

## **Werk**

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Susquehanna at the foot of Main St., we reach (5 min.) cross-roads, where walkers may ascend the steps to the right through wood. In 13 min. we cross a road and, keeping to the left, reach (3-4 min.) the summer-house on *Prospect Rock* (1440 ft.), commanding a splendid View of Cooperstown and the lake. Returning to (3-4 min.) the road we crossed, we descend it to (10 min.) the above-mentioned fork. We then continue our route along the lake, the pretty tree-shaded road recalling that along the W. bank of Windermere. 7 min. *Cemetery*, containing a monument to Fenimore Cooper. About 2-3 min. farther on a path descends to the left to the *Fairy Spring*. About 1/2 M. beyond the cemetery is a rough path (right) ascending to (10 min.) *Natty Bumppo's Cave* (view). *Point Judith*, with Kingfisher's Tower, is 1 M. farther on.

In following the W. shore of the lake we pass many of the places mentioned in *Cooper's Deerslayer*. 1/2 M. *Hannah's Hill* and *Musk Rat Cove*; 2 1/2 M. *Leatherstocking Falls*; 3 M. *Three Mile* or *Wild Rose Point*, where Hetty Hutter landed. Adjacent is *Mohican Glen*. From *Five-Mile Point* (Tunnick Inn, \$ 2) a road ascends to the top of *Mt. Otsego* (2800 ft.; inn and view-tower), commanding an extensive \*View. 6 M. *Hutter's Point*, near which take place the final scenes of the story. A white buoy in the lake marks the site of 'Hutter's Castle'. The *Steamboat Landing* is about 2 M. farther on.

Numerous other walks and drives may be made from Cooperstown. It is 13 M. from *Cherry Valley* and 20 M. from *Sharon Springs* (p. 175).

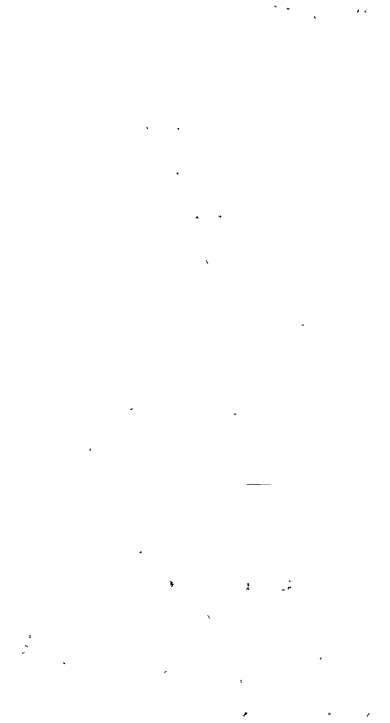
82 M. *Oneonta* (1085 ft.), with railway-workshops and a trade in hops; 99 M. *Unadilla* (Hotel Bishop, \$ 2), a pleasant summer resort. — 119 M. *Nineveh*, the junction of a branch to *Wilkesbarré* (p. 251). — 133 M. *Sanitaria Springs*, with sulpho-phosphate and other mineral springs, has a huge and admirably equipped *Hydro-pathic Establishment* (\$ 1 1/2-3 per day, from \$ 7 a week) — 127 M. *Tunnel Station*, where we thread a tunnel 1/2 M. long.

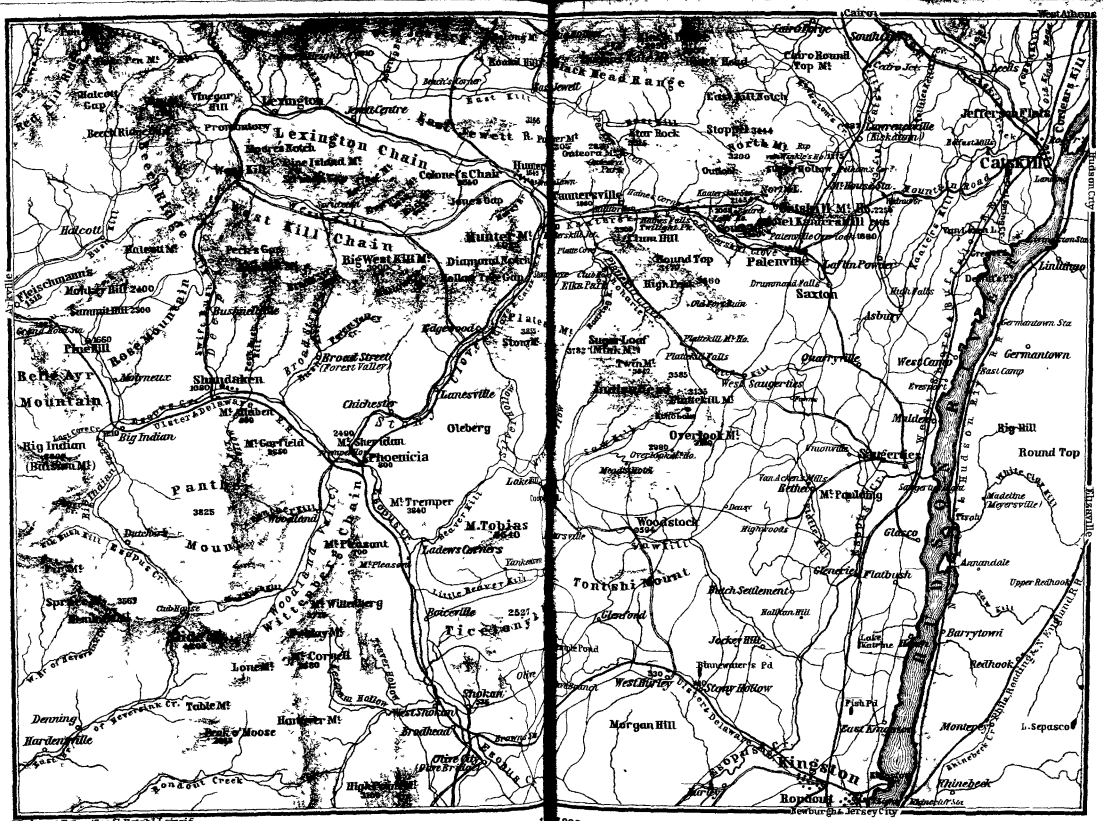
143 M. *Binghamton* (860 ft.), see p. 216.

