians and loyalists cover flank

Burgoyne moves with center

significance of honor of right of line determine positioning

columns mutually supporting but out of sight of each other

How do you command and control a force at this time?

begin movement about 0800

movement through woods and along trails in column

Center column reaches Freeman's farm

Farm has 10-12 acres of cleared ground

Freeman

settled area in 1776

150 acres 50-60 cleared, method leaves stumps etc.

9 kids

loyalist, brother a patriot

12 year old son in Loyalist unit at time

farm devastated, later burnt by Americans , no

compensation except 200 acres in Canada for his service to crown

whole family except three kids die of small pox next winter

Americans

Gates' plan is to entrench and await British attack. No faith in ability of militia to fight open battle. Legacy of Long Island and other recent battles.

His subordinate Arnold wants to advance, find, and fight British in woods. Can't let British and their artillery get set up to attack American positions.

Arnold convinces Gates. Leads out his troops

Left - Morgan's troops,

Center - Learned's Brigade

Right - Poor's Brigades moves in column towards farm

8200 British troops (half Germans) vs 7-10,000 Americans with about 5,000 actually engaged

MA 1800

NH 1400

NY 700

CT 600

Morgan 500

Battle

1200hrs British halt vicinity of the farm. Intended to give Fraser time to come on line with other columns. All to resume advance upon hearing a signal cannon fired.

Pickets sent forward to provide security

mission not given to a single unit - implication

men selected for detail, guard mount, then posted as individual sentinels at regular interval

also reaction force formed in same manner

1230 contact between Morgan's riflemen and British pickets.

Americans penetrate pickets line and blunder into main body.

American riflemen recoil back to friendly woodland.

Poor's Brigade arrives and lines stabilize.

Hour long firefight before British push Americans back.

British regiments deployed as follows

21st on right

62nd in center

20th on left

9th in reserve

Arnold leads Learned's brigade in attempt to exploit gap between right and center British columns. Drawn into main fight.

4 hour seesaw across field

British outnumbered 2x1

*loss and recapture of British artillery throughout fight
critical moment Phillips got four more cannon up, used grape to disrupt Americans reforming in tree line, keeps them beyond musket range*

Riedesel hears fighting but gets no information from Burgoyne, send liaison officer who returns with orders to secure trains with hasty defense and march Regiment plus to guns. Emerged from woods on flank of Poor's brigade. Came on line and attacked at a run. Problem with fratricide.

von Riedesel's attack comes when Arnold not on the field.

Americans essentially leaderless at crucial moment.

He had gone back to Bemis to collect more troops.

Gates fears over commitment of American troops.

About dusk American's nearly out of ammunition and hard pressed. Retreat back to Bemis . No pursuit.

Aftermath

British believed they were outnumbered three to one. Artillery key to British success.

intense fight

1/3 of British force lost without compensation

245 KIA, 444 WIA British casualties =689

3 of 4 center regiments take better than 50% casualties.

Hard luck 24th Regiment

62 Regiment left with 60 effectives of about 275

one British artillery battery from 48 to 12 effectives

Morgan's riflemen extract high toll of British officers.

Without Indians, no real countermeasure except the few German light troops.

**British troops slept in field that night, eventually will build
Balcarre's Redoubt on site**

Arnold planned to resume attack next day

American 65 KIA, 218 WIA, 38 MIA = 321

*American troops exhausted and nearly out of ammo, but British
don't know*

heavy fog next morning accentuates fears

**Next morning both armies send details out to bury dead and
collect wounded.**

Gates believes Burgoyne killed

**18 SEP American brigade sized raid on British at Ticonderoga
takes fort and destroys supplies etc. Briefly cuts Burgoyne off -
DEEP BATTLE**

**British officer Thomas Anbury, 24th Regiment, in his journal "The
courage and obstinacy with which the Americans fought were the
astonishment of everyone, and we now become fully convinced
they are not the contemptible enemy we had hitherto imagined
them..."**

**Dearborn's diary veteran Continental Army officer, MAJ
commanding Continental light infantry attached to Morgan- "on
this day has been fought one of the greatest battles that ever was
fought in America and I trust we have convinced the British
butchers that the cowardly Yankees can and when there is a call
for it will, fight."**

**Anbury "I am fearful the real advantages resulting from this hard
fought battle will rest on that of the Americans, our army being so
much weakened by this engagement as not to be of sufficient
strength to venture forth and improve the victory which may, in
the end, put a stop to our intended expedition; the only apparent
benefit gained is that we kept possession of the ground where the
engagement began."**

next destination and topic

NEILSON FARM (BEMIS HEIGHTS)

Issue Map #4

Good site for lunch.

