

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_0081

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

Terms and Conditions

The Goettingen State and University Library provides access to digitized documents strictly for noncommercial educational, research and private purposes and makes no warranty with regard to their use for other purposes. Some of our collections are protected by copyright. Publication and/or broadcast in any form (including electronic) requires prior written permission from the Goettingen State- and University Library.

Each copy of any part of this document must contain these Terms and Conditions. With the usage of the library's online system to access or download a digitized document you accept the Terms and Conditions.

Reproductions of material on the web site may not be made for or donated to other repositories, nor may be further reproduced without written permission from the Goettingen State- and University Library.

For reproduction requests and permissions, please contact us. If citing materials, please give proper attribution of the source.

Contact

Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1
37073 Göttingen
Germany
Email: gdz@sub.uni-goettingen.de

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.