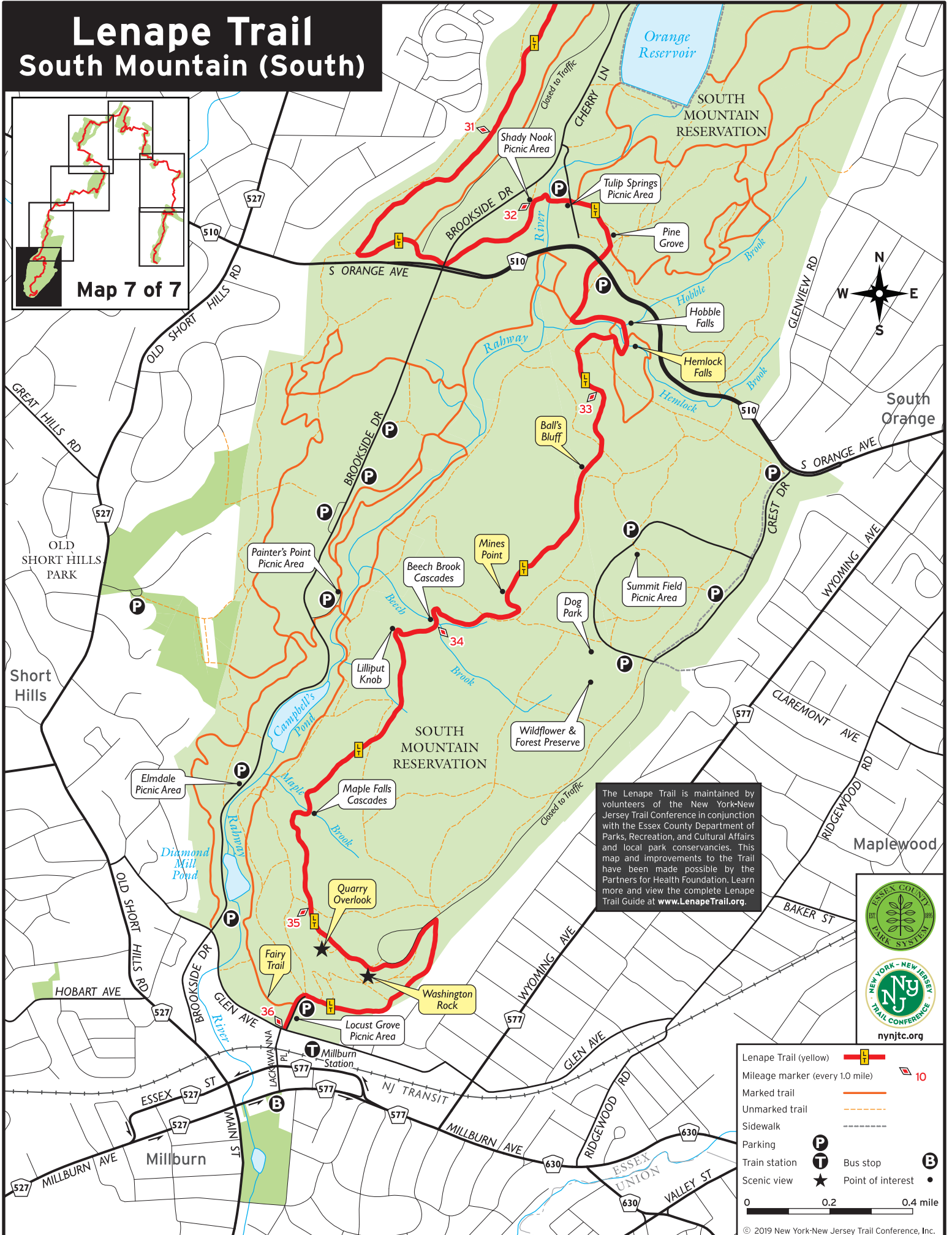
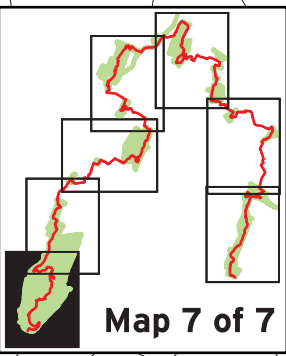