Nielson

a Sgt. in Albany militia fights in battle

his house is the only structure remaining from time of battle

tell walkers to take a peak inside

Purpose - defend landward side of river positions

why here?

selected by Gate's engineer Kosciuszko

issue of foreign officers

Gates man who was at Ticonderoga, will be at West Point,

later follows Gates to southern theater

about 9,000 troops

Describe position

characteristics of the soil

18th century field fortifications

influence of Vauban

construction techniques

log walls and trench

gabion

cheaux de frise

rampart

redoubts

manpower and resource intensive to build and

maintain

22 guns in position. Most oriented on river, only four face west

Gate's headquarters and supply dump centrally located

not a continuous line, many gaps, point out positions in white

on map

dominating terrain to West

about 1500m away, within heavy artillery range

eventually incorporated into American line

position strengthened after 19 Sep . Note positions in black on map

American logistics drawn from Albany via road. About 30mi shorter than Burgoyne's lines

Conflict in command

Gates' report to Congress on Freeman's farm slighted Arnold's role in the battle,

Arnold confronts Gates on 21 Sep.

Arnold relieved, now excess general with nothing to do

quote 1 Oct letter to Gates, p205 Furneax

next destination and topic

RIVER FORTIFICATIONS

Task - prevent movement south along river and road
plunging vs. grazing fire
dead space
interlocking fires

This is Gates' main effort throughout the battle
most direct route for Burgoyne
secures Gate's line of retreat

Manned by 3 brigades

Nixon's Brigade half astride road, half on bluffs

Paterson's and Glover's on line tied into Poor's

What do riders think of the position now that they've seen it from both enemy and friendly sides? Strengths? Weaknesses? Would they attack it? How?

next destination and topic

CHATFIELD FARM

review situation after Freeman's farm

British

Burgoyne opts to wait for Clinton's attack

strengthen and improve his positions

builds three redoubts

sends several messengers to Clinton saying he'll be without rations

after 22 Oct

Changing numbers

British have trouble finding food, Go on reduced rations. 1 lb meat and 1 bread

American militia streams in

strains Gates logistics

reorganized command, strengthening his positions on the flood plain, now two brigades

2 brigades operate against Br LOCs

1 brigade on east side of Hudson to block escape

Implications of terrain

American position 2/3 of mile away not visible

middle ravine as linear obstacle

American win the recon/counter recon fight

remind walkers of how pickets were organized and operated

Most of the remaining Indians leave in large numbers as situation stabilizes. No plunder. Burgoyne loses the benefit of their forage and intelligence work. Loyalists and Canadians also leave in large numbers.

British army has trouble with securing work parties, finding forage etc.

British kept on edge, little rest, worn down.

Anbury after Freeman's farm "beyond the ground where we defeated our enemy, all is hostile and dangerous in an alarming degree"

nightly raids and firefights. British believe it is a deliberate American plan to disrupt their rest and work.

Wolves eating dead keep British awake and at REDCON 1 all night for a few nights. Feared to be a American deception plan, until reconnaissance finds out truth after a night of drinking, several militiamen decided to capture a British picket not far from here. Dressed as officers, these men surround, surprise and capture group of British troops. One night American moved 3lb cannon so close to Balcarres Redoubt that its wadding strikes the redoubt's walls when cannon opened fire next morning

next destination and topic

Burgoyne and officers climb to roof of farm house to look ahead and discuss next move

Gates has British under observation. See opportunity and launches counterstroke.

1 1/2 hours later, American attack strikes British left.

scheme of American attack

Left - Morgan to high ground

Center - Brig. Gen. Ebenezer Learned's brigade

Right - Brig. Gen. Enoch Poor's brigade

3000 NY militia under Brig. Gen. Ten Broeck

follows

Gates remains at Bemis.

American attack drives in both British flanks

about 1430hrs Cilly's NH troops of Poor's Brigade

strike and rout British Grenadier Battalion under

MAJ Awkland. Took three charges into grapeshot

Awkland wounded and spared by Gate's aid, MAJ

Wilkenson. Sent back to Gates, spends rest of day

debating colonist's cause.

Morgan flanks Br on east and strikes LI, who give

way

Without orders, Arnold rides up and takes control. Learned's brigade assaults British center.

British waiver then routed by Ten Broeck's militia as it strikes the British left. Unplanned attack

Fraser attempts to rally 24th regiment as rearguard and shot in process. Balcarres and Burgoyne rally Br troops at redoubts.

Timothy Murphy, PA rifleman under Morgan hits Fraser

and Burgoyne's ADC with 3 shots at 300 yds. Marker.

Some British say this precipitated retreat.

Whole fight takes about 30 minutes

Ferocious American pursuit forces British back to redoubts

14,000 American troops, 9,000 engaged, 150 casualties

British 198 KIA, 232 WIA, 443 MIA = 873

next destination and topic

BALCARRES REDOUBT

named after Maj. Alexander Lindsay, 6th Earl of Balcarres, commander of British Light Infantry Battalion.

