AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR
SARATOGA CAMPAIGN
### Contents

1. The Thirteen Colonies, Principal Campaigns of the War
2. Burgoyne’s Expedition
3. The Capture of Fort Ticonderoga
4. Saratoga, Ticonderoga to Freeman’s Farm
5. Saratoga Operational Overview
6. The Battle of Freeman’s Farm, Initial Dispositions and Movements
7. The Battle of Freeman’s Farm, Situation at 1300 Hours
8. The Battle of Freeman’s Farm, Situation at 1500 Hours
9. The Battle of Freeman’s Farm, Situation at 1700 Hours
10. Saratoga Operational Overview
11. The Battle of Bemis Heights, Initial Dispositions and Movements
12. Barber’s Wheatfield and the Storming of Breymann’s Redoubt
13. Burgoyne’s Camp

---

![West Point Atlas of the American Revolutionary War](image)

### Table of Symbols

#### Basic Symbols
- Regiment ........................................... II
- Brigade ........................................... x
- Division ........................................... xx
- Corps ............................................. xxx
- Army ............................................. xxxx

- Infantry ........................................... ⛔
- Cavalry ........................................... ☐
- Cavalry covering force ......................... • • • • •
- Artillery ........................................... ●
- Artillery in position ................................ ●●
- Does not indicate type or quantity

#### Other Symbols
- Troops on the march .......................... ⬤
- Troops on in position ......................... ⬤
- Troops in bivouac .............................. ⬤
- Troops displacing and direction .............. ⬤
- Troops in position under attack ............. ⬤
- Route of march ................................. ⬤
- Strong prepared positions ................... ⬤
- Battle sites ..................................... ⬤

Maps in this atlas are from *THE WEST POINT ATLAS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR* and can also be found on our web site.

Cover photograph courtesy of the Center For Military History, United States Army
Driven from Long Island early in the war, Washington with the intent of separating and isolating New England from her sister colonies in the south.

American victories at Saratoga and Oriskany blunted these drives and defeated this strategy.

In an attempt to add Canada to the rebellion as a 14th colony, the British tried to take the province. The American victory at Saratoga had the added effect of bringing the French into the war on the American side.


Bonhomme Richard captures British ships.

Battle of Cowpens, 17 Jan.

Battle of Lexington & Concord, 19 Apr.

Battle of Trenton, 26 Dec.

Battle of Long Island, 27 Aug.

Chesapeake Bay, 5 Sept.

British evacuate Boston, 17 Mar.

Washington retires to Valley Forge, 19 Dec.

Battle of Germantown, 4 Oct.

Battle of Bunker Hill, 17 June

to the South where they anticipated significant Loyalist support for their cause. After defeating American forces at Charlestown and Camden in 1780, British forces were repulsed at Kings Mountain and Cowpens in 1780 and 1781.

Following a drawn battle at Guilford Courthouse in 1781, the Americans launched two significant offensives here. A ragged and freezing group of soldiers under the command of Clark seized the British outpost at Vincennes in 1781. With the French fleet closing the lone remaining escape route, a joint American/French force under Washington forced the surrender of Cornwallis and his army in the fall of 1781.

Clinton (14,000) advanced from New York City in early Oct. 1777 as a diversion to assist Burgoyne. He captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery 6 Oct., forced evacuation of Constitution Island 7 Oct., and sent a force forward which burned Kingston 16 Oct. All troops returned to New York City after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga on 17 Oct. 1777.


Evacuated 6 July

Initial force (800) surrounded and destroyed 16 Aug.

Clinton (14,000) advanced from New York City in early Oct. 1777 as a diversion to assist Burgoyne. He captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery 6 Oct., forced evacuation of Constitution Island 7 Oct., and sent a force forward which burned Kingston 16 Oct. All troops returned to New York City after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga on 17 Oct. 1777.

Clinton (14,000) advanced from New York City in early Oct. 1777 as a diversion to assist Burgoyne. He captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery 6 Oct., forced evacuation of Constitution Island 7 Oct., and sent a force forward which burned Kingston 16 Oct. All troops returned to New York City after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga on 17 Oct. 1777.

Clinton (14,000) advanced from New York City in early Oct. 1777 as a diversion to assist Burgoyne. He captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery 6 Oct., forced evacuation of Constitution Island 7 Oct., and sent a force forward which burned Kingston 16 Oct. All troops returned to New York City after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga on 17 Oct. 1777.
American raid on Ticonderoga, 18 September.

Stark marches to join Gates, 18-19 September.

Burgoyne captures Ft. Ticonderoga, 5-8 July.

American raid on Diamond Island, 14-15 September.

American garrison withdraws to FT. Edward, 20 July.

Burgoyne severs “line of communication” with Fort Ticonderoga, 13 September.

Burgoyne’s army camps at Sword’s Farm, 17 September.

Gates’ army reoccupies Bennington, 9 September.

Stark marches to join Gates, 18-19 September.
THE FIRST BATTLE OF SARATOGA
Operational Overview from Sword's Farm to Freeman's Farm,
17 - 19 September 1777

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT
USMA
Frank Martini
This column much delayed by broken bridges.

Unfortified high ground here dominated American positions and was objective of Fraser's column.

Gates committed 3,000, piecemeal and without artillery, but exercised no control over the action. Arnold and Morgan attempted to penetrate between Fraser and Hamilton but were repulsed. The fighting then became a series of uncoordinated frontal attacks on both sides, with denying Arnold further reinforcement. Just before dark, Riedesel, with a small detachment, outflanked the American right, and the Americans withdrew. The British fortified the ground they had taken.
The Battle of Freeman's Farm, Situation at 1300 Hours, 19 September 1777
The Battle of Freeman’s Farm, Situation at 1500 Hours, 19 September 1777
The Battle of Freeman's Farm, Situation at 1700 Hours, 19 September 1777
Burgoyne began withdrawal to Saratoga night of 7 Oct.

Note: By now Burgoyne’s logistical situation imposed a choice between immediate attack or early withdrawal. On 7 Oct. he ordered a reconnaissance (1,600 picked men) to locate the American left with a view to attack on the following morning.

Gates advanced Morgan and Poor who drove in the British flanks. Arnold relieved of command and without authority took over Learned’s advancing force and broke through the British center. Taking general command, Arnold assaulted the British fortifications. He was unsuccessful in the center but captured the redoubt on the right, thus threatening British communications. Approaching darkness and inertia following the wounding of Arnold caused suspension of operations.
Arnold assumes de facto command.

Arnold wounded.

British retreat to Sword's Farm.

Bridge (of Boats)

Barber's Wheatfield and the Storming of Breymann's Redoubt, 7 October 1777