

Saratoga

National Historical Park
New York

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Official Map and Guide



The Surrender of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga, New York, 17 October 1777, by John Trumbull.

“I have always thought Hudson’s River the most proper part of the whole continent for opening vigorous operations. Because the course of the river, so beneficial for conveying all the bulky necessities of an army, is precisely the route that an army ought to take for the great purposes of cutting the communications between the Southern and Northern Provinces, giving confidence to the Indians, and securing a junction with the Canadian forces.”

—Gen. John Burgoyne, 1775.

The Campaign of 1777

Gen. John Burgoyne’s belief in the importance of the Hudson River as a strategic highway through the northeast never wavered from the moment he arrived in America in 1775. It became the centerpiece of his plan for the British northern campaign of 1777 which called for his army to move southward from Canada along the Lake Champlain-Hudson River route to Albany. A smaller force under Col. Barry St. Leger was expected to support this movement by marching east from Lake Ontario into the upper Mohawk Valley. Burgoyne and St. Leger would meet at Albany and join forces with Sir William Howe, who headquartered in New York City with a sizable army of his own, and together they would make a concerted effort to quell the rebellion.



But Howe had other ideas. Leaving only a small force under Sir Henry Clinton in New York, he planned to move the rest of his army against Philadelphia, the patriot capital, by way of Chesapeake Bay. Colonial Secretary George Germain approved the movement in the belief that Sir William would return to New York in time to cooperate with Burgoyne. But Howe was already at sea and deeply committed to the Philadelphia campaign when he received Germain’s endorsement, thus making the troops best positioned to help Burgoyne unavailable in the required numbers. And without a strong supporting force, Burgoyne’s army could become an isolated column in a vast and hostile wilderness.

Burgoyne embarked from St. Johns (now St. Jean), Canada, on June 17, 1777, with a total force of some 9,000 men, including about 4,200 British regulars, 4,000 German troops, and several hundred Canadians and Indians. His first major objective, Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain, fell on July 6, after a four-day siege. Moving on southward through Skenesboro and Fort Edward, the British were impeded by rough terrain and the delaying tactics of Gen. Philip Schuyler, then commanding American troops in the Northern Department charged with halting Burgoyne’s advance.

Time and the tide of events now began to run against Burgoyne. St. Leger halted his advance down the Mohawk Valley to besiege Fort Stanwix. In the Battle of Oriskany on August 6 he stopped an American column marching to aid the fort. But learning that a strong force under Gen. Benedict Arnold was on its way, he raised the siege and retreated toward Canada. Even more serious was the fate of a detachment of men Burgoyne sent to Bennington. On August 16 John Stark’s and Seth Warner’s New England militia shattered this force, inflicting about 800 casualties.

Despite these setbacks, Burgoyne decided to sever his communications with Canada and

risk everything on a push to Albany. On September 13, he crossed to the west bank of the Hudson at Saratoga (now Schuylerville) and began marching southward. Four miles north of the village of Stillwater, the British force came upon the Americans, 9,000 strong. In command now was Gen. Horatio Gates, who had replaced Schuyler. The Americans were entrenched on Bemis Heights, a strong position where the road to Albany squeezed through a defile between the hills and the river, as does today’s U.S. 4.

American artillery on the heights and in redoubts along the Hudson commanded the river and the road. Col. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a Polish military engineer serving with the Americans, had chosen and fortified the site. Burgoyne’s heavily burdened army had either to run the gauntlet between the hills and the river, thus risking destruction, or drive the Americans out of their fortifications on the heights. The British general chose to fight.



Major General Horatio Gates, by Charles Willson Peale. Collection of Independence National Historical Park

The Battles at Saratoga

On September 19 the Royal army advanced upon the **American camp** in three separate columns. Two of them headed through the heavy forests covering the region; the third, composed of German troops, marched down the river road. American scouts detected Burgoyne’s army in motion and notified Gates, who ordered Col. Daniel Morgan’s corps of Virginia riflemen to track the British march. About 12:30 p.m., some of Morgan’s men brushed with the advance guard of Burgoyne’s center column in a clearing known as the **Freeman Farm**, about a mile north of the American camp.

The general battle that followed swayed back and forth over the farm for more than three hours. Then, as the British lines began to waver in the face of the deadly fire of the numerically superior Americans, German reinforcements arrived from the river road. Hurling them against the American right, Burgoyne steadied the wavering British line and gradually forced the Americans to withdraw. Except for this timely arrival and the near exhaustion of the Americans’ ammunition, Burgoyne might have been defeated that day.



