

## **Werk**

**Titel:** The United States with an excursion into Mexico

**Verlag:** Baedeker [u.a.]

**Ort:** Leipzig [u.a.]

**Jahr:** 1899

**Kollektion:** Itineraria

**Werk Id:** PPN242370497

**PURL:** <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PID=PPN242370497> | LOG\_0071

**OPAC:** <http://opac.sub.uni-goettingen.de/DB=1/PPN?PPN=242370497>

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with (19 M.) *Sherbrooke* (p. 122). *Mt. Orford*, 5 M. to the W., affords a good view of the Canadian pine-forests to the N. and W.

From Newport our line runs towards the N.W. to (266 M.) *Richford*, where we cross the Canadian frontier. Hence to (343 M.) *Montreal*, see *Baedeker's Canada*.

Montreal is also reached from Newport by the Grand Trunk Railway via *Stanstead Junction*, *Massawippi*, *Lennoxville*, and *Sherbrooke* (comp. *Baedeker's Canada*).

#### d. Viâ Portsmouth and North Conway.

365 M. BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD to (139 M.) *North Conway* in 5-5½ hrs.; MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD thence to (50 M.) *Lunenburg* in 2½-2¾ hrs.; ST. JOHNSBURY & LAKE CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD thence to (23 M.) *St. Johnsbury* in ¾-1 hr.; BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD thence to (45 M.) *Newport* in 1½-2 hrs.; CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY thence to (109 M.) *Montreal* in 4-4½ hrs. (through-fare \$ 10.50). Passengers for *Quebec* (fare \$ 11; sleeper \$ 2.50) may travel either viâ *Quebec Junction* and the *Upper Coos R. R.* (p. 123) or viâ *Sherbrooke* and the *Quebec Central R. R.* (p. 121). — This line forms the shortest and quickest approach to the White Mts. (R. 16) and is also one of the regular routes to Lake Winnepesaukee (see p. 131).

From Boston to (57 M.) *Portsmouth* and (67 M.) *Conway Junction*, see R. 9a. — Our line here diverges to the left (W.). 69 M. *South Berwick*; 70 M. *Salmon Falls* (p. 107); 73 M. *Sommersworth*. — 79 M. *Rochester* (*Dodge's, City, Brunswick, Wrisley*, \$ 2), a small manufacturing town with 4683 inhab., is the junction of lines to (29 M.) *Portland* (see p. 107) and to (18 M.) *Alton Bay*, on *Lake Winnepesaukee* (see p. 131). — 87 M. *Milton*. From (97 M.) *Sanbornville* (Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to (12 M.) *Wolfeborough*, on *Lake Winnepesaukee* (see p. 131). Beyond (116 M.) *Ossipee Centre* we have a view of *Lake Ossipee* to the right. 122 M. *West Ossipee*. To the left are seen the *Ossipee Mts.* and the *Sandwich Mts.* (p. 131), with the finely-shaped *Chocorua* as their Eastern flanksmen. We pass between *Elliot Pond* (left) and *Silver Lake* (right). Near (126 M.) *Madison* is the largest erratic boulder (granite) known in the United States, and probably in the world (75 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, 30-37 ft. deep; prob. weight 7-8000 tons). 133 M. *Conway* (*Conway Ho.*, \$ 2-3), on the *Saco River*, is a quieter centre than N. Conway for the many pleasant excursions of this region. *Moat Mt.* (p. 137) is conspicuous on the left, and *Mt. Kearsarge* (p. 137) on the right.

139 M. *North Conway*, see p. 136. From North Conway to (212 M.) *St. Johnsbury*, see R. 14b; from *St. Johnsbury* to —

365 M. *Montreal*, see R. 15c.

## 16. The White Mountains.

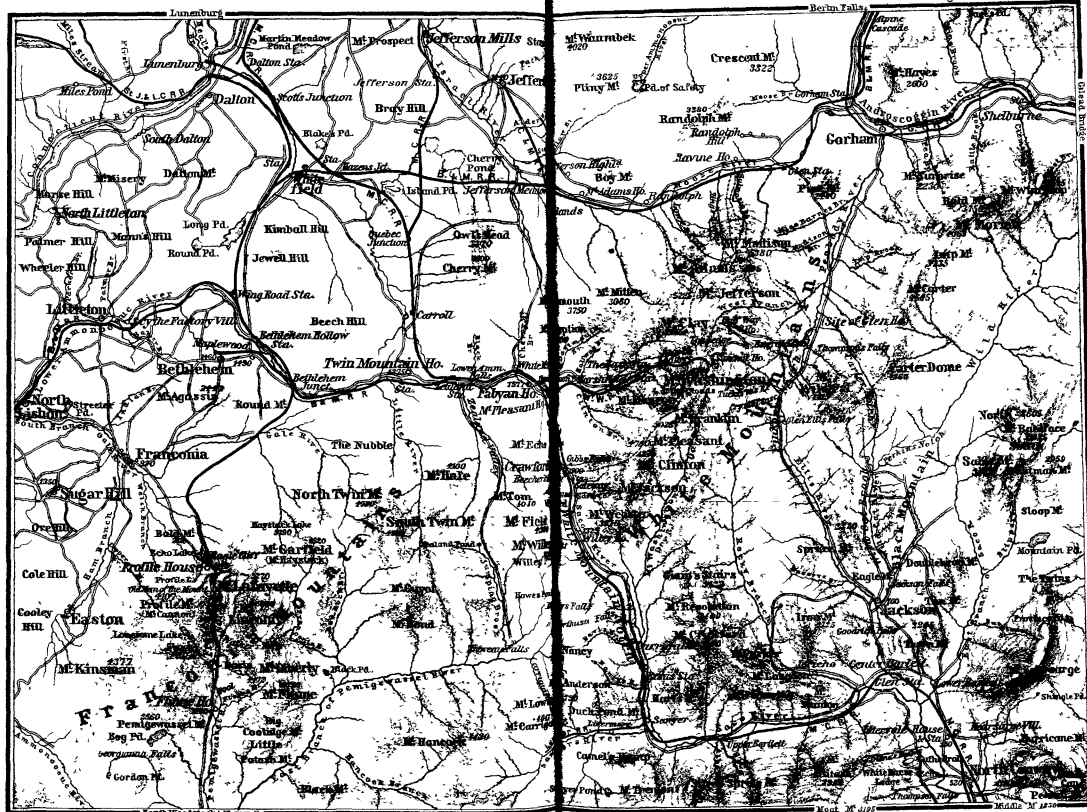
The chief ROUTES FROM BOSTON to the White Mts. are given at p. 131 and above. The main gateways are *North Conway* (p. 136), reached in 4½-8 hrs. (return-fares \$ 6¼-9 acc. to route); *Bethlehem* (p. 142; 7 hrs.; \$ 9-10); and *Plymouth* (p. 132; 3½ hrs.; \$ 4¾-5¼).

