

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Game Scale

2.0 GAME COMPONENTS

2.1 Game Map

2.2 Counters

2.3 Markers

3.0 IMPORTANT CONCEPTS BEFORE YOU BEGIN

3.1 Stacking

3.2 Zones of Control

3.3 Facing

3.4 The Fog of War

3.5 Artillery

3.6 Terminology

3.7 Leader Command Span

3.8 Wing Morale

4.0 SEQUENCE OF PLAY

5.0 COMMAND PHASE

5.1 Effects of Activation and Being In Command

5.2 Activation of Gates

6.0 MOVEMENT PHASE

6.1 Procedure

6.2 MP Expenditure

6.3 Road Advantages

6.4 Moving Through Combat Units

6.5 Minimum Movement

7.0 COMBAT PHASE

7.1 Combat Priorities

7.2 Combat Procedure

7.3 Combat Results

7.4 Ranged Fire

7.5 Advance After Combat

7.6 Combat Against Lone Leaders

8.0 RECOVERY PHASE

9.0 END PHASE

10.0 VICTORY CONDITIONS

11.0 GAME SET UP

11.1 Battle of Freeman's Farm September 19, 1777

11.2 Battle of Bemis Heights October 7, 1777



SARATOGA
1777 AD

RULES OF PLAY



TURNING POINT
GAMES

13

HOW THIS BOOK IS ORGANIZED

This rulebook is structured to introduce concepts following the game's sequence of play. They are written in a format known as the Case System. This approach divides the rules into Modules, each dealing with an important aspect of play. Modules are numbered sequentially and possess a title. Each Module is divided into Sections, dealing with major sub-topics within the Module. These are also numbered sequentially. Finally, the majority of each Section consists of Cases: the specific, detailed rules that govern play. Their sequential numbering follows a logical progression based upon the Module and Section of which the Cases are a part. Look to these numbers to determine where a Case is located in the rules.

3.1.4

The fourth Case of the first Section of the third Module of the rules.

LEARNING TO PLAY THE GAME

Begin by familiarizing yourself with all of the components listed for this game. Then skim through the charts and rules, reading all the titles of the Modules and Sections. Set up a game scenario or portion of a scenario (after reading the applicable Module) and play a trial game against yourself. Try referring to the rules only when you have a question and remember the numbering system we employ makes it easy to look up rules. While a trial game may take you an hour or two, it is the quickest and most pleasant way to learn (short of having an experienced friend teach you). We don't recommend attempting to learn the rules word-for-word. We've written these rules to be as comprehensive as possible—but they are not designed to be memorized. Taking in the rules as you play along is the best approach to mastering this game. We're always open to suggestions on how to improve the comprehension of our rules. Write to us (see addresses below) if you have an idea on how we can communicate better with you.

If any of the supplied parts are missing or damaged, write to:

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We hope you enjoy this game. Should you have any difficulty interpreting the rules, please write to us at the above postal address, or send an e-mail to: gamesupport@turningpointssimulations.com, phrasing your questions so that a simple sentence, word, or number can answer them. If you send a letter by mail, you must enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope to receive a reply. We recommend e-mail as the best way to resolve a query. Although we welcome comments and suggestions about the game's interpretation of events, we cannot promise to respond to questions on theory or design intent. Additionally, check out the *Turning Point Simulations* discussion folder at consimworld.com.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Saratoga is a two-player game of the battle that was the turning point of the American Revolution on a tactical scale. There are two scenarios, one covering the first clash of September 19, 1777, and the other for the second engagement of October 7.

1.1 Game Scale

Each turn represents 45 minutes, and each hex on the map represents about 200 yards. Most combat units are battalions and artillery batteries, with individual Leaders.

2.0 GAME COMPONENTS

Your copy of *Saratoga* should contain the following components:

- One 11" by 17" map sheet, depicting the terrain the battle was fought over and containing the Game Turn Track, Terrain Key, and Morale Track
- One set of 200 die cut ½" playing pieces
- One rulebook
- Two six-sided dice

2.1 The Game Map

The game map shows the area around Bemis Heights over which a hexagonal grid ("hexes") has been superimposed to regulate the movement and positioning of pieces. Each hex is also individually designated with a four-digit number, which is used in set-up.

2.1.1 Map Features Various types of terrain and certain features are denoted on the game map to define the effects explained on the Terrain Effects Chart. These terrain types and features are Elevation Levels 1, 2, and 3, rivers, roads, woods, and streams.

