

## **Werk**

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107 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Tupper Lake Junction* is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. (stage) from *Tupper Lake Village* (Altamont, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5), the terminus of the Northern Adirondack R. R. (see below), situated on *Raquette Pond*, 2 M. below the foot of Tupper Lake (see below). In summer a steamer plies hence to the head of the lake, calling at the various hotels. The station is 8 M. from *Wawbeek Lodge* (p. 186), on Upper Saranac Lake.

*Tupper Lake* (1555 ft.), 7 M. long and 3 M. wide, is surrounded by low but wild hills and is much frequented by sportsmen. It contains several islands. On the E. bank, near the N. end, are the *Mt. Morris Ho.* and the *Redside Ho.* (*Moody's*; \$2). — From the head of Tupper Lake we may proceed by boat and portages to (4 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Round Pond*, cross this (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) by boat, and carry to (1 M.) *Little Tupper Lake*. — *Little Tupper Lake* (1730 ft.) is 4 M. long and 1 M. wide. — From *Little Tupper Lake* to *Long Lake*, see p. 196; to *Raquette Lake*, see p. 195.

The line now passes several small lakes. — 122 M. *Saranac Inn Station*, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from *Saranac Inn* (p. 186; omn. 50 c.). From (125 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Lake Clear* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Lake Clear Ho.*, p. 186) a branch-line runs to the right to (5 M.) *Saranac Lake* and (15 M.) *Lake Placid* (see p. 186). To the left lies *Clear Lake* (p. 186). — 130 M. *Paul Smith's* is 4 M. from the *St. Regis Lake House* (see p. 185; stage). — To the left, at (133 M.) *Rainbow Lake Station* (*Rainbow Lake Hotel*, \$2-3), we see *Rainbow Lake* (3 M. long; trout). 142 M. *Loon Lake Station* is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Loon Lake House* (p. 185; stage). The line now runs parallel to the *Chateaugay Railway* (p. 185) for some distance and then skirts the *Salmon River*. 154 M. *Mountain View* (hotel); 156 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Owl's Head*.

167 M. **Malone** (*Howard*, \$2-3), an industrial village with (1890) 4896 inhab., is a station on the Central Vermont Railway from *Rouse's Point* to *Ogdensburg* (see p. 207). Hence to *Montreal*, see p. 161.

The *Tupper Lakes* and the *St. Regis Lake House* may also be reached by the *Northern Adirondack R. R.*, starting from *Morra* (p. 207), another station on the Central Vermont line to *Ogdensburg*, 14 M. to the W. of *Malone*.

## 26. Saratoga.

**Railway Stations.** *Delaware and Hudson Station*, Division St., near the back of the U. S. Hotel, for New York, Albany, the Adirondacks, etc.; *Mt. McGregor Railway Station*, Catherine St.; *Fitchburg R. R. Station*, Henry St., for Saratoga Lake, Boston, etc.

**Hotels.** GRAND UNION, occupying the square between Broadway, Congress, Federal, and Washington Sts., and enclosing a large tree-shaded court, with 2400 ft. of street-front and 2000 beds, \$5; UNITED STATES HOTEL, Broadway, cor. Division St., an enormous structure 300 yds. long, with nearly 2000 beds, \$5; CONGRESS HALL, Broadway, between Spring St. and East Congress St., with 1000 beds, \$3-4; WINDSOR, Broadway, cor. E. William St., a fashionable house, from \$4; CLARENDON, Broadway, cor. William St., frequented by Southerners, \$4; \*WORDEN, Broadway, cor. Division St., \$3, open all the year round; AMERICAN-ADELPHI, next door to the U. S. Hotel, \$3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; COLUMBIAN, near the Clarendon, from \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; EXCELSIOR SPRING HOTEL, Excelsior Park, \$5; HURSTIS (\$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), ALBEMARLE (\$2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), and many other small hotels and boarding-houses, at all prices. — *Dr. Strong's Sanitarium*, Circular St., with good baths, \$2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Horse Races in July and Aug. at the *Race Course*, Union Avenue. — \*Floral Fête, held in September.

Post Office, in the *Arcade*, opposite the U. S. Hotel.

**Saratoga Springs** (300 ft.), the most noted inland watering-place in the United States and in some respects the most remarkable in the world, is situated on a level and monotonous plateau near the E. edge of the State of New York, 180 M. to the N. of the city of New York and 12 M. to the W. of the Hudson. The saline mineral springs which have made the fame of the place are about 30 in number (see below). The permanent population of the town is about 12,000, but in the height of the season (July and Aug.) this is often more than quadrupled.

