

# Beneath Your Feet

Do you wonder what cave passageways are underneath the surface? Find out by going online at [www.BeneathYourFeet.oncell.com](http://www.BeneathYourFeet.oncell.com), scanning the QR code, or by following the map.

Hike to 10 locations on the surface and discover what cave passageways are beneath your feet.

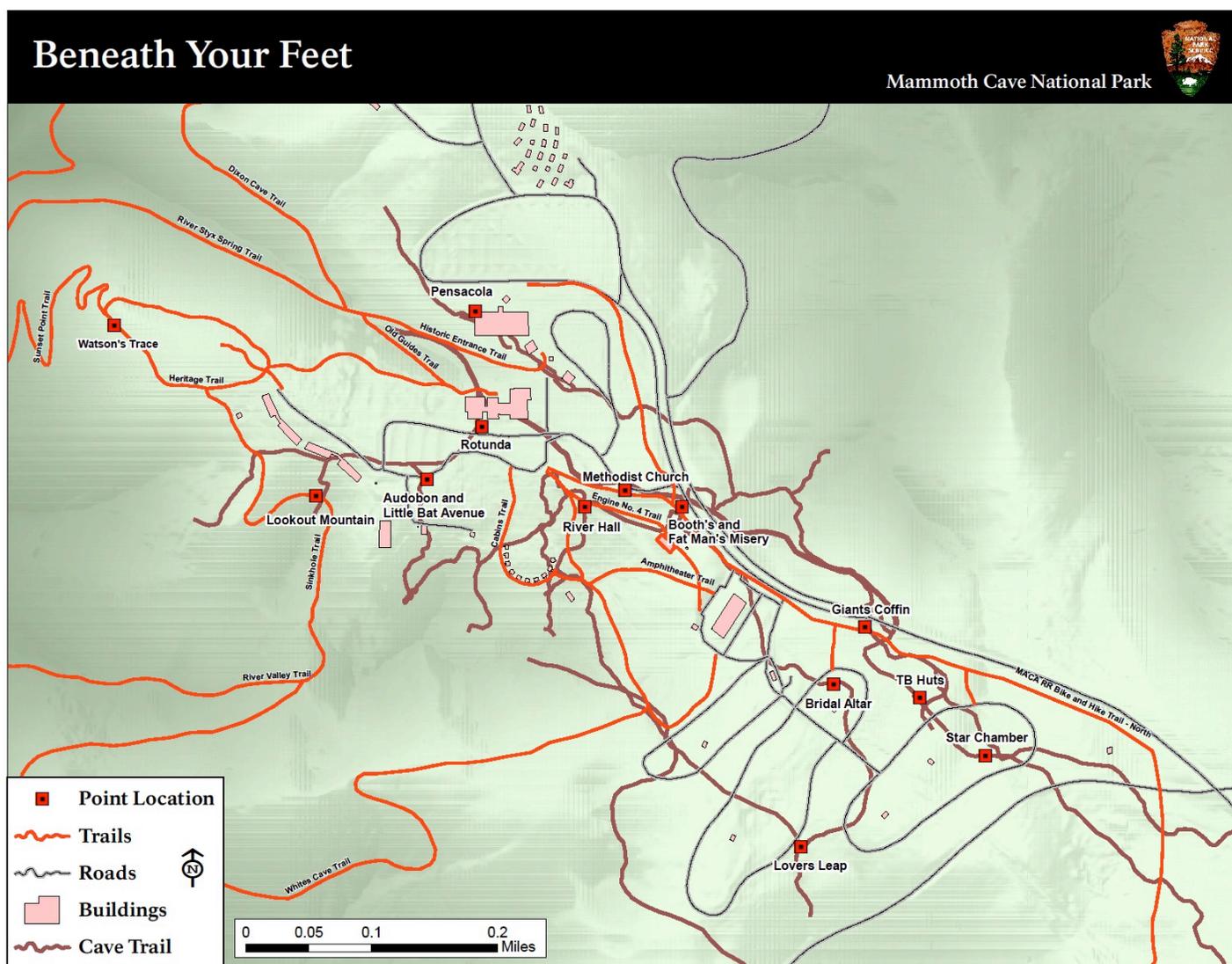
If you have internet access go to [www.BeneathYourFeet.oncell.com](http://www.BeneathYourFeet.oncell.com) or scan the QR code at the bottom. Begin a virtual tour and learn more about these underground locations.

To start the virtual tour:

- Click Begin Tour
- Click Stop 1 – River Hall
- Follow the map at the bottom
- Watch the video, read the description or listen to the audio about what's underground
- Click Next Stop (on the right side of the screen slightly above the map)
- Repeat process through Stop 10
- \*If you'd like to repeat any of the stops click, Stops at the bottom to bring up a list of all stops

If you don't have internet access follow the map below to arrive at the point locations above ground.

\*Please be aware that some point locations are near roadways and require crossing the street. Please exercise caution while accessing these spots.



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Stop 1: River Hall - - River Hall lies 283 feet beneath your feet on the Historic Tour route. Usually dry, this passage fills with water when Mammoth Cave's River Styx floods into it.

Stop 2: Star Chamber - - When visiting Mammoth Cave's Star Chamber, you may feel as though you are above ground gazing at the night sky. Instead, you will be standing 189 feet below this spot. Your eyes will be fooled by light specks on the ceiling where people in the past threw rocks to knock patches of soot from the ceiling.

Stop 3: TB Huts - - In the 1800s some people believed Mammoth Cave might have healing properties. To take advantage of this healing power, in 1842 cave owner and physician Dr. John Croghan created a hospital for tuberculosis patients 183 feet beneath your feet.

Stop 4: Giant's Coffin - - Early 1800s cave visitors called the huge, rectangular boulder 175 feet beneath your feet the "Steamboat". By the 1840s, guides and visitors decided the rock looked more like a Giant's Coffin, the name still used for this boulder on the Historic Tour route today.

Stop 5: Lover's Leap - - Lover's Leap in Gothic Avenue is 175 feet beneath your feet. The popular name usually refers to high cliffs where broken-hearted lovers can leap to their deaths, but the ten-foot jump from the Lover's Leap in Mammoth Cave would likely just break a leg.

Stop 6: The Bridal Altar - - Several late 1800s-early 1900s couples got married 154 feet beneath your feet in Gothic Avenue at the dripstone formation known as The Bridal Altar. Weddings are no longer held in the cave, but subterranean wedding proposals are still known to happen.

Stop 7: Audubon and Little Bat Avenue - - On the Historic Tour route 149 feet beneath your feet is the intersection of Audubon and Little Bat Avenues. Mid-1800s cave owner Dr. John Croghan named Audubon Avenue after his friend, the famous ornithologist and artist John James Audubon.

Stop 8: Booth's Amphitheatre - - Booth's Amphitheatre, named after the 19th century Shakespearean actor Edwin Booth (brother of the infamous John Wilkes Booth) lies 169 feet beneath your feet. Booth and a group of actors visited Mammoth Cave in 1876.

Stop 9: Fat Man's Misery - - 264 feet beneath your feet, is Fat Man's Misery, described by an 1866 visitor as *...a tortuous rift, a snake in convolution and an avenue of torture in ruggedness, narrowness, and lowness. It would perplex a groundhog.* In spite of (or because of) its ruggedness, narrowness, and lowness, Fat Man's Misery is one of the most asked about and popular passages in the cave.

Stop 10: Methodist Church - - In the 1830s, the Reverend George Slaughter Gatewood held special church services 180 feet beneath your feet in a chamber now called "Methodist Church". Gatewood stood high on a ledge known as Pulpit Rock and preached to his small but dedicated flock in