Purpose - blocks possible avenue of approach toward British trains on river plain below Great Redoubt.

Construction

technically not a redoubt

brushwood and log construction, 12 ft high

cleared fields of fire out to 250m

2 cannon

**Discuss siting of the position and options for assaulting it
Americans**

between 1500-1600hrs American troops pursuing British

withdrawing from Barber's Wheatfield reach area

American officers have little command and control at this point

Arnold organizes and leads 3 separate assaults, all without success

Arnold thought to be mad, blood lust up

axis of each assault slips farther to the west into gap between

Balcarres and Breyman's redoubts. Unintentionally finds a seem.

next destination and topic

BREYMAN'S REDOUBT

named after Col. Heinrich Christoph Breyman commander of Brunswick Grenadier Battalion. Nasty reputation. Sabers one and shoots another of his soldiers when they try to run in the fight.

Purpose - blocks possible avenue of approach toward British trains on river plain below Great Redoubt. Protects flank of Balcarres

Construction

technically not a redoubt

log palisade

200m long

200 defenders

Canadian cabins

Discuss siting of the position and options for assaulting it.

Are this position and Balcarres mutually supporting?

battle

Arnold attempts to slip to northwest flank of Balcarres,

encounters Canadian cabins

repulsed in first assault then takes them

with 30 troops slips in while Learned, Poor and large number of militia assault front

Germans open fire at 50m

Prussian troops - put yourself in their shoes

hear fighting in wheatfield

hear fighting at Balcarres

sudden attack from two directions late in day

Breyman fragged

German's break and run back to Great Redoubt

Arnold wounded in leg unavailable to exploit success

No pursuit, getting dark, American troops disorganized and exhausted

Arnold monument - leadership without character

Gates order redoubt be held, despite Learned's intention to withdraw to Bemis

Implications

Note the difficulty of organized withdrawal to great redoubt

**Why didn't British abandon Balcarres?
What options does Burgoyne have at this time?
next destination and topic**

GREAT REDOUBT

Terrain and position

ravine

domination of flood plain below

Why didn't American's chose to attack this position?

Why did they establish defense at Bemis instead of here?

What happened?

Withdrawal to Saratoga

2100 9 OCT Burgoyne abandons Great Redoubt leaving 500 sick and wounded as well as large amount of stores refuse along retreat route. 12lb cannon found buried.

Gates sends 1300 Mass militia to block Burgoyne's retreat at Saratoga

10 OCT Gates main body closed in on Burgoyne. Americans begin bombardment.

Convention

what is it?

1000 14 OCT Burgoyne seeks terms

at 15 OCT cease fire 6,000 British versus 20,000 Americans

17 OCT Convention

repudiated by Congress

would have allowed British to recycle troops for action in Europe

British enlisted POWS for remained of war

British officer paroles and exchanges

Legacy of Battle

Implications for Revolution

foreign recognition of the US

16 Feb 78 Louis XVI told of victory, next day

recognized US

raised American morale

shook British confidence

secured Hudson and northern colonies

catapults Gates to great prominence

West Point Commander

commander Army in South for most of rest of war
*Arnold feels slighted in aftermath, sews seeds of his later
treason 1781*

Implications for American military thought

*Regular vs militia
Dennis Hart Mahan*

Questions?

