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GUIDE TO PATHS
IN THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
AND
ADJACENT REGIONS

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB

1917

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GUIDE TO PATHS

IN THE

WHITE MOUNTAINS

AND

ADJACENT REGIONS

(REVISED 1917)

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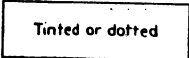
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Legend for Sectional Maps.

	Railroad
	Abandoned Lumber Railroad
	Carriage Road.
	Private, secondary or abandoned road (also some logging roads)
	Path or trail; logging road used as trail.

- ▲ Summit.
- × Spring.
- Camp or building (many buildings are not shown.)
- ◻ Camp or building ruined or abandoned

	National or State forest or public reservation.
---	---

 Ridge or divide.

Abbreviations.

S.H. = Schoolhouse; Ch. = Church; R.S. = Ranger Station.
 Sta. = R.R. Station; Res. = Reservation; Ho. = House, Hotel.
 A.M.C. = Appalachian Mtn Club; D.O.C. = Dartmouth Outing Club.
 C.M.C. = Chocorua Mtn Club; R.M.C. = Randolph Mtn. Club.

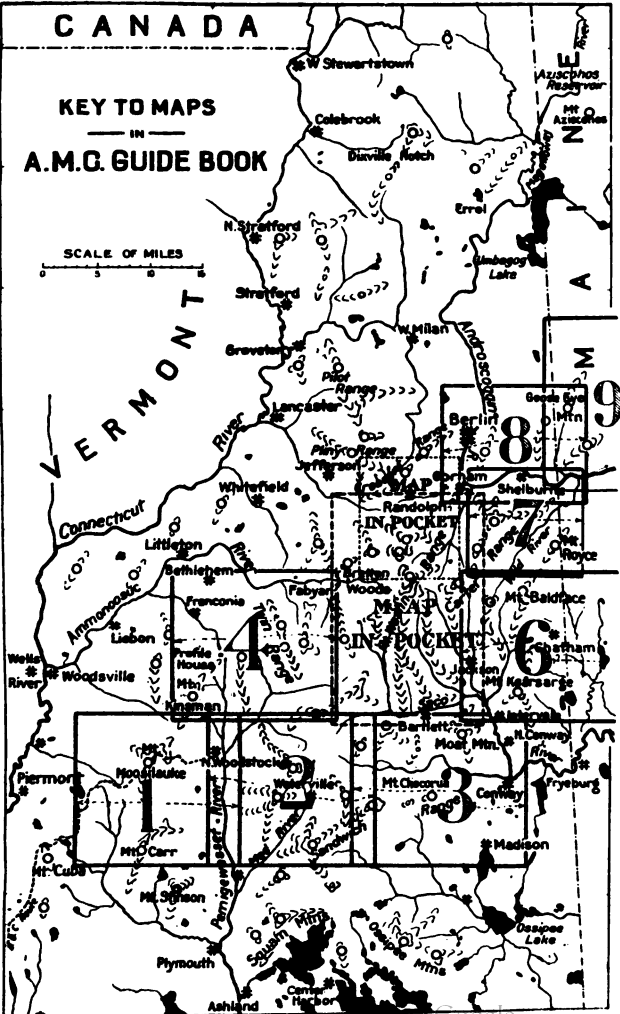
CANADA

KEY TO MAPS
— IN —
A.M.G. GUIDE BOOK

SCALE OF MILES



VERMONT



Introduction.

The first edition of this Guide described paths in only the northern and eastern half of the White Mountains. For this edition those chapters have been rewritten and others added covering the remainder of the White Mountains and certain outlying regions to which that name does not strictly apply.

Persons using this book should remember that trails are constantly changing. Active lumbering now going on in many regions may destroy them at an early date; forest fires and heavy storms create havoc which cannot be promptly repaired, and in some regions new trails are being built each season. The Club endeavors to report such changes as they occur, but is not always able to do so promptly.

The detached maps and enlarged copies of the sectional maps accompanying this book can be purchased separately at the Club rooms, 1050 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass., and at many hotels in the mountains. It is hoped to keep them up to date, so that when the map differs from the text the map, if of later date, should be considered authoritative.

This Guide is intended for use as a pathfinder, and descriptions of views are therefore usually omitted. In general, trails are described for the ascent, points of interest being mentioned in their order. If there are difficulties in descending that would not be encountered in ascending, they are mentioned at the end of the description. Where a trail follows a range it is described for the direction usually traveled, or toward the culminating point. Most paths are marked by signs, but their presence is not to be relied upon, as they often become lost or misplaced.

Distances and Times.

The distances given are cumulative and in most cases are only approximate. The times are based on the record of as many trips by as many persons as the Committee could secure, and are also cumulative. They are, however, decidedly slower than the average for summer. Athletic young men will sometimes be able to cut them in halves, and ladies, if fairly strong climbers, will usually be able to equal them. In winter, unless snow conditions are unusually good, more time should be allowed.

Abbreviations.

In trail descriptions the abbreviations R. and L. are used for right and left; N., S., E. and W. for north, south, east and west; m. for miles; ft. for feet; hr. for hour, and min. for minutes. A. M. C. is used for Appalachian Mountain Club; C. M. C. for Chocorua Mountain Club; D. O. C. for Dartmouth Outing Club; W. O. D. C. for Wonalancet Out-Door Club, and U. S. F. S. for United States Forest Service. In speaking of streams, the terms R. and L. bank mean right and left when facing *down stream*.

Caution.

The trampler should always be provided with a compass, and should bear in mind his approximate location on the map. Persons in the woods sometimes forget which is the north end of the compass needle. It is therefore well before starting to scratch a reminder somewhere on the case of the compass.

If one should become lost from a path in the White Mountains, it is not necessarily a serious matter. Distances are, as a rule, so short that one can readily reach civilization within half a day or at most a whole day simply by going down hill, skirting the tops of any

dangerous cliffs, until water is reached. The stream should then be followed downward. In the district described as the North Country, it would perhaps be safer to follow a compass line for the nearest highway, railroad or large stream. Special cautions in regard to the more dangerous ranges will be found in the text.

Fires.

Permits to build fires within the National Forest are now required, and may be obtained from the Supervisor, any forest ranger or guard.

If you discover a fire, try to put it out. If it is too big for you to handle alone, get help. Use every possible means to notify the nearest Forest guard, ranger or State fire warden. There may be a telephone near by; if there is, use it.

Maps.

Besides the maps in this Guide the following are valuable:

The U. S. Geological Survey sheets covering parts of the White Mountains, the Lake Winnepesaukee, Lake Sunapee, Hanover, and Monadnock sections. The North Country, northern part of the Border Mountains, Franconia, Sandwich, Waterville, North Woodstock and Mt. Moosilauke sections are not yet surveyed. The Mount Washington, Gorham, Crawford Notch and North Conway sheets (surveyed in 1891-2) and the Whitefield sheet (surveyed in 1897, lack many of the present trails; the Fryeburg and Bethel, Maine, sheets (surveyed in 1909-12) are more nearly up to date.

The Scarborough Company's Topographic Map of the White Mountains and Central New Hampshire

(1903) is out of print. Though not up to date, it is still the best map of the entire White Mountain region.

Other useful maps are:

A. M. C. Map of the Great Gulf, Louis F. Cutter, 1910.
Pocket Contour Map of Bretton Woods and Vicinity,
Robert E. Blakeslee, 1903.

Franconia Notch and Vicinity, printed by the Profile House Company from surveys by E. G. Chamberlain.

Map of Waterville Valley, A. L. Goodrich, 1913.
Guide Map to the Cabins of the Dartmouth Outing Club (Hanover to Mt. Moosilauke and North Woodstock).

Unpublished maps by E. G. Chamberlain, showing the ground covered on many of the A. M. C. excursions for the past thirty years, can be consulted at the Club rooms. They are thoroughly indexed.

All publications of the A. M. C. can be obtained at the Club rooms. Club maps and U. S. Geological Survey sheets can be procured at the Old Corner Bookstore, 27 Bromfield street, Boston; at Hall's Book Shop, 388 Boylston street, Boston, and at W. B. Clarke Co.'s, 26 Tremont street, Boston.

Literature.

Those interested in the literature of the White Mountains are referred to "A Bibliography of the White Mountains," by Allen H. Bent, published for the A. M. C. by Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston, 1911.

Co-operation.

The Club earnestly requests that those who use these paths heed the reasonable and simple rules of the U. S. Forest Service (see National and State Forests, p. 402), especially those having to do with

fires. Outside these forests it is only reasonable that the same consideration should be shown to private owners. Gates should be closed and bars put up after passing through them. If a stone wall is damaged in crossing, it should be repaired. Refuse should be disposed of about camps and lunching places on summits and trails.

The Committee take this opportunity to express to members of the Club and also to many who are not members their appreciation of the assistance rendered them in the preparation of this book. Their thanks are especially due to Mr. Louis F. Cutter for his constant interest and efficient aid.

If inaccuracies are found in this Guide Book, if signs mentioned are missing, or if obscure places on Club trails are encountered, they should be reported to "Guide Book," Appalachian Mountain Club, 1050 Tremont street, Boston.

HARLAND A. PERKINS, Chairman,
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Committee.

WILLIAM W. BRYANT, Editor.

Boston, May, 1916.

NOTE.

The committee in charge of the 1917 revision was the same as the above, with the addition of George D. Emerson, Counsellor of Topography and Paul R. Jenks, Counsellor of Improvements.

PART I

SECTION I.

The North Country.

From the Mount Washington Range a vast wooded region extends north to the Canadian border, a distance of sixty-five miles, varying in width from twenty-five miles at its southerly boundary to less than fifteen at Pittsburg. Its natural bounds are Israel and Moose Rivers on the south, the Androscoggin and the Magalloway on the east, and the Connecticut on the west. The Canadian line on the north forms its fourth boundary.

This great stretch of wilderness is the North Country, a land of lower mountains and longer distances, of little lakes and great forests. It includes many detached mountains, of which the Percy Peaks are best known. Its finest scenery is at Dixville Notch in the midst of the Dixville Range.

The best known of the many lakes and ponds are the Connecticut Lakes and Lake Umbagog. Among the streams flowing to the west, in the watershed of the Connecticut, are Israel River, the Upper Ammonoosuc, Nash Stream, Sims Stream and the Mohawk River. Indian Stream and Perry Stream flow southerly into the Connecticut from Pittsburg. In the watershed of the Androscoggin, flowing to the east, are Moose River, Clear Stream, the Diamond River and the Magalloway River. Of these streams the Upper Ammonoosuc and the Magalloway are the most impressive.

While the valleys of the Androscoggin and the Connecticut were settled in comparatively early times, the settlements have not extended far into the interior. The region north of Randolph is crossed by only two

highways, one of them leading from Groveton to Berlin and the other leading from Colebrook through Dixville Notch to Errol. Another important road leads into Pittsburg from Beecher Falls, Vt., but terminates at Second Lake. The lack of highways, trails and settlements makes this region difficult or even dangerous to inexperienced trampers. No extended trips should be made without the aid of a guide or experienced woodsman.

This chapter does not attempt to cover the entire region, but deals with some of the most interesting scenery. By its aid the trumper will be able to visit the more important mountains and work out many interesting trips. The best available map is Walker's Road Map of Northern New Hampshire, though the southern part of this area is shown on the map of the Northern Peaks which accompanies this guide.

Mt. Forist.

This mountain (about 2,050 ft.), situated in the valley of the Androscoggin, rises abruptly on the W. edge of the city of Berlin. It was named for Merrill C. Forist, an early settler.

The trail leads in a W. direction from Mt. Forist street near Fourth avenue in Berlin. The beginning of the path is not indicated by a sign, but its course is quite plain. A short distance from the road the path branches: an old bridle-path leading to the L. traverses the south shoulder of the mountain and approaches the summit from the S.W.; the other branch leads N.W. and rises steeply over the ledges to the summit. There is no water on the upper part of the mountain. The view of Berlin is interesting, and the ledges which rise almost perpendicularly from the city limits are impressive.

The distance from Mt. Forist street to the summit is slightly less than 1 m.

Black Mountain.

This mountain (2,505 ft.) is a bare peak lying about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. of Mt. Forist, and is reached by descending through woods and slash to a saddle and ascending by steep logging roads that lead up nearly to the summit. The views of the Pilot Range and the Upper Ammonoosuc wilderness are of interest.

The Alpine Cascades.

The Alpine Cascades on Cascade Brook near the N. end of the Hayes Range well deserve a visit. Follow the Boston & Maine R. R. track from the Berlin station S. for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Just before reaching a large gravel pit on the R. of the track (near Cascade Mills) a footpath (no sign) turns into the woods on the L. nearly on a level, and this leads in about 3 min. to the foot of the cascades. The lower fall is the higher, but there are interesting falls above it, not seen from below. The greatest *caution* should be used in following up the S. side of the brook as there is no path and the slopes are precipitous and treacherous. A safer way leads up the N. side, but its views of the cascades are inferior. The district round about has been badly burned, but the immediate vicinity of the cascades is little injured.

Black Crescent.

This mountain (3,222 ft.) is the "Crescent Mountain" of the U. S. Survey. It can be ascended from the head of the Ice Gulch, but there is no path. There is a large slide on the S. side of the mountain, the upper part of which affords an excellent view.

The descent may be made into the valley of the North Branch of Moose Brook and out by an old logging road.

DISTANCES. From Randolph Hill highway to the head of the Ice Gulch $2\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Black Crescent about 4 m.

Crescent Mountain.

This summit (3,280 ft.) is situated in the town of Randolph and derives its name from the shape of its summit. On the U. S. Topographical Map it appears under the name Randolph Mountain. The path was constructed in 1884 by E. B. Cook and W. H. Peek. It begins at the Randolph Hill highway about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the Mt. Crescent House and opposite the Burnbrae Path. Leading N.W. across a field, the path coincides for about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. with the path to the Ice Gulch. The path to the Ice Gulch then branches to the R., while the Crescent Path continues N.W., enters the woods and begins to ascend the mountain. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the highway a path leads to the L. a few hundred feet to Castle View Rock, from which there is an interesting view, including the Castellated Ridge of Mt. Jefferson. The main path continues a little W. of N., passes through a region burned over in 1884, and in about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the highway reaches the wooded southern summit of Crescent Mountain, near which there is a good view of the mountains across the Randolph Valley. A branch path to the L. leads nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the west view-point. The path continues a few hundred feet to the north summit, also wooded, from which the Pliny and Pilot Ranges, devastated by the fires of 1903, can be seen across the broad valley of the Upper Ammonoosuc. Shortly before reaching the north view-point a branch path leads to the R. to the east view-point.

There is *water* in a hollow a few hundred feet E. of the southern summit, but it is not easy to find as there is no path.

DISTANCES. South summit from highway $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; from Mt. Crescent House $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; from Ravine House via Bee Line and Burnbrae Path $2\frac{3}{8}$ m.

TIMES. South summit from Mt. Crescent House 1 hr. 30 min.; from Ravine House 2 hrs. 15 min.

Ice Gulch.

The Ice Gulch is a deep cut on the S. E. slope of the Crescent Range in Randolph. The bed of the Gulch is strewn with great boulders which lie in picturesque confusion and are in many respects similar to those scattered over the floor of King Ravine. Among these boulders are many caves, in some of which there is perpetual ice. Springs and the melting ice form the headwaters of Moose Brook.

The path leads over the boulders, while the brook flows under them. The latter is hidden from sight, although from the bottom of the great mass of rock the musical trickle of water may often be heard. Trampers usually go to the head of the Gulch by the path from Randolph Hill, constructed by E. B. Cook in 1883 on the flank of Crescent Mountain, descend through the Gulch and come out by the A. M. C. path to Leighton's farm on Randolph Hill.

From Randolph.

The Cook Path begins on the Randolph Hill highway about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the Mt. Crescent House. For $\frac{1}{8}$ m. the path is identical with that up Crescent Mountain. The path then forks, the Ice Gulch branch (to the R.) leading through timber cuttings past a swampy place, first ascending and then descending. The head of the Gulch is about $2\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the highway. The descent is steep from the head of the Gulch to the Vestibule, where there is an excellent *spring*.

The scramble down the Gulch then begins; it is rough but not difficult. The general direction is S. E.

There are fine views toward Gorham, and the view down the Gulch is very interesting. At the foot of the Gulch is *Fairy Spring*. From there it is better to follow the new path along the brook to Peboamauk (Winter's Home), a beautiful cascade about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the head of the Gulch.

To return to Randolph Hill from Peboamauk, turn to the R., scramble up from the trough of the brook, and cross the logging road which leads from near the head of the Gulch to Dixon's farmhouse. At the logging road opposite Peboamauk the A. M. C. path begins and leads S. about 2 m. through second growth across several brooks to Leighton's. The latter part of the way is through open fields, and the path comes out on Randolph Hill highway near Leighton's barn, $\frac{3}{8}$ m. E. of the Mt. Crescent House. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. before reaching Leighton's a path branches to the L. to the Mountain View House.

The distance for the whole trip is little more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ m., but a full day should be allowed, although it can be done in considerably less time.

From Gorham.

Start from Dixon's farmhouse about 4 m. N. W. of Gorham on the highway which leads up the valley of Moose Brook. Follow straight on past the barn and cross a small stream. Then turn to the R., without a path, keeping close to the edge of the bushes and woods to the R. of an old field and pasture, for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. From this point an old logging road enters the woods to the R. and in little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. leads past logging camps, which were used in 1907. A short distance beyond the camps good *water* is found beside the path. About 1 m. from the clearing the logging road passes a marked birch. From this point the trampler may turn down to the R. to the bed of the Gulch and then follow up past Peboamauk Fall to the Vestibule.

To return from the Vestibule, follow up for a short distance the Cook Path to the head of the logging road already mentioned, then follow the logging road down past the marked birch and return to Dixon's by route already described.

The trip from Dixon's and return requires nearly a day.

Ice Gulch to West Milan.

At the head of the Ice Gulch take the trail labelled "Hunter's Trail to the North Country," and descend through beautiful woods on the W. spur of Black Crescent, then through second growth, and keeping straight ahead and avoiding forks back to the L., in about 1 hr. Evans' and Malloy's Camp is reached on a tributary of the Upper Ammonoosuc. Pass through the camp on the main tote-road, and in about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. an abandoned camp in a meadow beside the river will be reached, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the clearings at Bog Dam, a large wooden dam for flowage purposes. Occasional views are obtained of the Pilot Range and of the back of the Crescent and Pliny Ranges. The road improves and often follows the river closely. One or two small clearings are passed and Deer Mountain across the river becomes conspicuous. In about $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 hrs. from Bog Dam the road climbs a hill and enters a branch highway with a few houses, and after 20 min. walk the main highway from Berlin to West Milan is reached at a point about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the latter place. By walking $\frac{1}{2}$ m. or less N. from this point and climbing through pastures to the L. the summit of Fogg Hill is reached, with an admirable view of the Upper Ammonoosuc wilderness, the Mount Washington Range, the Hayes—Goose Eye group and, in the W., the nearer Pilot Range.