Though he held the immediate field of battle, Burgoyne had been stopped about a mile north of the American line and his army roughly treated. Shaken by his “victory,” the British commander ordered his troops to entrench in the vicinity of the Freeman Farm and await support from Clinton, who was supposedly preparing to move north toward

Albany from New York City. For nearly three weeks he waited but Clinton did not come.

By now Burgoyne’s situation was critical. Faced by a growing American army without hope of help from the south, and with supplies rapidly diminishing, the British army



became weaker with each passing day. Burgoyne had to choose between advancing or retreating. He decided to risk a second engagement, and on October 7 ordered a reconnaissance-in-force to test the American left flank. Ably led and supported by eight cannon, a force of 1,500 men moved out of the **British camp**.

After marching southwesterly about three-quarters of a mile, the troops deployed in a clearing on the **Barber Farm**. Most of the British front faced an open field, but both flanks rested in woods, thus exposing them to surprise attack. By now the Americans knew that Burgoyne’s army was again on the move and at about 3 p.m. attacked in three columns under Colonel Morgan, Gen. Ebenezer Learned, and Gen. Enoch Poor. Repeatedly the British line was broken, then rallied, and both flanks were severely punished and driven back. Gen. Simon Fraser, who commanded the British right, was mortally wounded as he rode among his men to encourage them to make a stand and cover the developing withdrawal.

Before the enemy’s flanks could be rallied,

Gen. Benedict Arnold—who had been relieved of command after a quarrel with Gates—rode onto the field and led Learned’s brigade against the German troops holding the British center. Under tremendous pressure from all sides, the Germans joined a general withdrawal into the fortifications on the Freeman Farm. Within an hour after the opening clash, Burgoyne lost eight cannon and more than 400 officers and men.

Flushed with success, the Americans believed that victory was near. Arnold led one column in a series of savage attacks on the **Balcarres Redoubt**, a powerful British fieldwork on the Freeman Farm. After failing repeatedly to carry this position, Arnold wheeled his horse and, dashing through the crossfire of both armies, spurred northwest to the **Breymann Redoubt**. Arriving just as American troops began to assault the fortification, he joined in the final surge that overwhelmed the German soldiers defending the work. Upon entering the redoubt, he was wounded in the leg. Had he died there, posterity would have known few names brighter than that of Benedict Arnold.

Darkness ended the day’s fighting and saved Burgoyne’s army from immediate disaster. That night the British commander left his campfires burning and withdrew his troops behind the **Great Redoubt**, which protected the high ground and river flats at the northeast corner of the battlefield. The next night, October 8, after burying General Fraser in the redoubt, the British began their retreat northward. They had suffered 1,000 casualties in the fighting of the past three weeks; American losses numbered less than 500.

After a miserable march in mud and rain, Burgoyne’s troops took refuge in a fortified camp on the heights of Saratoga. There an American force that had grown to nearly 20,000 men surrounded the exhausted British army. Faced with such overwhelming numbers, Burgoyne surrendered on October 17, 1777. By the terms of the Convention of Saratoga, Burgoyne’s depleted army, some 6,000 men, marched out of its camp “with the Honors of War” and stacked its weapons along the west bank of the Hudson River. This was gained one of the most decisive victories in American and world history.

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Aerial view showing part of the British system of fortifications known as The Great Redoubt.

Touring Saratoga Battlefield

This guide, used in conjunction with the maps and exhibits in the visitor center and the interpretive markers on the battlefield itself, will help you understand the battles of Saratoga. The complete auto tour, which begins at the south end of the parking area, covers over 9 miles and contains 10 tour stops. If your time is limited, be sure to see the Neilson Farm, the Barber Wheatfield, the Balcarres Redoubt, and the Schuyler House.

1 Freeman Farm Overlook In 1777 this land was owned and farmed by John Freeman, a loyalist who went north and joined the British invasion force. The major fighting of September 19 took place in the fields in front of you. Morgan's Virginia riflemen opened the battle shortly before noon by firing on the advance guard of Burgoyne's center column from their post in the Freeman House.

2 Neilson Farm (Bemis Heights) Both before and after the battles, these heights were farmed by John Neilson, who joined the American troops opposing Burgoyne's advance. Today, his restored home looks much as it did when American staff officers used it for quarters in September 1777. The heights are named for Jotham Bemis, who kept a tavern at the foot of the hill. Posts outline the fortified American line. The sites of General Gates' headquarters and the American field hospital are about ¼ mile to the south.