## 24. The Catskill Mts.

The chief gateways to the Catskill Mts. are *Kingston* (p. 169) and *Catskill* (p. 177), both situated on the W. bank of the Hudson and both reached from New York by *Steamer* (R. 21a; fares \$1, \$1 1/2), by *West Shore Railroad* (R. 21c; \$ 1.76, \$ 2.18), or *N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad* (R. 21b) and ferry (\$ 1.76, \$ 2.33). Through-tickets are issued on these routes to the chief resorts in the mountains (e.g. to *Catskill Mt. Ho.*, \$ 2.75 to \$ 3.93), and prompt connections are made. The Mts. may be approached from the N.W. via *Stamford* (p. 183).

The \*Catskills, the Indian *Onti Ora* or '*Mts. of the Sky*', are an outlying group of the great Appalachian system, running parallel with the Hudson for about 12-15 M., at a distance of 8-9 M. from its W. bank. They lie mainly in Greene Co., New York, and cover an area of about 500sq. M. Their name is of Dutch origin and is generally referred to the wild-cats that infested them, though this explanation is doubtful (kill = stream, gorge). Towards the E. their declivity is very abrupt, and as seen from the Hudson they appear like an almost vertical wall 2000-3000 ft. high. On the other sides the slopes are more gradual. Deep ravines, known as '*Cloves*' (South African Dutch *Kloof*), are cut into many of the mountains by mountain-torrents. The highest summits are *Slide Mt.* (4205 ft.; p. 182) and *Hunter Mt.* (4025 ft.; p. 181). An additional attraction of the Catskills is the part they play in the scant legendary lore of America (comp. p. 177). Their picturesque scenery, cool and healthy atmosphere, and easy accessibility have made them a favourite summer-resort; and numerous good hotels and boarding-houses (mostly open June-Sept.) now sprinkle the entire district (see below). The most frequented of these are the *Kaater-skill Hotel* and the *Catskill Mountain House* (see pp. 179, 178). A glimpse at





Wagner & Debes Geog. Instud. Leipzig

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
Statute Miles.

(4,500 feet to an inch)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
Kilometres



the chief points of interest may be obtained in a day by a round-trip from Catskill to either of the above hotels and thence via *Stony Clove* and the *Kaaterskill Railroad to Tannersville, Phoenicia, and Kingston* (or in the reverse direction); but a stay of 1-3 weeks is desirable for a closer acquaintance with the mountains. The Catskill railways generally cease running in winter. Fair trout-fishing is obtained in the mountain-streams. The red sandstone to which the name Catskill has been attached belongs to the latest Devonian formations of America.

**a. From Catskill to the Catskill Mountain House and the Hotel Kaaterskill.**

**Catskill** (95 ft.; *Prospect Park Hotel*, with view of the Hudson, \$ 3-4; *Grant House*, 1 M. to the W., with view, \$ 3-3½; *Summit Hill Ho., Union, Irving Ho.*, \$ 2-3), a village with 4920 inhab., is finely situated on the W. bank of the Hudson, at the mouth of the *Catskill Creek*. There are numerous pleasant walks and drives in the vicinity, and boating and fishing may be enjoyed on the two rivers. It is a station of the Hudson steamers (p. 165) and the West Shore R. R. (p. 170).

Catskill is the starting-point of the narrow-gauge CATSKILL MOUNTAIN RAILROAD, which runs hence to (13 M.) *Cairo* (35-45 min.) and to (16 M.) *Palenville* (¾-1 hr.). The railway ascends the Catskill Creek to (8 M.) *South Cairo* and (10 M.) *Cairo Junction*, where the Cairo branch (3 M.) diverges to the right.

*Cairo* (345 ft.; *Columbian*, \$ 2-3; *Winter Clove Ho.*, \$ 2) is an unpretending little summer-resort, commanding a good view of the Catskills.

Beyond Cairo Junction the train skirts the base of *Cairo Round Top Mt.* 12 M. *Lawrenceville*. — 14 M. *Mountain House Station*, where the road to the (4 M.) *Catskill Mt. House* (p. 178) begins.

