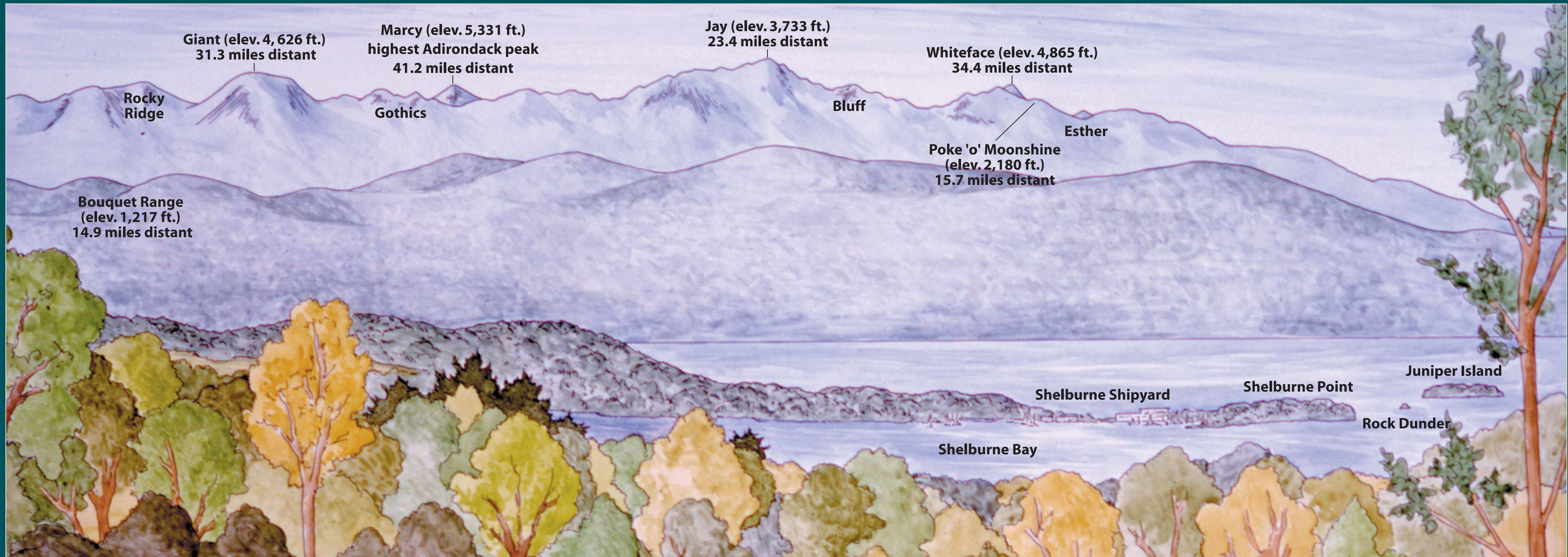


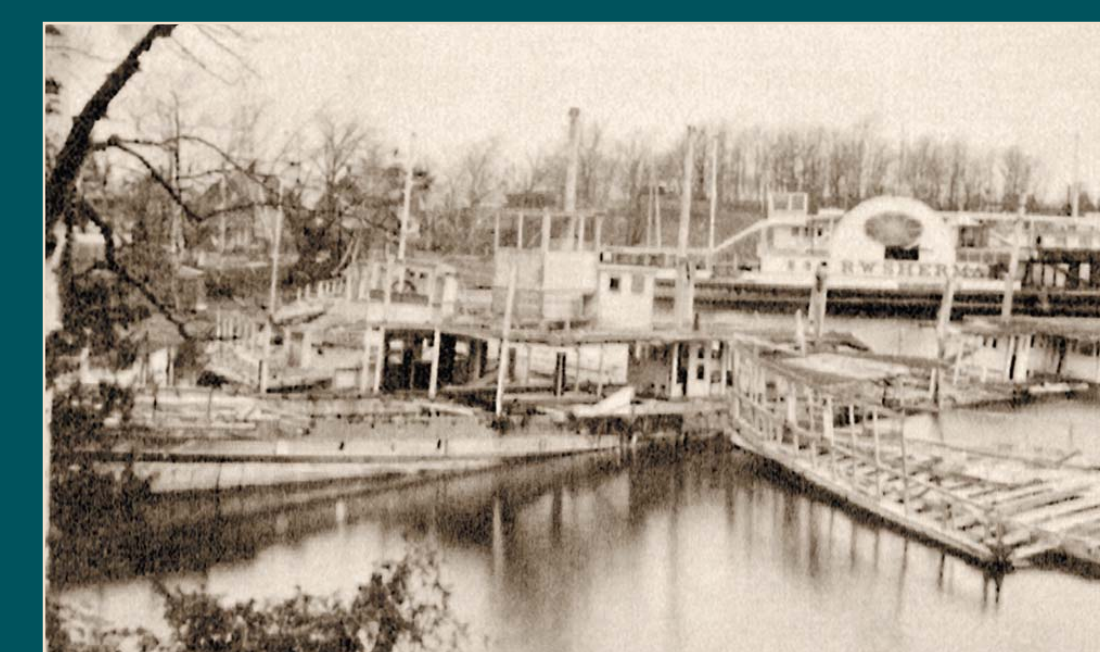
Look into the Past



The word **Adirondack** comes from the Iroquois word for “bark-eater,” a term used to refer to the Algonquins who ate the inside of white pine tree bark when food was scarce. Tribes there also referred to these mountains as *couxshrage* which means “dismal wilderness.” The Abenakis of Vermont, who mostly saw them from afar, referred to them in more neutral terms as *wawobadenik* or ‘white mountains.’

