cary this position, Arnold wheeled his horse and glancing between the rows of redcoats and French muskets gave the order to charge. The British vanguard, consisting of the 60th foot with bayonets fixed, dashed forward to meet the American battalions. The British advance was checked in a few minutes by the well-drilled American line under Gen. Schuyler. The British retreat ended in a rout, leaving 800 prisoners in the field.

The Battle of Saratoga was fought on September 19 and 20, 1777, at a site near the village of Stillwater. It was one of the decisive battles of the Revolutionary War and marked the turning point in the struggle for American independence. The British army, commanded by Gen. John Burgoyne, was captured on October 17, 1777, after a siege of three weeks. The battle cost the British army about 3,000 casualties, while the American army lost approximately 2,000.

The battle took place on the banks of the Hudson River, near the village of Stillwater. The American army, under Gen.Horatio Gates, was reinforced by Gen. Charles Lee, and the British army, under Gen. John Burgoyne, was reinforced by Gen. William Howe. The battle was fought near the American arsenal at Schuylerville, New York, and the site of the battle is now Saratoga National Historical Park.

The park is open daily from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. from April 1 to November 30. Daily bus service is available from Mechanicville or Schuylerville. The park is situated on the upper Hudson River and is open to the public.

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The two battles of Saratoga may be con­

considered the turning points of the American Revolution. Saratoga followed the British defeat at Mon­

mouth in New Jersey. Thereafter, Britain’s American strategies were turned from offense to defense. The

American’s strategy was turned from defense to offense. The British were forced to retreat to Canada, where they

were met by the Continental Army under George Washington. The Battle of Saratoga was fought in the fall of

1777, and it marked the turning point of the American Revolution and a decisive battle in world history.

The Burgoyne Campaign

This Hudson Champlain route for conquests

has been described as the strategic highway. The

western portion of the powerful British force was

estimated at approximately 19,000 men and was

under the command of General John Burgoyne.

Embarking from St. John’s, Canada, on June 17, 1777, Burgoyne with a force of approxi­

mately 3,000 infantry and 600 cavalry started on

a two-pronged advance along the Hudson River

from Oswego. En route, Burgoyne encountered innumerable delays caused by the rough nature of

the ground and the advisability of a thrust at the

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The forts along the route were captured by the

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After moving in a southwestern direction through heavy forests for a distance of four miles from Stillwater, the British

advance was stopped by the American fortified lines to serve as a basis for siege operations against it. The forward

operations of Burgoyne’s army were decided by American troops under the command of General Joseph

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