The chief direct ROUTE FROM NEW YORK is viâ *Wells River* to *Fabyan's* or *Bethlehem* (comp. R. 20a; 10½ hrs.; return-fare \$ 17), but many travellers

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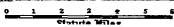


Lenoirburg

Bevin Falls

Wagner & Debes Geo. Estab. Maps

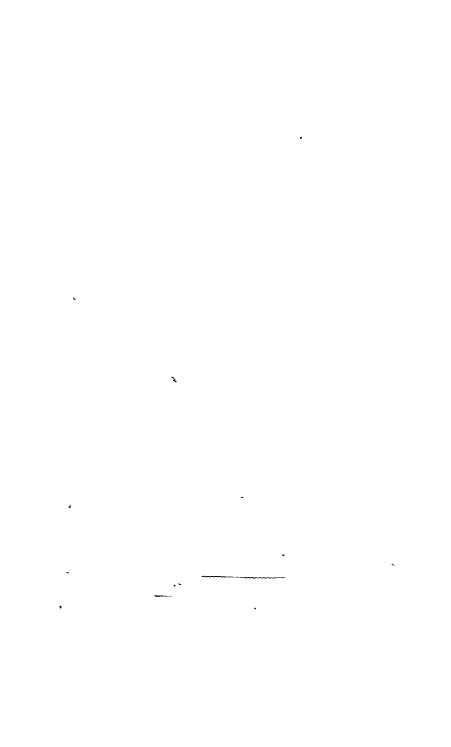
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Ordnance Survey



approach viâ *Boston* and *North Conway* or *Plymouth* (comp. RR. 15c, 15d; 12 hrs.; return-fare \$17.50). A cheaper route is by steamer to *Portland* (p. 107) and thence as in E. 14.

Travellers from **MONTREAL** approach viâ *Gorham* (p. 138) or *St. Johnsbury* (comp. R. 15c); from **QUEBEC** the popular route is viâ the Quebec Central and Maine Central railways to *Fabyan's* (comp. p. 123).

**EXCURSION** (i.e. RETURN) TICKETS at reduced fares are issued in summer and autumn in all cases, giving alternative routes in going and returning, ample 'stop-over' privileges, and a liberal allowance of time. Through-carriages are run to the principal points in the Mts., and parlor or sleeping cars are attached to all the chief trains (about \$1½-2½ extra). The variety of combinations in which the trip is possible is too great to be detailed here, but full information, with maps, time-tables, and illustrated guidebooks, may be obtained on application from the railway-companies interested (comp. p. xxi). *Circular Tour Tickets* are also issued by *Raymond & Whitcomb* and *Thos. Cook & Co.* (p. xxv). For the shorter excursions travellers should ask for the 'one-day excursion tickets'.

**SEASON.** The *White Mts* may be comfortably visited any time from June to October inclusive, and pedestrians will find the earlier and later months preferable to the warmer and more crowded months of July and August. The colouring of the autumn leaves is an additional attraction in Sept. and October. Black flies and mosquitoes are somewhat trouble some in June. The larger hotels do not open before July.

**TIME.** The chief points of the *White Mts.*, including *Mt. Washington*, the *Crawford Notch*, *Bethlehem*, and the *Profile House*, may be visited in a week or even less; but it is highly desirable to spend at least 2-4 weeks in the district. A visit to *Lake Winnepesaukee* (p. 131) may be conveniently combined with one to the *White Mts.*

**HOTELS.** The hotels vary from the large and fashionable summer caravanserais down to small, unassuming, and inexpensive inns and boarding-houses. As a general rule, they are good of their kind; and a special word of praise is due to the waiting of the students (male and female) at some of the larger houses. The rates vary from \$1½ to \$5 a day and from \$5 to \$28 a week.

**OUTFIT.** Walkers should be provided with the plain outfit suggested at p. xxv, and should be prepared for both rain and cold, especially at the higher elevations. In July and August, however, the temperature in the valleys is pretty high, and light clothing suffices. Frequent change of dress has become all too usual at the larger hotels, but those whose object is rather outdoor exercise than indoor frivolity need not yield to this custom more than they choose.

**GUIDES** are seldom found in the *White Mts.*, as most of the main routes are easily followed. They are, however, sometimes useful for the less well known excursions (fee \$2-3 a day); and the pedestrian should, at any rate, refrain from visiting the less-frequented routes alone. *C. E. Lowe* and *Hubbard Hunt*, of *Randolph*, are trustworthy guides for the *Great Range* (\$3-4). A good pocket compass is useful, especially in the woods.

**CARRIAGES** ('Buckboards', etc.) are easily obtained at all the chief resorts. Those hired from the hotels are expensive, but more reasonable terms may be obtained from livery-stable keepers and farmers.

The **Appalachian Mountain Club** (Tremont Building, Boston), founded in 1876 and now numbering 1000 members, has done good service in the *White Mts.* in making paths, setting up sign-posts, and preparing maps. Its quarterly periodical, *Appalachia*, contains much valuable information. Admission-fee \$5, annual subscription \$3.

The **White Mountains** form the central portion of the Atlantic system of mountains extending from the peninsula of Gaspé to the Carolinas. In the ordinary use of the term, they cover an area of 1300 sq. M. in the state of New Hampshire, extending from the *Androscoggin* and *Upper Ammonoosuc* on the N. to the base of

the Sandwich Range on the S. (a distance of 30 M.), and from the Maine frontier on the E. to the valley of the Connecticut on the W. (45 M.). The higher mountains rise from a plateau about 1500-1600 ft. above the sea, and attain an extreme elevation of 5-6000 ft. They are roughly divided into two main groups, the White Mts. proper to the E. and the Franconia Mts. to the W., but with numerous subordinate groups. In the original and narrowest sense the name of White Mts. is restricted to the *Great or Presidential Range*, extending for about 13 M. from Mt. Madison on the N.E. to Mt. Webster on the S.W.—The summits of this range culminate in *Mt. Washington* (6293 ft.), the highest point to the E. of the Rockies and to the N. of N. Carolina. The great mass of the White Mts. consists of granite, overlaid by mica slate. The scenery of the White Mts. is of a very beautiful and varied nature; and though few of the summits are sharp enough to deserve the name of peaks, many of them (such as Mt. Washington and Mt. Lafayette) are of very noble outline. They are now visited annually by many thousands of summer-guests, and all the chief points are of easy access. The first white visitor is said to have been Darby Field, in 1642.

The following account notices the chief tourist centres.

#### a. North Conway.

**North Conway** (520 ft.; \**Kearsarge Ho.*, \$2½-4; *Sunset Pavilion*, \$3-3½; *McMillan*; numerous boarding-houses), charmingly situated on a low terrace above the 'intervalles' of the winding *Saco River* (pron. 'Sawco'), is a favourite resort with those who like to combine the softer beauties of the valley with excursions into the mountains. To the W. rises *Moat Mt.*, to the E. the *Green Hills*, and to the N.E. *Mt. Kearsarge* and *Hurricane Mt.*, while to the N. and N.W. more distant views are obtained of Mt. Washington and other lofty summits. About 1½ M. to the N. lies the pretty and sequestered little hamlet of *Intervale* (550 ft.; \**Intervale Ho.*, \$2½-4; *Bellevue*, \$2½; *Clarendon*, \$2; stat., p. 123); and near the foot of Mt. Kearsarge (p. 137), 1 M. to the N.W., is *Kearsarge Village* (The Ridge, \$3¼).