2.2 The Counters

The cardboard playing pieces (or counters) in the game should be carefully separated before trying to play the game. There are three basic types of counters: Combat Units, Support Units, and Leaders. The pieces are of different types, depending on the information that appears on each. In general the pieces represent either combat units or Leaders or informational markers.



Combat units represent the actual historical units that fought, or could have fought, in the battle of Saratoga. The front of each combat unit shows the combat unit at full strength, while the back of the counter represents the same combat unit at a reduced strength. Each face of a combat unit presents information that determines its capabilities in the game. Combat unit and Leader counters are illustrated on the opposite page. The various unit and marker information, appearing on the counters, is explained below.

2.2.1 Combat Rating (CR) Combat units have a letter code printed in the lower left hand corner of the counter. This is a letter code from "A" (best) to "D" (worst) that measures the offensive strength of the combat unit in combat, plus its cohesion in combat.

2.2.2 Movement Allowance Printed in the lower right-hand corner of all units is the Movement Allowance. This is the maximum number of Movement Points (MPs) a unit may expend during a single Movement Phase as it moves from hex to hex on the map.

2.2.3 Combat Bonus All subordinate Leaders possess a Combat Bonus Number that can increase the chance of combat units scoring hits in battle. It is located in the lower left corner of all Leader counters. The ratings range from 0 to +2.

2.2.4 Activation Rating The Commanders (Burgoyne for the British, Gates and Arnold for the Americans) have an activation rating that is the number of Wing Commanders (which are subordinate leaders) that may be activated in a turn if they are within the Command Span of their Commander.

2.2.5 Command Span Each Leader (Commanders and Wing Commanders) has a Command Span. This is the number of hexes that units may be away from their Leader and still be in command. Combat units may trace to either their Leader or to their Commander. When tracing for command, count the hexes to include the combat unit but not the Leader or Commander they are tracing to.

2.2.6 Range Printed on the artillery counters are their range, or how far they may attack. All non-artillery combat units have a range of one. Artillery combat units can use their Combat Ratings to attack opposing combat units that are not adjacent, up to five hexes away. Range is the distance (in hexes) to which the artillery can fire. Count the range to include the target hex but not the hex containing the firing artillery unit.

2.2.7 Caliber The size of artillery pieces in a unit, provided for informational purposes only.

2.2.8 Unit Abbreviations Some units have abbreviations within their designations and leader names.

British:

CinC	(Commander-in-Chief) Lieutenant General John Burgoyne
Breymann	Lieutenant Colonel Heinrich von Breymann
Fraser	Brigadier Simon Fraser
Hamilton	Brigadier James Hamilton
Phillips	Major General William Phillips
Riedesel	Major General Frederick von Riedesel
Gren.	Grenadiers
Rhetz	von Rhetz's Regiment
Riedesel	von Riedesel's Regiment
Specht	von Specht's Regiment

L.Wing
Rear
R.Wing

Left Wing
Rear Guard
Right Wing

American:

Arnold
Gates
Learned
Nixon
Paterson
Poor

Major General Benedict Arnold
Major General Horatio Gates
Brigadier General Ebenezer Learned
Brigadier General John Nixon
Brigadier General John Paterson
Brigadier General Enoch Poor

Albany
Cook
Graham
Latimore

Albany County Regiment (New York Militia)
Colonel Thaddeus Cook's 1st Regiment (Connecticut Militia)
Colonel Morris Graham's Dutchess & Ulster County Regiment (New York Militia)
Colonel Jonathan Latimore's 2nd Regiment (Connecticut Militia)

MA
NH
NY
VA

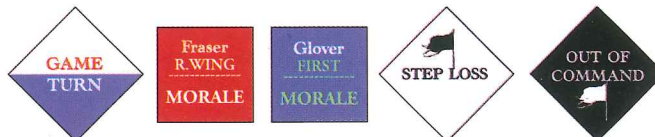
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New York
Virginia

L.Wing
R.Wing

Left Wing
Right Wing

2.3 Markers

Markers are special pieces used to record various game functions. There is one game turn marker, and there are five morale markers for each player. The only remaining markers are the black and white markers to record step losses and units out of command.



3.0 IMPORTANT CONCEPTS BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Before getting on with the main body of the rules, there are several important concepts with which players should familiarize themselves. These are presented here and include the rules on stacking, Zones of Control, and the role of Leaders.