The distance from Randolph Hill to West Milan by this route is about 17 to 18 m.

Pond of Safety.

This small but interesting pond lies N. of the Crescent Range in the rugged interior of the town of Randolph; it is about 2,200 ft. above sea level, and is the source of the Upper Ammonoosuc. During the Revolutionary War several Continental soldiers who differed with the authorities as to the terms of their enlistment retired to this isolated region and remained as long as there was danger of being apprehended as deserters. From this incident came the name Pond of Safety. There are several trails to the pond, but the most important one leads from the Ravine House in Randolph. This path was completed in 1881 by E. B. Cook. It has since become an A. M. C. path, and much of it has been re-located.

DESCRIPTION. At the rear of the Ravine House a sign indicates the path, which leads N. for a short distance but soon swings to its general N. W. direction. For the first $\frac{5}{8}$ m. there are two routes from the Ravine House: the old Ledge Path, well marked with blazes, which ascends steeply through a hardwood forest, and the Hallway, which begins further to the L., avoids the steep ascent and joins the Notchway which crosses the old Ledge Path about $\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House. The Ledge Path at this point ascends gently and then steeply. It is joined by the Pasture Path from Randolph Hill just before reaching the Eyrie and Lookout Ledge about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the Ravine House. There are two view-points (about 2,250 ft.) at the top of a granite cliff, which offer views of the Mount Washington Range, the Carter Range and the Randolph Valley. From Lookout Ledge there is a steep path descending S.W. and S. to Lookout Ledge farm on the Randolph highway about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant, but the Pond of Safety Path

does not descend; it starts from the upper part of the ledge, turns to the R., passes between two boulders, and leads W. for nearly 1 m., gradually ascending. Turning N., it goes up a ledge of white quartz, from which point there is a view of Mt. Jefferson and the Castellated Ridge. At $2\frac{3}{8}$ m. and 3 m. respectively the path passes two points said to be the only ones in Randolph from which the summit of Mount Washington is visible.

From the height of land (about 2,800 ft.) the path descends to the N. and crosses several small brooks. At about $4\frac{1}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House it is joined by the Carlton Notch Path from Randolph Hill ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.), continues W. along a logging road $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and crosses the great pile of sawdust, more than an acre in extent, which is visible from so many summits. The path across the sawdust is marked by stakes. It then enters an old logging road, keeping to the L., and comes in sight of the pond, passes a small *spring* and leads to the view-point at the N. end of the pond, near which there is a private camp. As one looks across the pond and over the ridges of the Crescent Range from this point, there is an excellent view of Mts. Adams and Jefferson.

DISTANCES. Ravine House to Lookout Ledge $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to quartz ledge $2\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Carlton Notch Path $4\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Upper Ammonoosuc $4\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to view-point at Pond of Safety $5\frac{1}{8}$ m.

From Randolph Hill.

Beginning not far from the head of the Randolph Hill highway (sign), the Carlton Notch Trail proceeds W. and W.N.W. through fields, and enters the woods $\frac{1}{8}$ m. beyond. Ascending slightly, the way leads along a well marked lumber road. A pipe line follows

this road to a point 1 m. from the beginning of the trail, and at this point the trail branches to the R. and approaches the site of an old logging camp (*water*). For $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the way now lies up a steep and rough slope to the top of the divide, then down to a boggy plateau where it describes sharp curves along old lumber roads. Painted arrow signs indicate the trail. At $\frac{3}{8}$ m. further on the trail winds downward in a general N.W. direction and reaches a small branch of the Upper Ammonoosuc (*water*). After $\frac{1}{4}$ m. of rather steeper descent the path turns to the L. into an old lumber road proceeding W. along the slope. This it follows (with detours about several old log bridges) for 1 m., where it enters the A. M. C. path (sign) at a distance of 1 m. from the Pond of Safety.

DISTANCE. Randolph Hill to view-point at N. end of pond $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Boy (Bols) Mountain.

Boy Mountain (2,240 ft.) in Jefferson is an excellent view-point at the westerly end of the Crescent Range. It may be ascended from the highway at Jefferson Highlands by following a cart-path through the pasture in the rear of the Mt. Adams House site and skirting a grove to the L. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. At a great boulder the path turns to the L., crosses a stile fence and enters second growth woods, rising more abruptly for perhaps $\frac{3}{8}$ m. Curving to the L., it then winds among rocks and along the base of low cliffs in the woods, reaches the top of the ridge and leads along the ridge to the view-point at the S. end. The view embraces the southern half of the horizon in two sections separated by a few tree tops,—toward the S.E. the Mount Washington Range is seen; toward the S.W. across the Jefferson Valley is Cherry Mountain, over a shoulder of which Mt. Lafayette can be seen.

The distance from the site of the Mt. Adams House to the view-point is slightly less than 1 m.

Mt. Starr King.

This fine mountain (3,919 ft.) is a part of the Pliny Range and is partially in Jefferson and partially in Kilkenny. It was named in honor of the eloquent author of the "White Hills." The ascent is made by an excellent path from the Waumbek Hotel in Jefferson. Follow N. from the rear of the hotel on a path or cart-road through level woodland, passing various trails to local points of interest. In a short distance the path bears to the L. and follows the brook and hotel pipe line through open woods for about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. It then gradually leads away from the brook, rising above it on the side of an unnamed ravine, and finally by a series of steep zigzags gains the ridge. From this point there are extensive outlooks to the S.W., W. and N., though somewhat obstructed by trees.

The inner slope of the ridge ascends steadily for nearly 1 m. through a region lumbered years ago and now somewhat grown up to bushes. On the L. near the upper part of this area is a small spring. The path then enters the sparse, coniferous forest characteristic of these mountains, and in about $\frac{1}{4}$ m., after bearing around to the N., ascends a steep acclivity to the summit. There are two view-points; one to the N., and the other about 200 yds. to the S.

DISTANCE. Jefferson Village to the summit of Mt. Starr King $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Mt. Waumbek.

A short distance E. of Mt. Starr King is Mt. Waumbek (4,020 ft.), the highest point on the Pliny Range. Years ago it was called Pliny Major, but in recent years it has come to be known as Waumbek, despite

the traditional application of that name to the Mount Washington Range.

It is ascended from the summit of Mt. Starr King. Between the two view-points on that summit a trail follows E. along a connecting ridge about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the summit of Mt. Waumbek. It is none too well marked and follows deer runs to some extent, but the way cannot be lost if the trumper keeps constantly on the highest part of the ridge. The outlook from the peak of Mt. Waumbek is less obstructed than that from its neighbor.

Pilot Range.

Of the little known mountain ranges in New Hampshire perhaps none have received such scant attention in the public prints as the Pilot Range. Situated where it looms high upon the horizon when seen from the intervals of the Connecticut, it is surprising that it has been visited by so few people. The next decade will no doubt bring about a marked change in this particular, and not only the peaks but the wild region lying to the east of the range will be visited by many trampers and nature lovers. However, until further trails are blazed through this wilderness, it will hardly serve as a tramping ground for those who are inexperienced in woodcraft.

The range extends nearly north and south, is situated almost entirely in the town of Kilkenny and is included in that vague title, now seldom heard, The Kilkenny Mountains. The chief peaks are Mt. Cabot and Mt. Pilot. As a matter of convenience, Terrace Mountain and Round Mountain are here treated as a part of the Pilot Range, but they do not necessarily belong there. It is now believed that Mt. Cabot is the highest point on the range, but accurate information is lacking as to the altitude of any of the summits. Although

almost entirely cut over in past years, the region is still a dense wilderness made more difficult by logging slash and more confusing by innumerable logging roads. Lancaster is the most convenient point from which to approach the more important summits of the range.

Mt. Cabot.

This mountain, situated in Kilkenny, has been given an altitude of 3,860 ft., but is now thought to be materially higher. The summit is wooded, but an observation tower has been constructed at a good viewpoint. There is a camp near the summit, connected by telephone with Lancaster, and occupied during the greater part of the summer by a fire warden, F. C. Leavitt, whose P. O. address is Lancaster. Mt. Cabot was named by the late W. H. Peek, in honor of Sebastian Cabot, because it is supposed to be the highest point on the Pilot Range. An excellent path, which has been traversed by horses for its entire length, leads from the Terrence White farm.

The path begins at the White farm about 6 or 7 m. E. of the village of Lancaster, at a wood road within a few yards of the house and follows N.E. toward Bunnell Notch, which lies between Mt. Cabot and Terrace Mountain. The wood road passes one or two small camps and then crosses the Kilkenny railroad, now abandoned and grass-grown, which leads to the base of Round Mountain. Two more camps are passed and then the telephone line to the summit enters the path and continues there practically all the way up the mountain. Passing through a gateway, the logging road soon comes in sight of the North Branch, a stream flowing down from Bunnell Notch, and after following its S. bank for some time, becomes a path.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the White farm the path which has thus far led directly toward Bunnell Notch, turns

sharply to the N. From this point trampers desiring to climb Terrace Mountain should turn to the R. and ascend without a path in a S. direction. Continuing toward Mt. Cabot, the path immediately crosses the North Branch. It leads N.W., then N.E., and the real ascent of the mountain begins, the path following a zigzag course up the S. ridge, and passing a point from which there is a view down into bare, fire-swept Bunnell Notch. The path, which continues unmistakable, affords views of Lancaster, Mt. Lafayette and the Mount Washington Range.

For the last $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the mountain the path passes through a low, sweet-scented forest and comes out directly at the camp and tower. The true summit, which is wooded, lies a few minutes N. of the tower, and there is a trail leading to it. Within 5 min. of the camp there is a *spring*, which is reached by continuing a few rods beyond the tower to a short trail descending to the E.

DISTANCES. White farm to the crossing of North Branch about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to camp and tower about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Round Mountain.

Northeast of Mt. Starr King and south of Terrace Mountain lies Round Mountain. Its elevation, according to the U. S. Geological Survey Map, is 3,890 ft., but other authorities have estimated it to be several hundred feet less. It is situated partly in Berlin and partly in Kilkenny. The mountain has three distinct peaks, the most northerly one being the true summit. There are no trails and few view-points. The best point from which to make the ascent is the Terrence White farm, 6 or 7 m. southeast of the village of Lancaster.

From the White farm follow the Mt. Cabot Path about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the point where it crosses the abandoned

railroad bed. This road-bed is grass-grown and care should be taken to distinguish it from the pasture land through which it extends. At this point turn to the R. (S.) and follow the railroad bed S.E. about 5 or 6 m. through the Willard Basin to the foot of the mountain. From the base to the summit it may be possible to follow logging roads, but there is no trail and the trapper will be obliged to exercise his own judgment as to the course to be followed. The summit is wooded, but about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the E., from a spur which has been burned over, there is a view of the wilderness of the Upper Ammonoosuc region.

DISTANCES. White farm to base of mountain about 6 m.; to summit about 8 m.

Terrace Mountain.

Terrace Mountain lies north of Round Mountain and south of Mt. Cabot. Its elevation, according to the U. S. Geological Survey Map, is 3,670 ft. Its name is due to its appearance when seen from the west. There is no trail to the summit, but it can be climbed without difficulty from the Terrence White farm 6 or 7 m. southeast from Lancaster Village.

From the White farm follow the Mt. Cabot Path for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the point where it turns to the N. and crosses a small stream. From this point the trapper can leave the path and strike through the woods in a S.E. direction to the summit. Perhaps, however, a more attractive route would be found by continuing up the brook, keeping on the S. bank without a trail to Bunnell Notch, which is less than 1 m. from the Mt. Cabot Path. This Notch lies between Mt. Cabot and Terrace Mountain and is of some interest. From the height of land in the Notch turn to the S. and ascend through the woods to the summit. The mountain is wooded, but it is said that there are points from which

views may be had of the valley of the Upper Ammonoosuc.

DISTANCES (estimated). White farm to head of Bunnell Notch about $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit about 4 m.

Mt. Pilot.

This summit (3,640 ft. estimated) is at the north end of the Pilot Range and separated from Mt. Cabot by several unnamed peaks. The best point from which to make the ascent is the George Cummings farm in Lost Nation, 6 or 7 m. from Lancaster Village. Many years ago there was a path leading up the mountain from this farm, but it long since passed out of existence, and the ascent should not be attempted without the aid of an experienced woodsman. The distance from the Cummings farm to the summit is about 4 m.

Owl's Head.

Owl's Head (3,270 ft.), a northerly spur of Cherry Mountain, is a famous view-point which can be reached from Cherry Mountain station by a path recently cut by Mr. E. H. Blood and members of the Randolph Mountain Club. The path follows in a general way the famous slide which occurred in 1885, and has to a large extent superseded the toll path from the King farm which formerly was the popular route but has since been logged over.

The route to the mountain follows the highway S. from Cherry Mountain station (Meadows of the Topographical Map) about $\frac{3}{8}$ m., taking the turn to the R. and following it in a W. direction about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the Gravel farm just W. of Slide Brook. From the farm the route is well marked. It crosses open pastures, rising moderately in a S. direction, follows wood roads, then turns to the L. and ascends steeply along the W. margin of the slide. It soon comes out on the summit, which is covered with low scrub interspersed

with ledges. There are fine views of the Mount Washington Range, and to the S. through Crawford Notch to Mt. Chocorua and beyond.

There is no water in the upper part of the path, but in wet seasons small quantities may be found on the ledge of the slide.

DISTANCES. Cherry Mountain station to Gravel-farm $1\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to summit 3 m.

Devil's Slide.

This ledge, rising sheer 740 ft. above the highway, can be seen from Stark, and is but $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of that village.

Devil's Hop-yard.

This wild gorge lies 3 m. from the village of Stark in a S.E. direction. Leave the road at the cemetery on the S. side of the river near Percy, cross the large sand blow and strike a cart path leading through pastures and then through woods for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Percy (South) Pond. (On the way the road is joined by another wood road on the left which comes from the highway S. of the river between Percy and Crystal.) Continue along the W. shore of the pond past some camps, by a road which follows closely the shore for nearly a mile. Just before crossing a small brook, take a logging road to the right crossing and re-crossing the brook, and keeping the right-hand branches of the road. This road is much grown up to bushes, but leads, in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the pond, to the foot of the Hop Yard. The gorge, which runs a little S. of W. is similar to the Ice Gulch in Randolph (but shorter). Its especial feature is a magnificent cliff projecting into the floor of the gorge. There is no path through the gorge and the walking is rough, over boulders, etc. The head-wall is steep, with a brook coming over it, similarly to that in the Vestibule of the Ice Gulch.

DISTANCE. Percy to Hop Yard 3-3½ m.

TIME. 5-6 hours to go and return.

Green Ledge.

Green Ledge (2,708 ft.) lies S.W. of West Milan near the Milan-Kilkenny line. It may be reached by following the abandoned lumber railroad from West Milan up the L. (W.) bank of the Upper Ammonoosuc River for about 3½ m. to Fifield Brook. Then ascend the valley of this brook by an old logging road upon the L. (N.) side into a badly logged basin to the S. of Green Ledge. From this point strike through the slash first to the N.W. and then to the N.E. up the west ridge of the mountain, avoiding the high cliffs which fall away to the S. The view, though somewhat limited, is interesting, especially toward the E.

Percy Peaks.

These twin peaks are the most conspicuous mountains north of the Mount Washington Range. The North Peak in particular is singularly graceful in outline. Less impressive than Mt. Carrigain, it is more symmetrical in form; much lower than Carter Dome or Mt. Moosilauke, it equals them in dignity. It was this peak that Dwight described as "the most exact and beautiful cone I ever beheld." Situated near the southern boundary of Stratford, the two mountains are sometimes called the "Stratford Peaks," but are much better known as the Percy Peaks, a name given them in honor of the near-by town of Stark, which in early times was called Piercy.

North Peak.

The best point from which to ascend the North Peak (3,336 ft.) is the village of Percy. From the railroad station go W. along the Stark highway for a few hundred yards, then follow a road leading to the R. through

a gate to Christine Lake. This road ascends considerably, crossing a swift-flowing stream and, at about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Percy, glimpses of the lake will be had through the woods to the L. A road leads to the L. a few rods to the shore, and this side trip should be taken, for there is a view of the entire length of the lake (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) with the Percy Peaks rising high in the background. Returning to the road and continuing, a logging road branches to the R. and leads well up toward the summit of Long Mountain. The road to the Percy Peaks keeps more to the L., a little distance from the shore, and presently a blazed path leads off to the L. A telephone line also leads off and follows the path quite closely. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Percy houses are reached, and after passing the first few buildings the trapper must not fail to take advantage of the view to the E. over the lake, with the peak of Mt. Goose-Eye showing in the distance.

The Percy Summer Club controls this region, and the house of Alvah Cole, who has charge for the club, is close to the point where the path for the North Peak leads from the lake. It is wise to make inquiries there, as the beginning of the path is not plainly marked. From the rear of Mr. Cole's cottage the path leads directly toward the North Peak. In a short distance it crosses a *brook* and soon enters an old logging road. Turning to the L. and following this road not more than 75 feet, the blazed trail will be seen leading to the R. This trail soon leads past *water* and then begins to ascend. In about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. there is a view of both peaks. Just beyond this point a branch path leads to the L. Continuing along the blazed trail for another 20 min., a small *brook* is crossed and numerous boulders are passed. The path continues to ascend through interesting forest, and about 2 m. from the lake comes out on the saddle between the North Peak

and the summit of Long Mountain. From this saddle, which was cut over in 1915, Long Mountain can be ascended without a path. The blazed trail now bears rather abruptly to the W. and approaches the S. side of the North Peak, where traces will be seen of a rather indistinct trail leading to the South Peak.

The bare cone of the North Peak rises steeply and the way is none too clear, although there are a few signs. If, however, the trumper stands with his back to the South Peak, his course will be somewhat to the R. of a straight line to the summit. The ledges are slippery and great care must be exercised. The summit has an area of an acre or more, is almost level and has no trees to obstruct the view.

In descending the cone fix the eye on the center of Christine Lake and follow a course slightly to the R. of that point until the woods are reached.

DISTANCES (estimated). Percy R. R. Station to Cole's cottage $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to North Peak 4 m.

NOTE. Trampers taking advantage of the path up the South Peak will find an indistinct path leading to the cone of the North Peak.

South Peak.