TO ECHO LAKE AND THE LEDGES, 2-2½ M. From the *Kearsarge Ho.* we follow the road to the N. to (7 min.) the *Sunset Pavilion*, take the road to the left here (which soon passes below the railway), and cross the (7 min.) Saco by a covered bridge. A few hundred paces farther on we cross a branch of the river. About 8 min. farther on, at another brook, the road forks, the left branch leading to Echo Lake, the right to the Devil's Den (see p. 137). We follow the former. At the (12 min.) cross-roads we continue in a straight direction. 3 min. \**Echo Lake* (925 ft.), a tiny lake, finely situated at the base of a bold rocky bluff which has been prominent during most of our walk—This is the *White Horse Ledge* (so called from a patch of white rock), one of a series of so-called *Ledges* (100-900 ft.), or cliffs, in which *Moat Mt.* ends on this side. Following the bank of the lake towards the N. and disregarding roads leading back to the right, we reach (7 min.) a path leading through wood to the left, which ultimately crosses a fence and reaches (8 min.) a road. We follow the road in the same direction past a quarry, just beyond which are a small refreshment

hut and the *Devil's Den*, under an overhanging slab of rock. We now return to the point whence we emerged from the forest-path, and follow the road to the left. At (6 min.) the highroad (white farm-house) we turn to the right. 10 min. *Bridge*, where we diverged to the left for Echo Lake (see p. 136). [By turning to the left on regaining the highroad and following it for  $\frac{3}{4}$  M., we reach a sign-board pointing to *Diana's Baths*.]

To ARTISTS' FALLS,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. We proceed to the S. from the Kearsarge Ho., past the Maine Central R. R. Station, to (10 min.) the bridge over *Artists' Brook*; then turn to the left and follow the road, crossing another bridge, to (12 min.) the *North Conway Keeley Institute* (formerly *Artists' Falls Hotel*). A path to the right leads to (5 min.) the *Forest Glen Mineral Spring* (alkaline). To reach the falls we take the right branch of the fork opposite the spring, and in 5-6 min. more reach their side. The *Artists' Falls* are small, but pretty in wet weather.

\*ASCENT OF MT. KEARSARGE (5-6 hrs. there and back). Going N. from the Kearsarge Ho., we take the (3 min.) second turning to the right (sign post 'to Kearsarge Village'), cross the railway, and (5 min.) turn to the left. This road leads through *Kearsarge Village* (see above) to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) a small church, where we turn to the right.  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. *Farm House* (carr. to this point, 50c. a head; horse hence to the top \$2; guide, unnecessary, \$2; ascent hence in  $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.). The path, which is steep and stony at first, comparatively easy in the middle, and steep towards the top, begins behind the farm-house, crosses fields, and enters (8 min.) the wood. 25 min. Path leading back to the right to *Prospect Ledge* (View of Saco Valley, Moat Mt., etc.) About 10 min. farther up we pass a small spring (to the right). In 10 min. we emerge from the wood and reach the rocky ledges, and soon see a small cairn a little to our right. It is not easy to give directions from this point, but by noting the worn part of the rocks and keeping a look-out for the cairns, we reach the top in about 1 hr. more. At first we keep to the right and then swing round to the left to approach the summit from the W. The noble \*View from the pyramidal Mt. Kearsarge, *Kearsarge*, or *Pequanoket* (3270 ft.; rfmt. hut at the top) includes the Saco Valley to the S. and W.; Mt. Chocorua and the bare ridge of Moat Mt. to the S.W.; Moosilauke (p. 132; in the distance), Mt. Hancock, Mt. Carrigain, and Mt. Lafayette, to the W. and W.N.W.; and most of the main summits of the White Mts., including a grand view of Mt. Washington, to the N.W., and the Wild-Cat and Carter Mts., with the Carter Notch between, to the N.; several lakes and ponds, including Lake Sebago, to the E. and S.E. The other Mt. Kearsarge (p. 130), 60 M. off, is seen to the left of Chocorua. The descent may be made to Bartlett (p. 123). In descending to N. Conway a little care is necessary to follow the route over the ledges. In the wood we keep mainly to the right, as nearly as possible straight down the incline.

**Moat Mountain** (N. peak, 3195 ft.; \*View) may be ascended in 3-4 hrs. from North Conway by a path (sign-posts and cairns) beginning near (3 M.) *Diana's Baths* (see above) — *Middle Mt.* (1850 ft.), another good point of view, is ascended in 1 hr. by a path beginning near the Forest Glen Mineral Spring (see above). The adjoining *Peaked Mt.* (1 hr.) and *Sunset Hill* (855 ft.), a 'cub' of *Hurricane Mt.*, are also easily ascended.

Among the favourite DRIVES from N. Conway are those 'Around the Square' (5 M.), the 'Dundee Drive' (12 M.), and to *Jackson Falls* (9 M.; see below). The distance through the *White Mountain Notch* (p. 139) to the *Crawford House* (p. 139) is 26 M.

COACHES run regularly from N. Conway to (9 M.) *Jackson* (see below), passing (5 M.) *Glen Station* (p. 123).

### b. Jackson and the Peabody Glen.

**Jackson** (760 ft.; \**Wentworth Hall*, with annex-cottages, \$4-5; \**Gray's Inn*, \$2-3; *Jackson Falls Ho.*, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3; *Iron Mt. Ho.*, *Glen Ellis Ho.*, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Eagle Mt. Ho.*, \$2-3; boarding-houses) is overshadowed by *Iron Mt.* (2725 ft.) and *Thorn Mt.* The \**Jackson*



*Falls*, on the *Wild-Cat River*, near the hotels, are pretty. Good fishing. There is a small golf-course attached to *Wentworth Hall*.

Excursions are made hence to *Goodrich Falls*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. (hence after heavy rain only); up the glen of the *Wild-Cat Brook* to the (3 M.) *Carter Notch* (3320 ft.), between *Wild-Cat Mt.* (4415 ft.) and the *Carter Dome* (4860 ft.); to the top of (1 hr.) *Thorn Mt.* (2265 ft.); to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Fernald Farm* (view of *Mt. Washington*); to the (3 M.) *Winneweta Falls*, etc.

Coaches ply to (4 M.) *Glen Station* and (9 M.) *N Conway*. Carriage to (20 M.) the top of *Mt. Washington* \$6 each, incl. toll (there and back \$8); to *Gorham* (see below) \$5 each.

The road from *Jackson* to the *Peabody Glen* runs to the N. along the *Ellis River*, passing through the wooded *Pinkham Notch* (2018 ft.) and affording glimpses to the left of the deep ravines of *Mt. Washington*. About 7 M. from *Jackson* a path to the right (sign-board) leads to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) \**Glen Ellis Falls* (70 ft.), and a little farther on, to the left (sign-board), diverges that to the ( $\frac{3}{8}$  M.) *Crystal Cascade* (80 ft.; hence to *Tuckerman's Ravine*, see p. 146). A steep road to the left farther on joins the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) carriage-road from the site of the *Glen Ho.* to *Mt. Washington* (p. 144), 2 M. above the toll-house. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, to the right, is a path leading to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Thompson's Falls* and *Emerald Pool* (guide-board).

11 M. (from *Jackson*) *Site of the Glen House* (1630 ft.), a large summer-hotel, burned down in 1894 and not rebuilt. This, owing to its fine situation on the *Peabody River*, at the N.E. base of *Mt. Washington*, with *Mts. Clay, Jefferson, Adams, and Madison* forming a grand line of summits to the N. of it, was long a favourite centre for excursions in the *White Mts.* and particularly for the ascent of *Mt. Washington*, the carriage-road to the top of which begins here (comp. p. 146). There is now no accommodation for tourists here.