The name is supposed to be derived from Indian words meaning 'place of the swift water'. The springs were known to the Indians for centuries, and *Jacques Cartier* heard of their virtues in 1535. The first white man to use them is believed to have been *Sir William Johnson* (p. 205), the adopted sachem of the Mohawks, who was brought hither by these Indians in 1767 and recovered his health by drinking the High Rock Spring (p. 199). Hotels and boarding-houses began to be erected early in the present century, and since then the progress of the place has been very rapid, in spite of its want of fine scenery or commercial advantages. No more effective picture of the wealth of the United States can be seen anywhere than at Saratoga during July or Aug., though *Newport* (p. 76) and *Lenox* (p. 153) show a greater refinement of luxury. Saratoga is also a popular place for 'conventions' of politicians, lawyers, bankers, etc. — Large quantities of the water are exported to all parts of the United States and Europe. — The battle of Saratoga (Oct., 1777), resulting in the surrender of Sir John Burgoyne to the Americans, was fought some distance to the S. of the Springs (see p. 200).

The Hotels of Saratoga afford accommodation for about 20,000 visitors. The two at the head of the list are among the largest, if not the very largest, hotels in the world; and a visit to their enormous ball-rooms, dining-rooms, and piazzæ should not be omitted. The dining-room of the Grand Union is 275 ft. long.

Most of the Springs lie in a shallow valley stretching to the [N.E. from Broadway (see p. 199), and rise through a fault in the underlying rock (slate, limestone, and sandstone), the S. strata being tilted above those to the N. Some are chalybeate, others contain iodine or sulphur, and all are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. Their temperature is usually 46-50° and most of them are pleasant to drink. They are both tonic and cathartic in working, and are considered efficacious in dyspepsia, liver complaints, calculus, rheumatism, etc. They should not be too freely indulged in without medical advice

**Broadway**, the principal street of Saratoga, containing the chief hotels, the best shops, and the finest private residences, runs N. and S. for a distance of 3 M. and is shaded by fine elms. Most of the springs are in or near it. Proceeding to the right (S.) from the *U. S. Hotel* we soon reach, to the left, Spring St., just to the N. of *Congress Hall* (p. 197), with the *Hathorn Spring*, a saline spring containing bicarbonate of lithia. To the S. of Congress Hall is **Congress Spring Park**, a prettily laid out little park (adm. 5c.), with a small deer-paddock. Near the entrance are *Congress Spring* (saline, with magnesia; resembling the *Kissingen Rakoczy*) and *Columbian Spring* (chalybeate), the former the most widely known of the Saratoga waters and extensively used as a cathartic in

bilious disorders. A band plays in the park thrice daily, and Sunday and other concerts are given. — Behind Congress Hall is the *Hamilton Spring* (similar to the Columbian), and a little to the N., in Philadelphia St., are the handsome *Saratoga Baths* (Turkish, Russian, and other baths) and the *Patterson Spring* (cathartic). Continuing to follow Broadway towards the S., we reach (left) the *Convention Hall*, erected for the conventions mentioned at p. 198 (5000 seats). Adjacent is the \**Pompeia* (adm. 50 c.), a unique reproduction of the House of Pansa at Pompeii (destroyed A.D. 79), erected by Mr. Franklin W. Smith (comp. p. 402).

The *Art Gallery* annexed to the Pompeia contains a painting of Rome in the time of Constantine (50 ft.  $\times$  7 ft.) and many illustrations of art and history.

*Washington Spring* rises opposite, in the court of the Clarendon Hotel. — Ballston Avenue, a little farther on, leads to the right, passing an *Indian Camp* (baskets, etc., for sale), to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Geyser Park and Lake*, with the *Geyser* or *Spouting Spring* (rising from a depth of 132 ft.). The *Saratoga Vichy*, the *Saratoga Kissinger* (both alkaline), the \**Champion Spouting Spring* (throwing its water to a height of 30 ft.), the *Carlsbad Spring* (saline and cathartic), and the *Lafayette Spring* (cathartic) are in the same neighbourhood.

Following North Broadway to the left (N.) from the U. S. Hotel, we pass the *Town Hall* (right) and reach a part of the street lined with handsome private residences. At ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Third Street* we turn to the left and reach the entrance to \**Woodlawn Park*, a fine expanse of 1200 acres, belonging to Judge Hilton and containing his house, but freely open to the public.

The park is traversed by walks and drives in all directions. The trimmer part near the houses, ornamented with dubious statuary, is less attractive than the wilder part, to the N. Views are obtained of the Catskills (S.), the Green Mts. (E.), and the foothills of the Adirondacks (N.). — We may continue our walk through the park to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Glen Mitchell*, with a Roman Catholic college, and return by Broadway.

Returning along Broadway, we turn to the left at Rock St., cross the railway, and reach a group of springs in *Spring Avenue*.