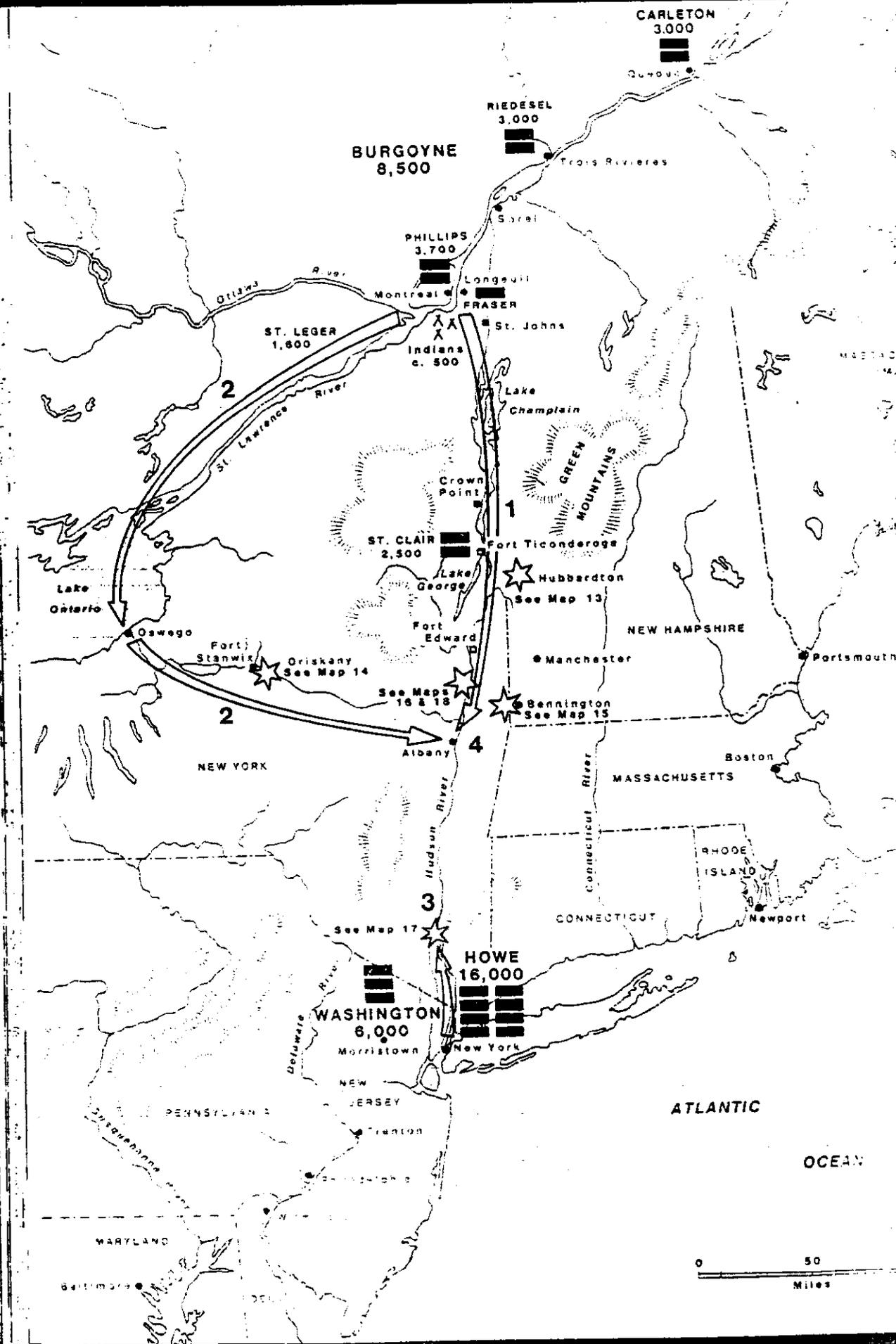
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Baltimore: The Nautical & Aviation Publishing Company of America,
1986.

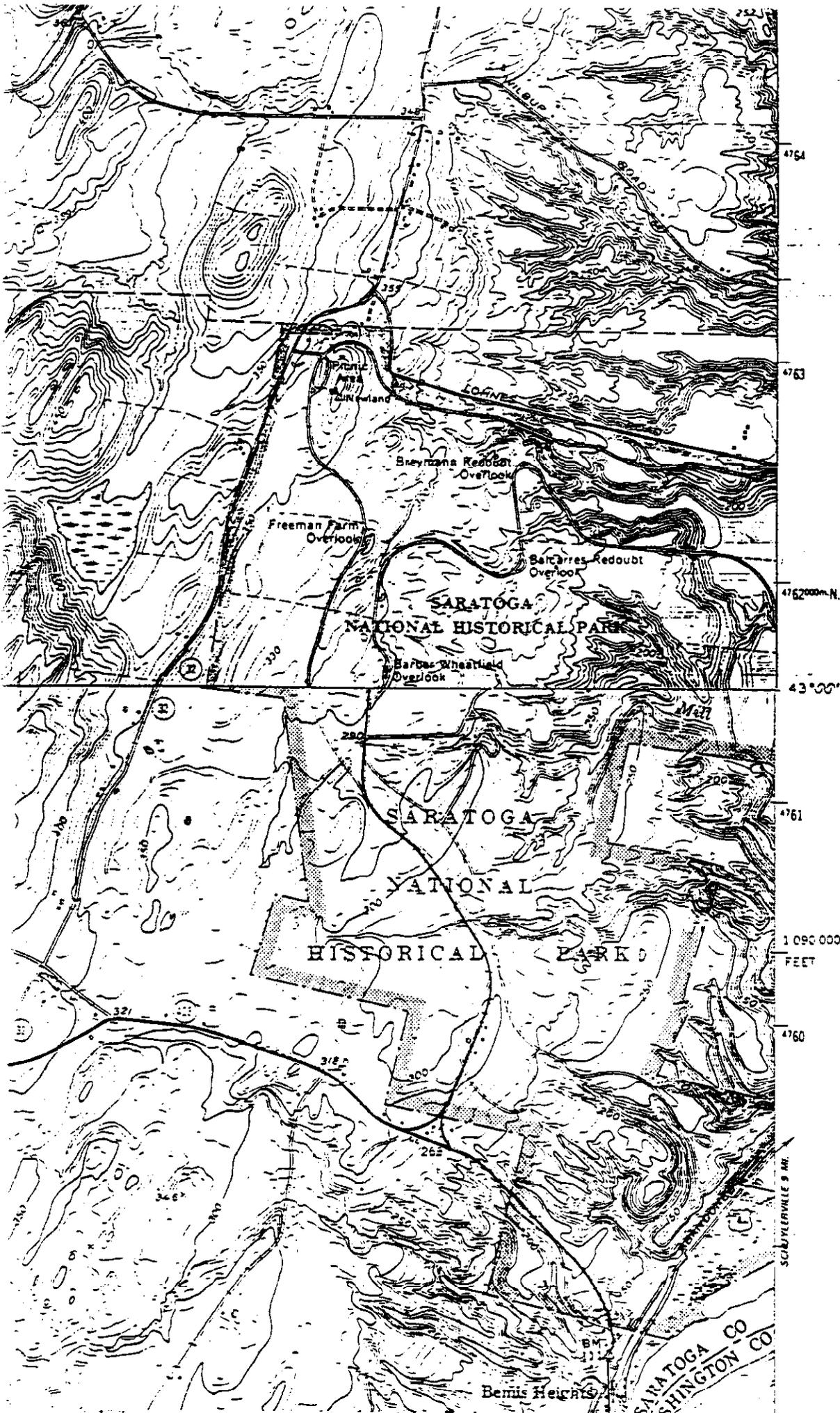
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Benedict Arnold*, 1978.

