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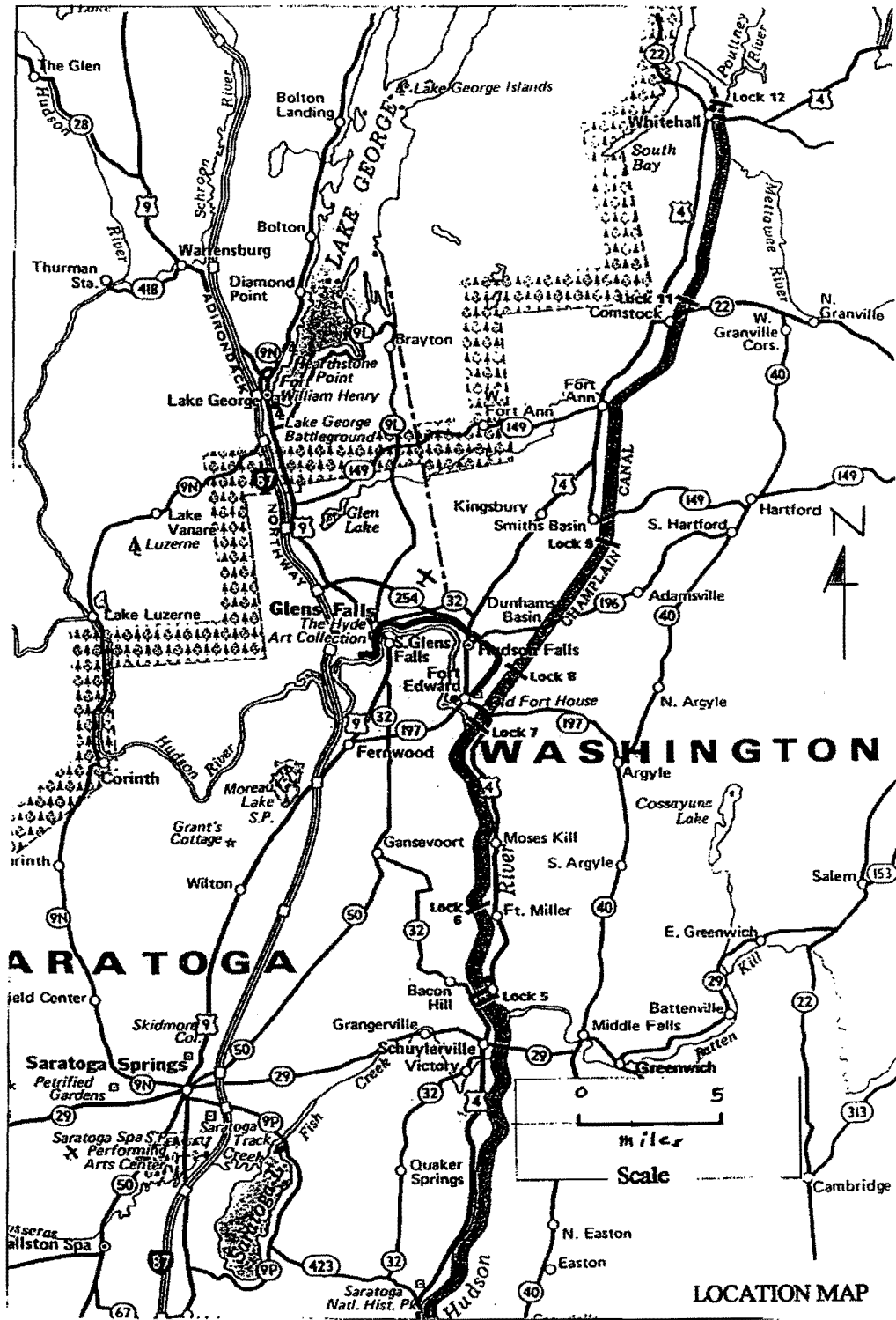


FIGURE 6

**Road Log**  
**Field Trip C.9**  
**Geomorphologic Factors in the Failure of General Burgoyne's Northern Campaign of 1777**

The first part of this field trip will follow the general path of that portion of Burgoyne's baggage train that was floated south on Lake George from Ticonderoga and then hauled by wagon from Lake George to Fort Edward. Comments on points of interest for this part of the trip are from a paper (1985) by Anson Piper, Professor of Geology Emeritus, Adirondack Community College. The surficial geology of this region has been mapped by Connally (1973).

Cumulative Miles	Miles from Last Point	Route Description
0		In Lake George Village, start at the corner of McGillis St. and Canada St. (Rt. 9) and proceed south on Rt. 9.
2.3	2.3	Bloody Pond, a kettle lake and scene of two French and Indian War skirmishes.
2.6	0.3	On the right (west), an outcrop of Precambrian (Grenville) gneiss. French Mountain, on the left, is a horst on the east side of the Lake George graben. The military road passed below the present road and this was the site of the French ambushade of the Provincials and Iroquois, known as "The Bloody Morning Scout". Colonel Ephraim Williams, whose estate funded the founding of Williams College, was killed standing on a glacial erratic boulder. The colonials and Mohawks managed to withdraw from "Rocky Gulch" to Lake George, leaving some 100 casualties behind.
4.7	2.1	Kame terrace capped by Lake Albany clays.
5.3	0.6	Immediately north of the Great Escape Amusement Park, on the left, is a low area which is an extension of Glen Lake, an ice block lake. Rt. 9 crosses Five Mile Run, the site of several French and Indian War ambushades.
5.5	0.2	INTERSECTION - Rt. 9 and Round Pond Rd. - Turn left (east).
6.0	0.5	Round Pond (and Paradise Beach), a kettle lake with an esker on each side at the west end.
6.7	0.7	Round Pond Rd. continues northeast as Blind Rock Rd., which leads down from the kame and esker complex to Bay Road.
7.5	0.8	INTERSECTION - Blind Rock Rd. and Bay Rd. - Turn right (south) on Bay Rd.
7.9	0.4	On left, Adirondack Community College, which is situated on glacio-lacustrine clays overlying Ordovician Beekmantown carbonates.
9.3	1.4	INTERSECTION (at traffic light) - Bay Rd. and Quaker Rd. (at the drainage divide between the Lake Camplain/Lake George basin and the Hudson River basin). - Turn left (east) on Quaker Rd. (Rt.254).

- 30.4 0.7 CONTINUE down the hill into the southern part of Schuylerville to Rt. 4 and turn right (south).
- 30.5 0.1 CROSS FISH CREEK, which drains Saratoga Lake about 15 miles to the west. ON THE LEFT, the Schuyler house, manorial home of General Schuyler, which for tactical reasons was burned by Burgoyne during his retreat after the Battles of Saratoga. The house was rebuilt and is now a National Park historical site.
- 30.0 0.5 On right, an outcrop of Ordovician Normanskill shale. Other outcrops are present along the road farther south.
- 32.9 1.9 On left, site of Dovegat House, which served as Burgoyne's headquarters.
- 33.1 0.2 COVEVILLE – The Cove, a Hudson River backwater, is part of a plunge basin formed when the waters of present-day Fish Creek entered glacial Lake Fort Ann at this point. The British used this backwater to anchor some of their transport bateaux just before the Battles at Bemis Heights.
- 36.0 2.9 Wilbur Road, on right, leads to the Saratoga National Veterans Cemetery.
- 36.9 0.9 Entering National Park Lands.
- 37.4 0.5 ENTRANCE to Saratoga National Historical Park. Our manner of entrance and activities there will be determined by the events connected with the 225<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Battles of Saratoga that are taking place on September 29<sup>th</sup>.  
STOP #4