The *High Rock Spring*, the earliest known (comp. p. 198), bubbles from a conical rock,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, formed by its deposits. Below is the *Star Spring*. To the S. are the *Seltzer Spring*, the *Magnetic Spring* (baths), the *Flat Rock* or *Imperial Spring* (behind the Town Hall), the *Pavilion Spring*, and the *Royal Spring* (600 ft. deep). To the N. are the *Empire Spring*, the *Red Spring* and *Bath House* (with a large proportion of iron; useful for affections of the skin), and the *Saratoga 'A' Spring*.

Following Spring Avenue towards the N.E., we reach ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the *Excelsior Spring Hotel* (p. 197; left), opposite which is the entrance to the *Excelsior Spring and Bottling Works*, prettily situated in *Excelsior Park*, near which is the *Union Spring*. — About  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the E. are the *White Sulphur Spring* (baths) and *Eureka Spring*. — We may now return towards Broadway by one of the paths through the pretty patch of woodland to the S.W. of the Excelsior Spring, emerging (10 min.) upon *East Avenue*. Here we turn to the left

and then follow *Lake Avenue* (right), past the handsome *Armoury*, the *Academy*, and the *Fitchburg Railroad Station*, to (6 min.) *Broadway*.

**Environs.** The favourite short *Drive* from *Saratoga* is that to *Saratoga Lake*, 4 M. to the S.E. We follow *Union Avenue*, which leads to the left from *Broadway* at *Congress Hall*. On the left we pass another *Indian Camp* and on the right the *Racecourse*, one of the best tracks in the United States, and *Yaddo*, the residence of Mr. Spencer Trask, to the beautiful grounds of which visitors are admitted. The lake, on which small steamers ply, is 7 M. long and is frequented for boating and fishing. Near its N. end is the '*Lake House* (formerly *Moon's*), a favourite resort for game and fish dinners and for '*Saratoga Chips*' (fried potatoes; sold in paper packets or served with meals). *Riley's*, on *Little Lake*, 1/4 M. to the S.W., is a similar resort. An electric tramway (return-fare 25 c.) runs from the Grand Union Hotel to *Saratoga Lake*. — *Gridley's Ponds*, a fishing-preserve near the racecourse, are much frequented by ladies and others (fee \$1 per pound of trout caught). — *Ballston Spa* (7 M.; p. 158), *Round Lake* (12 M.), and *Lake Luzerne* (see p. 194; 20 M.) may be reached by road or railway; and longer excursions may be made to the *Adirondacks* (p. 183), *Lake George* (see below), *Lake Champlain* (p. 202), etc.

A branch of the FITCHBURG RAILROAD runs to (12 M.) *Schuylerville*, whence the *Battlefield of Saratoga* (p. 198), with its national monument, may be visited. Memorial tablets mark the chief points of the battle-ground.

FROM SARATOGA TO MR. MCGREGOR, 10 M., railway in 3/4 hr. (return-fare \$1). — The top of the hill (1200 ft.) commands an exquisite \*View. The *Balmoral Hotel*, burned down in Dec., 1897, had not been rebuilt when this work went to press. The cottage in which *Gen. Ulysses Grant* died in 1855, near the site of the hotel, is now State property and is shown to the public.

## 27. Lake George and Lake Champlain.

\***Lake George** (325 ft.), a picturesque sheet of water in the State of New York, to the S.E. of the *Adirondack Mts.* (p. 183), is 33 M. long from N. to S. and 3/4-3 M. wide. It is flanked on both sides by wooded mountains, sometimes descending to the water in bold crags, and is dotted with pretty islands (220 in all). It is sometimes called, perhaps with more zeal than discretion, the *Como*. — the *Windermere*, or the *Loch Lomond of America*. At the N. end it discharges into *Lake Champlain*, 245 ft. below it, from which it is separated by a ridge 4 M. wide.

Lake George has long been a favourite summer-resort, and there are many hotels, large and small, on its banks, while camp-life is also in high favour. It is usually approached by the route to *Caldwell* described at p. 159; and a steamer plies twice daily thence in 2 1/2-3 hrs. to *Baldwin*, at the foot of the lake (fare \$1.50; restaurant on board, meals 75 c.). Fair fishing for lake-trout, perch, and bass is obtained in the lake (boat with fisherman \$3 a day). — See *S. R. Stoddard's* '*Lake George and Lake Champlain*' (25 c.); and comp. *Francis Parkman's* '*Historic Handbook of the Northern Tour*'.

Lake George was first seen by white men in 1642, when three Frenchmen, including the *Jesuit Jogues*, were brought hither as captives of the *Iroquois*. Father *Jogues* named it the *Lac du Saint Sacrement*; the Indian name was *Andiatarocete* ('place where the lake closes'), and *Cooper* tried in vain to attach to it the romantic title of *Lake Horican* ('silvery waters'). The present name was given to it in honour of *George II.* The position of *Lake George* on the highway between the English colonies and *Canada* gave it a prominent rôle in the *Anglo-French*