Among the ascents conveniently accomplished from this point are those of *Carter Dome* (4860 ft.; to the *Carter Notch*, 3-4 hrs.; thence to the top  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) and *Mt. Wild-Cat* (4415 ft.; 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). The latter commands a fine \**View of Mt. Washington*. — Good walkers may reach the top of *Mt. Washington* viâ *Mts. Madison, Adams, Jefferson, and Clay* in 9 hrs. (with guide); and the *Appalachian Club* has also constructed a blazed path along the whole *Carter Range* (8 M.; fine views) to *Mt. Moriah* (p. 139). — On the *Peabody*, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N., are the so-called *Garnet Pools*, and a visit may also be paid to the *Osgood Cascades*,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N.W. — *Tuckerman's Ravine*, see p. 146.

Beyond the *Glen House* site the road descends through the \**Peabody Glen*, affording a series of fine views. By crossing (2 M.) the bridge over the *Peabody* and turning to the right, we may reach a point revealing the profile of *Imp Mt.* Farther on our road crosses the river and soon reaches —

19 M. (from *Jackson*) *Gorham* (see below).

### c. *Gorham.*

*Gorham* (810 ft.; \**Alpine House*, \$3; *Willis Cottage*, \$1-2), the N. gateway to the *White Mts.*, is a village with about 2000 inhab., finely situated at the confluence of the *Androscoggin* and the *Peabody* and commanding a charming view of hill and valley. To

the S. is the Peabody valley, with Mts. Moriah and Carter to the left; to the N.E., Mt. Hayes; to the N.W., the Pilot Mts. The peaks of the Presidential Range (see p. 136) are concealed by *Pine Mt.* (2440 ft.), which rises in the S.W. foreground, but they are well seen from adjacent points. Numerous delightful excursions can be made in the neighbourhood (see below).

A good point of view in the immediate vicinity is the *Lary Farm* (3/4 M. to the N.). — Perhaps the best of the shorter walks is that to the top of *Mt. Hayes* (2600 ft.), 2 M. to the N.E. The easy and well marked path begins at the N. end of the suspension-bridge over the Androscoggin and ascends directly, through wood, to (1 1/2 M.) the ridge and (1/2 M.) the summit. The view includes (from left to right) *Mt. Moriah*, *Imp Mt.*, and *Carter Mt.* to the S.; the valley of the Peabody (*Pinkham Notch*), a little to the right; to the S.W., *Mt. Washington*, the low *Pine Mt.* (in the foreground), *Mt. Madison*, and *Mt. Adams*; to the W, *Cherry Mt.*, *Owl's Head*, and (more to the right) *Randolph Mt.* and *Mt. Starr King*; to the N.W., the *Pilot Mts.*, *Deer Mt.*, and the twin *Percy Peaks*. Some authorities consider this the best view of *Mt. Washington*.

*Mt. Surprise* (2230 ft.), a spur of *Mt. Moriah*, to the S.E. of *Gorham*, may be ascended in 2 hrs. by a path through wood (boy to show its beginning desirable), and commands a fine view of the Presidential Range. — A seldom-used path (guide necessary) leads hence to the (2-3 hrs.) top of *Mt. Moriah* (4065 ft.; view).

*Randolph Hill* (1700 ft.; *Randolph Hill Ho.*), 5 M. to the W of *Gorham*, is reached by a good road, affording fine views of the Presidential Range.

Mountain waggons run from *Gorham* in connection with the train via the *Glen House* site (p. 133) to the top of (16 1/2 M.) *Mt. Washington* (5 hrs.; return 3 hrs.; fare \$8; comp. p. 146). Stages also ply to (19 M.) *Jackson* (4 hrs; fare \$4; comp. p. 138).

Pleasant drives may also be taken along the S. bank of the *Androscoggin* to (11 M. to the E.) *Gilead Bridge*, returning on the N. bank by the *Lead Mine Bridge* (3 1/2 M. from *Gorham*; view); to the N., along the 'Milan Road' to (6 M.) the *Berlin Falls* (p. 121) and (14 M.) *Milan Corner*; and W. to (37 M.) the *Crawford House* (see below) and the *White Mt. Notch* (see below) via (17 M.) *Jefferson*, the 'Cherry Mt. Road', the *White Mt. House* (p. 141), and the *Fabyan House* (p. 141; splendid views). A grand walk for a good pedestrian would be to ascend *Mt. Madison* (p. 138) and proceed thence via *Mt. Adams* and *Jefferson* (see p. 138) to *Mt. Washington* (guide necessary; 1-2 days).

*Gorham* is a station on the Grand Trunk Railway from *Portland* to *Montreal* (see p. 121), and on the B. & M. line from *Berlin* to *Whitefield* (comp. p. 133, and see Map, p. 134).

#### d. Crawford House and the Notch.

The \**Crawford House* (1900 ft.; \$3-4 1/2 a day, \$17 1/2-28 a week), one of the most deservedly popular hotels in the *White Mts.*, occupies a solitary site on a small plateau, 1/4 M. above the N. entrance to the *White Mt. Notch*. The small pool in front of the house is the source of the *Saco River*, flowing to the S. through the *Notch* to *Maine* and the sea, while the *Ammonoosuc*, also rising close to the hotel, flows N. (and then W.) to the *Connecticut*. The railway-station (p. 123) is near the hotel. To the W. rises *Mt. Tom* (p. 140) and to the E. *Mt. Clinton* (p. 140), while in front, enclosing the *Notch*, are *Mt. Willard* (p. 140; r.) and *Mt. Webster* (p. 140; l.)

The railway route through the \**White Mountain Notch* (1915 ft.)

has been described at p. 123 and affords some of the finest, though most fleeting, views of it. The Notch is seen to greater advantage in descending. The road and river enter the Notch through a rocky \**Gateway*, 25 ft. wide, while a separate cutting has been made for the railway (above, to the right). To the left is the rock known as the *Elephant's Head* (\**View*). Within the Notch various fantastic names have been given to rocks supposed to resemble human faces, etc. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the Crawford Ho., to the left, the *Flume Cascade* descends, in three leaps, from a height of 250 ft.; and  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on is the graceful \**Silver Cascade*, with a total fall of 900 ft., of which about 300 ft. are seen from the road. The *Willey House* (1325 ft.), a small inn 3 M. from the Crawford Ho. and 300 ft. below the railway, was the scene of a terrible disaster in Aug., 1826. The whole Willey family, 9 in number, rushing from the house to escape a land-slip, apparently descending directly upon it, were overtaken and crushed, while the house escaped harm through the splitting of the land-slide by a rock. The Notch proper ends just below the Willey Ho., but it is well worth while to continue the walk or drive to Bemis, whence, if necessary, we may return by railway. At the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Cow or Avalanche Brook* (the second brook below the Willey Ho.), we may cross the railway and ascend to the right to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the \**Ripley or Sylvan Glade Falls* (110 ft.), about 1 M. above which is the *Sparkling Cascade*. Continuing to follow the road along the *Saco*, we reach (2 M.;  $6\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the Crawford Ho.) *Bemis Brook*, whence an ascent of 1 M. along its course brings us to the picturesque \**Arethusa Falls* (175 ft.). *Bemis* (rail. stat., p. 123) is 2 M. farther down. The Mts. to the left at this part of the road are the *Giant's Stairs* (3423 ft.), *Mt. Resolution* (3400 ft.), and *Mt. Crawford* (3100 ft.), while *Mt. Nancy* (3810 ft.) towers to the right. Drivers may go on from Bemis to ( $18\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *North Conway* (p. 136).