This peak (3,149 ft.) is situated in the town of Stratford and is quite near the North Peak. From Groveton or Stark follow the highway to the schoolhouse N. of the Upper Ammonoosuc and E. of Nash Stream, and very soon another branch will be seen to the R., which leads to abandoned farms. At the end of this road pass to the W. of an old house, through a pasture somewhat grown up, and in its upper and further corner the beginning of the trail will be found, marked by a sign. The path follows an old lumber road, which is blazed and leads in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to open ledges which offer good views. The trail is poorly marked at this point and the walking is difficult, some crawling

being necessary. After crossing the ledges the path turns to the R. and descends a little. From this point the South Peak can be ascended, but ledges will be encountered. From this summit it is possible to descend into the col to the N. and from that point the trail from Christine Lake to the North Peak will be found. *Water* is sometimes found between the peaks.

Long Mountain.

This is a long wooded mountain (about 3,600 ft.) and has no paths. It can be climbed from the village of Percy by following the Christine Lake—Percy Peaks trail to a saddle between the cone of the North Peak of the Percies and the summit of Long Mountain. From that point the tramper can pick his way to the summit without a trail, the distance not being very great. Another route, shorter but not so easy to find, is to follow the carriage road leading from Percy to Christine Lake for $\frac{3}{4}$ m. or more and then follow an old logging road which branches to the R. There are numerous forks of this logging road, but if the direction of the summit is kept in mind the tramper will come to ruined logging camps at a considerable elevation. Continuing on, the logging road leads nearly to the height of land between Long Mountain and the Percies. From this point it is necessary to ascend N.E., first through logging slash and then through dense growth. When the tramper reaches the summit his reward, if he succeeds in finding an outlook, will be a view much less satisfactory than that from either of the Percy Peaks.

Sugarloaf Mountain.

This peak (estimated 3,420 ft.) is situated in the east part of Stratford. From the village follow the highway up the valley of Bog Brook. In about 6 m. the pond

or bog is passed, and in another mile the road ends at an abandoned farm, from which the peak of Sugarloaf is in sight. There is no path, and the way leads N. through logging slash, then through open woods and finally through virgin spruce. The summit is a small knob with outlooks, and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the end of the highway.

From the summit there is a trail leading E. which descends sharply to a fire warden's camp, thence to Nash Stream and a road leading to Groveton. The route to the summit and out to Groveton is estimated at more than 15 m.

Lightning Mountain.

This interesting peak of moderate height offers extensive views to the S. and W. from open spaces near the summit. It may be ascended from North Stratford by following the State road N., then turning to the E. on the road to the Hinman farm. At the farm enter a rough pasture road which leads from the slaughter house and follow it to the Severy lot, a hillside clearing with a house and well about $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the village. From the N.E. corner of the clearing a trail leads down in about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. to the Crawford lot, on the opposite side of which will be found a brook draining the more or less open saddle between Lightning Mountain and its eastern neighbor Bowback Mountain. From this point an old logging road leads through the saddle but keeps to the W. of the brook. Follow this road a short distance, then bear to the L. and strike directly for the summit, which can be reached after a short climb. No *water* will be found above the brook draining the saddle. There are said to be interesting caves on the mountain, for which local directions should be obtained.

DISTANCE. From North Stratford to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. 5 to 6 hrs.

Bowback Mountain.

This peak is wooded and therefore offers views inferior to those of Lightning Mountain. It may be ascended from the saddle separating it from Lightning Mountain, or from the N.E. By the latter route the State road is followed N. from North Stratford about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the Meriden Hill road (guide post). Turn to the R. on this road and follow it about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., taking the right fork near the old Sawyer mill. From this point, which may be reached by carriage, an old logging road leads in about 1 m. to the foot of the mountain. There is no trail beyond this point and the ascent is rather difficult, being mainly through young evergreens. There is no sure *water* above the brook crossed by the logging road near the foot of the mountain.

DISTANCES (approximate). North Stratford to Meriden Hill road $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Sawyer Mill $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to foot of mountain $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit 6 m.

A full day should be allowed for the trip.

Dixville Mountains.

These mountains are but a few miles south of the Canadian line, and about midway between Colebrook and Errol. They derive their name from the town of Dixville, in which they are situated. The town was named for Col. Timothy Dix, to whom it was granted in 1805. The more important mountains of this group are Mt. Abenaki, Cave Mountain, Dixville Peak, Mt. Gloriette and Mt. Sanguinari.

Dixville Notch.

The Notch lies between Mt. Sanguinari on the N. and Mt. Gloriette on the S. and is traversed by the road from Colebrook to Errol. It is less than 2 m. in

length and its general direction is N.W. to S.E. The Mohawk River flows from the W. side, and Clear Stream from the E. side. The elevation of the head of the Notch, which is the highest point on the highway, is 1,990 ft. To the S. from this point, high up on the cliffs, is the Profile.

The Balsams, a summer hotel, is situated on the W. side. Near the hotel is Lake Gloriette, an artificial body of water formed by the headwaters of the Mohawk. The most striking scenery in the Notch is Table Rock, which rises almost perpendicularly 700 ft. above Lake Gloriette.

At the E. end of the Notch, about 1 m. from The Balsams, there is an interesting flume on Cascade Brook. It is on the N. side of the highway, and a path, marked by a sign, leads to it in a few rods. At $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further E. a wood road leads S. from the highway to Huntingdon Cascades, a walk of about 8 min.

Mt. Gloriette.

This mountain is on the S. side of the Notch and includes Table Rock, Old King, Third Cliff and Profile Cliff.

Table Rock.

This cliff is on the N. side of Mt. Gloriette. Two paths lead to it from the highway in the Notch, the better path beginning a few rods W. of the highest point in the Notch. The path rises for considerable distance over natural steps which are visible from the highway, and continues to rise steeply to the height of land. From this point a path leads in a few steps to the summit of this remarkable cliff, which is scarcely 25 ft. wide at its widest point, while at its narrowest it is less than 10 ft. wide. From its summit, which is unique among the varied cliff formations of New Hampshire, there is a remarkable view of the Notch.

Old King.

The trail is the same as that to Table Rock until the height of land is reached. Then it leads to the E., passing the Ice Cave (where ice is found very late in the summer) and continues past Old King, which is another unusual cliff formation, passes short paths leading to Third Cliff and finally descends to the Huntingdon Cascades and the Errol road on the E. side of the Notch. The trail is rough and offers no other scenery comparable with that of Table Rock.

Dixville Peak.

This is the highest of the Dixville Mountains, rising to a height of 3,118 ft. It lies S. of the Notch and is wooded to the summit. The path is the same as the west path to Table Rock from the highway to the height of land. At that point the path, which is marked by a sign, bears S. and S.E., sometimes descending and sometimes ascending. It passes the ruins of Fern Camp, which is slightly more than half way from Table Rock to the summit. *Water* is usually found in the vicinity of the camp. The trail continues through an interesting growth, and within 5 min. of the summit passes a *spring* (marked by a sign) a few feet E. of the path.

The summit is densely wooded and offers no outlook. Some years ago a tower was constructed from which there was a remarkable view to the N. and E. The tower is no longer standing, which is unfortunate, as no summit in New England afforded views of a region more isolated from the habitation and work of man.

DISTANCES. Notch to Table Rock $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Dixville Peak 3 m.

TIMES. Notch to Table Rock $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to Dixville Peak 3 hrs.

Mt. Sanguinari.

This mountain lies to the N. of the Notch and derives its name from its coloration at sunset. From the highway just E. of The Balsams a path, marked by a sign, leads to the N. This trail is soon joined by the Moss Glen Path, which leaves the highway at an even shorter distance from the hotel. It winds about through a wooded growth to the summit, which is N.E. of the hotel. From the summit the trail descends in a S. direction, passes an outlook and soon reaches another outlook from which the Notch, Table Rock and the Vermont Monadnock are seen to advantage.

A few rods below the lookout the path branches, the path leading S. descending steeply over rough going to the Errol road, passing quite near the But-tress, which is a crag overlooking the Notch. The main trail bears to the L. and in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. leads to Pulpit Rock, a singular ledge formation, the top of which may be reached by a rude ladder. From this point the Errol road is visible as it winds upward toward the Notch. From Pulpit Rock the path continues in a S.E. direction and in another $\frac{1}{2}$ m. or less enters the Errol road a few rods E. of the path to the Flume.

Mt. Abenaki.

Mt. Abenaki lies N. of The Balsams. The elevation of the North Cliff is 2,653 ft. and of the South Cliff 2,530 ft. The trail, marked by a sign which can be seen from the highway, begins in the rear of the hotel stables. It is well defined and leads up the steep slope between the North and South Cliffs. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the road a trail leads W. to the South Cliff; a short distance further on another trail leads there. The main trail swings to the N.E. and in a few rods leads to the North Cliff. These cliffs, which are

not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. apart, offer excellent views of the Notch, Table Rock and Mt. Sanguinari. From the South Cliff another trail leads to the S. and enters the Colebrook road about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below The Balsams.

DISTANCES. From The Balsams to the cliffs about $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

Cave Mountain.

Cave Mountain is on the N.E. side of Dixville Notch. A trail leaves the N. side of the highway about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of The Balsams. It is marked by a sign and begins at a point a few rods E. of the path to the Flume. It is a woods path and its general direction is N.E. The summit, like so many of those in this region, is isolated. It offers an excellent view of Mount Washington to the S.

Another trail leads from the summit in a W. direction to the reservoir which supplies the hotel and then follows a woods road to the S., coming out on the highway near the hotel stables.

DISTANCES. From The Balsams to beginning of Cave Mountain trail $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit 4 m.

TIME. 3 hrs. should be allowed for the ascent.

Mt. Aziscoos (Aziscohos).

Mt. Aziscoos (3,100 ft., estimated) in Lincoln Plantation, Maine, is E. of the Magalloway River and therefore lies outside the limits laid down for this section, but as it is conspicuous and somewhat isolated it seems best to include it here. This mountain is densely wooded, but one of its summits is bare and it is said that from this point in clear weather no less than 27 lakes are visible. There is a fire warden's cabin between the two summits, which is connected by telephone.

From Aziscoos House (Leach's) cross the road, pass through bars opposite the house and cross the pasture

in an E. direction for perhaps $\frac{1}{8}$ m. until a telephone line is reached. This is the line to the fire warden's cabin and should be followed to the R. About $\frac{1}{8}$ m. of slash intersected by numerous woods roads must be crossed, but if the wire is kept in sight this can be done without difficulty. The path, when once found, is well trodden and leads through second growth woods, crosses the ledges and comes out at the cabin, which is situated on a ledge facing S. between the peaks of the mountain. There is a *spring* N. of the cabin, which can be found by following the ground wire of the telephone.

From the cabin a clear route leads to the east peak in about 5 min. This peak is bare and affords a wide view. The west peak is wooded and offers few viewpoints.

TIME. From $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hrs. should be allowed for the ascent from the Aziscoos House.

Wilderness Trips.

In the region extending south a few miles from the Canadian line there are many delightful journeys through wilderness. Interesting lakes, dense forests and an abundance of game all tend to make this section exceedingly picturesque.

Pittsburg, which has the largest area of any town in the State, contains the chain of lakes from which the Connecticut River takes its rise. Connecticut Lake, the largest of these, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide; its outlet is about 7 m. E. of the village of Pittsburg, and there is a highway leading to it.

Four miles N.E. of Connecticut Lake is Second Lake (1,882 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length and $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide. From Second Lake interesting trips may be taken, an outline of which is given below.

From Second Lake (Camp Idlewild).

1. From Second Lake to Third Lake (2,038 ft.) and return a delightful trip of a day (there and back)

or with the night spent in camp at Third Lake may be taken. Inquire at Second Lake whether there are blankets at Third Lake, and get the key to the camp.

From Camp Idlewild cross Second Lake in a boat and go up the inlet (Connecticut River) to a point about 1 m. from the camp. Here on the E. bank will be seen the place where boats have been drawn up before. Leave the boat and follow a plain trail about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ m. where, in low ground, it crosses the river on a rustic bridge. A mile or more beyond, at Moon Falls, the trail recrosses the river to the E. bank and passes through fine woods, in places somewhat wet. After about 3 m. the trail crosses to the W. bank and leads in about 1 m. to Third Lake and the camp at its S. end. This camp, belonging to Camp Idlewild, consists of two cabins, supplied with cooking utensils and (usually) with an axe. Third Lake, which has boats upon it, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long and is surrounded by hills, those on the N. shore being crossed by the Canadian boundary. From the N. shore a trail leads N. to villages in the Province of Quebec. There is a private camp on the E. shore of the lake. The Connecticut River as it issues from the lake is of interest, being only a few inches deep. Third Lake is practically its source, though Fourth Lake, a small pool to the W., is sometimes given that honor. For making this trip a guide is hardly necessary.

TIME. From Camp Idlewild to Third Lake from 3 to 4 hrs. About the same time for returning.

Second Lake to Mt. Carmel, or Camel's Rump (about 3,700 ft.).

Cross the lake by boat and then follow the Second Lake—Parmachene Trail to the height of land near the Maine—New Hampshire line. From this point proceed, without a trail, in a N. direction from 1 to 2 m. to the summit. A guide is necessary. (For an account of this mountain see Appalachia, Vol. IV.)

From Connecticut Lake.

1. To Mt. Magalloway (2,900 ft.). Proceed by boat across Connecticut Lake from Metallak Lodge to the East Bay near the mouth of Alder Brook. From there follow the Alder Brook Trail for 40 to 50 min. to a point where a trail diverges to the L. and ascends Mt. Magalloway from the W. side. A guide should be taken to point out the starting point of Alder Brook Trail, as it might easily be overlooked.

There is another route up Mt. Magalloway on the E. side by way of Tunkamall Camp.

2. To Hellgate Camp. With a guide it is possible to go in a day from Connecticut Lake to Hellgate Camp on Dead Diamond River. This camp is beautifully situated on the W. bank of the river a few rods N. of the Dartmouth College Grant, and owes its name to its proximity to Hellgate Falls. One cannot be sure of finding accommodations there without special arrangement, but sportsmen and others are accommodated at the College Farm (see Route 3, p. 32), kept by Emmino & Croy. Reservations may be made by telephone (Berlin, 9011-13).

The trip is a most attractive one, but on account of the complicated and somewhat obscure nature of the route it should not be undertaken without a guide, except by expert woodsmen. There are two routes:—one by Tunkamall Camp (reached by a trail leaving Connecticut Lake on the S. shore of its inlet) and the Middle Branch of the Dead Diamond; the other, by continuing on the Alder Brook Trail for an hour further than described in Route 1, and following through forest and by unblazed logging roads down the waters of westerly tributaries of the Middle Branch, passing an abandoned dam and camp. Either route traverses a large and beautiful tract of virgin spruce forest on the S. slope of Mt. Magalloway, though lumbering has

already (1915) been begun throughout this region.

TIME. From Connecticut Lake to Hellgate Camp
6 to 8 hrs.

From Hellgate Camp.

1. To Diamond Pond. From the camp take the road up the river, not crossing the bridge at the dam above the camp, but following along the flowage of the stream and crossing the Little Dead Diamond Stream about 1 m. from the camp. Further on, at the L. of the road, the stream passes through a deep and interesting little canyon. The tote-road (with branches about which information should be obtained at Hellgate Camp, as new cuttings change conditions from time to time) climbs steeply up the Crystal Mountains, from whose top on a clear day, a view may be obtained through the trees to the N. toward Mt. Pisgah. The trail then descends through muddy going to a clearing on the upper waters of the Swift Diamond River. Here, instead of following down stream, which would lead to Dix's Grant (see Route 5, p. 34), one should take the west path, following up a branch of the Swift Diamond to the pond. Then, crossing the stream, follow around its S. shore to the camps on the S.W. side, where a road will be found leading to Little Diamond Pond, Colebrook and Dixville Notch. For making this trip a guide or good directions are necessary.

DISTANCE. About 14 m.

TIME. From 6 to 9 hrs.

2. To Wilson's Mills (Aziscoos Dam). Cross the Diamond River at the dam above the camp and follow the road keeping downstream to the R., with the Dead Diamond occasionally in sight, to a point about 3 m. from the camp. Here in the woods (no sign) a very steep and little used tote-road (the Sanderson Valley road) ascends at right angles to the L. and crosses

a high ridge to the E. Thence the road descends, first to the E., then S.E. to the valley of Abbott Brook, and joins the new highway on the W. side of the Magalloway River. There the highway branches, the L. branch leading in about 2 m. to Aziscoos Dam on the Magalloway, 57 ft. high, forming Sawyer's Pond or Aziscoos Lake, which ranks fifth in size among the artificial lakes in the world. The dam and its sluices furnish much that is of interest. The road which branches to the R. crosses the Magalloway and leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. or so to Leach's (Aziscoos House). Leach's may also be reached from Aziscoos Dam by crossing the dam and following down the old road on the L. (E.) side of the Magalloway for about 2 m. Leach's is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. by highway from the Brown farm. A guide is needed only to show or describe the beginning of the Sanderson Valley road. The ascent of Mt. Aziscoos may be made from Leach's.

3. To the College Farm and Brown Farm. Start from Hellgate Camp as in Route 2, but instead of turning into the somewhat obscure Sanderson Valley road, continue on the plain tote-road, which will bring one to the College Farm, a long narrow clearing with some buildings in the central part of the Dartmouth College Grant. Accommodations may be arranged for with the keepers, Emmino & Croy (Telephone, Berlin 9011-13). The farm has at times been the center of work in the culture of trees and replanting of the Dartmouth College Grant, under the direction of Mr. P. W. Ayers. Continue S. straight through the farm and in about 3 or 4 m., at the R., will be found the junction of the Dead Diamond and Swift Diamond Rivers, forming the Diamond River, with lumbermen's camps beside the road. The road turns more to the S.E. and E. near a large dam (built in 1915) and passes high up on the N. side through the beautiful and wild gorge of the

Diamond, between the Diamond Peaks on the N. and Mt. Dustan on the S. The road should be left at places to descend to the river bank in order to get better views of the gorge. Beyond the gorge the road runs into an open field and passes a house.

To the S.E. of the house lies the junction of the Magalloway and Diamond Rivers. Passing the house, keep well to the L. along the road and cross the Magalloway on a large log bridge. Turn sharply to the R. beyond the bridge and after a short stretch through the woods join the highway from Aziscoos Dam and Leach's to Brown Farm at Fickett's, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of Brown Farm. The road is clear and no difficulty should be found, even without a guide, in going in the direction noted. In the reverse direction advice should be sought as to the point at which to turn to the L. in order to reach the dam just above Hellgate Camp, since otherwise one might go too far up along the flowage on the Dead Diamond above the dam.

DISTANCE. About 12 m.

TIME. 4 to 5 hrs.

CAUTION. On this tote-road as on others the trampler should not be misled by "turnouts," places where the road forks into two or more parallel roads which in a short distance reunite. This road contains a number of them.