The ROAD FROM THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE STATION TO THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE (4¼ M.) ascends very rapidly, and good walkers can accomplish the distance almost as fast as a carriage. After passing through (½ M.) the toll-gate at the foot of the mountain, we turn to the left and ascend to *Sleepy Hollow*, the scene of Rip van Winkle's famous adventure, and to (1 M.) the *Rip van Winkle House* (1275 ft.). A slab of rock is pointed out as the actual spot of his twenty years' slumber! Farther on the road toils up the 'Dead Ox Hill', rounds 'Cape Horn', passes the 'Short Level', again turns abruptly to the left, climbs 'Featherbed Hill', traverses the 'Long Level', passes the top of the Otis Elevating Railway (see below), and leads to the W. or rear entrance of the *Catskill Mt. Ho.* (see p. 178).

15¼ M. *Otis Junction*, the starting-point of the OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY, which leads directly to *Otis Summit* in 10 min., ascending 1600 ft. in its length of 1½ M. (fare 75 c.). The top of this railway is only 100 yds. from the *Catskill Mt. House* (p. 178), with which it is connected by a covered walk. It reduces the time of the journey from Catskill to the Mountain Ho. to 1 hr. (from New York 3½-4 hrs.). Passengers for the *Hot. Kaaterskill, the Laurel House, etc.*, go on by the Kaaterskill branch of the U. & D. R. R. (p. 181).

16 M. *Palenville* (*Stony Brook Ho.*, \$ 2-3; *Maple Grove Ho., Pine Grove Ho., Richmond, Drummond Falls Ho.*, \$ 2; *Palenville Ho.*, 1 M. from the station, \$ 2), finely situated at the entrance to the *Kaaterskill Clove* (p. 178), lies 3 M. from the Kaaterskill Hotel.

Palenville is much frequented by artists, and many pleasant walks and drives may be made from it. Coaches run hence to *Haines's Falls* and *Tannersville* (p. 181; \$1).

Some travellers prefer to drive all the way from Catskill to (12 M.) the *Mountain House* or the (14 M.) *Kaaterskill Hotel*.

The \**Kaaterskill Clove* is a narrow wooded ravine, like the 'Notches' of the White Mts. (pp. 139, 143), enclosed by *South Mountain* (see below) on the right and *High Peak* (p. 179) and *Round Top* (p. 179) on the left. A rough road ascends through the Clove, crossing the creek 1 M. from the station.  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Artist's Grotto* and *La Belle Falls*. A little farther on are two land-slips. At (1 M.) *Profile Rock* we cross the creek (profile seen by looking back from the bridge).  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Fawn's Leap*;  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Buttermilk Falls*;  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. Bridge over *Lake Creek*. Here we may either turn to the right and follow the lateral ravine to (1 M.) the *Kaaterskill Falls* or take the path up the Clove proper to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Haines's Falls* (p. 181). The road ascends to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) the *Haines House* (p. 181).

The \*ROAD FROM PALENVILLE TO THE HOTEL KAATERSKILL (3 M.; see above; coach-fare \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , trunk 50 c.) runs from the station to the W. through the village, then turns to the right, and ascends along the N. side of the Kaaterskill Clove (see above). In  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. we cross the so-called *Gulf*, with the *Point of Rocks* and *Indian Head* high above us to the right, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther on we bend back on our course and proceed for some distance to the E., climbing towards ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the head of the Gulf, several hundred feet above the point where we crossed it below. To the left diverges the *Ledge Drive* (p. 179). In  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. more we reach the hotel (p. 179).

The *Catskill Mountain House* (2225 ft.; \$3-4 per day, \$14-21 per week, acc. to room and season; 400 beds) is magnificently situated on the ridge of *South* or *Pine Orchard Mountain* (2500 ft.). The \*\*View from the rocky ledges in front of the hotel is of a unique beauty and interest.

The E. escarpment of the mountain rises so abruptly from the plain, that the effect is almost as if we were leaning out of the car of a balloon or over the battlements of a castle 2000 ft. high. The plain between the mountains and the Hudson, 10 M. off, is spread out at our feet like a low-relief map, with checkerboard squares of fields, patches of woodland, villages, and farm-houses. Catskill is distinctly seen due E., and Athens (p. 165) and Hudson (p. 167) may be made out a little more to the N. The moving trains on the banks of the Hudson are curiously distinct and minute. The E. background is formed by the blue Berkshire Hills (p. 150), over which the shadowy White Mts. (p. 134) are sometimes visible.