3.1 Stacking

The player is permitted more than one counter in a hex. Groups of more than one piece in a hex are called stacks and making up such groups is termed "stacking." Combat units can freely combine into stacks or leave them by movement, within the following restrictions.

3.1.1 Stacking Limits Players may stack up to two friendly combat units per hex at the end of their Movement Phase. Leaders and markers of any type do not count towards stacking. Stacking limits are ignored while moving, as long as no single combat unit ends a Movement Phase in violation of the stacking limit.

3.1.2 Road Stacking Limits No more than one combat unit (plus any number of Leaders) may stack in a road hex at any point in its move if it wishes to move along the road at any point expending MPs at the more

favorable road rate. Otherwise, use the other terrain type present in the hex to determine MP costs.

3.1.3 Joint Movement By Stacks

Combat units and Leaders that move together as a stack are limited to the movement allowance of the slowest combat unit in the stack.

3.1.4 Stacking Violations Combat units present in a hex in violation of the stacking limit at the end of their side's Movement Phase are eliminated. In addition, the stacking limit applies during the Combat Phase, so when friendly combat units are forced to retreat into a hex in violation of the stacking limit, excess friendly combat units must displace one hex to make room for them or the retreating friendly combat units are eliminated. Combat units removed from play to meet stacking limitations are chosen by the owning player.

3.2 Zones of Control (ZOC)

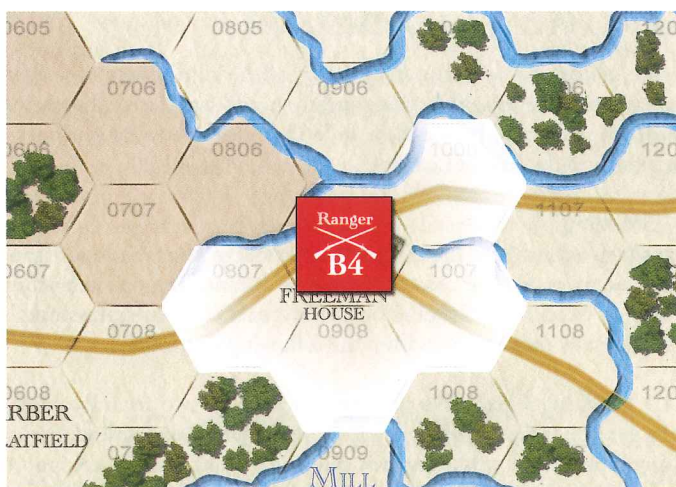
Combat units (but not Leaders or markers) project a Zone of Control into some or all of the hexes surrounding the hex they occupy. These surrounding hexes are considered “controlled” hexes in that they inhibit enemy combat unit movement and the tracing of retreat paths through them.

3.2.1 Who Projects a ZOC The six hexes surrounding and immediately adjacent to a hex containing a combat unit constitute that combat unit's Zone of Control (ZOC). Each combat unit projects a ZOC into all six surrounding hexes. Leaders do not project a ZOC. A unit's step losses have no impact on whether or not it projects a ZOC.

3.2.2 Mutual ZOCs There is no additional effect when one or more friendly combat units each project a ZOC into the same hex. If both enemy and friendly ZOCs project into the same hex, the opposing ZOCs co-exist mutually and both sides exert control on that hex. Unless specified, the effects of enemy ZOCs are never negated by the presence of friendly combat units (or friendly ZOCs) in the controlled hexes. A friendly combat unit's occupation of a hex in an enemy ZOC does not negate that enemy ZOC for movement. Combat units are unaffected by the ZOCs of other friendly combat units.

3.2.3 Terrain and ZOCs

Combat units project ZOCs into all terrain types, except across river or stream hexsides.



3.2.4 ZOC Effects on Movement Combat units and Leaders entering a hex in an enemy ZOC must immediately stop for the remainder of that Movement Phase. Halted combat units and Leaders may not move farther that current movement phase. If, at the beginning of its

Movement Phase, a phasing stack occupies a hex in an enemy ZOC, the phasing stack may freely exit the enemy ZOC hex but must immediately stop if entering another hex in an enemy ZOC. In addition, combat units and Leaders may not move directly from one enemy ZOC hex to another enemy ZOC hex without first moving into a hex not in an enemy ZOC, or unless the hex to which they move is already occupied by other friendly combat units.