4. The Diamond Peaks. From the camps at the forks of the Diamond (mentioned in Route 3) the Diamond Peaks may be ascended in a N.E. direction through the woods. At first the way is obscured by slash and berry bushes, but becomes clearer later. Logging roads will be found leading well up to the foot of the mountain, which can be seen frequently through the trees. Care should be taken to keep far enough to the L. (N.) to avoid the sheer cliffs (about 300 ft.) on the S. side of the peaks. The view of the Diamond and

Magalloway valleys from the open edge of the ledges upon the highest peak facing S. and E. is of considerable interest, and the views of the cliffs themselves, as one follows from W. to E. along their crest, are very impressive. A few rods N.E. of the summit of the highest peak a rather plain deer-path will be found descending along the eastern ledges to a saddle just below the highest peak. Here bear to the R. and descend near the foot of the highest part of the cliff into a basin in which will be found logging roads leading in a general S.W. direction to the road near the camps at the forks.

5. Big Diamond Pond. At the forks of the Diamond near the camps mentioned above (Route 4) at the site of a ruined log bridge, when the water is not too high one may wade the Dead Diamond and follow a tote-road along the N. bank of the Swift Diamond, passing two or three abandoned camps. The tote-road is plain, though in the flats along the river it is often overgrown with six feet high blue-joint grass. At least one large brook must be forded. About 9 m. from the forks the trail opens into the clearing known as Diamond Farm, an abandoned farm of about 40 acres with a house and barn. From here the trail continues to Big Diamond Pond, a distance said to be 9 m. from Diamond Farm.

TIMES. (Rapid walking) Brown Farm to forks of the Diamond $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Forks to Diamond Farm $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

SECTION II.

The Border Mountains.

This section includes the region along the Maine-New Hampshire border from Lake Umbagog southward to Chatham, N. H., drained principally by the Androscoggin and its branches. Portions of this territory are fairly well known, particularly around Gorham and Grafton Notch, while other parts, less accessible, though containing many rugged mountains, deep notches, and some tracts of virgin forest, are seldom visited by trampers. As in the White Mountains proper, the lumberman has been active, and, while trails are few, logging roads in some measure compensate for this deficiency. For this reason the region is better adapted to the experienced trampler than to the novice. It is, however, probable that the next decade will see a marked development of this territory with many new trails to peaks and other natural features now inaccessible except to those of experience.

The western portion of this region is shown on the North Conway and Gorham sheets of the U. S. Geological Survey, and the eastern by the Bethel sheet issued in 1914. As the northern part is not covered by the government maps reference for trails should be had to the Shelburne and Grafton Notch sectional maps opposite pages 41 and 53. Of general maps, Walker's map of Central and Northern New Hampshire, and that of the Rangeley and Megantic Region of Maine are probably the best, though on a small scale, inaccurate and deficient in many particulars.

The area covered by this section is so great that as a matter of convenience to trampers the different peaks have been grouped and are listed below in rela-

tion to the town or locality from which they can most readily be climbed:

From Berlin, N. H., via the Success Pond road—Mt. Carlo; Mt. Goose-Eye; Mt. Ingalls; Mahoosuc Notch.

From Gorham, N. H.—Mt. Hayes.

From Shelburne, N. H.—Mt. Shelburne-Moriah; Middle Moriah; Bald Cap Peak and Dream Lake; Gentian Pond; Gentian Pond to Success road; Mt. Carlo; Green Mt. (Bear Mt.); Lead Mine Bridge Reservation.

From Gilead, Maine—Tumble-Down-Dick Mt.; Little Bear Mt.; Campbell Mt.; Hastings and the Wild River Forest, thence the Carter Ridge Trail or to North Chatham, N. H.; Hastings to North Chatham via Evans Notch; Mts. Royce and Baldface.

From Bethel, Maine—Locke Mt.; Mt. Caribou; Mt. Abram.

From Bethel via Ketchum—Mt. Goose-Eye (2 routes); Fulling Mill Mountain; Mahoosuc Mountain and Notch; Notch 2; Speckled Mountain.

From Grafton Notch—Puzzle Mt.; Sunday River Whitecap; Bear River Whitecap (Saddleback); Speckled Mt. (Old Speck).

From Berlin via the Success Road.

The Success Road, formerly a lumber railroad but now a carriage and automobile road, runs from Berlin to Success Pond, a distance of about fourteen miles. With easy grades it ascends from Berlin and winds around the north slopes of the Hayes-Baldcap group, past the foot of Mts. Success and Ingalls, which can be ascended from it. The latter has a splendid view from its open top.

Nine miles from Berlin Station is Camp 9, an abandoned farm clearing with the ruins of a large barn in the

middle of it. The peak of Mt. Goose-Eye rises to the S.E. in a unique and most impressive manner, and from the upper part of the clearing fine views are had of the Percy Peaks and their neighbors.

Mt. Carlo.

South of the clearing and ascended from it by a somewhat rough climb of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. is Mt. Carlo (about 3,500 ft.). There is an A. M. C. cylinder in a cairn on its open top. Though somewhat inferior, the view resembles that from Mts. Ingalls and Goose-Eye. From the camps at the head of the Success road, Mahoosuc Notch and Notch 2 (see pp. 60 and 61) can be reached, though on account of a multiplicity of logging roads the route cannot be described.

Mt. Goose-Eye (Mt. Goose High).

Mt. Goose-Eye (3,854 ft.) in Riley, Maine, can be ascended from the Success road by a trail cut in the summer of 1914 by members of the Randolph Mountain Club. The ascent can also be made from the south from Bethel via Ketchum, Maine (see p. 57.) The origin of the name of this mountain is in doubt, though some claim it to be "Goose High," as the geese in their flights southward from the Rangeleys are said to fly just high enough to clear its top.

DESCRIPTION. Leave the Success Pond carriage road at Camp 9. A large sign is on a tall birch at the R. of the clearing not far from the road and visible though hardly legible from it. Follow along the line of an old lumber railroad which first skirts the R. side of the clearing, then passes to the E. across the clearing (crossing two brooks) to a point nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the road. There, at a path sign, leave the old railroad bed and turn to the R., and at another path sign about 30 rods beyond enter an old logging road which skirts the E. side of the field and enters the woods, gradually

rising. At junctions with other wood roads there are path signs and abandoned blazes. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the clearing is a *spring*, not certain in dry weather. The path continues to rise, with view-points, crosses from the R. side to the top of a large ridge through slash, then enters first growth woods and ascends rapidly, emerging from the woods to a short rocky ridge just below and northward from the west summit, on which there is an A. M. C. cylinder. The west peak is bare, while the east peak, which is lower, is separated from it by a scrub-filled col. For N. Peak see p. 60.

DISTANCES. Berlin Sta. to path 9 m.; to summit 12 m.

TIME. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hrs. from road to summit.

The return may be varied by descending to the notch between Mts. Goose-Eye and Carlo (scrub, and to avoid cliffs below the summit of Goose-Eye keep well to the L. at first), and thence down logging roads, past some small but graceful cascades, to Camp 9. To the N. of the east peak of the mountain is a deep ravine of cirque-like formation, which is drained by Goose-Eye Brook, a tributary of Bull Branch of Sunday River (see p. 59).

Mt. Ingalls.

Mt. Ingalls (3,570 ft.) in Success, N. H., (reached also from Shelburne on the south via the Ingalls River logging road) is conveniently accessible by the Success Pond road. The path was cut in 1915 by Messrs. Pease, I. B. Crosby and Bierstadt of the Randolph Mt. Club. Leave the road 6.4 m. from Berlin where a wagon road turns at an abrupt angle to the R. and fords a small brook. (Sign.) Follow this wagon road up through old cuttings, over ledges, with views to the N. and S., to a logging camp (in use in 1914) in sight of and a little below the peak of the mountain. This camp with abundant *springs* in its vicinity, is

on the N.W. side of Mt. Ingalls near the top of the large log chute, which can be seen as a landmark many miles away. From the camp the path bears toward the summit, which it keeps in sight. It is marked by signs and is cleared through the scrub (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m.). An A. M. C. register is on the real summit, where there are also the remains of the triangulation station of the Topographical Survey.

DISTANCE. Road to summit 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. Road to summit 2 hrs.

Mahoosuc Notch (from the W.). (See also p. 60.)

Leave the Success Pond Road at a large clearing (old camp) 11.7 m. from Berlin (altitude 1,600 ft.), at a sign "Mahoosuc Notch." Follow the grassy grade of an old lumber R. R. through the clearing and bushes past a large shelter with a cupola. A few rods beyond the shelter cross a stream at the R. and follow up a little way from and parallel with its farther side (path signs). After about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. more through pastures the trail enters the woods and follows old logging roads, crossing the brook several times, climbing steadily. A little before reaching the height of land in Mahoosuc Notch (about 3 m. from the road) the valley, which has been an ordinary one, changes sharply to a chamber formation similar to the Ice Gulch in Randolph, and walking becomes more and more difficult. The high cliffs of the Notch, which have not been visible at all on the lower part of the path, come in sight. The path has been roughly cut out over the height of land (altitude 2,400 ft.) and for $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ m. down on the east side, where it stops. From here through the Notch, with difficult walking (like the floor of King Ravine but without any path, and with many icecaverns) it takes at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hours to reach the lower end, where logging roads (at first much grown up to raspberry bushes) can be followed for about $6-7\frac{1}{2}$ m. down to Ketchum.

As far in from the Success Pond Road as the path is completed it is an easy and extremely interesting trip. The route is clearly marked after passing through the first clearings and into the woods. In order to see the Notch, robust walkers should at least go beyond the present end of the trail, as the cliffs and boulders become more interesting as one goes eastward.

From Gorham (see also p. 6).

Mt. Hayes.

Mt. Hayes (2,600 ft.) is situated in the towns of Gorham and Shelburne, and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. of Gorham Village (800 ft.). It is a rough, misshapen mass rising from the N. bank of the Androscoggin River and was named for a former proprietor of the Alpine House.

The path begins at the residence of Dr. Henry Marble on South Main street. Entering the driveway at this point, it leads N.E. along a cart-path to the Androscoggin River, which it crosses by a suspension bridge. The cart-path soon branches and the path turns to the L., following the Mascot Mine road. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond the bridge it again forks and the path leads to the R., rising a few hundred yards over rough going, past *water* and again joins the road to Mascot Mine.

At the height of land $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the bridge a cairn and a sign on a birch tree will be seen to the R. of the road. The path at this point leaves the road, swings sharply to the R. and ascends through a small growth. In $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the road, or $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the bridge, a sign indicates a branch path leading to the R. in a short distance to Point Lookout, a charming view-point.

The Mt. Hayes trail continues to ascend at an easy grade, passing an indistinct path which leads to the R. *Water* is found to the R. of the path close to a



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Notch 2
Mahoosuc Mtn



1600

Knoll



▲ Seeps
▲ Camps, Buildings
--- Trails
* Springs
--- Railroad
--- Carriage Road
--- Railroad Road

Within a short distance the brook is crossed* and the main logging road followed in a W. and S.W. direction for 2 m. to its end, from which point the trampler should strike for the crest of the ridge along which the blazed boundary line of the National Forest can be followed in a S. to S.W. direction (with rough going) to the summit plateau. The top is covered with low scrub which, however, does not interfere with the view. On the summit will be found a stone cairn marking a survey line of the National Forest and another marking the true summit.

DISTANCES. Station to cart-path $\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to foot-bridge $\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to ruined camp 3 m.; to end of logging road 5 m.; to summit 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. Station to summit 4 to 5 hrs.

Mt. Moriah can be reached from the summit of Mt. Shelburne-Moriah through dense scrub over Middle Moriah Mountain by following in a general way the boundary line of the Wild River National Forest.

Bald Cap Peak and Dream Lake.

Bald Cap Peak (2,780 ft.) a lower summit of Bald Cap Dome (3,100 ft.) in the northerly part of Shelburne, can best be climbed from that village. Take the road N.W. from Shelburne station, cross the Androscoggin and at $\frac{3}{4}$ m. turn to the L. Follow the road about 1 m. to Gates' cottage. Here turn to the R. and pass up into the pasture, keeping along the W. boundary fence. Follow the fence about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to where the blazed trail begins. At about $2\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the station an outlook is obtained from some ledges a few steps to the L. The trail then ascends into a small gully

*From this point by following up the east branch of the brook over sloping ledges to its head and then striking directly through the woods to the summit a somewhat shorter route will be found than that described below. *Water* also is found in the beginnings of the brook a short distance below the summit.

where the *last water* can be had before reaching Dream Lake. The trail then ascends rapidly and at $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. comes out on the ledges of Middle Mountain. From this point a good view is obtained of the Androscoggin Valley and adjacent mountains. To the N. are seen the fire-scarred ledges of Bald Cap Peak. The trail then descends but soon begins to climb rapidly. (This region has recently been logged, but little difficulty will be encountered if the blazes are kept constantly in sight.) At $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. the summit of Bald Cap Peak is reached. The view from the summit is but little better than that obtained from Middle Mountain, as it is restricted to the S.E. and W. A trail leading N. from Bald Cap Peak descends in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Dream Lake, a marshy tarn in the depression between Bald Cap Peak and Dome.

DISTANCES. Station to Gates' $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Middle Mountain $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Bald Cap Peak $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Dream Lake $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Station to Gates' 45 min.; to Middle Mountain 1 hr. 45 min.; to Bald Cap Peak 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Dream Lake 3 hrs.

Gentian Pond.

This interesting little lake, situated between Bald Cap Dome and Mt. Success, is well worth a visit and can be most easily reached from Shelburne by logging roads which follow in a general way the course of Austin Mill Brook.

Start from Shelburne Station as in the route to Bald Cap Peak, but leave the road at the Stone Cottage, near Mill Brook, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the forks, then follow the logging road up the W. bank. From Philbrook Farm follow the yellow trail which starts back of Scudder's until the brook is crossed at the Wigwam, joining the well marked logging road on its W. bank about $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

above Stone's. Soon after passing some dilapidated huts at the L. the road becomes more overgrown and branches often, at which points the correct route can be determined by following the blazes, which are generally three in number, one above another. About 1 hr. from the huts an old lumber camp of four buildings (Blanchard's camp) is reached, at which point the trail turns sharply to the L., descending slightly and then rising. The turn to the L. is just below the last building of the camp, and care should be taken at this point as the path is more or less overgrown, though recently blazed. The path now rises steeply and passes over many corduroy bridges, finally reaching the pond from which there is an interesting view down the valley toward the Androscoggin.

DISTANCES. Shelburne station to Scudder's about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Gentican Pond 4 to 5 m.

TIMES. Shelburne station to Scudder's 30 min.; to Gentican Pond 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Gentican Pond to Success Pond Road.

From Gentican Pond the Success road can be reached by crossing through a pass between Mt. Success and Bald Cap Dome and descending by logging roads and an abandoned branch of the Success Railroad to the road. A day's time should be allowed for the trip.

Mt. Ingalls.

Mt. Ingalls* (3,570 ft.) in Success, N. H., can be reached from Shelburne in the Androscoggin Valley by way of Ingalls River logging road, as well as from the Success Pond road (see p. 38).

DESCRIPTION. From Shelburne station take the road across the iron bridge and at the forks $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond turn to the R. and follow E. past Philbrook Farm about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Here take the L. fork, just E. of Wheeler's,

*The Mt. Ingalls here described is that shown on the Gorham sheet of the U. S. Geological Survey.

passing around to the E. of a small pond and continuing $\frac{5}{8}$ m. to LaBritton's house. Turn the further corner of the barn to the L. and proceed N. across the orchard, in about 100 yds. passing through a gate and soon crossing a small watercourse and, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. from LaBritton's, through a second gate. (Avoid a path branching to the L. and a road coming in on the R.) About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the second gate Camp Hilda is passed, the brook being near on the R. In the next $\frac{1}{2}$ m. an interesting pool in the brook is passed, and then the road swings further away from the brook. (Avoid a R. fork which follows near the brook but soon joins the road.) Soon Leighton's Lumber Camps are passed at the R. and the way leads straight ahead, somewhat obscure, but soon becoming clearer. At the branching of the roads keep to the R., and at all turns on the W. bank of Ingalls River. About $\frac{5}{8}$ m. above the camp keep to the L. (not crossing the new bridge at the R.) and in about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. cross a new high bridge over the west branch. At this point a wild cherry tree with two blazes stands at the parting of the routes. The route to Mt. Ingalls takes the L. fork at this point, following the N. bank of the west branch; that to Green Mountain and Mt. Carlo follows the main stream. About 10 yds. beyond the cherry tree mentioned, to reach Mt. Ingalls turn sharply to the L. and follow the blazes back to an old two-sled road which follows the W. bank of the west branch. Follow this old road nearly 1 m. to two fallen log bridges at the forks of the brook just after passing ruined log camps. Cross the right hand of the two bridges (*water*) and follow an old logging road which keeps to the L. fork in a N.N.W. direction, with much corduroy in bad condition. In a little over 1 m. beyond the bridges old logging camps are reached and the peak of Mt. Ingalls is ahead, N. by E. Turn to the R. around the corner of the further

stable and follow the old logging road N. In about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. a light colored ledge is seen on the R. Keep straight on at the fork, the R. branch of which passes the ledge. In $\frac{3}{8}$ m. more a large white boulder is passed about 100 yds. to the R. Swing to the R. toward the peak and when the road runs out strike up through the green timber about 1 m. to the summit. It is advisable to spot the route to the summit from the last camp as an aid in returning, as the whole region except immediately below the summit has been logged over.

DISTANCES. Station to Wheeler's $2\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to La-Britton's $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to west branch 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit 10 to 12 m.

TIME. A long day should be allowed for the round trip.

Green Mountain (Bear Mt.) and Mt. Carlo.

These peaks can be reached from the south via the Ingalls River logging road. The ascent of Mt. Carlo is not recommended, as the difficulties are great and the views inferior to those from Mts. Ingalls and Goose-Eye. The south face, up which the ascent would be made from the head of Ingalls River, has been badly burned.

Green Mountain.

Green Mountain (2,800 ft.) the westerly and highest peak of Bear Mountain, is one of the most attractive peaks in the entire region. The summit, which is covered with low scrub and moss, offers unobstructed views except to the east.

For the ascent of either of these peaks follow the Ingalls River logging road beyond the west branch (where the route to Mt. Ingalls diverges) about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., then cross to the E. bank just below the cabin of the Gilead Gun Club, which is at the forks of the stream. For Green Mountain, take the east branch of the

stream at this point and follow it to its head, whence it is a short climb to the summit.

For Mt. Carlo, continue on logging roads, following up the main stream, thence northward without path through the burned area to the summit.

Lead Mine Bridge Reservation.

