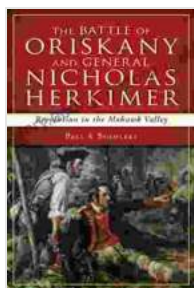


The Battle of Oriskany: A Pivotal Clash in the American Revolutionary War

The Battle of Oriskany was a pivotal battle in the American Revolutionary War, fought on August 6, 1777, between American patriot and Loyalist forces. General Nicholas Herkimer commanded the patriot forces, while Sir John Johnson led the Loyalists. The battle was a bloody and costly affair, with both sides suffering heavy losses. In the end, the patriots were victorious, but the victory came at a great cost.



The Battle of Oriskany and General Nicholas Herkimer: Revolution in the Mohawk Valley (Military) by Guy Austin

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 3018 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 145 pages
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Background

The Battle of Oriskany took place in the Mohawk Valley of New York State, a region that was home to a large Loyalist population. In the spring of 1777, General John Burgoyne launched a campaign from Canada with the goal of invading New York and cutting off New England from the rest of the colonies. Burgoyne's army was composed of British regulars, German

mercenaries, and Loyalist volunteers. As Burgoyne's army advanced south, it met with resistance from American patriot forces. The patriots were led by General Nicholas Herkimer, a militia commander from the Mohawk Valley.

The Battle

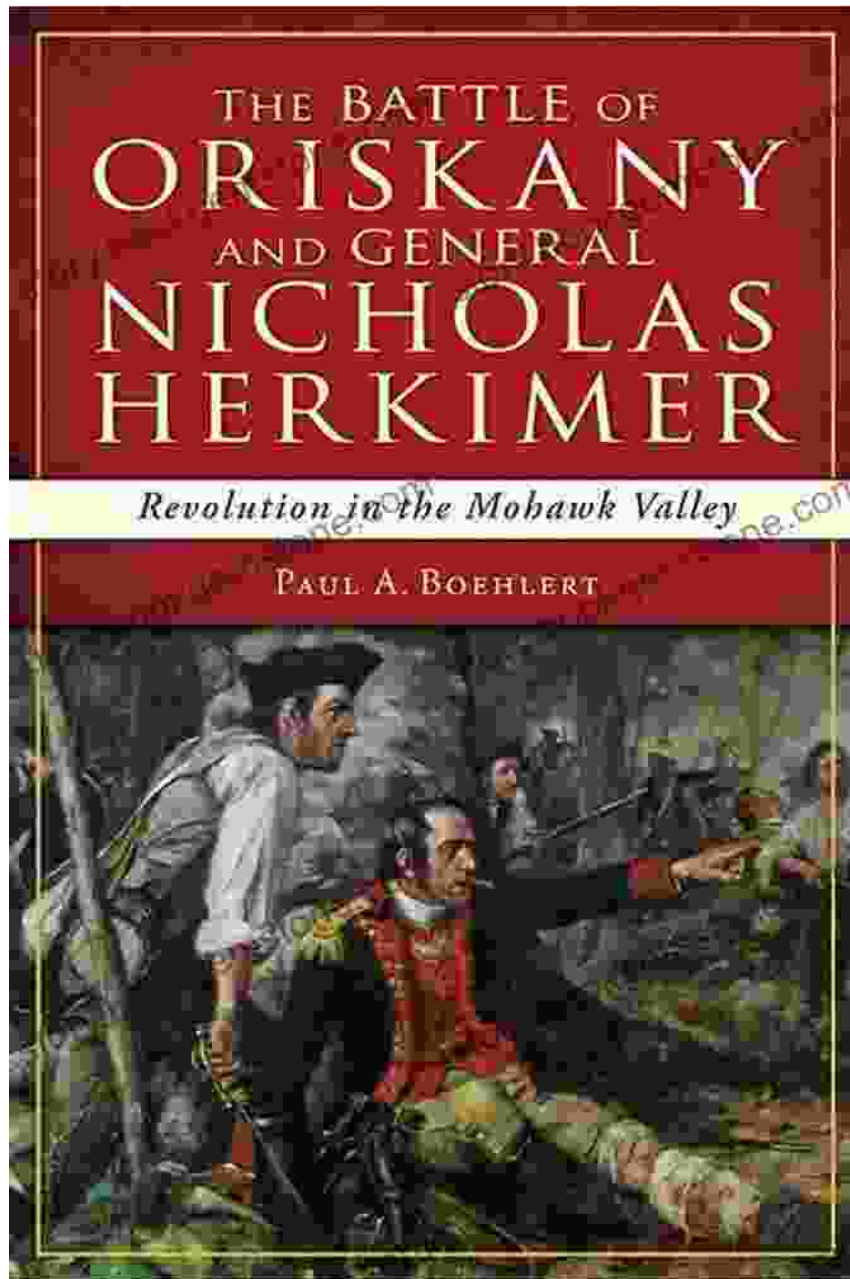
On August 6, 1777, Herkimer's forces encountered Johnson's Loyalist army near Oriskany. The Loyalists were outnumbered by the patriots, but they were better equipped and had the advantage of surprise. The battle began with a fierce exchange of gunfire, and quickly escalated into a bloody melee. The fighting was intense and both sides suffered heavy losses.

Herkimer himself was seriously wounded in the battle, and died later from his injuries. Despite the loss of their commander, the patriots rallied and fought on. They eventually forced the Loyalists to retreat, but the victory came at a great cost. The patriots lost over 200 men in the battle, while the Loyalists lost around 100.

Aftermath

The Battle of Oriskany was a significant turning point in the American Revolutionary War. The patriot victory boosted morale and helped to convince France to enter the war on the side of the Americans. The battle also helped to secure the Mohawk Valley for the patriots, and prevented Burgoyne's army from advancing further into New York.

General Nicholas Herkimer



General Nicholas Herkimer was a German immigrant who settled in the Mohawk Valley of New York State. He was a successful farmer and businessman, and he served as a militia commander during the French and Indian War. When the American Revolutionary War broke out, Herkimer sided with the patriots and was appointed a general in the New York militia.

Herkimer was a brave and determined leader, but he was also reckless and impulsive. He was killed in the Battle of Oriskany, but his legacy lives on. He is remembered as one of the heroes of the American Revolution.

Sir John Johnson



Sir John Johnson

Sir John Johnson was a British officer and Loyalist leader. He was the son of Sir William Johnson, a prominent British official in the Mohawk Valley. Johnson sided with the Crown during the American Revolutionary War, and he raised a regiment of Loyalists to fight against the patriots.

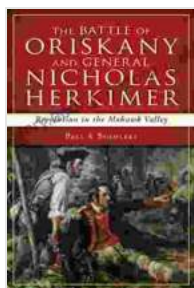
Johnson was a skilled military leader, and his regiment was one of the most effective Loyalist units in the war. He fought in several battles, including the

Battle of Oriskany. After the war, Johnson returned to Canada, where he lived out the rest of his days.

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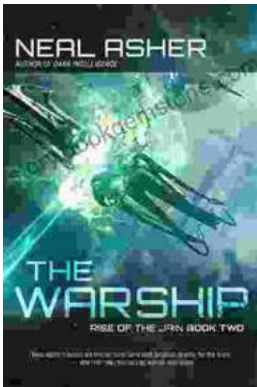
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