3.3 Facing

Combat units and Leaders possess all-around facing in **Saratoga** and do not need to orient themselves in any particular way to the grid.

3.4 The Fog of War

Players may not examine each other's stacks of units on the map board except insofar as the top combat unit in a hex (even if under a marker) in a stack is always visible. Players may only inspect the identities and strengths of a stack of enemy combat units and Leaders in a hex during the Combat Phases. **Exception:** Do not reveal the identity or strengths of combat units or Leaders when attacks are made solely by non-adjacent enemy artillery combat units.

3.5 Artillery

Artillery combat units are the only units that have the capability to engage in ranged fire. They also have certain other restrictions:

- a. Artillery units may not enter an enemy ZOC.
- b. Artillery units may trace command to any friendly Leader, and not just their immediate Wing Commander.
- c. Artillery units, whether activated or not, may take part in combat.

3.6 Terminology

In these rules, the term “Leaders” includes both Commanders and the lower level Wing Commanders. Commanders are the only Leaders that have an Activation Rating (first printed number on left). Wing Commanders may a Combat Bonus printed there instead. Burgoyne is the sole British Commander and Arnold and Gates are the only two American Commanders. The term “combat units” includes both infantry and artillery units.

3.7 Leader Command Span

In order for units to move their full movement allowance, they must start their movement within the Command Span of their Wing Commander or their overall Commander (Burgoyne for the British and Arnold and Gates for the Americans). If they are not within this command control range, their Movement Allowance is reduced by 2 MPs for the turn. When counting for range, count the hex the combat unit is in but not the hex the Leader is in.

3.8 Wing Morale

Each Wing in both American and British armies has a Morale Track on the map. The Morale counter for each Wing is placed on the track on the box farthest to the left. Each time a combat unit is flipped during combat to its reduced side, or is eliminated, the player makes a Morale Check (Case 3.8.1).

3.8.1 Breaking the Morale of a Wing To make a Morale Check, roll two dice against the number in the Wing's current box on the Morale Track. If the result is equal to or lower than the number in the current box, then the Wing passes, and all units function normally, though the Morale marker is moved down one space. If the roll is higher, then the Wing has broken and the Morale marker is flipped to its Broken side.

3.8.2 Effects of a Broken Wing

When a Wing breaks, all of its units immediately retreat one hex out of any enemy ZOCs; immediately before the retreat, the enemy may initiate one round of combat against the affected units, with only adjacent enemy infantry firing. Non-phasing artillery, whether adjacent or not, may not fire. A Wing that breaks must move away from all enemy units at least one hex more than the turn before, during the movement phase, toward the north map edge for the British, and the south if American. The player may move his units further than one hex from the enemy, and units may move up to their movement allowance, if the player so chooses. They may not move into enemy ZOCs nor may they take part offensively in combat. A broken Wing cannot be rallied or reformed during the course of the game; once broken, it stays that way.

3.8.3 Retreat When a unit retreats, or moves away from the enemy as part of a broken Wing, it must retreat to a vacant hex, if one is available. Then, in each subsequent movement phase, it must move *at least* one hex further away from enemy units, toward its friendly map edge. If there is no empty hex, then it can retreat to a friendly-occupied hex, provided that it does not violate stacking limits. A unit that cannot retreat to either, or can only retreat off the edge of the map, is destroyed. British units retreat to the north, and Americans toward the south, if at all possible.

Developer's Note: The last is basic common sense, codified to prevent players from turning retreats into advances. Also, when a unit is destroyed in this manner, it is considered to have surrendered.

4.0 SEQUENCE OF PLAY

The following Sequence of Play is used for each turn:

A. First Player Determination

Each player rolls one six-sided die. The player with the higher die roll decides to be the first or second player for the turn. In case of a tie, the American player decides whether to be the first or second player for the turn.

B. First Player Turn

1. Command Phase
2. Movement Phase
3. Combat Phase
4. Recovery Phase

C. Second Player Turn

1. Command Phase
2. Movement Phase
3. Combat Phase
4. Recovery Phase

D. End Phase

5.0 COMMAND PHASE

During the Command Phase, the phasing player checks to see which of his combat units are in command (Section 3.7). Units that are not in command have an Out-of-Command marker placed on top of them. The phasing player decides which Wings to activate and also checks for which units are in command and which are not. Each Commander has an Activation Rating. This is the number of Wing Commanders (and their wings) that may activate during this turn. In order to activate

a Wing Commander, that Wing Commander must be within the command span of the Commander. The phasing player then chooses which Leaders to activate. Those Leaders that do not activate are flipped to their non-activated side.