3 American River Fortifications This powerful position was established under the direction of Col. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a Polish military engineer and volunteer in the patriot cause, and it proved to be the key to American strategy against Burgoyne in 1777. Patriot infantry and cannon posted here, supported by batteries along the near riverbank,

closed off the Hudson Valley route to Albany and forced the British to attack the main American line on Bemis Heights on September 19.

4 Chatfield Farm An American outpost on this ridge, the site of Asa Chatfield's farm in 1777, spotted the British movement toward the Barber Farm on October 7. Beyond the ridge before you is Middle Ravine, across which American and British pickets exchanged musket shots between the first and second battles.

5 Barber Wheatfield Here and in the field farther west (beyond the first row of trees) the Americans on October 7 intercepted the 1,500 British and German soldiers advancing southwest in an attempt to outflank the American left. After an hour of fierce fighting, Burgoyne's troops were forced to withdraw to fortifications on the Freeman Farm. British Gen. Simon Fraser was mortally wounded northwest of here while trying to rally his men.

6 Balcarres Redoubt (Freeman Farm) was a log-and-earthen work about 500 yards long and 12 to 14 feet high. Named for Lord Balcarres, who commanded the British light infantry, it formed the strongest part of the fortified line constructed between the Hudson River and the Breymann Redoubt by Burgoyne's troops after the battle of September 19. On October 7 the British flanking column withdrew here after being driven from the Barber Farm. The redoubt is outlined by posts.

7 Breymann Redoubt, also outlined by posts, was a single line of breastworks about 200 yards long and 7 to 8 feet high. It guarded the British right flank and the road to Quaker

Springs. It was named for Lt. Col. Heinrich Breymann, whose German troops were stationed here. Benedict Arnold's leg wound, which he received here just as Americans captured the position, is commemorated by the nearby "Boot Monument."

8 Burgoyne's Headquarters The path here leads to the site of Burgoyne's headquarters, which at the time of the battles consisted of a large marquee or tent. It was established after the action of September 19 and was the center of British command and camp life between the two battles. Burgoyne chose the location because of a nearby spring.

9 The Great Redoubt was a system of fortifications built by the British on this hill and two others to the north. It was designed to guard their hospital, artillery park, and supplies on the river flat, and the boat bridge across the Hudson. Burgoyne withdrew his army to this vicinity during the night of October 7.

10 Fraser Burial Site and Trail A one-mile loop trail passes the traditional gravesite of General Fraser, mortally wounded during the second battle of Saratoga. Beyond the gravesite, the trail continues on to the sites of the British hospital, artillery park, baggage area, and the Taylor House, where Fraser died. (Portions of the Old Champlain Canal may also be seen along the trail.) **Note: The loop trail is fairly steep. Persons with unusual physical limitations should take this into consideration before using it.**

This ends the tour of the main park area. To reach the Schuyler House and the Saratoga Monument, located 8 miles north in Schuylerville (historic Saratoga), return to U.S. 4 and turn left.



The Schuyler House.

William A. Shyne

The Schuyler House This estate was the country home of General Schuyler both before and after the battles. The British burned the original house and its outbuildings to keep Americans from using them for cover during an attack. The present house, erected in 1777 shortly after Burgoyne's surrender, was the center of Schuyler's extensive farming and milling operations.

The Saratoga Monument commemorates Burgoyne's surrender to Gates on October 17, 1777. The 155-foot memorial was completed in 1883 and stands within what was Burgoyne's entrenched camp during the final days of the campaign. The monument is closed for renovations.

Saratoga National Historical Park is a unit of the National Park System, which consists of more than 370 parks representing important examples of our country's natural and cultural inheritance.

About Your Visit

The park entrances are 30 miles north of Albany, N.Y., on U.S. 4 and N.Y. 32. The visitor center is open daily except Thanksgiving, December 25, and January 1. Both the John Neilson House and the Philip Schuyler House are open in the summer months. Park roads are open from early April to November 30, weather permitting.

For Your Safety Please be careful as you tour the park. Watch out for stinging insects, especially near the exhibits. Unpaved trails are rough and poison ivy is common. Winter visitors should be aware of occasional severe weather conditions.

More Information Write: Superintendent, Saratoga National Historical Park, 648 Rt. 32, Stillwater, NY 12170-1604; or call 518-664-9821.

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