This reservation, thirty-seven acres in extent, was given to the A. M. C. by Miss Anne Whitney of Boston in 1897 and 1911. It is situated in the town of Shelburne upon both banks of the Androscoggin River at a point about 2 m. from the village and 3 m. from Gorham, where the Mine Bridge crosses the river. The view is up stream, with Mts. Madison and Adams over it and Mount Washington to the left, the river forming a beautiful foreground. It is starred by Baedeker and was characterized by Starr King in his "White Hills" as one which at once captivates the eye and not only claims front rank among the richest landscapes in New Hampshire, but impresses travellers from Europe "as one of the loveliest pictures which have been shown to them on the earth." The lead mine, long ago abandoned, is 2 m. from the bridge on the N. side of the river in a deep ravine, where are found veins of copper, zinc and silver-bearing lead ore.

From Gilead, Maine.

Tumble-Down-Dick and Bear Mountains.

Tumble-Down-Dick Mountain (about 1,700 ft.) is a very ledgy spur of Bear Mountain which projects into the valley of the Androscoggin River about 2 m. E. of Gilead Village. It affords fine views of the Carter-Moriah and Mount Washington Ranges. The easiest route is up the S.E. side of the spur, starting from the road on the N. side of the river $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the wire bridge at Gilead. After ascending some 400 ft. the crest of the ridge furnishes the easiest going as

well as the best views. With only short patches of thin scrub the way over the ledges can be followed up Little Bear Mountain (about 1,860 ft.) and on to Campbell Mountain (about 2,880 ft.), which is the south peak of Bear Mountain. The summit of Campbell Mountain is ledgy, while the actual summit of Bear Mountain is wooded.

It is possible, though a long and strenuous trip, to reach Mt. Goose-Eye from Campbell Mountain by passing over the summit of Bear Mountain, thence N.W. over Lary Brook Mountain (wooded), then dropping somewhat and passing around the head of Sunday River. The course is then due N. along the ridge to the summit of Mt. Goose-Eye. The Bethel sheet of the U. S. Geological Survey gives full details of this route and is very accurate. Mt. Goose-Eye is just N. of the N.W. corner of the Bethel sheet on which only the lower slopes are shown.

Hastings, North Chatham and the Wild River Forest.

From Gilead take the main road toward Shelburne $\frac{3}{8}$ m., turning to the L. just before reaching the bridge over Wild River. This road, followed up the Wild River Valley, leads in about 3 m. to Hastings, Maine (839 ft.), a lumber village from which can be reached North Chatham and the Baldface country through Evans Notch, and the Wild River Forest trails.

The Chatham Mountains via Evans Notch.

To reach Chatham, N. H., from Hastings take the road leading S.E. from the village. It soon becomes a logging road and crosses to the E. bank of Evans Brook which it follows about $2\frac{3}{4}$ m., at which point the road forks. Take the R. fork, which crosses the stream and then recrosses to the E. bank. At a point a little more than 4 m. from Hastings the height of land in

Evans Notch (1,422 ft.) is reached, with the steep cliff of Mt. Royce overhanging on the W.

The logging road now becomes merely a foot-path, which soon strikes and follows down the E. bank of Cold River, becoming again a logging road and reaching the highway at an abandoned farmhouse about 2 m. N. of the (1914) Chatham P. O. For reverse route see p. 54.

The Wild River Forest.

A tract of about 35,000 acres comprising the greater part of Bean's Purchase has recently been acquired under the Weeks Act by the U. S. Forest Service as a part of the White Mountain National Forest (see end of book). In this tract, starting from Hastings, a wagon road has been constructed, following the former lumber railroad location for 5 m. up the Wild River, at which point a forest ranger station has been established. From the ranger station trails have been constructed toward North Chatham, up the Wild River to the height of land, and branches up Bull, Moriah, Cypress and Spruce Brooks. That up Moriah Brook leads to the col between Mt. Moriah and Imp Mountain, there connecting with the A. M. C. Carter Range Trail. To afford fire protection there is across trail from Bull Brook to Spruce Brook, slabbing the E. spurs of the Carter Range and intersecting midway the Moriah Brook trail about 2 m. from the Wild River. From the height of land at the headwaters of the Wild River (Perkins Notch) a fisherman's trail leads down Bog Brook and out to the carriage road leading down to Jackson.

From the Wild River Forest.

To the Carter Range Trail.

Follow the Wild River road S.W. from the ranger station for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., at which point evidences will be found of a road leading to the R. Follow this to the

river and on the opposite bank a blaze will be seen on a birch tree. The river can easily be forded on the stones and the trail will be found clearly defined and following in a general way the course of the former lumber railroad up Moriah Brook. Within 1 m. of the river the Gorge is passed at the L. and the burned area entered. Next the route intersects the Boy Scout Trail connecting Cypress and Spruce Brooks, after which the old railroad bed is left behind and the brook crossed to the N. bank. The trail continues in the "burn," crossing ledges, and then enters green growth, rises steeply, crosses and recrosses the brook and finally, passing through a swampy area, enters the Range Trail at the lowest point midway between Mt. Moriah and Imp Mountain. To reach the Imp Camp (A. M. C.) turn to the L. and follow the Range Trail.

DISTANCE. From ranger station to Range Trail about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. For reverse route see p. 72.

To North Chatham, N. H.

Follow the Wild River road S. from the ranger station for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m., taking the L. fork which soon strikes and follows the W. bank of a branch of the Wild River known as Blue Brook. At 1 m. the trail crosses the brook and continues up the E. bank. It then bears away from the brook and, rising more steeply, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. reaches the height of land between Mt. Meader and West Royce Mountain. At this point the government trail ends, but a spotted trail continues steeply down along the foot of the cliffs and at $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. strikes a good trail, which it follows about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to a logging road. This road, followed $1\frac{3}{4}$ m., enters open pastures which, crossed in a S.E. direction, lead to the main road about 2 m. N. of the (1914) North Chatham P. O. See also p. 54.

DISTANCE. From the ranger station to North Chatham P. O. about 7 m.

From North Chatham, N. H.**The Chatham Mountains.**

The Chatham Mountains lie along the Maine border of New Hampshire and form the easterly wall of the White Mountains. The southerly slopes are drained by the East Branch of the Saco, while the east and west slopes are in the Cold and Wild River watersheds. The peaks in order, beginning at the north, are East and West Royce (3,125 ft. and 3,215 ft. respectively), Mt. Meader and Eagle Crag (2,820 ft. and 3,060 ft.), North and South Baldface (3,605 ft. and 3,585 ft.). Slippery Brook then divides the range, Sable Mountain (3,540 ft.) and Chandler Mountain (3,330 ft.) being to the west, and Eastman Mountain (2,959 ft.) and Slope (Sloop) Mountain (2,033 ft.) to the east of the brook. Much of the western slopes and the ridge from North Baldface to Chandler Mountain were devastated by forest fires which swept the Wild River valley in 1903. As a result these peaks stand out stark and white, prominent landmarks as seen from many other summits. On the summit of South Baldface is an A. M. C. reservation of 10 acres, the gift in 1902 of Mrs. Caroline E. Clay. The trail up South Baldface from North Chatham has been in existence for years, being much used by berry-pickers, while that up East Royce was cut in 1912 by John L. Chandler of Chatham and Allen H. Bent of Boston. Both mountains are fine view-points. North Chatham can be reached by stage from Fryeburg, Me., a distance of about 18 m. From the north, access is had from Gilead and Hastings by way of Evans Notch or the Wild River Forest trails. Chatham village can be reached from the west by the trail from the Dundee road in Jackson to Mountain Pond, thence E. by logging roads in use in 1914.

South Baldface.

The path to South Baldface starts at Preston Chandler's farm which is on a private road about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. from the main highway, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of the (1916) North Chatham P. O. From Preston Chandler's pass between the house and barn, through bars into a meadow. In 3 min. go through another set of bars; through a pasture and up a steep, narrow, open slope to a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the road, where cairns will be found. Go through a gap in a stone wall, cross more pastures toward S. Baldface (in sight). At the upper right-hand corner of the pasture take the cow path into the woods and in 3 min. join the path from John Chandler's (which comes in at the right). Thence through large, second growth, first by wood roads and then by a path for 35 min. to a spring (at the left marked "Last Chance"). 3 min. beyond is another spring (in wet weather) and in one minute more the path comes out at the foot of open ledges on the large east ridge of South Baldface. The path then climbs the ledge, at first steeply (path marked by cairns and white tape), then gradually, over open ledges to the top. Time from road to the summit 2-3 hrs. In descending by this path, start in the direction of Mt. Royce. Blueberries abound along the upper part of the path. There is an A. M. C. register in the summit cairn.

North Baldface can easily be reached from South Baldface by following along the ridge, which is open.

DISTANCES. Main road to Chandler's $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to ledges $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. Main road to summit 3 to 4 hrs.

Hastings and Gilead via Evans Notch.

The trail begins with a logging road which leaves a field on the W. side of Cold River just across from the end of the E. fork of the road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the (1916)

North Chatham P. O. It is plainly marked by a sign which reads: Mt. Royce and Gilead. The trail soon crosses a logging bridge to the E. bank of Cold River, which it follows with moderate ascent. At 1.3 m. from the end of the highway the path up Mt. Royce diverges to the L. The route to Hastings and Gilead keeps to the E. bank, crossing several branches, and rising moderately soon passes through Evans Notch under the foot of the easterly cliffs of Mt. Royce. At about the height of land in the Notch (1,422 ft.) it crosses the brook and soon strikes a logging road leading N.E. which follows down in a general way the valley of Evans Brook, in which, at its confluence with the Wild River, is situated the logging village of Hastings, Me. From Hastings a carriage road leads in $3\frac{3}{8}$ m. to Gilead on the Grand Trunk R. R.

East and West Royce Mountains.

Mt. Royce is a fine double-peaked mountain in Bean's Purchase just N. of the Chatham line. The Maine and New Hampshire boundary runs through the col between the summits.

Mt. Royce is named on Holland's map of New Hampshire (1794), which gives the names of only two other peaks in the White Mountains, and was probably named for Lieut. Vera Royce, a surveyor and soldier in the French and Indian War, and one of the early grantees of the adjoining town of Bartlett.

To reach East Royce Mountain, follow the route to Hastings via Evans Notch for about 1.3 m. from the highway, at which point diverge on a logging road to the L. which soon crosses Cold River. In about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. take a logging road which turns sharply to the L. and follows in a general way the depression down which flows Mad Brook, a tributary of Cold River, in $\frac{1}{8}$ m. passing the lower fall just off the path to the L. This fall and the one above are worth a visit in wet

seasons. At $\frac{3}{4}$ m. above the upper fall the logging roads which have been followed thus far end, and a blazed trail through beautiful woods begins, making for one of the big ledges of which the mountain is composed, but zigzagging to the R. of it. The last $\frac{1}{4}$ m. is over ledges, the path coming out in a col between the summits. From the col to the east peak is an easy $\frac{1}{4}$ m. walk. In a shady and mossy hollow 2 min. from the top is a fine *spring*, sure except in dry seasons.

DISTANCES. P. O. to end of highway 2.5 m.; to divergence from Hastings trail 3.8 m.; to steep logging road 4 m.; to Mad Brook Falls 4.2 m.; to end of logging road 5 m.; to col between summits 6 m.; to east summit 6.2 m.

TIME. P. O. to summit of East Royce 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

A path to the summit of West Royce Mountain was blazed in 1914 by Allen H. Bent. It follows N. into the saddle between the two summits, then turns to the L. and ascends among the rocks and trees to the west peak. Its length from the East Royce path is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; it is wooded, and for the first $\frac{3}{4}$ m. is level.

To the Wild River Forest.

The trail from North Chatham to the ranger station in the Wild River Forest leaves the Carleton place at the end of the W. fork of the road about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the (1916) North Chatham P. O. It crosses the pastures and then enters the woods, following in a general way the valley of Carleton Brook. It is blazed and bushed out. For reverse route see p. 50.

DISTANCE. North Chatham P. O. to ranger station $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 m.

From Bethel, Maine.

Locke Mountain.

Locke Mountain (about 1,900 ft.), situated 4 m. to the N.W. of Bethel Village, affords a pleasant half

day's journey and a view of the whole region that is not surpassed by Mt. Caribou and other difficult peaks.

To reach Locke Mountain the road to Rumford is followed from Bethel to North Bethel, where the road marked "Sunday River" is taken. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up this road a white house with mansard roof is passed, and a few rods further on a path leads to the L. into a hilly pasture. The path is obscure as it climbs up the steep cleared slope to the summit of the spur and then strikes off to the W.S.W. into the woods. It is marked across the open spaces by sparse cairns. Do not try to go straight ahead as that route leads to the cliffs. An open space will soon be reached and should be crossed where a cow-path leads upward, keeping to the R. The cow-path leads across several more open spaces and finally to the summit, which is ledgy with clear views in several directions.

Mt. Caribou.

The name of this mountain is given "Calabo" in the Walling map (1853) of Oxford County, Maine. Lap-ham in his history of the town of Bethel speaks of the use of this and the more usual form.

Mt. Caribou (2,828 ft.) is situated in the town of Mason, approximately 6 m. from the Grand Trunk station at West Bethel. The mountain is best ascended from the N. side, as the S. side (reached from the small village of Mason) is pathless, very rugged and in the upper portion covered with dense scrub fir.

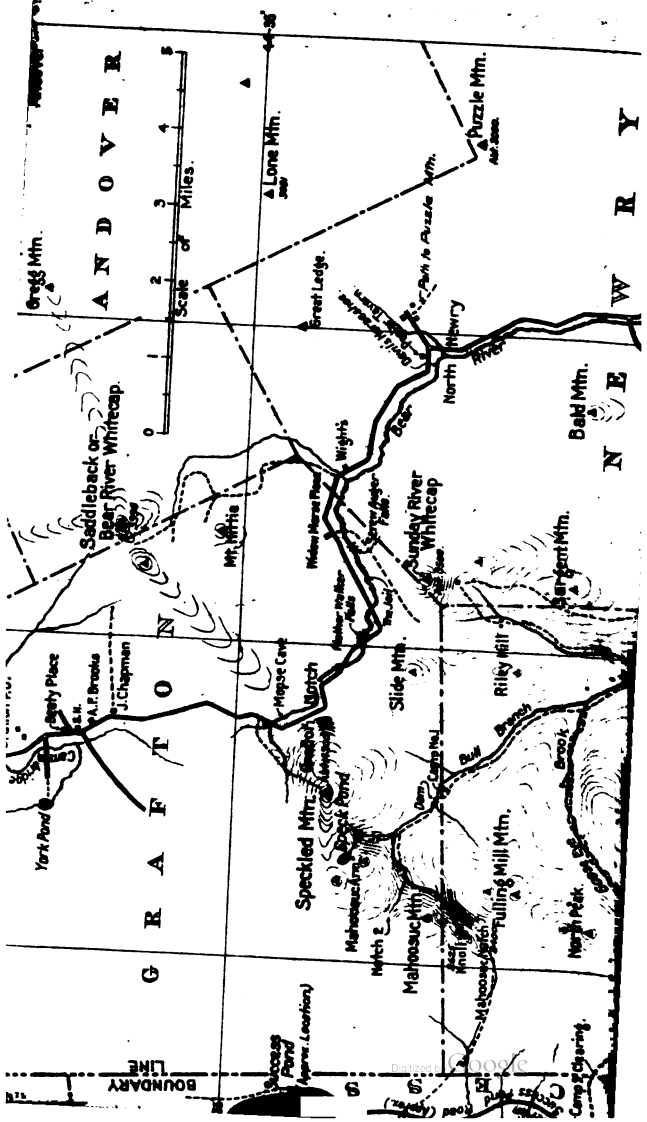
On the N. side from West Bethel the ascent is very easy and the round trip can be made in half a day, though care should be taken in the confusion of logging roads that cover the side of the mountain.

DESCRIPTION. From West Bethel village take the highway due W. toward Gilead and Gorham for slightly over a mile. Here a road, called locally the Bog

road, branches off to the S.W. This is followed past seven houses to a point about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the main highway where, with a small bridge in sight just ahead, turn to the L. into what seems to be a dooryard. Pass a house and for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. this wagon track is followed until it winds around an old barn by the edge of a stream. Wagons can be used to this point, where the climb begins. A logging road is followed straight ahead through the woods. Some few branches, clearly not the main road, lead off in the first mile. In about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. the road forks, the branches uniting, however, in a few rods. In less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. the road comes out into an open space at the further end of which is a logging camp. The road then strikes up the mountain due S. and branches repeatedly. Of the two branches seemingly most used, take the one to the L. which passes under a telephone wire and bears E. of S. over a hump of the mountain. At the branchings $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond the logging camp bear to the R. The logging road now slabs the E. side of the mountain and goes into a little valley with an open, slashed, boggy bottom. At the S. end of this valley the logging road climbs steeply, slabbing the slopes on the L.

The middle of the three branches, badly washed out, is the proper route; it rises steeply for $\frac{3}{8}$ m. and then becomes a fairly level trail for a short distance. At $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the base is a cabin, Camp Caribou, with a telephone and register. Just beyond is a *spring* and after $\frac{1}{4}$ m. of very easy walking the summit is reached.

NOTE. The telephone wire follows the path quite closely all the way to Camp Caribou, though following the wire itself means clambering through much slash. If it is lost sight of for any considerable distance it is safe to say the wrong route has been taken. The main points of difficulty are just beyond the logging camp,



BOUNDARY LINE

Gress Mtn.

A N D O V E R



▲ Lone Mtn.

▲ Puzzle Mtn.

N E W Y O R K

Bald Mtn.

Saddleback or Bear River Whitecap.

Mt. Morris

Midway Market Place

Wrights

Sunday River Whitecap

Sargeant Mtn.

York Pond

Safety Place
S.A.H.
W.A.P. Brooks
J. Chapman

G R A F T O N

Moose Cove

Speckled Mtn.

Slide Mtn.

Riley Mill

Mahoesuc Mtn.

Mahoesuc Mtn.

Mahoesuc Mtn.

Tulling Mill Mtn.

North Peak

Success Pond
(Approx. Location)

Camp Cherry



GRAPTON HILLS
SHEET
9

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and in the boggy, slashed valley. In the first case be sure to keep to the L. A series of distance signs at $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ m. intervals was put up some years ago.

Water is to be found at the base, during the first 2 m. and just above Camp Caribou. The summit is bare and rocky, beyond which are easily accessible ledges reaching to the S. which prolong the ridge and afford fine views, particularly of the Mount Washington Range, Mts. Chocorua, Kearsarge (Pequawket) and Moriah.

Mt. Abram.