5.1 Effects of Activation and Being In Command

Combat units that are in command from a Wing Commander that has been activated are considered to be activated for the current turn. Combat units that are activated may move into enemy ZOCs and attack. Combat units that are in command but not activated may move normally but may not enter enemy ZOCs and attack. They may take part in combat if they began the phase in an enemy ZOC. Combat units that are not in command have their Movement Allowance reduced by 2 MP and may not enter an enemy ZOC.

5.2 Activation of Gates

Burgoyne and Arnold both activate during their Command Phase respectively. Gates must be rolled for to see if he activates. Roll two dice, and on a result of 10 or more, Gates activates. He may then activate Wing Commanders. If enemy units are within three hexes of Gates, he activates on a die roll (2D6) of 8+. Command is still checked for Gates' Wing Commanders and their combat units, even if Gates is not activated.

6.0 MOVEMENT PHASE

Movement in the Movement Phase is always voluntary, never required. In a friendly Movement Phase, that side may move as many or as few of its combat units and Leaders as the player wishes. Each combat unit or stack may be moved as many hexes as desired, within the limits of its Movement Allowance, and within the restrictions of the Terrain Effects Chart.

6.1 Procedure

During the Movement Phase, the phasing side moves its combat units and Leaders. Each combat unit or stack is moved individually, tracing a path of contiguous hexes on the game map in any direction or combination of directions. Each combat unit or stack must complete its movement before the next combat unit or stack may be moved, though combat units and Leaders at any stage may be dropped off or picked up en route by a stack. Stacks may break down into smaller stacks or component combat units and Leaders at any stage during the Movement Phase, but if a stack is moving together then its Movement Allowance is that of its slowest member.

6.2 MP Expenditure

Each combat unit within a stack expends MPs from its Movement Allowance for each hex it enters. As explained on the Terrain Effects Chart, each type of hex has its own MP cost, and there are additional or reduced MP costs for certain hexsides and features. All movement costs are cumulative, except when moving along roads (Section 6.3).

Exception: Movement as a result of combat (retreating before or after a battle) does not require a combat unit to expend MPs.

6.3 Road Advantages

To gain the terrain MP cost advantage of moving on a road, the road network must be followed exactly. In initially moving onto a road, the non-road terrain MP cost is used. While engaging in road movement, a unit does not have to pay the normal penalty for moving up or down slopes, but do still pay +1 MP extra to cross streams. Non-road and road movement may be combined in a combat unit's movement during a Movement Phase.

Clarification: A stack can't move by road movement. Units cannot move "over" another unit on a road, and still claim road movement MP rates.

6.4 Moving Through Combat Units

A combat unit or Leader (or stack) may move freely into or through hexes occupied by other friendly stacks but must stop upon entering an enemy ZOC (Section 3.2). Combat units and Leaders may never move through hexes containing enemy combat units (there are no "overrun" rules in this game) but may do so through hexes containing only enemy Leaders (eliminate the Leaders in this case). A combat unit or stack may end its movement stacked in the same hex with another friendly combat unit or stack, subject to the stacking rules (Section 3.1).

6.5 Minimum Movement

A unit can always move at least one hex in a turn, regardless of movement points available, provided that it does not violate Section 6.4.

7.0 COMBAT PHASE

During the Combat Phase, the phasing player may first move all activated infantry and Leader units up to three MPs and then conduct combat. Units that move at the beginning of the Combat Phase must end that movement adjacent to an enemy unit; those unable to do so may not move at this time. This is in addition to movement conducted in the Movement Phase. After combat movement finishes, both sides conduct combat during this phase.

7.1 Combat Priorities

Attacking (phasing) combat units fire individually at adjacent single enemy combat units and Leaders. No enemy combat unit in a hex may be fired at twice if there are other enemy combat units that have not been fired at least once.

7.1.2 Voluntary Combat Combat is completely voluntary, including for non-phasing units, and phasing units that moved during the Combat Phase.