\**Mt. Willard* (2786 ft.), easily ascended by a carriage-road (2 M.), crossing the railway below the station, commands a splendid \**View* of the Notch (afternoon-light best). Near the top (S. side) is a cavern known as the *Devil's Den*, accessible by ropes only. The *Hitchcock Flume*, 350 ft. long and 50 ft. high, is reached by a path to the left,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the summit. — Ascent of \**Mt. Washington*, see p. 146. — Ascents of *Mts. Clinton* (4275 ft.), *Pleasant* (4780 ft.), *Franklin* (5023 ft.), and *Monroe* (5390 ft.), see p. 146. — The ascents of *Mt. Webster* (3876 ft.) and *Mt. Jackson* (4012 ft.) are fatiguing and unremunerative. — The views from *Mt. Tom* (4040 ft.) and *Mt. Field* (4300 ft.) are also obscured by trees, but that from the easily ascended *Mt. Avalon* (ca. 3400 ft.), a spur of *Mt. Field*, is fine and almost unrestricted. — A better view is obtained from *Mt. Willey* (4281 ft.; 2-3 hrs.; well-marked path beginning a little to the S. of *Moore's Brook Station*,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the Crawford House).

Pleasant short walks may be taken to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Bescher Cascades* (path crossing a foot-bridge over the railway and ascending through wood on the left bank of the stream), \**Pearl Cascade* (1 M.), *Bugle Cliff* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.), *Red Bench* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.; view of *Mt. Washington*), and the *Shapleigh Path* (1 M.). *Gibbs Falls* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) are reached by turning to the left and ascending through wood and along a brook.

In the height of the season the proprietors of the Crawford Ho and the Fabian Ho. (p. 111) make arrangements for the so-called *Grand*

Circuit, by which passengers ascend to the top of *Mt. Washington* by railway (comp. p. 145), drive from the summit to *Glen Station* (p. 123), and return thence by train.

Between the Crawford House and (4 M.) *Fabyan's* (p. 141) the road and railway descend 330 ft. (80 ft. per mile).

### e. Fabyan House, Mt. Pleasant House, Twin Mt. House, and Zealand.

The \***Fabyan House** (1570 ft.; \$3-4½ a day, \$15-28 a week), a large and popular hostelry, stands on the site of the *Giant's Grave*, a drift-mound on the Ammonoosuc river, 4 M. to the N. of the Crawford House and near the S. base of *Mt. Deception* (3700 ft.). It commands fine views of the mountains and is the junction of the railway to the top of *Mt. Washington* (see p. 145; comp. pp. 123, 133).

The \***Mt. Pleasant House** (\$4½ a day, from \$21 a week), ½ M. to the S.E., has recently been rebuilt on an enlarged and improved scale. Its golf-links are excellent. A bridle-path ascends hence to the top of *Mt. Stickney* (view). The old \**White Mt. House* (\$2½), ¾ M. to the N.W. (rail. stat., see p. 123) is smaller and cheaper. Both send conveyances to meet the trains at Fabyan's.

UPPER FALLS OF THE AMMONOOSUC, 3¼ M. We cross the railway in front of the Fabyan House and follow the road to the right (notice about key on gate refers to carriages only). ¼ hr. (left) *Monument to E. A. Crawford*, one of the earliest settlers in the White Mts. The \**Falls* (30-40 ft. high) are picturesque, with their grey granite walls, water-worn basins, and grand mountain-background. — The (1¼ M.) *Lower Ammonoosuc Falls* are near the *White Mt. House*. — A road leads from the *White Mt. Ho.* to a view-point on the S. spur of *Mt. Deception* (see above).

The **Twin Mountain House** (1375 ft.; \$3-3½; rail. stat., p. 123) is pleasantly situated on the Ammonoosuc, 5 M. to the W. of the Fabyan House, but does not command so fine a view. The mountains opposite it are *Mt. Hale* (4100 ft.; left) and the *North Twin* (4783 ft.; right), the latter concealing the *South Twin* (4922 ft.).

The path to the top of the *North Twin Mt.* is now in good order and marked with sign-boards (3-4 hrs.). The continuation thence to the *South Twin* is reported as still easy to follow.

From Zealand (p. 123), 1 M. to the E. of the *Twin Mt. Ho.*, a road leads to (7 M.) *Zealand Pond* and (9 M.) *Thoreau Falls*, which descend 200 ft. in ½ M., in the deep valley between *Mt. Bond* on the right and the *Willey Mt.* (p. 140) on the left. The narrow-gauge line to *Bethlehem* and the *Profile House* (see below) also begins at Zealand, running along the standard-gauge line to *Bethlehem Junction*.

### f. Bethlehem and Maplewood.

*Bethlehem* and *Maplewood* are reached by a short narrow-gauge railway from *Bethlehem Junction* (comp. p. 123 and above).

The train from *Bethlehem Junction* (p. 123) soon reaches —

2 M. **Maplewood**, a small station for a group of hotels and summer cottages. The *Maplewood* (1490 ft.; \$4½; 400 guests), one of the handsomest and most fashionable hotels in the White Mts., commands a splendid distant \*View of *Mt. Washington*. Adjacent are the *Maplewood Cottage* (from \$3 a day and \$10½ a week) and a *Golf Course*. Public conveyances run frequently to *Bethlehem* (10 c.). *Mt. Agassiz* (p. 142; 2 M.) is ascended by a path beginning behind the

Maplewood Hotel and proceeding through wood past (1 M.) a view tower. The Bethlehem excursions (see next page) may all be made from Maplewood.

3 M. **Bethlehem** (*Sinclair House*, \$3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; *Allamonte*, \$2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; *Highland Ho.*, \$3; *The Alpine*, well spoken of, \$2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; *The Uplands*, \$2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-3; *Turner Ho.*, *The Arlington*, \$2-2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; and many others), with 1000 inhab., finely situated 1460 ft. above the sea and 260 ft. above the Ammonoosuc, is visited annually by 10-15,000 summer guests. Its lofty situation makes it cool in summer, and it commands magnificent views of the White Mts., while the Green Mts. are visible to the W. The 'White Mountain Echo' is published here.

**Mt. Agassiz** (2400 ft.), which rises at the back of the village, is ascended in <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-1 hr. We follow the road leading S. from the Sinclair Ho. to (25 min.) a house with a sign referring to the toll to Mt. Agassiz (25 c., payable only by those who wish to enter the view-tower). Here we turn to the left and follow the path through wood to (25 min.) the top. The view includes mountains on every side, the names of which are given by rough mountain-indicators on the top of the view-tower. Mt. Washington is seen to the E., Mt. Lafayette to the S., the Green Mts. to the W. The descent may be made to *Maplewood* (p. 141; not advisable in waning light, as the 'trail' through the woods is not very distinct). — *Cruft's Ledge*, 2 M. to the E. (reached by a path beginning beyond the Maplewood Hotel), and *Wallace Hill*, <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. to the W., are other good points of view. — Favourite drives are the *Cherry Valley Drive* (5 M.), *Around the Heater* (6 M.; views of Franconia Mts.), to (7 M.) *Twin Mt. Ho.*, to (7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M.) *Sugar Hill*, to (10 M.) *Profile House* (also reached by train, see p. 141), to (15 M.) *Jefferson*, and to (17 M.) *Crawford House*. To reach the top of *Mt. Washington* via Fabyan's takes 2-2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs. by train.