Mt. Abram (1,960 ft.) in Greenwood, Maine, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in a S.W. direction from Locke Mills station on the Grand Trunk R. R., from which it can be climbed by two routes, viz.: by passing directly S.S.W. through the woods to the summit, or by going S. along the road to Greenwood for 2 m. to Twitchell Pond and striking W. up steep wooded slopes.

The best route, however, is from Bethel. From the village take the road S.E. over Paradise Hill. Avoid the first branching of the road, marked Locke's Mills, and at the second take the E. fork which, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 m. from Bethel, reaches the Harrington farm high up on the W. slope of the mountain. From the farm the way leads N.E. for a few hundred feet, then E. through a clear pasture and over ledges for perhaps $\frac{2}{3}$ m. to the summit. The top is wooded, but with ledges affording views of the Mount Washington and Carter-Moriah Ranges and of the Border peaks.

From Ketchum, Riley Plantation, Maine.

The peaks and notches of the Goose-Eye and Speckled Ranges can be reached from the east from Ketchum, the local name for a few farms at the end of the highway in Riley Plantation, Maine. Bethel, on the Grand Trunk R. R., is the nearest railroad station, and here conveyance can be had at local liveries or on the Grafton Notch stage about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Swan's Corner, North

Bethel, where the road straight ahead up the west bank of Sunday River is taken. About 4 m. from North Bethel the river valley swings to the west and the road crosses to the north bank on which it continues for a similar distance, but some way from the stream, until Bull Branch comes in from the north. The road follows Bull Branch for a short distance and then forks, the L. fork crossing the bridge over Bull Branch and ending immediately at the Littlehale place. The R. fork follows up the E. bank of Bull Branch, rising steeply, until in about 1 m. it ends in the intervale at the Demerritt place. The description of the road is given thus in detail as its forking near the Littlehale place is just N. of the limits of the Bethel sheet, though shown approximately on the Grafton Notch sectional map opposite p. 53.

Mt. Goose-Eye via Sunday River.

Mt. Goose-Eye (3,854 ft.) can be reached from the Littlehale place in Ketchum by following along the main logging road which leads first W. and then S.W. up the valley of Sunday River. Soon after leaving Littlehale's the road crosses Sunday River and in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. recrosses to the W. bank. Care should be taken to avoid all branch roads. In about 3 m. the road passes abandoned logging camps (Camp Goose High), which are available for the trampler. A little beyond the camps the South Branch logging road comes in from the L. Avoiding this, the road soon bears W. and crosses to the S. bank of the stream, which it follows about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. It then forks,* and the R. fork

*By following the L. fork of the logging road from this point to its head the trampler can strike over the low pass between Lary Brook Mountain and Mt. Carlo, known as Jake's Notch, and into the valley of Ingalls River. The country has been badly logged and this route is not recommended except to those with experience in the woods. The easiest route will be found by following the painted figures indicating levels made by the U. S. Geological Survey.

is then taken bearing N.W. and crossing both forks of the stream. The road is then followed for perhaps 1 m., when it runs out. The trampler should then strike directly through the brush for the bare west summit or for the col between the east and west peaks. *Water* will be found about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the summit in the headwaters of Sunday River.

DISTANCES. Littlehale's to logging camp 2 m.; to South Branch 3 m.; to summit 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Mt. Goose-Eye via Goose-Eye Brook.

Mt. Goose-Eye can also be climbed from Ketchum by a brook known as Goose-Eye Brook, which rises in the ravine on the east side of the mountain and flows into the Bull Branch of Sunday River.

From the Littlehale place follow the main logging road which leads up the W. bank of Bull Branch. At about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., immediately after passing a log dam on the R. and before fording Goose-Eye Brook, turn to the L. on a logging road which leads up into the valley of Goose-Eye Brook. The road soon crosses it on a corduroy bridge to the N. bank which it follows for some distance and then returns to the S. bank. At the next fork in the road some distance beyond, keep to the L. as the R. fork crosses the stream to a lumber camp. The L. road becomes rather obscure, crossing and recrossing the brook and finally leading into the floor of the east ravine (see p. 38). As the road ends, strike directly up the N.W. wall of the ravine to the saddle or ridge connecting the east and north peaks, thence strike straight for the summit of the east peak. The climb by this route is steep but with a minimum of scrub. *Water* will be found well up toward the saddle. The west peak, which is the higher, can be reached from the east peak by descending into the col and keeping to the height of land, which is followed through tall scrub to the west peak.

At least 3 to 4 hrs. should be allowed for the trip by this route from the Littlehale place to the summit of the west peak.

Mt. Goose-Eye to Mahoosuc Notch.

From the summit of Mt. Goose-Eye a long undulating ridge leads N. toward Mahoosuc Notch. The ridge is frequently cut by box-like ravines and rises occasionally to low, bare summits, the first beyond the saddle being known as the north peak of Mt. Goose-Eye. At the end of the ridge above Mahoosuc Notch is a low peak known locally as Fulling Mill Mountain.

The trip along the ridge should be attempted only by hardy trampers as it is long and water is scarce. The descent from Fulling Mill Mountain into Mahoosuc Notch (see below) can be made by keeping to the extreme E. or W. of the cliffs forming the S. wall.

Mahoosuc Notch.

The Goose-Eye and Speckled Ranges are cut midway by two deep notches which, on account of their inaccessibility, are comparatively little known. Some confusion exists as to which should properly be called Mahoosuc Notch, as the name Fulling Mill Notch is applied locally to the deeper of the two. For the purpose of description, however, and without prejudice in favor of either name, the name Mahoosuc Notch is applied to that deep cleft leading from S.W. to N.E. between Fulling Mill and Mahoosuc Mountains, shown by Sweetser in his panorama from Mount Washington. This notch is extremely narrow, is walled in by precipitous cliffs, and has been likened by some to Dixville Notch, though incomparably wilder. The floor of the notch is filled with boulders piled in great confusion beneath which are caves filled with unmelting snow; it much resembles the Lost River. The notch is drained by a tributary of the Bull Branch of Sunday

River, and logging roads now run up to the very foot of the Notch. The Notch can best be reached from the Success Pond road by a trail cut in 1916. See p. 39.

DESCRIPTION. From the Littlehale place in Ketchum take the logging road which follows up the W. bank of Bull Branch as in the route to Goose-Eye via Goose-Eye Brook, in about 4 m. passing Thurston's No. 1 logging camp, about 300 yds. beyond which the road crosses on a dam to the E. bank. Soon the road crosses to the W. bank, which it follows about 1 m., there turning to the L. on logging roads which cross and recross the brook leading out of Mahoosuc Notch. The logging road leads practically to the entrance of Mahoosuc Notch.

DISTANCES. Littlehale place to Camp 1, 4 m.; to entrance of Notch $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 m.

TIMES. Littlehale place to Camp 1, 2 hrs.; to entrance of Notch 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The tramper should allow at least 4 to 5 hrs. and preferably more for a full exploration of the Notch. A trail now leads down to the Success Pond road from the head of the Notch, following in a general way the brook which rises outside the S.W. end of the Notch.

DISTANCE. From head of Notch to camp on Success Pond road about 3 m.

Mahoosuc Mountain and Notch 2.

Mahoosuc Mountain is a low mountain separating Mahoosuc Notch from the unnamed notch to the north, which for purposes of description will be called Notch 2. The mountain is scrubby, but from its summit ledges there is a fair view. It can best be climbed from the floor of Notch 2, as the faces toward Mahoosuc Notch and to the east are extremely steep.

Notch 2, between Mahoosuc Mountain and the Mahoosuc Arm of Speckled Mountain, is somewhat of the same character as Mahoosuc Notch, though

broader, less wild and with a much higher floor. The Notch leads approximately from N.W. to S.E. and in its floor a curious knoll divides it into two narrow passages.

The Notch can be reached by following the route to Mahoosuc Notch, but taking logging roads which follow the R. branch of the brook before reaching Mahoosuc Notch and ascending a steep bluff below the floor.

The Mahoosuc Arm of Speckled Mountain.

The Mahoosuc Arm, the bare eminence terminating the long shoulder leading S.W. from Speckled Mountain, can be climbed from Thurston's No. 1 camp by the route to Notch 2, but diverging to the R. before entering the Notch and climbing without path the steep southerly end of the Arm. From the summit of the Arm the trumper can follow the height of land N. and N.E. along the ridge over successive humps and through dense scrub to the summit of Speckled Mountain, passing just to the E. of Speck Pond, a small pond in the woods in the lowest point in the depression between the Arm and the long ridge leading to the summit. This pond is said to be the highest in the State of Maine and is over 250 ft. deep. The trip from Thurston's camp over the Arm to the summit of Speckled Mountain takes from 6 to 8 hours and should be attempted only by hardy and experienced trampers.

From Speck Pond the return to the Sunday River Intervale can be made by logging roads which follow down Bull Branch (of which the pond is one of the sources) or out to the Grafton Notch road.

From Grafton Notch.

Grafton Notch, though better known than some parts of the Border Mountains section, has not received the attention from trampers that its many interesting natural features merit. The scarcity of

trails may account for this in some measure, but those that do exist, with the logging roads that cover the region as a network, make access to the principal points of interest not difficult. From almost no other climbing centre are there accessible four peaks of the elevation or affording such extended and unusual views as do Puzzle, Sunday River Whitecap, Bear River Whitecap (Saddleback) and Speckled (Old Speck) Mountains. Add to these such other features as Screw Auger and Mother Walker Falls, the Moose Cave, the Jail and the Devil's Horseshoe, and the tramper can easily find in this one valley entertainment for an entire week with little duplication of route.

The four principal mountains are here described in their order going north from Poplar Tavern in North Newry, which is easily accessible daily by auto-stage from either Upton or Errol in the Rangeley region on the north or Bethel station on the south.

Puzzle Mountain.

Puzzle Mountain in Newry occupies the same position relative to the Border Mountains proper that Pequawket (upper Kearsarge) does to the central White Mountains. It is a flat-topped rocky mass, occupying a large area. The summit, which has an altitude estimated at 3,000 ft., is bare.

Puzzle Mountain can be climbed by a wood road which leaves the E. side of the Grafton Notch stage road about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. S. of Poplar Tavern. It crosses the open pasture and then enters the woods and works up the W.S.W. side of the mountain. After reaching the head of lumbering operations, strike upward without path through fairly open growth, and then over the ledges to the summit. There is no *water* on Puzzle Mountain within $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of the top, except in very wet weather when it can be found on the first peak.

The peak seen from Poplar Tavern is not so high as that to the S. to S.E., the summit of which is marked by a cairn.

DISTANCE. Poplar Tavern to summit 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. Poplar Tavern to summit 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Sunday River Whitecap.

This mountain lies to the south of Speckled Mountain and occupies most of the watershed between the Sunday River Intervale and the valley of the Bear River. Between it and Speckled Mountain lies a wooded peak known as Slide Mountain, which is usually considered an offshoot of the latter. A southerly shoulder extending toward Sunday River is known as Sargent Mountain. The summit of Sunday River Whitecap is bare and ledgy and offers unobstructed views. Its altitude is estimated at about 3,500 ft.

The summit can best be reached from a point on the Grafton Notch road about $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. of Poplar Tavern in North Newry and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below Screw Auger Falls, where an abandoned house (painted yellow and red), known locally as the Widow Morse place, is on the N. side of the road. Go S. across a field and the Bear River into another field and at its most southerly extremity an old logging road will be found offering excellent travelling. The road continues up through hardwood growth to the sag between Whitecap proper and Slide Mountain. From this point the summit is clearly seen and is gained after a short scramble over open ledges.

DISTANCE. Road to summit 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The mountain can also be climbed on the west from the Demerritt place in Ketchum, Riley Plantation, by means of logging roads, then over the ledges to the summit.

Bear River Whitecap (Saddleback) Mountain.

Bear River Whitecap, known as Saddleback in North Newry and Bethel and as Bald Pate in Andover, is the second highest of the Border peaks, rising to about 4,000 feet. It has three summits, of which the bare eastern one is the highest. Between this and the two western peaks is a bare col, the Saddle. A fine ravine lies south of the Saddle. The southerly shoulder is known as Mt. Hittie.

DESCRIPTION. The ascent can best be made from Willard Wight's house on the Grafton Notch road* about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and W. of Poplar Tavern in North Newry. Just W. of Wight's house the road crosses a brook, and a cart-path passes N. through a field, close to the W. bank of the brook. In $\frac{1}{4}$ m. it becomes a clear, open logging road, ascending N. and around the E. end of a low spur for 1 m., then passing W. and again N. 1 m. along a level stretch and crossing *water*. Rising gradually, the road passes E. and again N. 1 m., then bears more and more to the W. giving views of the east summit. At $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the road a cluster of camps is reached. Hitherto the way has been W. of the principal brook, but immediately beyond the camps a bridge will be seen on what appears to be a road branching to the N. Crossing this bridge, the way enters a newly logged area through which one must pass $\frac{3}{4}$ m., keeping fairly close to the brook. From the upper end of this area an obscure spotted trail passes up the ravine into the Saddle, but the way through the woods without path is not hard. The point to aim for is the lowest part of the Saddle, E. and W. of which

*There is said to be a trail leading to the summit from Andover on the north, which is much used by berry pickers; the mountain is also climbed from the Chapman place in Grafton. The latter route follows wood roads to a large lumbered area on the N.W. side of the mountain, to and beyond an old logging camp. From there it is a rough trip, largely through slash, to the N.W. summit.

sloping ledges make progress difficult. Running N.W. and S.E. a narrow gully crosses the Saddle and passes along the S. face of the east summit. There is usually *water* at the lower end of the gully, which is a good camping site. The east summit can be reached either by climbing over the ledges or by following to the E. the bare ridge S. of the gully to where it becomes covered with scrub, and then climbing a few feet of ledge. At the highest point (at the E. end of this long east summit) is a cairn, and rain *water* collects on rocks E. of it, or in holes in the heath N.W. of it. A bare ridge leads N. and a scrubby one S. from here. From the Saddle the west summit can be reached by passing along the S. edge of the Saddle, then N. and N.W. through a narrow belt of dense scrub and thence up over open mossy going. A boulder at the top affords a view; the summit itself is partly wooded and not visited.

From the head of the cutting above the lumber camps the east summit can be reached direct by slabbing up the E. wall of the ravine over ledges affording interesting rock work, and passing over bare spots and through scrub over the ridge S. of the summit.

CAUTION. Below the camps the logging road forks in a number of places, but in every case the branch soon reunites with the path. About 2 m. from the stage road a logging road branches W. and off to a low ridge. Its direction will show the error if it is followed by mistake. The way from the head of it to the camps is N.N.W.

DISTANCES. Wight's to lumber camps $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Saddle $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to east or west summit $7\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Wight's to lumber camps 3 hrs.; to Saddle $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to east summit 6 to $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to east summit over S. spur $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Return, Saddle to stage road $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hrs.

Speckled Mountain (Old Speck).

Speckled Mountain in Grafton, Maine, commonly known as Old Speck to distinguish it from mountains of the same name in Stoneham, Maine, and in Woodstock and Reading, Maine, is one of the highest peaks in the State, with an altitude estimated at from 4,000 to 4,500 feet.

DESCRIPTION. The trail to Speckled Mountain leaves the W. side of the Grafton Notch road about $6\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of Poplar Tavern in North Newry and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the summit of the Notch, at a point where the road is level and a culvert bridges a small water-course. Speckled Mountain is a lookout station for the N. H. Timber Owners' Association and is connected by telephone, the wires for which will be found leaving a pole at the entrance of the path (sign "Speckled Mountain") and following closely the fire warden's path to the summit. Except for a few short stretches the path is within the woods and is very steep throughout its length except for the first few hundred yards after leaving the highway. It follows up the N.E. shoulder in a S.W. direction to the N. of and within hearing of a brook which it crosses at the end of about 1 m. (last sure *water*). The path then bears somewhat more to the S. and attacks the main mass of the mountain. *Water* is sometimes found under a rock at the R. of the path about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. above the brook (marked by a sign cut into a tree). The path soon crosses open rock slopes with views toward the Rangeley Lakes, and at about 2 m. from the road gains the summit, which is flat and wooded but with vistas cut across it toward the E. and W. Trees at the summit on the S. and W. crests give outlooks in all directions except the N. On the summit is a bark lean-to and the tent of the fire warden.

DISTANCES. Road to crossing of brook $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit 2 m.

TIME. Road to summit 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

In descending the tramper may leave the easterly end of the summit clearing and follow down over the ledgy spur S. of the trail, passing through short patches of scrub and keeping near the S. edge of the spur, down which an obscure trail will be found. At the lower end of the spur, where the cliffs fall off to Grafton Notch, the main trail can be reached without difficulty by passing N. and N.W., slabbing the side of the mountain. The view from the spur toward the E. and S. is particularly good.

Mahoosuc Arm and Speck Pond.

From the summit of Speckled Mountain hardy trampers may follow down the long undulating S.W. spur known as the Mahoosuc Arm over bare knobs alternating with intervening scrub-filled gullies. Just S.E. of the ridge at its lowest point is Speck Pond, a picturesque 40-acre pond in the woods, one of the sources of Bull Branch, on whose shore is a good lean-to camp. Continuing on the ridge, the route then passes over the culminating point of the Mahoosuc Arm, a long bare ridge with fine views down the valley of Bull Branch and toward Mahoosuc Notch. The descent can then be made down the S.E. face of the Arm, whence recent logging roads lead down Bull Branch to Ketchum, or, by a slight detour, the tramper can visit Mahoosuc Notch, one of the most awe-inspiring and least known notches in the whole mountain region.

From Speck Pond an alternate route out is to follow down the outlet brook, with sharp descent and interesting cascades, until it joins the East Branch of Bull Brook. Follow this branch up stream about

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. and a spotted, bushed trail will be found going E. which leads across the ridge connecting Speckled and Slide Mountains. This ridge can be followed to the summit of Speckled Mountain, or the trail continues down into hardwood growth to within $\frac{1}{4}$ m. of the Grafton Notch road, which is reached about 3 m. above North Newry.

Pleasant Mountain, Maine.

This mountain is located in the town of Denmark, Maine, and because of its position commands an unusual view although its elevation is but 2,007 feet. On the summit is an A. M. C. reservation of 20 acres, the gift in 1908 of Mr. Winthrop Coffin.

The most direct way to reach the mountain is by the Maine Central R. R. to the town of Brownfield and thence by road some 8 or 9 m. to the Mount Acqua Cottage in Denmark. From this point the mountain is climbed by an easy path. There is a good *spring* about half way up, but no water on the summit.

DISTANCE. Mt. Acqua Cottage to summit about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. Mt. Acqua Cottage to summit $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

SECTION III.