Ward, Christopher. *The War of the Revolution*, 1952.

Wright, John Womack. *Some Notes on the Continental Army, New
Windsor Cantonment Publication No. 2*. Vails Gate, NY: National Temple
Hill Association, 1963.

#1

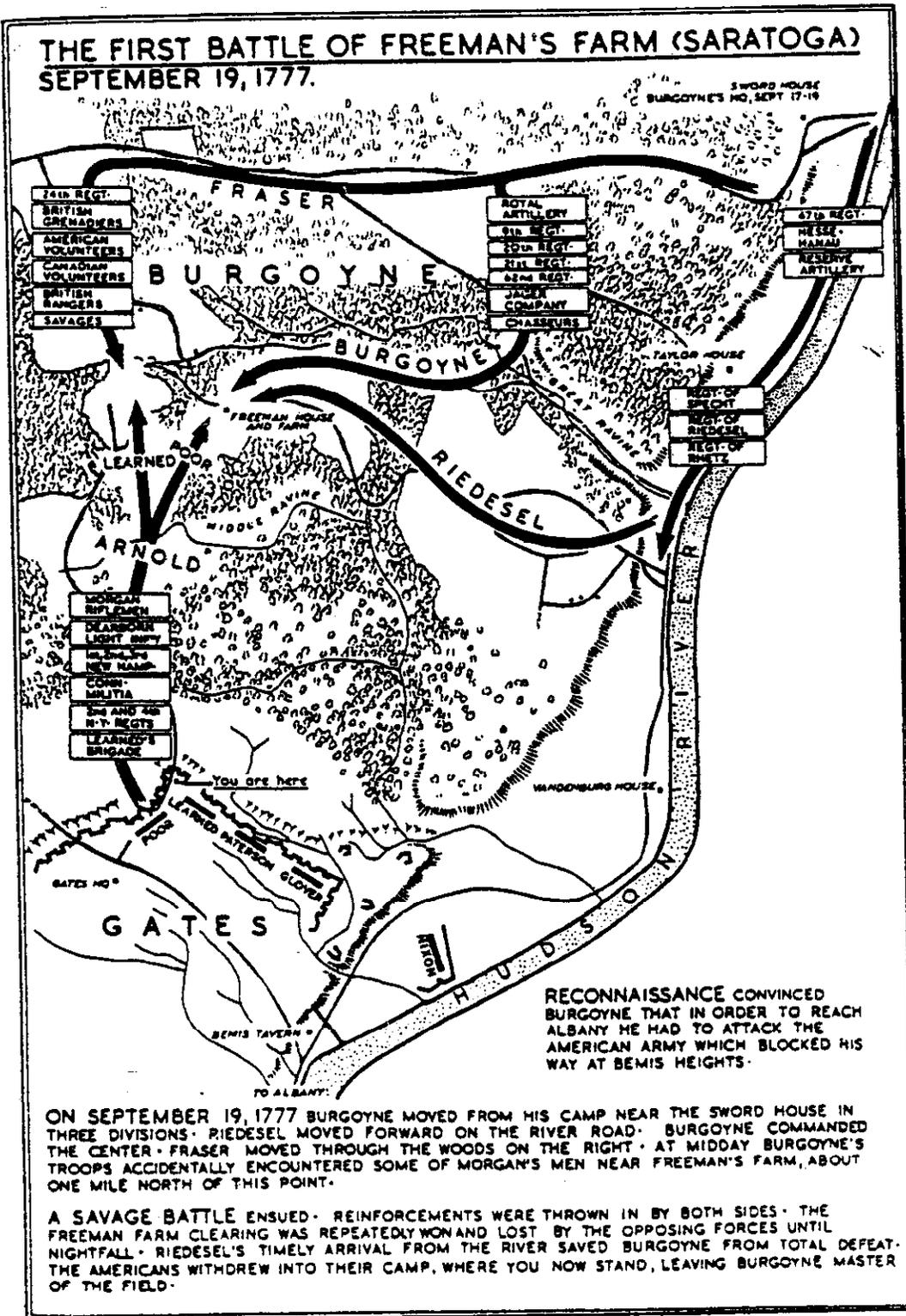




TIC

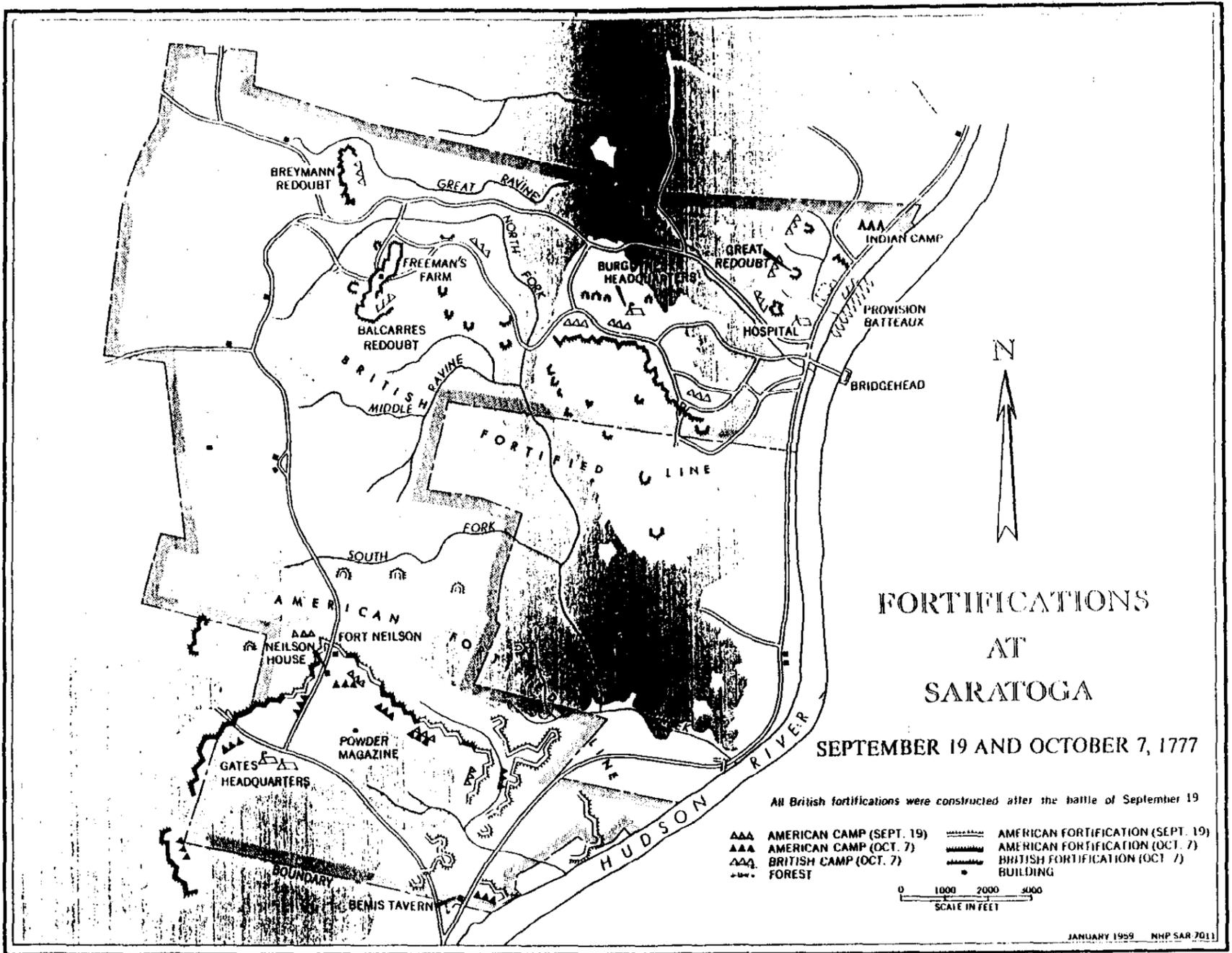
#2

THE FIRST BATTLE OF FREEMAN'S FARM (SARATOGA) SEPTEMBER 19, 1777.