7.1.3 Combat Fire Priority Combat by adjacent enemy units is resolved using the following priority order:

1. Defensive "A" Combat Rating units fire first
2. Offensive "A" Combat Rating units fire second
3. Defensive "B" Combat Rating units fire third
4. Offensive "B" Combat Rating units fire fourth
5. Defensive "C" Combat Rating units fire fifth
6. Offensive "C" Combat Rating units fire sixth
7. Defensive "D" Combat Rating units fire seventh
8. Offensive "D" Combat Rating units fire last

7.2 Combat Procedure

Using the Combat Rating of each firing combat unit, the player selects a target (a single combat unit in an adjacent hex), finds the To Hit number on the Combat Results Table (CRT), and rolls for each combat unit's fire. Die rolls are adjusted by the modifiers listed under the CRT and include things such as the terrain type the defender is occupying, the presence of Leaders, etc. Note that if a Leader is stacked with two combat units he does get to apply his Combat Bonus in both attacks; however, Wing Commanders may only provide a combat bonus to combat units under their command. Combat results are applied immediately, so that a unit could be hurt or eliminated before it has a chance to fire back.

7.3 Combat Results

Each hit on the CRT causes a step loss on the target combat unit as follows:

1. The first step loss to a combat unit causes a Step Loss Marker to be placed on the combat unit.
2. The second step loss removes the Step Loss Marker and flips the combat unit to its reduced strength side. Check for the wing breaking, and then move the Wing Morale marker down one space on the Morale Track (Case 3.8.1).
3. The third step loss on the same unit causes a Step Loss Marker to be placed on the (now) reduced side of the combat unit.
4. The fourth step loss on the same unit causes the combat unit to be eliminated. Leaders in a hex where all friendly combat units are eliminated are moved to the nearest friendly combat unit in his command. Check for the wing breaking, and then move the Wing Morale marker down one space on the Morale Track (Case 3.8.1).

7.4 Ranged Fire

Artillery combat units are the only combat units that may fire at non-adjacent enemy combat units and Leaders. Artillery units may fire at targets up to five hexes distant, depending on the range of the unit. If two friendly artillery combat units are stacked together, they must fire at the same target hex. Therefore if two artillery units with different ranges are in the same stack, they can fire no further than can the shorter-ranged unit.

7.4.1 Lines of Sight Artillery combat units can fire at targets at a distance up their range in hexes. When artillery combat units are attacking non-adjacent combat units and Leaders, a Line of Sight (LOS) must first be established to see if the attack is allowed. To trace an LOS, place a straight edge on the map between the firing combat unit and the target. If any of the intervening hexes are blocking terrain types, the target may not be fired upon. Woods are blocking terrain. Also, if a higher elevation terrain hex is between the firing combat unit and the target, the target is blocked. If the LOS falls exactly between two hexes, it is only blocked if both hexes are blocking terrain. Terrain in the target hex does not block the LOS. Units and Leaders, both enemy and friendly, never block the LOS. An LOS is never blocked when attacking adjacent enemy combat units and Leaders.

7.4.2 Ranged Fire Resolution If an LOS exists, the range is determined by counting the hex the target is in and the intervening hexes, but not the hex the artillery unit is in. Otherwise, ranged fire is resolved in exactly the same way as with adjacent units firing (Section 7.1).

7.5 Advance After Combat

If a hex is empty as a result of all units in the hex being eliminated, or retreating as a result of breaking, the opposing player may advance up to two combat units that just attacked it into the hex as well as any number of Leaders.

7.5.1 There is no advance after combat if the attack was made entirely by artillery, at any range.

7.6 Combat Against Lone Leaders

If friendly infantry units enter a hex occupied solely by an enemy leader or leaders, at any time, or initiate combat against that hex, then the leader or leaders are eliminated. However, there is no such automatic elimination solely for ranged artillery fire against such a hex.

8.0 RECOVERY PHASE

During the Recovery Phase, the phasing player may attempt to recover Step Loss Markers on all of the units of one of their Wings. To do so, the player announces which Wings will attempt to recover. All combat units stacked with their Wing Commander or their Commander have their Step Loss Markers removed. Combat units adjacent to their Wing Commander or Commander reduce their recovery die roll by one. All other units receive no modifiers to their die roll (1D6). Combat units that are adjacent to enemy units may not roll for recovery, nor may they recover if stacked with a Leader. Recovery only effects the removal of Step Loss Markers. This means that once a combat unit has flipped to its reduced side, it may never be changed back to its full strength side. When rolling, use the following:

COMBAT RATING	DIE ROLL NEEDED TO RECOVER
A	1-5
B	1-4
C	1-3
D	1-2

Developer's Note: Note that artillery, rated D, is among the units that fire last. This is no accident, and reflects the relatively poor quality of the artillery on both sides. Had these been gunners in the armies of Frederick the Great or Napoleon, they would, no doubt, have been rated higher, giving them the ability to fire before the infantry. Yet Saratoga is an entirely different situation, with artillery served by lesser crews.