### g. The Franconia Mts. Profile House.

The **Franconia Mts.**, included in the wider acceptation of the name White Mts. (see p. 136), is the small group of summits between the Twin Mt. Range on the E. and the Pemigewasset Range on the W. The sharp-peaked *Mt. Lafayette* (p. 143) is the monarch of the group, and the *Profile House* is the chief tourist centre. On the W. the range is bounded by the Franconia Notch (p. 143), though in popular speech the term includes the mountains to the W. of this valley. Most of the Franconia Mts. are densely wooded.

The *Profile House* is reached from *Bethlehem Junction* by a narrow-gauge railway, 10 M. long, which runs through wood and affords little view. To the right, as we approach the terminus, lies *Echo Lake*. — Route to the Profile House from *Plymouth*, through the *Pemigewasset Valley*, see p. 132.

The **Profile House** (1974 ft.; \$4-5), perhaps the largest of the White Mt. hotels, stands, with its group of cottages, at the N. end of the Franconia Notch (p. 143), to the W. of Mt. Lafayette.

About <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. to the N. of the hotel, to the right (E.) of the road, is the pretty little 'Echo Lake, where fine echoes are aroused by bugle (small fee; steam-launch round the lake, 1-5 pers. 75 c., each addit. pers. 15 c.). At the foot of the lake is *Artist's Bluff*, a good point of view. — *Eagle Cliff* (1470 ft. above the hotel), close to the hotel on the E., is a fine specimen of rock-formation (well seen from Profile Mt.). — **Profile Mt.** or **Mt. Cannon** (4107 ft.), opposite the Eagle Cliff, is ascended in 2 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs. by a somewhat steep path beginning to the S. of the hotel and running first through wood and then over rocky ledges. \*View of Mt. Lafayette. The *Cannon Rock* lies a little below the summit, on the E.

side. The *Profile Ledges* (p. 143), reached from above by a somewhat steep scramble (no path), afford one of the best points of view. — *Bald Mt* (2310 ft.), to the N. of Echo Lake, is easily ascended in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. by a cart-track diverging to the right from the road, 1 M. to the N. of the hotel (\*View; afternoon-light best). — \**Mt. Lafayette* (5270 ft.) is ascended in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. by a steep bridle-path diverging to the left from the road in front of the hotel and skirting the S. side of Eagle Cliff (to *Eagle Lakes*,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; thence to the top about as long). The sharp pyramidical summit commands a splendid \*View, including the Pemigewasset Valley to the S., the Connecticut Valley and the Green Mts. to the W., and Mt. Garfield (close at hand) and the Presidential Range to the N.E.

Most of the excursions from the Flume House (see below) can be made from the Profile House at a small additional expenditure of time.

The \**Franconia Notch* is a narrow wooded defile, 5 M. long, traversed by the Pemigewasset River and flanked by the Franconia Mts. on the E. and the Pemigewasset Range on the W. It lies about 2000 ft. above the sea, and the enclosing mountains rise 1500-3000 ft. higher. Frequent coaches run through the Notch to (5 M.) the Flume Ho. and thence to (5 M.) *North Woodstock* (p. 132).

Starting from the Profile House to walk or drive through the Notch to (5 M.) the Flume House (see below), we soon reach a sign-board by the roadside marking the best point of view for the \**Profile* or *Old Man of the Mountain*, a curious freak of nature formed by three protruding and disconnected ledges, 1200 ft. above us, on the side of Cannon or Profile Mt. (right; see *Hawthorne's* 'Great Stone Face'). Below the Profile, to the right of the road,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the hotel, is *Profile Lake* (boats). The road for the most part runs through wood and affords no views. About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the hotel, to the right, a bridle-path diverges to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Lonesome Lake*, on Cannon Mt., 1000 ft. above the road. To the left,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on, is a sign-post indicating the way to *Walker's Falls* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) and *Cataract* (1 M.). These lie in the *White Cross Ravine*, below Mt. Lincoln (5098 ft.), to the S. of Mt. Lafayette. To the right, 1 M. farther on, is the *Basin*, a small pool by the roadside, where the imaginative see the form of a human foot and leg in the rocks. A small brook coming in here may be ascended to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the *Tunnel Falls*.

5 M. The \**Flume House* (1430 ft.; \$  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ), at the S. end of the Franconia Notch, is smaller, quieter, and cheaper than the Profile House, and well situated for excursions. It lies at the base of *Mt. Pemigewasset*, opposite *Mt. Liberty* and *Mt. Flume*.

A sign-post in front of the hotel indicates the route to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the \**Flume*, a fine rocky gorge, 700 ft. long, 60-70 ft. high, and 10-20 ft. wide. It is traversed by a foaming stream, up which the path is carried by wooden galleries and bridges. Extensive traces are still discernible of the landslide of 1883, which carried away the boulder formerly suspended in the narrowest part of the ravine. — Another sign-post in front of the hotel points to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the \**Pool*, a basin in the solid rock, 150 ft. wide and 40 ft. deep, over-shadowed by cliffs 150 ft. high. — The fine (3 M.) \**Georgianna* or *Harvard Falls* (two leaps of 80 ft.) are reached by a path leaving the highroad to the right at a farm-house (guide), 1 M. to the S. of the Flume House.

*Mt. Liberty* (4472 ft.; view) may be ascended in 3-4 hrs. (descent 2-3 hrs.) by an Appalachian Mt. Club path viâ the Pool and *Langton's*

*Falls.* This path is continued to the (2 M.) top of *Mt. Haystack*. A comparatively easy walk leads along the ridge from *Mt. Liberty* to *Mt. Lafayette*. — The ascent of *Mt. Flume* (4340 ft.; \*View) is somewhat arduous. — *Mt. Pemigewasset* (2560 ft.), ascended by a steep bridle-path in 1/2-1 hr., is a good and easily reached view-point.

*Franconia* (920 ft.; *Forest Hill Hotel*, \$ 3-3 1/2; *Franconia Inn*, \$ 2 1/2-3 1/2, etc.), situated on the *Gale River*, 6 M. to the S. of Littleton (p. 133; daily coaches), 4 M. to the S.W. of Bethlehem, and 4 M. to the N.E. of the Profile Ho., is frequented by many summer-visitors. It affords good views of the Franconia Mts. and is a fair centre for excursions.

*Sugar Hill* (1350 ft.; *Sunset Hill Ho.*, \$ 3 1/2; *Hotel Look Off*, \$ 3 1/2; *Miramonte*, \$ 2 1/2, etc.), 2 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Franconia, is another favourite resort (rail. station, see p. 133). The \*View from the summit of the ridge (1780 ft.) from which the village takes its name is superb. A golf-course was laid out here in 1897.

#### h. Jefferson.

*Jefferson* (1440 ft.; *Waumbek*, \$ 4-4 1/2; *Plaisted Ho.*, \$ 3-3 1/2, *The Jefferson*, \$ 3; *Stalbird Ho.*, *Grand View Ho.*, \$ 2), situated on a spur of *Mt. Starr King*, above the *Israel River*, is a station on the Concord and Montreal R. R. and lies about 2 M. from Jefferson station on the Maine Central line (p. 123; hotel-omnibuses to meet the trains), 12 M. to the N. of Fabyan's, and 17 M. to the W. of Gorham (comp. p. 139). It commands what many consider the finest general \*View of the White Mts.