**Walks.** By following the road leading towards North Mt. and North Lake and taking the first path to the right, we soon reach (10 min.) the *Artist's Rock*, on the E. ledge of N. Mt. (view), beyond which the path ascends some steps and reaches (3 min.) *Prospect Rock*, which commands a very extensive \*View. The ledge-path next leads to (5 min.) *Sunset Rock*, beyond which it bends to the left to (7 min.) *Jacob's Ladder* and the *Bear's Den* (\*View). The ledge-path ends at *Newman's Ledge* (view of *Sleepy Hollow*, p. 177), 10-12 min. beyond the Bear's Den. — The path to the left at the fork, 5 min. beyond the Bear's Den, ascends towards the crest of *North Mountain* (3300 ft.), a walk round which takes in all 4-5 hrs. The path crosses the '*Burnt District*' to (20 min. from Bear's Den) the cavity called the *Cellar*. Here we bend towards the left and walk round the crest to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the so-called \**First Outlook*, at the top of the mountain, and (10 min.) the *Second Outlook*. The trail descending from this point through the trees is sometimes a little difficult to follow; but there is little danger of being lost if the general direction of the hotel be taken at the Outlook and followed by compass. An additional help in case of doubt is the water-pipe leading to the hotel (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.). It is advisable not to try this walk alone. — By following the path to the left at the entrance to the North Mt. walk, passing the E. end of North Lake, and

ascending along the stream, we reach ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Mary's Glen*, with small waterfalls. We may return by crossing the stream above the falls and following a path leading S.W. to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the main road, which we reach at the *Charcoal Pit*,  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. from the hotel.

The *Catskill Mt. House* is about 1 M. to the N.E. of the Kaaterskill Hotel (see below), and the excursions made from the latter (see below) can all be made from the former also.

The *\*Hotel Kaaterskill* (2495 ft.; \$4-5 per day, \$21-25 per week; 1500 beds, including dépendances), the most fashionable resort in the Catskills, is situated on one of the highest points of *South Mt.* (see p. 178) and commands a view little, if at all, inferior to that from the *Mountain House* (see p. 178). Immediately to the S.W. rise *High Peak* (3660 ft.) and *Round Top* (3470 ft.), thickly clad with timber from top to bottom, and due W. is *Hunter Mt.* (4025 ft.). *Kaaterskill Station* (p. 182) lies about  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the W., at the end of *South Lake* (p. 182).

**Walks.** Most of the paths, roads, and points of interest are clearly indicated by sign-posts and arrows painted on the rocks.

1. To the *Catskill Mt. House*, 1- $\frac{1}{4}$  M. Different paths, indicated by sign-posts, begin in front (E.) and to the N. of the hotel, and lead viâ the *Fairy Spring*, the *Mossy Path*, the *Druid Rocks*, the *Lemon Squeezer*, and the *Ledge Path*. The last skirts the E. edge of the mountain, affording fine views of the Hudson Valley, the best from the so-called ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Grand View*. A short digression may be made to the left to the top of *South Mountain* (2500 ft.; \*View). — A pleasant round may be made by going viâ the *Ledge Path* and returning viâ the *Druid Rocks*, making a complete circuit of *South Mt.*

2. *Palenville Overlook*,  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. The path leads to the E. from the hotel. The *\*Overlook* (1660 ft.) commands a fine view of *Kaaterskill Clove* (p. 178).

3. *Inspiration Point and Sunset Rock*, 1 M. A path beginning at the hotel-stables (to the S. of the hotel) leads through low wood, crossing a road, to ( $\frac{1}{3}$  M.) a point on the *Ledge Drive*, where stands a sign-post indicating the path to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Inspiration Point* (\*View), overlooking *Kaaterskill Clove*. Thence we follow the path along the brink of the *Clove* to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *\*Sunset Rock* (2120 ft.), which commands a magnificent view of the *Clove* and of the tree-clad mass of *High Peak* (see above). — We may continue this walk to *Kaaterskill Falls* (see below), either by the paths on the level of the rock or by descending the ladder-steps to the bottom of the *Clove*. The easiest route to follow is the path to the extreme right ("To *Hotel Kaaterskill*"), which ascends to (5 min.) the *Ledge Drive*. We follow this road to the left, and in about 1 M., turning twice to the left, reach the *Laurel House* and the *Falls* (see below).

4. *Laurel House and Kaaterskill Falls*, 1 M. We may either follow the road leading to the S.W. from the front of the Hotel and joining ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the *Ledge Drive* (see above), or we take a path leading W. from the Annex to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  min.) an old 'logging road', which leads to the left and joins the *Ledge Drive* near the *Laurel House*. — The *Laurel House* (2085 ft.; \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 per day, \$15-25 per week) is situated at the head of the *Kaaterskill Falls*, 300 yds. from the railway-station mentioned at p. 181. — The *\*Kaaterskill Falls*, in an imposing rocky amphitheatre, reached by a flight of steps behind the hotel (adm. 25c.), are 260 ft. in height, in two leaps of 180 ft. and 80 ft. In dry weather the water is dammed up at the head of the falls and turned on for visitors like the *Lichtenhain Waterfall* in the *Saxon Switzerland*. A little lower down are the *Bastion Falls* (40 ft.). — A good view of the Falls is obtained from *Prospect Rock*, on the S. side of the *Clove*, reached by a path ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) from the *Laurel House*.

5. To *Haines's Falls*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. The most direct route is by a forest path from *Prospect Rock* (see above), which comes out on (1 M.) *Feather-bed Lane* (p. 180), about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the Falls. This route is a little



difficult to find unaided, but the following is quite distinct. To the *Laurel House*, as above, 1 M. Hence we follow the road to the W., crossing the railway. On reaching the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) main road we follow it to the left for  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. We then descend to the left by *Featherbed Lane* to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) bottom of the *Clove*, turn to the right, and reach the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Haines's Falls House* (p. 181), where a placard indicates the way to the *Falls* (p. 181).