9.0 END PHASE

During the End Phase, the Turn Marker is moved and each player checks to see if his army has been demoralized. A side is demoralized if it has three of its Wings broken at the end of the turn. If this is achieved by both sides in the same turn, then the game is considered a draw and ends. If the army of one side is demoralized, then the game ends and that player has lost. Also, if the British have exited 4 full-strength units on the road at 1013, the British player wins an immediate and automatic victory, regardless of demoralization on either side.

10.0 VICTORY CONDITIONS

At the end of either scenario, if the automatic victory conditions of Module 9.0 have not been met, each player totals the losses inflicted on the other side as follows:

- For each Wing broken, 10 victory points.
- For each A unit step eliminated, 1 victory point.
- For each two B unit steps eliminated, 1 victory point.
- For each three C unit steps eliminated, 1 victory point.
- For each four D unit steps eliminated, 1 victory point.

The player with the most victory points wins. In case of a tie, the American player wins.

11.0 GAME SET UP

11.1 Battle of Freeman's Farm – September 19, 1777

Americans:

Arnold sets up in 1213. Poor and Learned set up their commands within two hexes of Arnold. Gates sets up in 1715. All Right Wing units set up within 2 hexes of Gates. Artillery units 1-11 set up in the black fortification hexes in Fort Neilson (ignore fortification hexes in 1213 and 1312).

American combat units not set up for this scenario are Latimore (Poor's 2/Left Wing), 2-Alb., 17-Alb, and Graham (Glover's 2/Right Wing)

British:

Fraser and his units set up within one hex of 1101. Breyman and his units set up within one hex of 1301. Hamilton and his units set up within one hex of 2404. Riedesel and his units set up within one hex of 2906, and Philips and his units set up within two hexes of 3103. Burgoyne is set up with any British units.

The game lasts 11 turns (starting at 10:30 a.m. and ending at 6:45 p.m.). All Morale Track markers are placed as notated on the mapboard.

11.2 Battle of Bemis Heights – October 7, 1777

Americans:

Arnold sets up in 1213. Poor and Learned set up their commands within two hexes of Arnold. Gates sets up in 1715. All Right Wing units set up within 2 hexes of Gates. Artillery units 1-11 set up in fortification hexes in Fort Neilson. Fortifications in 1213 and 1312 are in play but may not have any of Gates' artillery (Art 1-11) set up in them.

British:

Burgoyne sets up in 1505. Fraser and his units set up within one hex of 1306. Breyman and his units set up within one hex of 1606. Hamilton minus the 62nd Regiment sets up within one hex of 2007. Riedesel and his units set up within one hex of 2407, while Philips and his units set up within two hexes of 2205.

The game lasts 11 turns (starting at 10:30 a.m. and ending at 6:45 p.m.). All Morale Track markers are placed as notated on the mapboard.



John Trumbull's *Surrender of General Burgoyne*

Oil on canvas, 365x548 cm, 1822
Capitol Building, Washington D.C.

COMBAT RESULTS TABLE (CRT)

FIRING UNIT'S COMBAT RATING	DIE ROLL NEEDED TO HIT
A	3-6
B	4-6
C	5-6
D	6

Modifiers:

- ? for terrain the defender occupies (see the TEC)
- 1 for artillery units firing at a range of three or more hexes
- +1 for artillery units firing at a range of one hex
- +1 if two defending combat units (do not count leaders or markers) are stacked in the target hex
- +? for leader's Combat Bonus if stacked with firing units

Note: A natural roll of "6" (before modifiers) is always a hit.

EACH HIT ON THE CRT CAUSES STEP LOSS ON THE TARGET AS FOLLOWS:	
First Step Loss	Step Loss marker placed on the unit
Second Step Loss	Step Loss marker removed and unit flipped to its reduced strength side
Third Step Loss	Step Loss marker placed on the reduced unit
Fourth Step Loss	Unit is eliminated. Leaders in a hex where all friendly combat units are eliminated are moved to the nearest friendly combat unit.