*Mt. Starr King* (3915 ft.), the southernmost summit of the *Pilot Range*, is ascended by a well-marked path from the *Waumbek Ho.* in 1 1/2-2 1/4 hrs. The \*View embraces the White Mts., the Franconia Mts., the Green Mts., the valley of the Connecticut, and the Pilot Mts. (to the N.). — *Owl's Head* (3270 ft.; view) is generally ascended from its W. side by a path (1 1/2 hr.; fee) beginning at *King's Farm*, 6 M. from Jefferson Hill. — About 5 M. to the S.E. of Jefferson, on the road to Gorham, is the *Mt. Adams House* (\$ 2), 3 1/2 M. beyond which begins 'Lowe's Path' up \**Mt. Adams* (5805 ft.; \*View; 2 1/2-3 1/2 hrs.). [A path diverging to the left from Lowe's ascends through *King's Ravine*.] — *Bray Hill*, a low eminence 6 M. to the S.W. of Jefferson, affords a good view.

The \*Drive from Jefferson to (17 M.) *Gorham* (comp. p. 139) or (19 M.) the *Glen House Site* affords a splendid, unimpeded \*View of the N. side of the Presidential Range; and that to (16 M.) the *Crawford House* (p. 139) is also fine. Other favourite drives are the rounds viâ *Stag Hollow* and the *Valley Road* (9 M.), and viâ *Blair's Mills*, the *Valley Road*, and *Cherry Mt. Road* (18 M.) *Lancaster* (p. 123) is 7 M. to the W.N.W.

#### i. Mount Washington.

*Mt. Washington* (6290 ft.), the highest mountain in the United States to the E. of the Rockies and N. of N. Carolina, deserves its rank as monarch of the White Mts. as much for the grandeur of its form as for its height. On the N. and E. it is furrowed by several huge ravines, of which Tuckerman's (see p. 146) is the best-known. — See *W. H. Pickering's* 'Walking Guide to the Mt. Washington Range'.

The group of buildings at the top includes the *Summit House*, a comfortable inn in which the night may be spent (\$ 5 a day, meal or bed \$ 1 1/2); a *U. S. Signal Service Station*; a view-tower (small fee); the office of '*Among the Clouds*', a daily paper published here in summer; the old *Tip-Top House* (disused); stables; an engine-house, etc. The summit is now

annually visited by about 10,000 people. Warm clothing should be brought, as even at midsummer the temperature is very low (30-50°). A temperature of 60° below zero has been observed in winter.

Botanists will find much to interest them in the flora of Mt. Washington, the plants on and near the summit being identical with those of the Arctic Circle. The happiest hunting-ground is the so-called 'Alpine Garden', a terrace to the E. of and below the cone. See the *Geology of New Hampshire*.

The ordinary starting-points for the ascent of Mt. Washington are the Fabyan House, the Crawford Ho., and the Glen Ho. site, while the route over the Northern Peaks (p. 147) is a favourite one with tried pedestrians. Travellers should ascend one way and descend another. The routes from the E. side (p. 146) are, perhaps, the finest. A good walker can ascend from the Crawford Ho. and descend to the Glen Ho. site in one day.

The \*\*VIEW from Mt. Washington is one of the finest and most extensive in the Eastern States, reaching into Canada on the N. It is particularly grand at sunrise or sunset, but the summit is sometimes swathed in mist or clouds for days at a time. The atmospheric phenomena are often very interesting.

VIEW. To the N., across the 'Great Gulf', rise Mts. Clay, Jefferson, Adams, and Madison; a little farther to the right are Mt. Hayes, the Androscoggin Valley, and Mt. Moriah. Gorham is hidden by Pine Mt. To the N.E. we look over the deep valley in which the Glen House lay to Mt. Carter, to the right of which follow the Carter Dome, Carter Notch, and Mt. Wild-Cat. In the distance, towards the N.E., are the Rangeley Lakes and mountains on the Canadian border. To the E. we see Baldface, Mt. Pleasant (with its hotel), and other lower mountains, in the State of Maine. To the S.E. are the pyramidal Mt. Kearsarge and other hills round North Conway, with the Ellis River flowing down to join the Saco. Directly below us is Tuckerman's Ravine. Lake Sebago is also seen, while Portland and the ocean are visible on a clear morning. To the S. are Ossipee Lake and Lake Winnepesaukee, with Mt. Chocorua between them, while more in the foreground are the Giant's Stairs, and Mt. Webster, rising over the White Mt. Notch. The stream seen here is the Mt. Washington River. On the other side of the Notch (S.W.) rise Mts. Nancy, Carrigain, Willey, and Field, while Mt. Moosilauke appears on the horizon a little more to the right. The Lakes of the Clouds lie below Mt. Monroe, in the S.W. foreground. To the S. of W. the finely-shaped Mt. Lafayette is seen among the other Franconia Mts.; while almost due W. opens the valley of the Ammonoosuc (with the Fabyan Ho.), with the Green Mts. and even the Adirondacks visible in the distance. To the N.W. are Cherry Pond, Jefferson, and the Israel River, with Mt. Starr King and the Percy Peaks in the distance. The most distant points said to be visible in exceptionally favourable weather are Mt. Beloeil (p. 128), 185 M. to the N.W.; Mt. Wachusett (p. 125), 126 M., and Mt. Monadnock (p. 126), 104 M. to the W. of S.; and Mt. Whiteface (p. 189), 130 M. to the W.

ASCENT OF MT. WASHINGTON BY RAILWAY. A branch-line runs from the Fabyan House (p. 141) to (6 M.) *Marshfield or Ammonoosuc Station* (2670 ft.; Marshfield Ho.), the starting-point of the *Mt. Washington Railway*, which was constructed on the cog-wheel principle in 1866-69 and ascends on the W. side of the mountain. The distance to the summit (3 $\frac{1}{10}$  M.) is accomplished in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (return-fare \$ 4); the average gradient is 1 : 4, the maximum gradient 1 : 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ . The season begins in July, and two or more trains run daily. This is by far the most frequented ascent.

The train ascends steeply through wood.  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Cold Spring*. Beyond (1 M.) *Waumbek Junction* (3910 ft.; water-station) the trees become thinner. At *Jacob's Ladder* (5470 ft.; water-tank), a long trestle-work, 30 ft. high



in the middle, the gradient is at its steepest. We now pass the forest line and enjoy fine views. To the left are the 'humps' of *Mt. Clay*, with the 'Great Gulf' yawning below them and the peaks of *Mts. Jefferson* and *Adams* above. From the ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Gulf Tank* (5800 ft.) to the summit the ascent is easier. We see the carriage-road to the left, and pass the monument (right) erected on the spot where *Miss Bourne* died of exhaustion in 1855.  $3$  M. *The Summit House* (see p. 145). — It is possible, but rough and fatiguing, to ascend on foot from *Marshfield* to the top along the railway (3-4 hrs.).