Other short walks may be made to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Boulder* and to the points mentioned in connection with the *Mountain House* at p. 178.

The ascent of *North Mt.* (p. 178) takes about 1 hr. — That of *High Peak* (3660 ft.) takes  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the *Haines's Falls House* (p. 181) and is rather toilsome, but the view is very fine.

Longer EXCURSIONS, by railway or carriage, may be made to *Tannersville* and *Onteora Park* (p. 181; 5-8 M.), *Stony Clove* (see below), *Catskill* (p. 177) *Sleepy Hollow* (p. 177), *Overlook Mt.* (see below), *Plattekill Clove* (p. 181), etc.

### b. From Kingston (Rondout) to the Hotel Kaaterskill.

49 M. ULSTER AND DELAWARE RAILROAD in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fare \$ 2.71). This line skirts the S. and W. sides of the Catskills. Through-carriages run by this route from New York and Philadelphia to *Tannersville*, *Haines's Corners*, the *Laurel House*, the *Hotel Kaaterskill*, and many other points. The Day Line steamers connect directly with the railway at *Kingston Point*.

The regular terminus of the railway is at *Rondout* (p. 169), but the track has recently been extended to *Kingston Point*, the steam-boat landing 2 M. to the E. After leaving *Rondout* the train stops at (4 M. from *Kingston Point*) the *Union Station* in *Kingston* (p. 169). The line ascends gradually through the beautiful valley of the *Esopus*. 10 M. *Stony Hollow* (410 ft.). — 11 M. *West Hurley* (530 ft.) is the starting-point of the road (coach \$ 1.50) to (9 M.) the top of *Overlook Mt.* (3150 ft.), near which stands the *Overlook Mt. House* (\$ 3; 2980 ft.; 300 beds), a favourite resort, the \*View from which, embracing the *Hudson*, the *Highlands* (p. 163), and the *Catskills*, is considered by some authorities the finest in the district. *Mead's Mountain House* (\$ 2), about halfway up the mountain (7 M. from the railway), is well spoken of. — Near (20 M.) *Shokan* (535 ft.) *High Point Mt.* (3100 ft.) is conspicuous to the left. The train now turns to the N., disclosing, to the left, a fine semicircle of mountains, sending off radiating spurs to a common centre (the two most to the right are *Mt. Cornell*, 3680 ft., and *Mt. Wittenberg*, 3775 ft.). Near (23 M.) *Boiceville* we twice cross the *Esopus*. — Beyond (26 M.) *Mt. Pleasant* (700 ft.) the valley contracts; to the left rises *Panther Mt.* (3825 ft.). *Indian Head* (3580 ft.) and other high mountains are seen to the right.

29 M. *Phoenicia* (800 ft.; *Tremper House*, \$ 3-4; *Martin*, \$ 2), the junction of the *Stony Clove Railroad* (see below), is pleasantly situated and a good centre for excursions (to the top of *Mt. Wittenberg*, *Stony Clove*, *Woodland Valley*, *Big Indian Valley*, etc.). — We now leave the main line and ascend by the *Stony Clove branch* (views to the left) through \**Stony Clove*, a beautiful wooded ravine between *Mt. Sheridan* (2490 ft.) and *Hunter Mt.* (4025 ft.) on the left and *Mt. Tremper* (3840 ft.) and *Stony Mt.* (3855 ft.) on the

right. — 31 M. *Chichester*, with a chair factory, 34 M. *Lanesville*, with a fine view (left) of the *Diamond Notch*, *Hunter Mt.*, and *Big West Kill Mt.* (3900 ft.; to the W.). To the left are deep ravines between the spurs of *Hunter Mt.* At (39 M.) *Stony Clove* we reach the top of the pass (2070 ft.) and begin to descend. — 41 M. *Kaaterskill Junction* (1700 ft.), whence the *Kaaterskill Division* diverges to the right (through-cars).

The *Stony Clove R. R.* goes on to (43 M.) *Hunter* (1605 ft.; *St. Charles*, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4; *Prospect Ho.*, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Hunter Ho.*, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3; *Central*, \$2), close to the base of the *Colonel's Chair* (3040 ft.) and 2 M. to the N. of *Hunter Mt.* (see above), both of which summits may be ascended hence. Fine drives may be taken to the *Overlook Mt. Ho.* (14 M.) and the *Hotel Kaaterskill* (11 M.); and nearer points of interest are *Mossy Brook* (1 M.), *Onteora Park* (see below), and *Stony Clove*.

The **KAATERSKILL RAILROAD** ascends towards the E. — 44 M. *Tannersville* (1860 ft.; *Roggen's Mountain Hotel*, \$2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , open all the year; *Sohmer*, *Waverley*, *Blythewood*, *Fabian Ho.*, *Campbell Ho.*, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) occupies one of the most conveniently central situations in the Catskills.