TERRAIN EFFECTS CHART (TEC)

TERRAIN	MOVEMENT COST	COMBAT EFFECTS	LINE OF SIGHT
Clear Level 1	1 (Treat partial land hexes along the Hudson River as full Clear Level 1 hexes, units may enter, stack, and have combat in them normally.)	None	Does not block
Clear Level 2			
Clear Level 3			
Road*	1/2	None	Does not block
River	May Not Cross To Opposite Side	N/A	Does not block
Woods	2	-1	Blocks LOS through (but not into) hex
Fortification (Walls are decorative only)	1	-1	Does not block
Stream hexside*	+1	None	Does not block
Up Slope	+1	-1 (Attacker)	Does not block

*Note: Stream hexsides negate roads for purposes of movement

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Addenda: Some Saratoga set up corrections:

During the development and art processes, the mapgrid numbering was changed; the left hand column was originally 10xx, and became 01xx. So, some pieces are off 9 hexrows as listed in the rules. Our sincere apologies. Use the corrections below:

11.1 Battle of Freeman's Farm – September 19, 1777

Americans (corrections): Arnold sets up in 0313. Gates sets up in 0815. And ignore the fortifications printed in hexes 0313 and 0412. Everything else is the same as printed in the rulebook.

British (corrections): Fraser and his units set up within one hex of 0201. Breyman and his forces set up within one hex of 0401. Hamilton and his forces set up within one hex of 1504. Riedesel and his force set up within one hex of 2106, and Philips and his force sets up within two hexes of 2203. Burgoyne sets up with any British unit.

11.2 Battle of Bemis Heights – October 7, 1777

Americans: Arnold sets up in 0313. Gates sets up in 0815. The fortifications in hexes 0313 and 0412 are in play but may not have any of Gates' artillery (Art 1-11) set up in them. Everything else is the same as printed in the rulebook.

British: Burgoyne sets up in 0605. Fraser and his units set up within one hex of 0406. Breyman and his units set up within one hex of 0706. Hamilton minus the 62nd regiment sets up within one hex of 1107. Riedesel and his units set up within one hex of 1507, while Philips and his units set up within two hexes of 1305.

STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS
STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS

OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND
OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND

STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS
STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS

OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND
OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND	OUT OF COMMAND

STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS
STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS



Specht B4	Jagers A4	2 nd Gren. A4	Phillips REAR OUT OF COMMAND	Hamilton CENTER OUT OF COMMAND	Breymann RESERVE OUT OF COMMAND	Riedesel L.VING OUT OF COMMAND	Fraser R.WING OUT OF COMMAND	
Riedesel B4	6 4 6 C2	1 2 3 D2						24 th Foot B4

10 5 24 C2	9 5 12 C2	8 5 12 C2	7 4 8 C2	47 th Foot B4	9 th Foot B4	2 nd Light A4	Rhetz B4	1 st Gren. A4	1 st Light A4
Loyalist C4	4 4 6 C2	62 nd Foot B4	21 st Foot B4	20 th Foot B4	3 2 3 D2	2 4 6 C2	5 2 3 D2	Ranger B4	Canada C4

5 th MA B4	11 th MA B4	Poor SECOND OUT OF COMMAND	Learned FIRST OUT OF COMMAND	Nixon THIRD OUT OF COMMAND	Paterson SECOND OUT OF COMMAND	Glover FIRST OUT OF COMMAND			11 2 3 D2
6 th MA B4	12 th MA B4						Graham D4	13 th MA B4	1 st MA B4

7 th MA B4	14 th MA B4	2 nd NY B4	2 nd MA B4	3 rd MA B4	10 th MA B4	2 nd Albany D4	17 th Albany D4	15 th MA B4	4 th MA B4
10 2 3 D2	9 2 3 D2	8 2 3 D2	7 2 3 D2	6 2 3 D2	5 4 6 C2	4 4 6 C2	3 4 6 C2	2 4 6 C2	1 4 6 C2

STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS		Light A4	Cook D4	3 rd NY B4	9 th MA B4	8 th MA B4	
STEP LOSS	STEP LOSS			11 th VA A4	Latimore C4	3 rd NH B4	2 nd NH B4	1 st NH B4	4 th NY B4

1= FREEMAN'S FARM SCENARIO, 2 =BEMIS HEIGHTS SCENARIO

SARATOGA
----- 1777 AD -----