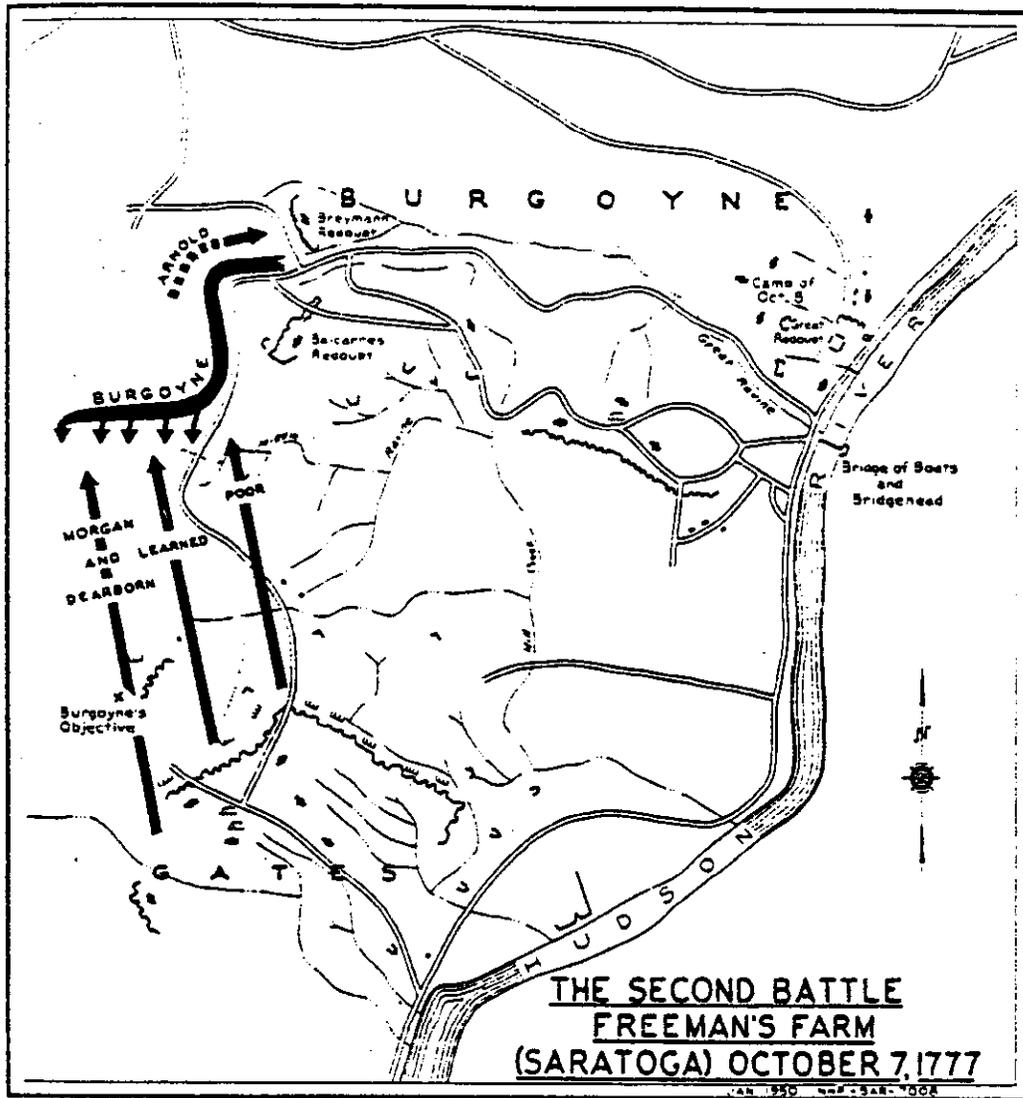
#3

that morning. While the Royal Army waited for the heavy mists to lift, they prepared to advance in three parallel columns, as they had previously done since crossing the river at Saratoga. Burgoyne's objective that