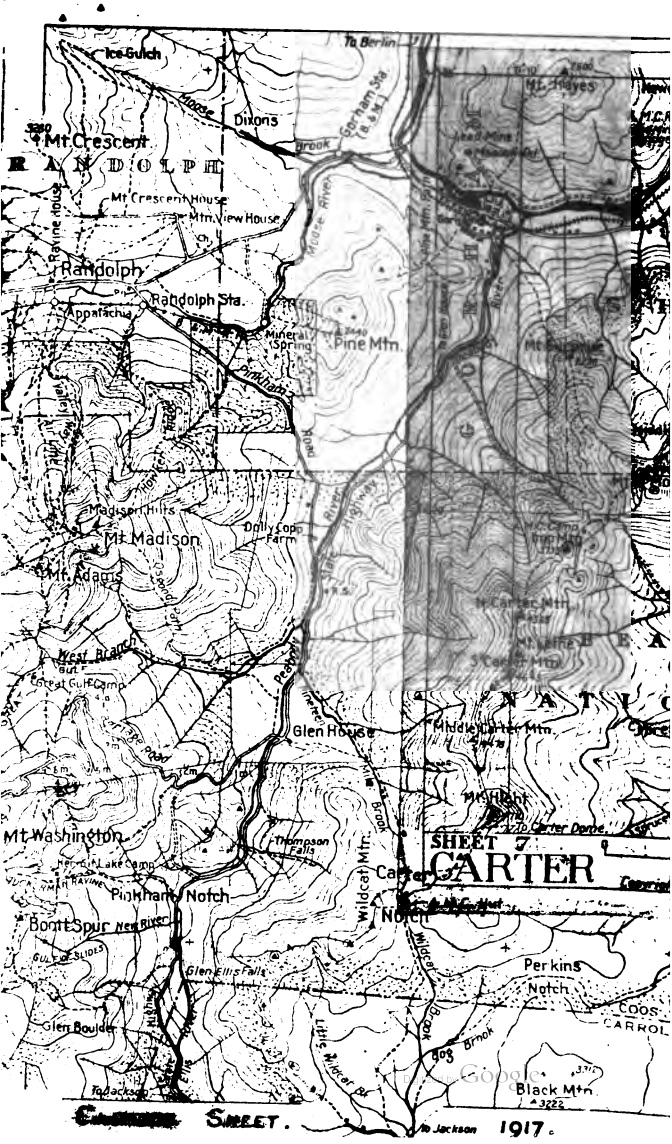
Carter-Moriah Range.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. The Carter-Moriah Range lies east of Mount Washington and the Northern Peaks and comprises Mts. Surprise (2,230 ft.), Moriah (4,065 ft.), Imp (3,735 ft.), North Carter (4,565 ft.), Lethe (4,500 ft.), South Carter (4,645 ft.), Middle Carter (4,475 ft.), Hight (4,710 ft.) and Carter Dome (4,860 ft.).

Mt. Wildcat (4,415 ft.), lying southeast of Carter Dome, is properly included in this range, as also are Middle Moriah (3,775 ft.), Shelburne Moriah (3,750 ft.) and Imp Profile (3,235 ft.), but paths have not been cut on the last three. Middle Moriah and Shelburne Moriah can be climbed from the Gorham-Shelburne road in Shelburne.

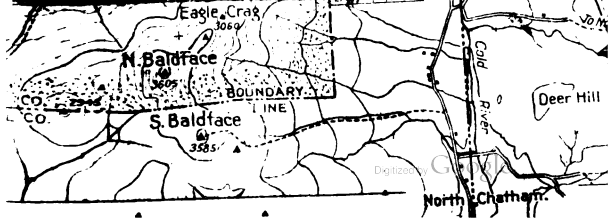
Trampers should bear in mind in the event of being lost on the Carter-Moriah Range or being driven from the upper ridges by storm, that in passing from the summit of Mt. Moriah to the summit of Carter Dome all streams flowing to the right of the trail empty into Peabody River, while all streams flowing to the left of the trail empty into Wild River. Should it become necessary to follow one of these streams out, those flowing into the Peabody are to be preferred. It should also be borne in mind that in unusually dry seasons no *water* is to be had from Imp Camp to Carter Notch.

PATHS AND HISTORY. The Carter-Moriah Trail passes successively over Mts. Surprise, Moriah, Imp (avoids summit), North Carter, Lethe, South Carter, Middle Carter, Hight and Carter Dome, and terminates in



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**SHEET 7
CARTER**



Carter Notch. This Notch is also the terminus of the Jackson—Carter Notch Path and of the Nineteen-Mile Brook Path from the Glen House—Gorham road.

The various sections of the paths on this range were constructed as follows: Gorham to Mt. Surprise by Irving E. Vernon and Warren W. Hart, 1899; Mt. Surprise to Mt. Moriah, old bridle path, by John R. Hitchcock, 1853-4; Mt. Moriah to Mt. Hight by W. G. Nowell, 1884; Mt. Hight to Carter Dome by E. B. Cook and Charles E. Lowe, 1883; Carter Dome to Carter Notch by Jonathan G. Davis, 1879; Jackson to Carter Notch by Jonathan G. Davis, 1876-7; Nineteen-Mile Brook Path by Charles E. Lowe for the A. M. C., 1877 (partially relocated, 1894); Mt. Wildcat by L. F. Cutter, for the A. M. C., 1901.

Carter-Moriah Trail.

Gorham to Mt. Surprise.

To cross the Carter-Moriah Range from Gorham to Carter Notch, leave the S. corner of Gorham Village near the saw mill, cross the Peabody River on a foot-bridge called the Huggermugger, climb a stone wall, cross a pasture, pass through bars and come out in Hitchcock's pasture. There is no complete trail through the pasture but it begins in the upper R. corner, which is the highest cleared point. There are numerous birches in this corner of the pasture and the path will be found without difficulty, as it is clear and unmistakable. This point is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Gorham Village. The path leads past a giant hemlock, up easy slopes for $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., to a ledge where there is a fine view of Mt. Madison. Continuing S., the path soon leads up a second ledge which forms the summit of Mt. Surprise and affords inspiring views of Mt. Madison, Osgood Ridge and Mount Washington.

Mt. Surprise to Mt. Moriah.

A few yards W. of the summit of Mt. Surprise the path to Mt. Moriah leads S., descending slightly for about 100 yds., then ascending through second growth. It passes a moss covered ledge which offers a view to the N. *Water* is found on the path $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Mt. Surprise. The path passes through a burned area and considerable logging slash, but is well marked by signs and white paint. Beyond the logged area the old path is still in existence and continues over a number of wooded knolls to the cloven ledgy summit of Mt. Moriah, 3 m. beyond Mt. Surprise. The view is extended and beautiful. There is an A. M. C. cylinder in the cairn on the summit. *Water* is found just S. of the summit at the foot of the ledge.

Mt. Moriah to North Carter.

From Mt. Moriah descend S. to foot of the ledge, then S.W. through fine woods, then S. through a logged and burned area. At the low point in the ridge about midway between Mt. Moriah and Imp Mountain the Forest Service Trail from the Wild River valley enters on the L. (See p. 50.) After slabbing the ridge the path ascends and about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Mt. Moriah emerges at a camp (meals and lodging, see p. 393) on the logging road leading from the Gorham—Glen House highway. The path follows this road S.E. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Imp Camp (3,500 ft.) on the S.E. slope of Imp Mountain.*

*Shortly before reaching Imp Camp an obscure trail leads to the R. from the main path N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to ledges just beyond the summit of Imp Mountain, where the path ends. The view is impressive, the summit weird, and, off the path, dangerous.

PATH TO IMP CAMP. Imp Camp may also be reached direct by lumber roads from the Gorham—Glen House highway. Leave the road at the Two-Mile Bridge about 2 m. S. of Gorham where the road crosses Peabody River. An ill defined cart-track leads up through the fields about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. and enters the woods on the L. by a well defined logging road. The road soon passes a house on the L. At all branchings keep straight ahead until in about 2 m. an abandoned lumber camp is reached. At the further side of the camp a much rougher road, marked with a sign, leads at a steep grade in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the Carter-Moriah trail at a lumber camp (see above, also p. 393) about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below Imp Camp.

This is a bark shelter, accommodating six to eight persons, constructed by the A. M. C. in 1906. It has *water* but no blankets. Meals and lodging are now furnished at the logging camp $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. See previous page.

From Imp Camp the main path continues $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., generally S.W., to North Carter, and is a steep scramble for the last $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Water* is usually found just before reaching the steep part of the path, but not in dry weather. The summit is wooded, but view-points, off the path, will be found N. and S. Near the top of the steep part of the path a fine view can be had of Gorham.*

North Carter to Carter Dome.

The path continues S., winding along the crest of the ridge, with excellent views of the Wild River Valley to the E. and S.E., but is generally in stunted growth. Less than 1 m. from North Carter the trail crosses several boggy depressions in which *water* is sometimes found. Just beyond the largest of these, and within $\frac{1}{3}$ m. of South Carter, rises a bare peak over which the path leads, but just to the R. of the summit. This is called Mt. Lethe and offers the most beautiful views thus far. From this point the Northern Peaks, Mount Washington, Mt. Wildcat and Carter Dome can be seen.

The path continues S. to South Carter, where the view to the S. and E. is wild and impressive, then continues over a number of knolls and summits, many of them wooded, but a sufficient number of them bare to afford excellent views of the Mount Washington Range, and reaches Middle Carter, which is wooded.

*Imp Profile, sometimes called The Imp, is a spur of North Carter and has no path. It can be climbed from the Gorham—Glen House road 6 m. from Gorham. The best view of the Profile is obtained from the Copp place on the Pinkham Road just W. of Peabody River.

It then descends over 500 ft. to the foot of Mt. Hight, where *water* is generally found at the lowest point and quite near the path.

This is a good *camping* place. In dry seasons *water* is found to the N.W., a short distance down, but in unusually dry seasons this source fails.

Continuing, the path ascends steeply 700 ft. to Mt. Hight. The summit was burned over in 1903 and is now a scene of desolation, but offers extensive views, particularly of the Mount Washington Range and the Wild River Valley. An A. M. C. cylinder is at the highest point.

From Mt. Hight the path ascends S.W. through scrub, along a ridge almost entirely burned over, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Carter Dome, the highest point in the range. A tower overlooks the growth and offers extended views in every direction. A fire warden is stationed here during the summer months. This summit was also burned over in 1903. An A. M. C. cylinder is at the highest point. A trail a few yards long extends W. to a look-off point.

Carter Dome to Carter Notch.

The path descends S.W. 1,700 ft. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., the latter part of the path being very steep, and strikes the Jackson—Carter Notch Trail on the shore of the larger Carter Lake, where the junction is marked by a sign-board. By turning sharply to the L. on this trail one can reach the new A. M. C. Hut in 3 min.

DISTANCES. Gorham to Mt. Surprise $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Mt. Moriah $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Imp Camp $7\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to North Carter $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to South Carter $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Middle Carter 11 m.; to Mt. Hight $12\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Carter Dome 14 m.; to Carter Notch and Hut $15\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. The tramp from Gorham to Imp Camp requires a day, while that from Imp Hut to Carter

Notch requires about the same length of time, though the entire range is sometimes covered by strenuous trampers in one long day.

Carter Notch.

This notch, a deep cleft between Carter Dome and Mt. Wildcat, includes some of the finest scenery on the Carter-Moriah Range. Its altitude varies from 3,400 ft. to nearly 3,550 ft. Two tiny lakes, famous for their beauty, lie in the middle of the Notch. Fine cliffs on Mt. Wildcat come down to the water's edge; interesting boulders and caverns are found on the Jackson side of the Notch, and an immense boulder, known as Pulpit Rock, projecting from the side of Carter Dome, is conspicuous from the Notch and visible from Conway.

Carter Notch Hut.

In 1904 the A. M. C. constructed a log cabin on the N.E. shore of the larger lake. In a few years it proved inadequate, and in 1914 was turned over to the Forest Service. It is no longer open to the public except in an emergency. In 1914 the Club constructed a stone hut about 100 ft. S. of the smaller lake and within a few yards of the Jackson Path. This camp is supplied with blankets and will accommodate sixteen persons. During the summer, beginning with the latter part of June, there is a caretaker in charge, who provides fuel, simple meals and has some supplies for sale. For information as to charges see p. 393.

Ascent of Carter Dome from the Notch.

The path begins on the E. side of the larger lake just S. of the old camp. It rises steeply and is plain and unmistakable to the summit of the Dome. The distance is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. and there is no water. Just beyond the steep part of the path a rough trail leads off to the R.

toward Pulpit Rock. If the rock is climbed, *great caution* must be used.

Wildcat Mountain.

At the height of land $\frac{1}{8}$ m. N.W. of the Notch on the path from the A.M.C. Hut to the Glen House—Gorham road, a path leads to the L. (W.) and rises quickly 1,000 ft. in 1 m. to the summit of Mt. Wildcat (4,415 ft.) A tripod erected near by offers magnificent views of Mount Washington, particularly of Huntington and Tuckerman Ravines, while an overhanging ledge on the E. side of the peak overlooks Carter Notch and much fine scenery.

Wildcat—Pinkham Notch Trail.

It is possible to descend from Mt. Wildcat to the Pinkham Notch road about 2 m. S. of Glen House. A line of blazes leaves the summit on the W. side of the regular trail between the tripod and the outlook into Carter Notch. Fine views of Mount Washington are obtained on the way down, but at present the trail is too obscure to be recommended to any but experienced trampers. It is a series of roughly blazed sections, surveyors' lines and logging roads.

DISTANCE. Mt. Wildcat to Pinkham Notch road about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Nineteen-Mile Brook Path to Carter Notch.

The main path leaves the Gorham—Glen House highway 7 m. S. from Gorham on the N. bank of Nineteen-Mile Brook; it is marked by a sign-board near the highway bridge over the stream. The path follows an old wood-road S.E. and E., keeping close to the brook but not crossing it. The wood-road is plain and is still used at times by horses. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the highway the branch path from the Glen

House enters on the R. In the next mile several dilapidated corduroy bridges are crossed, but the path continues on the N. side of the stream. About 2 m. from the highway the point is reached where the old path to Carter Notch led off to the R. The present path continues straight ahead on the logging road, almost immediately passing the ruins of a logging camp. Continuing on this road, which for a time leads directly toward Carter Dome, in about $2\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the highway the site of another old logging camp is passed. Not far beyond this point the path leaves the logging road on the R. and in a few rods crosses a branch of Nineteen-Mile Brook and begins to rise rather steeply. Its course is now slightly E. of S. and is directly toward the Notch. About $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the highway the height of land is reached and the path for Mt. Wildcat leads off to the R. The Nineteen-Mile Brook Path now begins to descend and in about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. reaches the old camp now controlled by the Forest Service. Continuing past this camp for a few rods, the trail for Carter Dome leads up to the L. Just beyond this point the path passes between the two lakes, and the new A. M. C. Hut will be seen a few yards to the L. The distance from the highway to the Hut is about 4 m., and the path is well supplied with *water*.

Glen House Branch.

A branch trail starts at the reservoir back of the Glen House and follows the open aqueduct E. and N.E. to Nineteen-Mile Brook. The trail crosses the brook and joins the Nineteen-Mile Brook Path close to the stream. The Glen House branch is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length.

Jackson—Carter Notch Path.

This path from a point on the Prospect Farm road about 5 m. above Jackson Village extends to the Club

Hut in Carter Notch, a distance of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. The path leaves the road about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the Davis farm and the entrance is marked by a sign. Soon after leaving the road a fork of Wildcat River is crossed. For the first 2 m. the ascent is gradual, then somewhat steeper for $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; after which the path enters the district burned over in 1903 and now dense with bushes. On entering this section the path bears somewhat to the R., descends into a valley and crosses the next ridge, then turns sharply to the L. and bears directly toward the Notch.

The high ridge crossing the Notch below the lakes, which is afterwards ascended in order to reach the camp, can now be seen. From this point on, Wildcat River is heard flowing through the valley on the R. The mountain beyond at the R. is Carter Dome, showing on its lower slopes a large slide which occurred in August, 1897. A short distance after turning toward the Notch the path again enters the woods and strikes the original trail made by Jonathan G. Davis, which is thereafter followed to the Hut. The ascent is still gradual after entering the woods. A half-mile walk brings one to a *spring*. From this point to the top of the ridge, a distance of little over $\frac{1}{2}$ m., the ascent is steep. From the top of the ridge the path passes down to the Hut and the lakes.

DISTANCES. Jackson to entrance to path 5 m.; to Notch $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Jackson to entrance to path $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Notch $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

SECTION IV.

The Northern Peaks.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Northern Peaks comprise the northern part of the Mount Washington Range and are within the White Mountain National Forest. They extend northeast from Mount Washington in the following order: Mt. Clay (5,530 ft.), Mt. Jefferson (5,725 ft.), Mt. Adams (5,805 ft.) and Mt. Madison (5,380 ft.). These four mountain masses are so united that they may be considered one great ridge several miles in length, that averages nearly 5,000 ft. above the sea level. There are also two minor peaks of Mt. Adams of considerable prominence, Sam Adams (5,585 ft.) and John Quincy Adams (about 5,470 ft.). Each of these six peaks rises a few hundred feet above this ridge and all are covered with great masses of broken rock and are almost entirely free from trees and shrubs. One can pass from Mt. Madison to Mount Washington without going to the summits of the intervening peaks, but it is not difficult to go from summit to summit. Pine Mountain (2,440 ft.), lying north of Mt. Madison, is also treated here as one of the Northern Peaks.

To the south and east of the Range are Jefferson Ravine and the Great Gulf; to the west and north lie Burt Ravine, Ravine of the Castles, Ravine of the Cascades, King Ravine, and the valleys of Snyder Brook and Bumpus Brook. Between these northern ravines and valleys are a number of great ridges leading toward Randolph, the most prominent of which are the Castellated Ridge, Israel Ridge or Emerald Tongue, Nowell Ridge, Durand Ridge, Gordon Ridge and Howker Ridge. Toward the east Osgood Ridge leads down from Mt. Madison to the Glen.

In the summer of 1820 a party consisting of Messrs. Adino N. Brackett, John W. Weeks, Gen. John Wilson, Charles J. Stuart, Noyes S. Dennison, Samuel A. Pearson, Philip Carrigain and Ethan Allen Crawford visited Mount Washington, and from that summit named Mts. Jefferson, Adams and Madison, but did not explore them.

On August 31, 1820, Messrs. Brackett, Weeks and Stuart made a second visit to the summit of Mount Washington in company with Richard Eastman, Amos Legro, Joseph W. Brackett and Edward B. Moore. Two members of this party spent a part of the day on the Northern Peaks and were probably the first white men to visit these summits.

In 1828 a more thorough exploration was made by Dr. J. W. Robbins, who spent considerable time there collecting botanical and other specimens.