*Clum Hill* (2300 ft.),  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S., easily ascended in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., affords a good view, including the *Kaaterskill Falls* (p. 179). — About 2 M. to the N. is *Onteora Park* (Bear & Fox Inn), a cottage colony belonging to a club which includes several well-known writers, artists, and musicians. The enclosure is private, but visitors will generally be allowed, on application at the gate, to ascend to (20 min.) the top of *Onteora Mt.* (2300 ft.), the \*View from which includes *High Peak*, *Round Top*, the *Kaaterskill Hotel*, *Twin Mt.*, *Sugar Loaf*, *Plateau Mt.*, *Hunter Mt.*, *Round Hill*, *Thomas Cole Mt.*, *Black Dome*, and *Black Head*. — *Parker Mt.* is separated by the *Parker Notch* from *Star Rock* (2515 ft. to the W.), another good point of view. — The *Black Dome* (3990 ft.), about 3 M. to the N.N.E. of *Parker Mt.*, affords a fine panorama of the valley in which *Tannersville* lies and the mountains enclosing it. *Slide Mt.* (4205 ft.; p. 182), the highest of the Catskills, is seen to the right, over the shoulder of *Hunter Mt.* — To the S. of *Clum Hill* (see above) extends the fine \**Plattekill Clove* (road), between *Round Top* and *High Peak* (p. 179) to the left and *Sugar Loaf* or *Mink Mt.* (3782 ft.), *Twin Mt.* (3647 ft.), and *Indian Head* (3585 ft.) to the right. About 6 M. from *Tannersville* are the \**Plattekill Falls* (60 ft.), near which is the *Plattekill Mt. House*. A new road (\*Views) ascends to the right to (6 M.) the *Overlook Mt. House* (p. 180). — About 3 M. to the S. of *Tannersville*, on the slope of *Sugar Loaf Mt.*, is *Elka Park*, the property of the *Lieder-Kranz* ('L. K.') of New York, with a nice club-house. This is adjoined by the *Schoharie Manor*, a similar association, with a large club house in the Colonial style. — Among other points within easy reach of *Tannersville* are *Haines's Falls* (see below), *Kaaterskill Falls*, *Clove*, and *Hotel* (pp. 178, 179), and *Stony Clove* (p. 180).

Beyond *Tannersville* the train soon reaches (46 M.) *Haines's Corners* (1920 ft.; *The Antlers*, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Haines's Falls Ho.*, *Glen Park Ho.*, \$2), the nearest station to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Haines's Falls* (see below).

\**Haines's Falls*, at the head of *Kaaterskill Clove* (p. 178), consist of two main leaps, 150-160 ft. and 80 ft. high, with other plunges lower down, making in all a descent of 475 ft. in  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. The water is dammed up in dry weather and the sluices opened for visitors (fee 25c.). The environment of the falls is very picturesque. The bridge above the falls leads to *Twilight* or *Haines's Falls Park*, another cottage-colony like *Onteora Park* (see above). Adjacent is *Sunset Park*. — From *Haines's Falls* to the *Kaaterskill Falls* and *Hotel*, see p. 179.

The train now traverses wood to (48 M.) *Laurel House Station*

(2065 ft.), 300 yds. from the *Laurel House* and the *Kaaterskill Falls* (see p. 179). The falls are seen to the right just before we reach the station. — 49 M. *Kaaterskill Station* (2145 ft.), situated at the W. end of *South Lake*, a pretty little sheet of water. The road to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Hotel Kaaterskill* crosses the bridge to the S. and leads through wood. — From this point the railway has lately been extended to (1 M.) *Otis Summit*, the station for the *Catskill Mt. Ho.* (p. 178), where it connects with the *Otis Elevating Railroad* (p. 177).

### c. From Rondout (Kingston) to Bloomville.

89 M. *ULSTER AND DELAWARE RAILROAD* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fare \$ 2.61; parlor car 50 c.). Through-cars from New York, comp. p. 180.

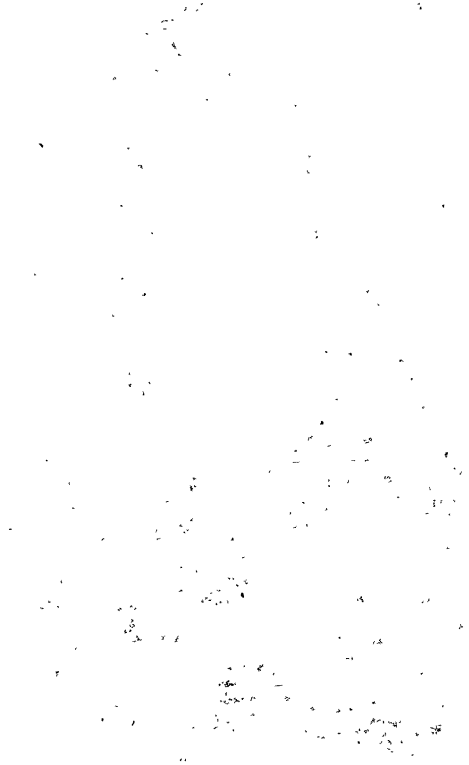
From *Kingston Point (Rondout)* to (29 M.) *Phoenicia*, see p. 180. To the left, beyond *Phoenicia*, rises *Mt. Garfield* (2650 ft.). From (35 M.) *Shandaken* (1060 ft.; Palace, \$ 3; Clarendon) coaches run through the *Deep Notch* to *West Kill* and *Lexington*. — 38 M. *Big Indian* (1210 ft.; Joslyn Ho., 2 M. up the valley, \$ 2) lies at the mouth of *Big Indian Valley*, with the headwaters of the *Esopus*.