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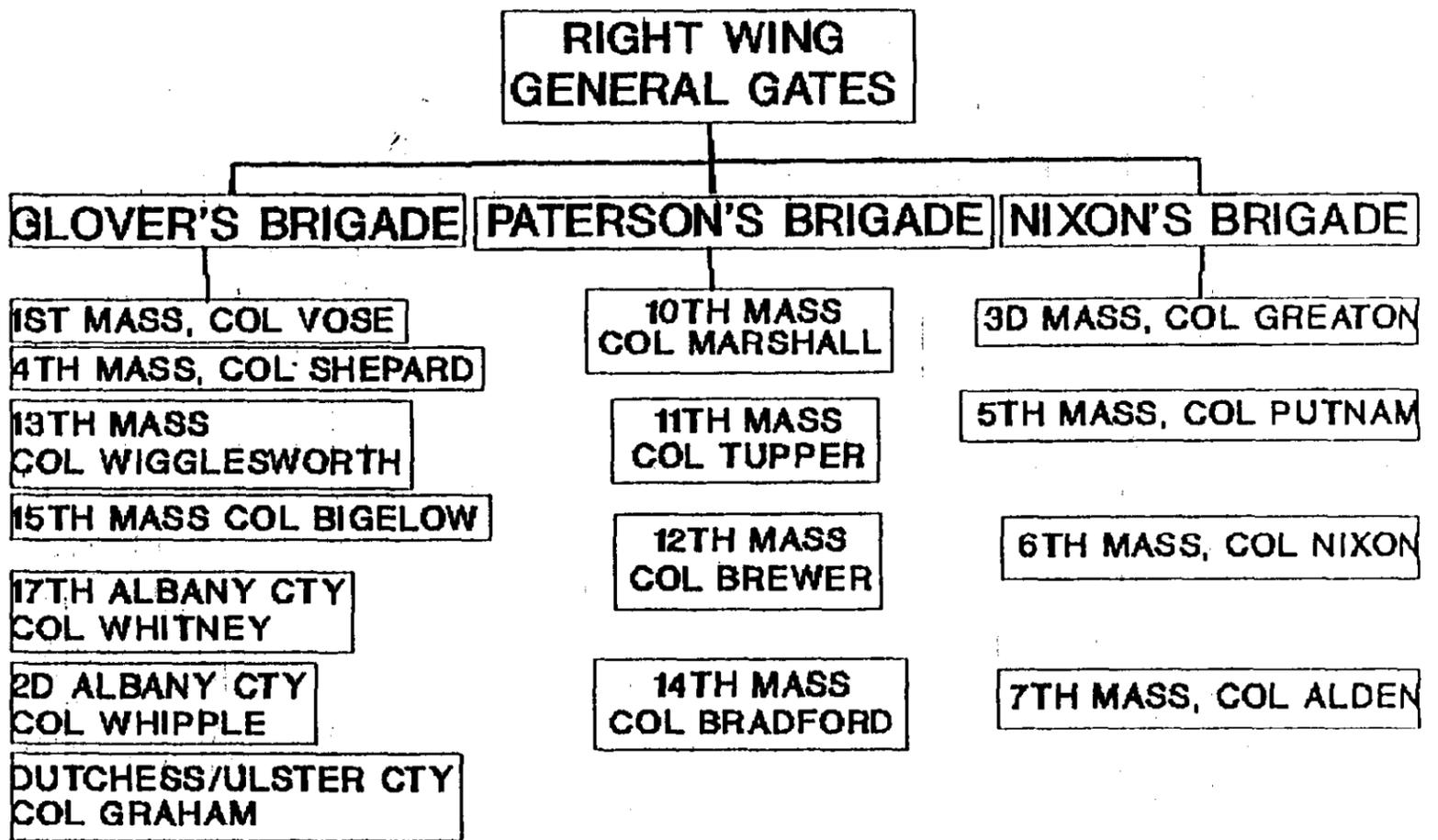
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The Battle of October 7

Confident and self-assured as a result of their first encounter, the American troops grew restive as they impatiently awaited a further attack. Despite drenching rains, chill nights, inadequate supplies, and scanty rations, these ragged troops, who held the destiny of a nation in their hands, could still find heart to make merry at night. So exuberant was their revelry, in fact, that the sentries complained that because of the noise they could not hear the British and would find it impossible to warn their comrades if they did. In order to correct this condition, Gates

AMERICAN ORDER OF BATTLE SARATOGA



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LEFT WING
GENERAL ARNOLD

LEARNED'S BRIGADE

2 MASS, COL BAILEY

8TH MASS, COL JACKSON

9TH MASS, COL WESSONS

3D NY, COL LIVINGSTON

POOR'S BRIGADE

2D NY, COL VAN CORTLAND

4TH NY, COL LIVINGSTON

1ST NH, COL CILLY

3D NH, COL SCAMMEL

2D NH, MAJ HULL

11TH VA, COL MORGAN

2 RGTS, CONN MILITIA, COLS COOK AND LATIMER

BRITISH ORDER OF BATTLE