ASCENT FROM THE E. SIDE. An excellent carriage-road (average gradient 1:8) was constructed from the *Glen House* (see p. 138) to ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Summit House* in 1854, and mountain-carriages ascend by this route from *Gorham* in 5 hrs. (return-fare \$ 8 each, incl. toll; descent \$ 3). Toll for foot-passengers 17c. — Walkers may also ascend from the *Pinkham Notch* via *Tuckerman's Ravine* in 4-6 hrs.

a. BY ROAD. From the *Glen House* site the road at first ascends rapidly through wood, and 2 M. up is joined by the new road mentioned at p. 138.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Halfway House* (3840 ft.). At (4 M.) the *Ledge* we emerge from the trees and obtain a fine view of the 'Great Gulf', with the other peaks of the *Presidential Range* beyond it. The road now ascends, less steeply, along the edge of the *Great Gulf*. It then turns sharply to the left (S.S.E.) and ascends along a shoulder, making another loop to the right ('Cape Horn') farther up (views). The final ascent of the cone is steep.

b. ON FOOT THROUGH TUCKERMAN'S RAVINE ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs.; a fatiguing route, but guide not necessary for mountaineers). We reach the ravine either by a footpath made by the *Appalachian Club* from the *Crystal Cascade* (see p. 138), or by a path, diverging to the left from the *Mt. Washington* road, 2 M. from the *Glen House* site (sign-post), and joining (2 M.) the *Crystal Cascade* path.

*Tuckerman's Ravine* is a huge gorge on the S.E. side of *Mt. Washington*, enclosed by towering rocky walls 1000 ft. high. Following the *Appalachian* path from the *Crystal Cascade*, through wood, we reach the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Hermit Lake*, a small tarn, commanding magnificent views. A rough walk of  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) brings us hence to the 'Snow Arch', in the ravine proper, formed by the stream flowing under the huge masses of snow piled up here in winter. The arch is generally to be seen till August. From the *Snow Arch* we may reach the summit by a hard climb of 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; the route is marked by white paint on the rocks. *Tuckerman's Ravine* is often visited as an excursion from the *Summit Ho.* (there and back 3 hrs.); the descent to the *Glen Ho.* takes 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (view best in descending).

ASCENT FROM THE CRAWFORD HOUSE (4-6 hrs.; guide unnecessary in clear weather). The path is well marked and commands very extensive views.

The path begins to the E. of the *Crawford House* and ascends through wood on the W. side of *Mt. Clinton* (to the left the path to *Gibbs Falls*, p. 140). In  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. we reach the summit of *Mt. Clinton* (4275 ft.; view) and have behind us the worst part of the route. The path now leads along a ridge to the N.E., descends about 270 ft., and then re-ascends. The regular path leads to the right over the S.E. shoulder of *Mt. Pleasant* (4780 ft.), but a less distinct trail to the left leads to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.) top (view), where the footpath from the *Fabyan Ho.* comes in (see p. 147). We now descend in the same general direction to the *Red Pond*, on the plateau (4400 ft.) between *Mt. Pleasant* and *Mt. Franklin*. To the right, beyond the pond, is *Oakes Gulf* (3000 ft.; care necessary here in foggy weather). *Mt. Franklin* (5028 ft.), reached in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from *Mt. Pleasant*, is another good point of view. Between *Mt. Franklin* and *Mt. Monroe* the path runs along a ridge, without much change of level. It leads round the S. peak of *Mt. Monroe* and bends to the N. To the E. is *Boott's Spur*, to the left the small *Lakes of the Clouds* (5050 ft.).  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. *Mt. Monroe* (5390 ft.)

reached by a detour of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the main path, commands one of the best near views of Mt. Washington. The path next passes the gap (5100 ft.) between Mt. Monroe and Mt. Washington, and ascends over the rocky ledges on the S. side of the latter (the last part, up the cone, steep) to (1- $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the top of *Mt. Washington* (p. 144).

The *Davis Path* (6-8 hrs.) from the Crawford Ho., ascending between *Mts. Crawford* and *Resolution* and over the *Giant's Stairs*, is now seldom used and is not easily found without a guide.

ASCENT FROM THE FABYAN HOUSE ( $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.).

This path diverges to the right from the railway, halfway between the Fabyan House and the Base Station, follows an old 'logging road' for some distance, and ascends the W. side of *Mt. Pleasant*, at the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) top of which it joins the Crawford Path (see above).

ROUTE OVER THE NORTHERN PEAKS (1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  day, with guide).

The \*Walk over *Mts. Madison*, *Adams*, *Jefferson*, and *Clay* to the summit of *Mt. Washington* forms a fine but trying excursion for good mountaineers with trustworthy guides. It is possible to do it in one long day, but it is preferable to take two days and pass the night in the *Madison Spring Hut* of the Appalachian Mt. Club (4900 ft.; open to all).

The \*Views are very grand. *Mt. Madison* (5380 ft.) may be ascended from the Glen House site by a somewhat overgrown path in 3-4 hrs.; it may also be ascended on the N. side by a path beginning at the Ravine House,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W. of *Gorham* (comp. p. 139). In passing from *Mt. Madison* to *Mt. Adams*, we dip about 450 ft., and the *Madison Spring Hut* is in this depression, near *Star Lake*. *Mt. Adams* (5805 ft.) may also be ascended by the path ('Lowe's Path') mentioned at p. 144. *Storm Lake* (4940 ft.) lies in the hollow between *Mt. Adams* and *Mt. Jefferson* (5736 ft.); \*View of *Mt. Washington*). Between *Mt. Jefferson* and *Mt. Clay* (5554 ft.) we descend 735 ft., and between *Mt. Clay* and *Mt. Washington* (p. 144) 940 ft.

## 17. From Boston to Albany.

### a. By Boston & Albany Railroad.

202 M. RAILWAY in  $5\frac{3}{4}$ -9 hrs. (fare \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; parlor car \$1; sleeper \$1.50). To (38 M.) *Saratoga* in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more (see p. 197). Through-trains run by this route to *St. Louis*, *Chicago*, *Cincinnati*, etc.

From *Boston* (p. 81) to (99 M.) *Springfield*, see R. 4a. The line to *New York* (see p. 68) diverges here to the left (S.), while our line crosses the *Connecticut* and runs nearly due W. through the valley of the *Agawam*. 108 M. *Westfield*, with manufactures of whips and cigars. The train now begins to ascend along the *Westfield River*, and the hills grow higher. 119 M. *Huntington* (400 ft.). Beyond (126 M.) *Chester* (620 ft.) the line climbs rapidly through a rocky and wooded valley, contracting at places to a wild ravine. Deep rock-cuttings. Numerous small lakes. Near (134 M.) *Becket* (1200 ft.; *Claffin Ho.*, \$ 2) we reach the flat top of the *Hoosac Range* (ca. 1400 ft.), and farther on we begin to descend again into the *Berkshire Valley*, skirting the *Housatonic River*. For a description of the *Berkshire Hills*, see R. 19. The descent to (145 M.) *Dalton* (1050 ft.; *Irving Ho.*, \$ 2) is rapid and the scenery picturesque. — 151 M. *Pittsfield* (1010 ft.), junction of the Berkshire Division of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R., see p. 154.

FROM PITTSFIELD TO NORTH ADAMS, 20 M., railway in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. 9 M. *Cheshire*; 14 M. *Adams*, the nearest station to *Greylock* (p. 155; ascent arduous from this side). — 20 M. *North Adams*, see p. 155.