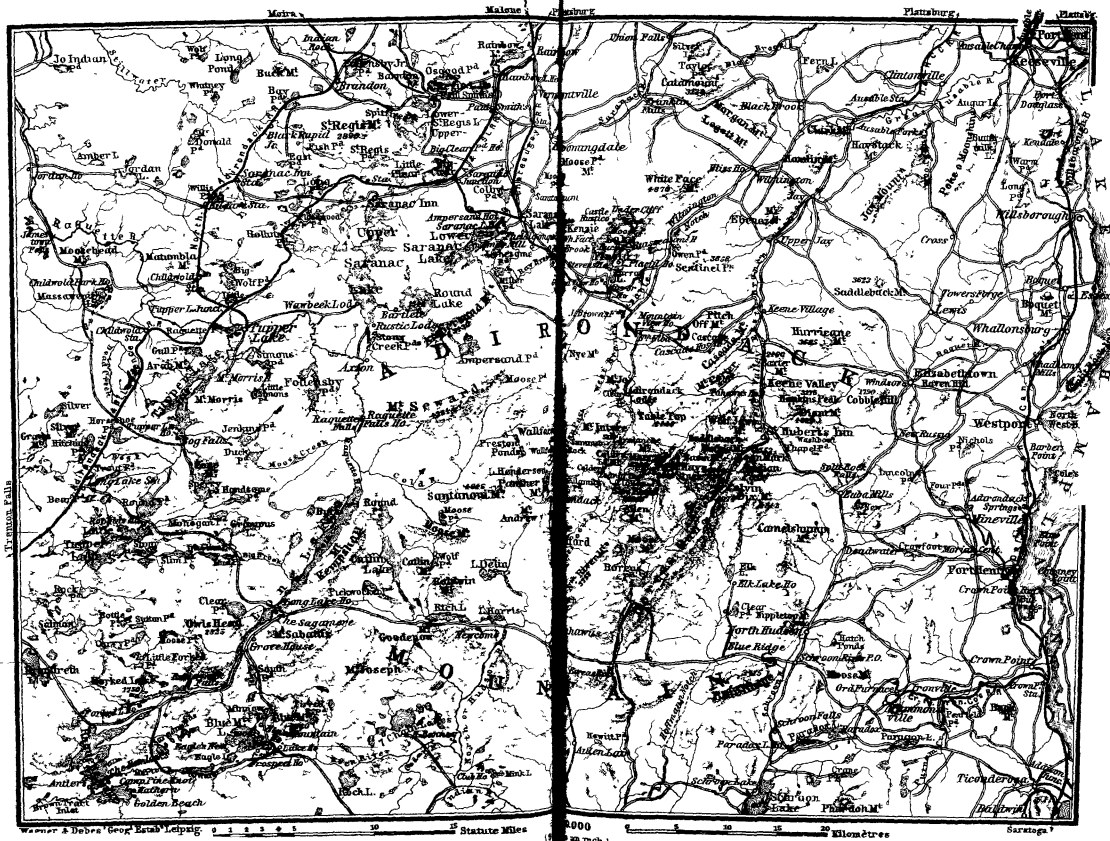
This is the starting-point for a visit to (11 M.) *Slide Mt.* (see below). A road ascends *Big Indian Valley* (stages to *Winnisook Lodge* in summer, fare 75 c.), with *Big Indian* or *Balsam Mt.* (3600 ft.) to the right and *Panther Mt.* (3825 ft.) to the left. Several small hotels are passed. 5 M. *Dutcher's Panther Mt. House* (2000 ft.; unpretending, \$  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ), the nearest hotel to *Slide Mt.*, where a guide may be obtained. The road ends, 3 M. farther on, at *Winnisook Lodge*, a hunting-club and preserve. Hence a path (steep at first, then easy; 1-2 hrs.) ascends to the left to the top of *Slide Mt.* (4205 ft.), the highest of the *Catskills*. The \*View from the tower here is very extensive, embracing about 70 peaks in the *Catskills*, *Mt. Everett* in *Massachusetts* (due E.; p. 151), etc. *Slide Mt.* is included in a large *State Reservation*. — A road leads across from the head of *Big Indian Valley* into ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Woodland Valley*, near *Phoenicia* (p. 180).

The gradient here is very steep. 41 M. *Pine Hill* (1660 ft.; *Rip van Winkle Ho.*, *Cornish Ho.*, *Winterton*, *Brewerton*, *Alpine*, \$  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Ulfer*, \$ 2-3; *Mountain Inn*, etc.), pleasantly situated below the railway to the right. — 43 M. *Grand Hotel Station* (1885 ft.) is the culminating point of the line, on the watershed between the *Hudson* and the *Delaware*. To the right stands the \**Grand Hotel* (\$  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ), one of the most fashionable resorts of the *Catskills*, finely situated on the slope of *Summit Hill* (2500 ft.). It commands a splendid \*View, including *Belle Ayr*, *Big Indian*, and *Slide Mts.* Adjacent are several smaller hotels.