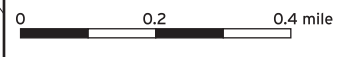
Lenape Trail South Mountain (South)



The Lenape Trail is maintained by volunteers of the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference in conjunction with the Essex County Department of Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Affairs and local park conservancies. This map and improvements to the Trail have been made possible by the Partners for Health Foundation. Learn more and view the complete Lenape Trail Guide at www.LenapeTrail.org.



- Lenape Trail (yellow)
- Mileage marker (every 1.0 mile)
- Marked trail
- Unmarked trail
- Sidewalk
- Parking
- Train station
- Scenic view
- Bus stop
- Point of interest



Map 7

South Mountain Reservation (South)

From the pedestrian bridge crossing of South Orange Avenue, the Lenape Trail continues south along footpaths, and the yellow blazes should be followed carefully to avoid turning onto other trails. It eventually reaches Washington Rock and a paved road, which is closed to traffic, before turning back onto a footpath to reach Locust Grove Picnic Area and Glen Avenue, which is the western end of the Lenape Trail.

Points of Interest:

Hemlock Falls: Hemlock Falls is a dramatic 25-foot-high waterfall on Hemlock Brook, a tributary of the Rahway River. You can view the falls cascading over boulders and ending in a small pond at its base. Hemlock Falls is an impressive sight shortly after heavy rains and offers scenic overlooks from a short distance along the reservation's Hemlock Falls Loop Trail.

Ball's Bluff: In 1896, the reservation was greatly expanded by 474 acres, starting with the purchase of a 3.5-acre woodlot from Philander Ball, for which the bluff is named. During the Great Depression, the first footpaths were built to create a circular route linking Bramhall Terrace, Ball's Bluff, and Mines Point.

Mines Point: Mines Point is located on the first footpath created in the reservation. Here along the trail you can see small pits dug by miners in the early 1800s to extract copper.

Quarry Overlook: This overlook is at the top of a 139-foot-high cliff, created by the mining operations of trap rock quarry originally owned by Charles A. Lighthipe, a prominent 19th century citizen of Orange. The durable crushed rock was a key element for the development of new road infrastructure, critical to growing industry in the area. The quarry had a crusher that was housed in a building at the bottom of the cliffs, and after the stone was crushed it was loaded onto train cars. These cars were then pulled up along the bottom of the hill from the Morris and Essex line of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. Concerned that the quarry would expand farther into the parkland, the Essex County Park Commission purchased the Lighthipe Quarry in 1913 and preserved the property from further development.

Washington Rock: Local lore holds that General George Washington stood here in June of 1780 to oversee maneuvers of the Continental Army in the battles of Connecticut Farms and Springfield that occurred in the valley below. The Watchung Mountains were strategic to the Revolutionary War effort, particularly Hobart's Gap, the break in the range observable from the overlook on this 500-foot cliff. In 1780, the British occupied Staten Island and New York City. Hobart's Gap was one of the few places that the British Army might pass through to Morristown. In order to mobilize the militia in the event of an attack, General Washington created an alert system of 23 bonfire signal beacons along the mountain range. On June 23, an American lookout lit signal beacon No. 9 near this spot, and Essex County and Newark Militia were first warned that the British had launched an attack westward toward "the Gap." After intense fighting, the British advance was repelled, and they would not make a major incursion into New Jersey again.

Fairy Trail: Along this short trail you will find intricate tiny fairy houses peeking out from tree hollows and tucked into roots. Made of natural materials from the woods, the magical fairy houses started mysteriously appearing around 2011. They were created by a special education teacher who enjoyed the reservation with her son, who has autism. Today, there are more than 30 creations and the trail has become a favorite of children and adults alike. In order to preserve the local environment and character of the trail, only local natural elements should be used in building these fairy houses.