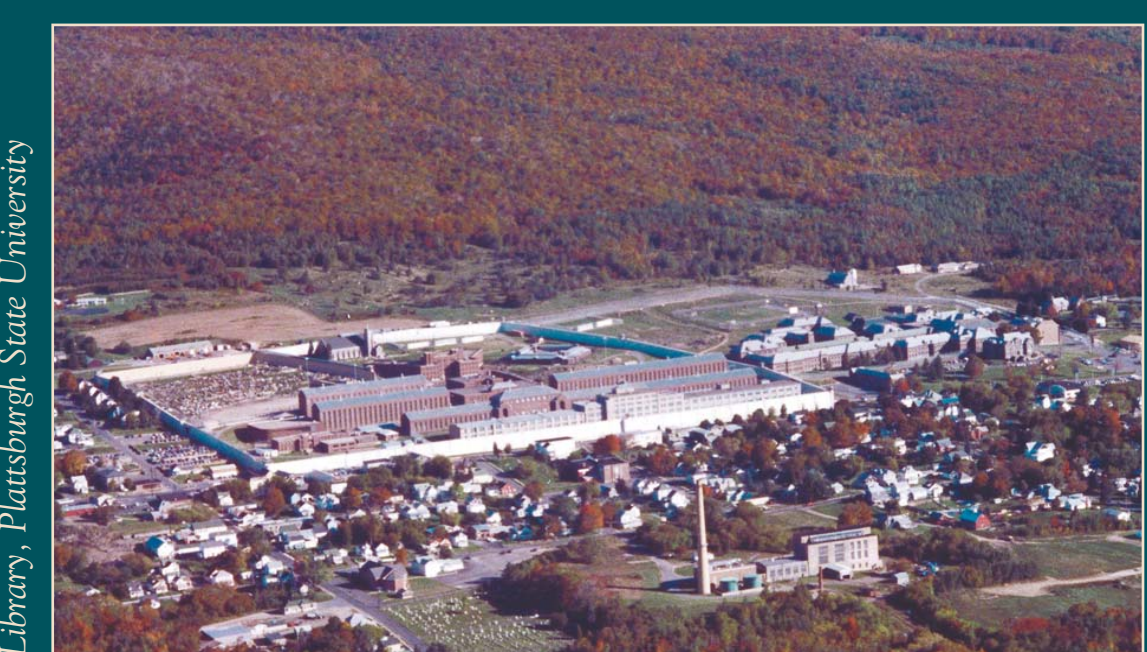
The original Abenaki name for **Lake Champlain** was *Bitawbagok* or ‘between-lake’ and referred to the fact that the lake lay between the Abenaki people on the eastern shore and the Iroquois people on the western shore. America’s 6th largest lake is now named for Samuel de Champlain, the French explorer. In July 1609, he joined a war party of Algonquin, Huron, and Montagnais paddling down the lake from present-day Québec with twenty-four canoes in search of their enemy, the Mohawk Iroquois.

For thousands of years, people have been living on the shores of **Shelburne Bay** and near the LaPlatte River which drains into the Bay from the south. The long arm of **Shelburne Point** provides shelter from strong winds. To the Abenakis, the peninsula was originally known as *gwenaska*, which means ‘the long point.’ Its cliffs are sometimes called *megezoidoka*, ‘the eagle’s breast’ or Eagle Cliff. The French named it *Pointe au Calumet* in reference to an Abenaki name for the LaPlatte, *senipôgân:izibo* or ‘stone pipe river.’ Just to the east is **Rock Dunder**. The Abenakis believe that the Transformer created much of the shape of the land, waters and life as we see it today. His last act of creation was Lake Champlain. He then climbed onto this rock in the Lake, and turned himself into stone so he could admire his creation forever.



Shelburne Shipyard

Before the advent of the railroad, automobile and airplane, the 120-mile long Lake Champlain was a “water highway,” as countless ships moved freight and people between towns and small cities in New York, Vermont and Québec. Located in the protected waters of Shelburne Bay, Shelburne Shipyard was Lake Champlain’s ‘Motor City.’ The shipyard was the home to the Champlain Transportation Company, the powerhouse of steamboat travel in the 1800s. More than 12 side-wheel passenger steamboats were built here between the 1829 launching of the General Green and 1906 when the Ticonderoga first floated. Today the Shipyard serves both private boaters and commercial operations such as the Lake Champlain Transportation Company, which operates three ferry crossings on the lake (see www.ferries.com for more information).



Dannemora

The glowing orange lights you see to the west/northwest are the floodlights of the Clinton County Correctional Facility in the Village of Dannemora, New York, located about 33 miles from here. It opened in 1845 for prisoners to work in a State-owned iron ore mine. It is still New York’s largest correctional facility, holding more than 2,000 inmates. The name “Dannemora” was borrowed from that of a then-famous iron ore mine near Stockholm, Sweden.

Overlook Park

Built in 1990 by the City of South Burlington, the Park lies at an elevation of 360 feet above sea level. Head down the sidewalk on Deerfield Drive for a short distance and you will access the City’s extensive recreation path system. For further information about the City’s other parks and facilities, visit www.sburl.com or call (802) 846-4108.

Painting by Libby Davidson - Peaks, emphasis and skyline compressed for design/layout purposes. Peak identification by Tony Goodwin, Keene, NH. Editor, Adirondack Trails - High Peaks Region. For information, visit: www.aatz.org.

Courtesy of Special Collections, Feinstein Library, Plattsburgh State University

Courtesy of Clinton County Correctional Facility