The train now descends, making a bend to the left, to (46 M.) *Fleischmann's* (formerly *Griffin's Corners*; 1515 ft.), which lies like a toy-town in the valley to the right. 50 M. *Arkville* (1345 ft.; *Hoffmann Ho.*; *Commercial Ho.*, \$  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Ackerley Ho.*, at *Margaretville*, 1 M. from the station, \$  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ). We now descend along the E. branch of the *Delaware*. — 61 M. *Roxbury* (1500 ft.). — 67 M. *Grand Gorge* (1570 ft.), between *Bald Mt.* (left) and *Irish Mt.* (right)

A stage runs hence to (5 M.; fare 50 c.) *Prattsville*, with the curious *Pratt Rocks*, carved into fantastic shapes and painted white by old Col. Pratt.





73 M. *South Gilboa* (1845 ft.).

76 M. **Stamford** (1765 ft.; *Churchill Hall*, \$2½-3½; *Grant Ho.*, \$2-3; *Simpson Terrace*, *Westholm*, *Delaware Ho.*, \$2), pleasantly situated near the source of the W. branch of the *Delaware*, is a quiet and inexpensive summer-resort. The favourite excursion is to the top of *Mt. Ulsayantha* (3365 ft.; view; 2½ M. by road).

In summer four-horse coaches run from Stamford, through the beautiful *Charlotte Valley*, to (20 M.) *Davenport Centre*, where they connect with the railway to *Cooperstown* (p. 175).

80 M. *Hobart* (1615 ft.; Commercial, \$1½-2). — 89 M. *Bloomville* (1550 ft.; *Bloomville Ho.*, \$1½) is the terminus of the railway.

Numerous other points on the N. and W. sides of the Catskills are frequented as summer-resorts.

## 25. The Adirondack Mountains.

**APPROACHES.** The principal gateways to the Adirondack Mts. are *Plattsburg* (p. 159), *Port Kent* (p. 204), *Westport* (p. 188), *Ulta* (p. 206), *Malone* (p. 197), and *Saratoga* (p. 197); and in the following description it will be most convenient to follow the routes leading from these points into the heart of the mountains. The Adirondacks are within 10-14 hrs. of New York by railway (comp. RR. 20b, 20d), and the additional time required to go from the nearest railway-station to any point mentioned below can be easily calculated from the data in the text. *Plattsburg* is 12 hrs. from Boston via *Burlington* (comp. R. 15a). Fare from New York to *Plattsburg* \$8, parlor-car \$2, sleeper \$2; to *Port Kent*, \$7.60; to *Westport*, \$6.80; to *Saratoga*, \$4.20; to *North Creek* (p. 195), \$5.95.

**GENERAL FEATURES.** The *Adirondack Mountains*, in the N. part of the State of New York, stretch from near Canada on the N. to near the Mohawk River on the S. (120 M.), and from Lakes George and Champlain on the E. to an indefinite and irregular line on the W. (ca. 80 M.), covering an area of about 8-10,000 sq. M. The mountains, which run in five parallel ranges from S.W. to N.E., rise from an elevated plateau and many of them are over or nearly 5000 ft. high. The highest range, or Adirondacks proper, is on the E. side of the district; and the loftiest peaks are *Mts. Marcy* (5345 ft.), *McIntyre* (5112 ft.), *Skylight* (4920 ft.), *Haystack* (4918 ft.), *Gray Peak* (4900 ft.), *Dix* (4842 ft.), *Basin* (4825 ft.), and *Whiteface* (4870 ft.). The whole of the district (the so-called *Adirondack Wilderness*), except the highest peaks, is densely covered with forest, much of which is still virgin and almost unexplored. Lumbering is carried on very extensively, and huge quantities of spruce, hemlock, and other timber are annually sent down to the Hudson and St. Lawrence. The geological formations of the Adirondacks are mainly granitic and other primary rocks. In the valleys lie more than 1000 lakes, varying in size from a few acres to 20 sq. M. (*Schroon Lake*) and in height above the sea from 807 ft. (*Schroon Lake*) to 4320 ft. (*Tear of the Clouds*). The *Hudson River* rises in the *Tear of the Clouds* (p. 192), and the *Raquette*, *Saranac*, *Ausable*, and numerous other rivers and streams connect the labyrinth of lakes. This combination of mountain, lake, and forest is, perhaps, unrivalled elsewhere, and the scenery is of great and varied attraction. The fauna of the district includes catamounts or 'panthers' (*Felis Concolor*; rare), black bears, wild-cats, numerous deer, otters, badgers, rabbits, black eagles, hawks, loons, wild-ducks, partridges, herons, etc.; while the lakes and streams are well stocked with trout and bass. There are no rattlesnakes or other venomous serpents. — A movement is on foot to set apart about 4000 sq. M. of the Adirondacks as a State Park like the Yosemite (p. 509), but all but 800 sq. M. of this are still in private hands.