Mt. Clay was named by William Oakes, a distinguished botanist; the name John Quincy Adams was first applied to the most northerly peak of Mt. Adams by the Rev. Thomas Starr King in 1857; the westerly peak of Mt. Adams was jocularly referred to as Sam Adams by members of the A. M. C. in 1876, and this name has clung to the peak ever since.

The Northern Peaks did not attract the attention of the public to any considerable extent until the publication of a series of eloquent letters written by Starr King in 1855-6-7; since that time they have become widely popular with mountain climbers.

EARLY PATHS. The Stillings Path was probably the first on the Northern Peaks, and was in existence as early as 1852. This path did not reach the summit of any Northern Peak, but, beginning at Jefferson Highlands, led over the slopes of Mt. Jefferson and Mt. Clay to the summit of Mount Washington. It long since passed out of existence. Digitized by Google

In 1860 or the following year, Gordon, the guide, made a partial trail over the peaks to Mount Washington, and some sections of this trail are still in existence. In 1875-6 Lowe's Path was constructed, leading from Randolph to the summit of Mt. Adams. This was followed by Lowe's King Ravine Path in 1876; in 1878 the Watson Path was cut from the Ravine House to Salmacis Fall, and the Osgood Path was opened from the Glen House to the summit of Mt. Madison.

PATH CONDITIONS. Since 1878 paths have multiplied, and the north slopes of the Northern Peaks are traversed by a network of paths far too extensive to come within the scope of this chapter. It is possible, here, to cover only the more important paths, particularly the through lines.

Paths not described are not necessarily impassable. They may not be within the scope of this work, or they may be cleared after this chapter is published. Mr. L. F. Cutter's admirable maps of the Northern Peaks and the Mount Washington Range, included with this guide, will be of great assistance to trampers.

FIRE CAUTION. The logged area of the Northern Peaks contains so much slash of a highly combustible nature that the dropping of a burning match or lighted cigar might result in a forest fire infinitely more disastrous than fifty years of logging. Such a conflagration would sweep to the bare summits and result in indescribable ruin and desolation.

It is the duty of every trumper to impress this caution thoroughly, first upon *himself* and then upon his *companions*.

As this area is a part of the National Forest those desiring to build camp-fires must obtain permits from the nearest Forest officer or the Supervisor at Gorham, N. H.

Osgood Path.

This path, extending N.W. from the Glen House (1,632 ft.) to the summit of Mt. Madison (5,380 ft.) and lying for the most part on the crest of Osgood Ridge, was constructed in 1878 by Benjamin F. Osgood, and prior to the burning of the Glen House was much traveled. Later it fell into disuse, but was reopened in 1904 by boys in a summer camp, under the direction of Mr. F. L. Spaulding. In 1906 the A. M. C. did further work on the path, and in 1907 adopted it as an official path.

DESCRIPTION. Leaving the Glen House and passing a few rods along the Mount Washington Carriage Road across the bridge and past the toll house, a cart path will be seen at the R. crossing the fields in a N. direction, its beginning probably marked by a sign. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the path diverges to the N.W., enters the trees and crosses a small brook, a branch of the Peabody River. Continuing N.W. by an old logging road, in $\frac{5}{8}$ m. it reaches the West Branch of the Peabody, crosses to an island and then to the N. bank of the stream. The path then coincides with the Great Gulf Trail and leads in a W. direction, following up the N. bank, though not always within sight of the stream.

In less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the river crossing, the path leads to the R. from the Great Gulf Trail and bears away from the river (though not yet out of sound) for perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ m., then turns to the R. and ascends more steeply in a N.W. direction. A short distance up *water* is found close to the path, to the R., and appropriately marked "Water. Last Chance," though occasionally, in wet seasons, water has been found higher up. From this point the path ascends steadily through the forest, without crossing any other trail, but care should be taken to follow the blazed trees,

as outside the path the way is difficult. The trees are now smaller and the path finally emerges on the bare, rock-strewn crest of the ridge.

The route becomes more interesting, and excellent views may be had of Mount Washington, the Northern Peaks, the Madison Ravine, and toward Gorham. Ten or twelve small rocky peaks extending in a crescent shape to the summit of Mt. Madison are now crossed. The path over them is generally marked by cairns and is easily followed, as it is only necessary to keep on the crest of the ridge. Just beyond the third peak and quite near a good sized boulder, several pot-holes will be seen close to the path, which sometimes afford a little brackish *water*, but are not to be relied upon. The path continues over the rocky peaks with the summit of Mt. Madison always in plain view and unmistakable, as it is the summit of the ridge and is surmounted by a cairn several feet high. As the path reaches the last prominent hump below the summit and bears more to the W., it is joined on the R. by the Howker Ridge Path. The junction is marked by a sign, and the two continue to the summit in common.

DISTANCES. From the Glen House to the West Branch $1\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to tree line $3\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Madison 5 m.

TIMES. Glen House to West Branch 1 hr.; to tree line $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to summit 5 hrs.

Town Line Brook—Triple Falls.

Three beautiful cascades on Town Line Brook just above its crossing of Pinkham (State) road are known as Triple Falls. They should be visited during or soon after a rain, as the watershed is so steep the water runs off rapidly. A good path, close beside the brook, leads from Pinkham road to the falls, about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. Above the falls a rough trail follows the brook (much

of the way in its bed) S.W. nearly to its source. The trail then bends a little to the R. (W.) and joins the Howker Ridge Path at the *spring* between the first and second Howks.

Below Pinkham road, Town Line Brook may be followed without a trail to its confluence with the Moose River close by the railroad bridge, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. of Mineral Spring Station. From Pinkham road to station is about $\frac{7}{8}$ m.

DISTANCES. From Ravine House to post-office 1 m.; to Randolph Station $1\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Town Line Brook $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Triple Falls $2\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to spring on Howker Ridge Path about $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Madison $6\frac{1}{8}$ m.

Howker Ridge Path.

This path leads from Randolph Station, past Coösauk Fall, up the Howker Ridge to the summit of Mt. Madison. As originally constructed by E. B. Cook and W. H. Peek, it led from a point further W., but the lower part has been destroyed. In 1902 Joseph Torrey cut the short path from Randolph Station to the Fall (Coösauk Fall Path), there uniting with the older path.

DESCRIPTION. The path begins, practically, at Randolph Station, for across the railroad in a little opening is a sign "Coösauk Fall," not more than 200 ft. from the S.W. corner of the platform. From this sign the path leads S. into small growth and is marked by blazed trees. After a few hundred yards it enters an old logging road, but leaves it a few steps further on, and leads to the L. across Bumpus Brook. After following the E. bank of this stream for a short distance it returns to the W. bank and passes Coösauk Fall and other interesting spots on the brook. Just beyond the fall the path enters a wide logging road

constructed in 1906, and at this point is joined by the Sylvan Way leading from near Appalachia Station. Continuing, the path leads up the logging road for about $\frac{1}{8}$ m., leaving it at the sign "Blueberry Ledge" just before reaching the forks of the road. The sign is on the E. side of the road and from it the path leads down to the brook and Hitchcock Fall. The path then crosses the stream just below the fall and is obscure, although marked by a cairn.

From the stream the path rises rapidly in a S.E. direction, crosses several bare ledges, and reaches Blueberry Ledge, which offers an outlook to the N. and W. The way is not difficult to find if the blazed trees are constantly noted. Howker Ridge is semicircular in shape, and as the path follows the crest of the ridge it overlooks a wild, rugged area. On the W. is the deep bowl-shaped valley known as Bumpus Basin. The trail leads over many little peaks, known as The Howks, several of which have bare summits and over these the path is marked by cairns which should be carefully followed as, off the trail, the scrub is nearly impassable. In a depression between the first and second "Howk" is a *spring*. After ascending and descending a number of these "Howks" the scrub is left behind and the path, which is but scantily marked, leads over bare rocks to the highest part of Osgood Ridge. At this point, marked by signs, the path merges with the Osgood Path and leads W. a few hundred yards to the summit of Mt. Madison.*

DISTANCES. Station to Hitchcock Fall 1 m; to summit $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Randolph Station to Hitchcock Fall 45 min.; to summit 5 hrs.

*This path is less favorable for the descent, as it is indistinct near the summit of Mt. Madison. The sign showing the point of divergence from the Osgood Path is within sight of the summit.

ELEVATIONS (approximate). Randolph Station 1,225 ft.; Hitchcock Fall 1,900 ft.; first Howk 3,250 ft.; summit of Mt. Madison 5,380 ft.

Randolph Path.

The Randolph Path extends from the Randolph-Glen House road, near Wood's farmhouse, S.W. and then S. over slopes of Mts. Madison and Adams, and joins the Gulfside Trail in Edmands Col between the peaks of Mts. Adams and Jefferson, a short distance S. of Spaulding Spring. It is a graded path, has an excellent walking surface, crosses easy slopes, and is supplied with *water* by numerous brooks and springs.

This path was constructed by the late J. Rayner Edmands, the work up to the Israel Ridge Path being done in 1897-8-9. Above that point the path was constructed in 1893 and following years as a part of Mr. Edmands' "Gulfside Route" to Mount Washington. It is now maintained by the Randolph Mountain Club.

DESCRIPTION. The beginning of the path is marked by a sign-board at the edge of the Randolph—Glen House highway, between the bridge over Moose River and Randolph Station. From this sign-board, which is in sight of Wood's farmhouse, the path leads S.W. across a field, and passes through a gate to the Boston and Maine R. R. This point on the railroad is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the highway and also $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Randolph Station, so that trampers may find it more convenient to start from the station and walk W. along the railroad to the gate. From this point the route leads W. along the track for $\frac{1}{8}$ m., then turns to the L., crosses an old spur track in a clearing and enters the forest.

The path crosses Sylvan Way, which leads from near Appalachia Station to Coösauck Fall, and then continues through timber cuttings to Snyder Brook,

which it crosses by the log bridge over which the Valley Way passes. It then rises rather more steeply, and affords occasional glimpses of the valley. It soon crosses the Air Line, which leads from the Ravine House to the summit of Mt. Adams, this junction being about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the beginning of the Randolph Path, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House via Air Line. The path continues S.W., the Short Line (leading up from the Air Line and the Valley Way) soon entering it on the R.

The Randolph Path is very attractive as the trampler sees it, winding through the trees for some distance. At a point $2\frac{1}{8}$ m. from Randolph station the Short Line to King Ravine leads to the L., the junction being indicated by a sign-board. The path then descends slightly, crosses Cold Brook and swings sharply to the W. up a ridge, and continues S.W. through an area which has been severely dealt with by lumbermen. When $3\frac{1}{8}$ m. up it crosses Lowe's King Ravine Path, is joined by the Amphibrach and leads W., shortly crossing Spur Brook. A little W. of this stream the Spur Path leads off and joins Lowe's Path near the summit of Mt. Adams.

The Randolph Path continues to ascend by gentle grades, passing an overhanging ledge near which there is an interesting view from the path toward Jefferson Village and Mt. Starr King. Within a short distance three paths to the R. lead to the Log Cabin. After passing these paths the trail begins a somewhat steeper ascent and leads S. At a point 4 m. from Randolph Station, it crosses Lowe's Path leading from Randolph to the summit of Mt. Adams. A little further on it passes a remarkably cold *spring*. The path has now reached the region of smaller trees and scrub, and soon offers exceptional views of the Castellated Ridge. Franconia *Spring* is on the L. at a point where the path

leads along a level grade. There is an excellent outlook to the S.W., Mt. Lafayette being seen in the distance. Soon after leaving this point a path leads off to the R. past the unique camp of the late J. Rayner Edmands, known as The Perch (4,300 ft.), which is now controlled by the Randolph Mountain Club. The branch to The Perch leads in a few steps to *water*, said to be the coldest in the mountains.

From this junction, which is nearly 5 m. up, the Randolph Path rises steeply about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and is joined by the Israel Ridge Path, which follows the Randolph Path for a short distance, but soon diverges to the L. and enters the Gulfside Trail near Storm Lake.

The path now becomes a rock trail, high above the timber line, and its circuitous course can be plainly seen a long distance before the trumper, its general direction being S. Shortly before it reaches Edmands col, between the peaks of Mts. Adams and Jefferson, Spaulding *Spring* can be seen on the R. (W.). Nearer the path good *water* is found in a small excavation called The Well, and here The Cornice leads W. into the Castle Path. The Randolph Path continues S. and soon enters the Gulfside Trail, which leads from the Madison Huts to the summit of Mount Washington.

DISTANCES. Randolph Station to the Air Line $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Lowe's King Ravine Path $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to junction with Israel Ridge Path $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Gulfside Trail $6\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to summit of Mount Washington via Randolph Path and Gulfside Trail $10\frac{1}{8}$ m. From Ravine House via Madison Path, Short Line and Randolph Path the distances are $\frac{5}{8}$ m. less.

TIMES. Randolph Station to Air Line 1 hr.; to Lowe's King Ravine Path 1 hr. 45 min.; to junction of Israel Ridge and Randolph Paths 3 hrs. 30 min.; to Gulfside Trail 4 hrs.; to Mount Washington via Gulfside Trail 8 to 9 hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate). Randolph Station 1,225 ft.; crossing of Snyder Brook 1,900 ft.; Cold Brook 2,550 ft.; Lowe's King Ravine Path 2,950 ft.; Lowe's Path 3,550 ft.; Perch Camp 4,300 ft.; Israel Ridge Path 4,825 ft.; Gulfside Trail 4,930 ft.

Valley Way.

The first path along Snyder Brook was cut in 1878 by L. M. Watson. It led from the Ravine House to Salmacis Pool, Bruin Rock, and thence to the summit of Mt. Madison via the present Watson Path. In 1894 E. B. Cook cut a trail through Snyder Glen from Bruin Rock, thus completing a direct route from the Ravine House to Madison Huts. In 1895-7 J. Rayner Edmands constructed the present graded path from Appalachia Station to the Huts, using certain sections of the paths cut by Messrs. Watson and Cook, but to a considerable extent making a new location. The path for $2\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House was formerly called the Madison Path, while the remaining portion to the Huts was called the Valley Way. The latter name is now quite generally applied to the entire path, although the name Madison Path still appears on some of the signs.

DESCRIPTION. This graded path leads S. from the Ravine House in Randolph $3\frac{5}{8}$ m. to the Madison Huts, following for the most part the course of Snyder Brook, but at varying distances from the stream. From the Ravine House the path is identical with the Air Line, over Moose River, through the field, across the railroad at Appalachia Station, and into the edge of the pasture to a conspicuous sign-board. At this point the Valley Way diverges to the L. and leads E. of the Air Line along an easy grade into the woods.

Branch paths to the L. lead to the A. M. C. Reservation on Snyder Brook, to Gordon Fall and the two

Salroc Falls. The Valley Way then crosses the Sylvan Way, which leads W. $\frac{5}{8}$ m. to Cold Brook Fall and S.E. 1 m. to Coösauk Fall and the Howker Ridge Path. At $\frac{5}{8}$ m. the Short Line branches off to the R., a short cut to Randolph Path and King Ravine. The A. M. C. Reservation ends just short of $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Here an ungraded path diverges to the L., passes the beautiful Tama Fall, and re-enters the main path a few rods further up. The Valley Way then leads nearer the brook, is joined by Beechwood Way, and passes the 1 m. sign-board. A few rods further up, it crosses Snyder Brook by a log bridge. The Randolph Path also crosses this bridge. Soon the Beechwood Way branches to the L. The Valley Way recrosses the stream and swings sharply to the W. up a steep ascent; it soon leads S.E. again and the ascent becomes easy. At $1\frac{7}{8}$ m. the path passes from Randolph into Low and Burbank Grant.

Shortly before reaching the 2 m. sign-board a path leads to the L. to Salmacis Pool and Fall. A little beyond this point *water* will generally be found to the R. of the path where a pole bridge spans a depression.

About $2\frac{3}{8}$ m. up, the Watson Path leads to the L. to Bruin Rock and the summit of Mt. Madison. Here the original Madison Path terminated and the Valley Way began, the change being in name only. The path soon becomes much steeper, and continues S. at a little distance from Snyder Brook, slabbing the rather steep slopes of Durand Ridge considerably above the stream. After passing the 3 m. sign-board *water* is found close to the path on the R. At $3\frac{1}{8}$ m. the Upper Bruin, a graded path, leads to the R. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the Air Line and the crest of Durand Ridge. Continuing, the Valley Way passes through a growth which is largely scrub and for most of the remaining distance rises steeply; at some points it approaches

Snyder Brook and an occasional waterfall will be seen. At $3\frac{1}{8}$ m. the Intermezzo joins the Valley Way from the Air Line. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. a branch path to the R. leads S.W. and joins the Gulfside Trail near the Gateway of King Ravine.

The Valley Way now emerges from among the trees at a point close to the stream and less than 50 yds. from Madison Huts.*

DISTANCES. Ravine House to Tama Fall $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Randolph Path $1\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Watson Path $2\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Upper Bruin $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to the Madison Huts $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.

TIMES. Ravine House to Tama Fall 30 min.; to Randolph Path 45 min.; to Watson Path 2 hrs.; to the Madison Huts $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Ravine House). Ravine House 1,280 ft.; Randolph Path 1,900 ft.; Watson Path 3,100 ft.; Upper Bruin 4,200 ft.; Madison Huts 4,825 ft.

Watson Path.

The Watson Path from Bruin Rock to the summit of Mt. Madison was constructed by L. M. Watson in 1882, and is maintained by the Randolph Mountain Club. It now branches to the L. from the Valley Way $2\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House, and leads, in about $\frac{1}{8}$ m., at an easy slope to Bruin Rock, a large flat-topped boulder on the W. bank of Snyder Brook that affords an outlook down the valley. At this point the Brookside enters from Salmacis Pool. From Bruin Rock to the summit of Mt. Madison the path

*The relative safety after dark and in bad weather favor the choice of this route at such times for making the descent. With time to spare Gordon, Salroc, Tama, Salmacis and Duck Falls may be visited by convenient loop trails.

follows the original route. It crosses Snyder Brook at the foot of Duck Fall; the Brookside branches to the R., and then the Watson Path attacks the steep flank of Gordon Ridge. The trees gradually become smaller, and slightly more than 3 m. from the Ravine House the path emerges upon the grassy and stony back of the ridge, whence the ascent to the summit of Mt. Madison is made over rough and shelving rocks.

DISTANCES. Ravine House to beginning of Watson Path $2\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Bruin Rock $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to tree line $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Madison $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.

TIMES. Ravine House to Bruin Rock 2 hrs.; to summit of Mt. Madison 4 to 5 hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Mt. Madison). Point where Watson Path leaves Valley Way 3,100 ft.; Bruin Rock 3,300 ft.; tree line 4,350 ft.; summit of Mt. Madison 5,380 ft.

Ridgeway.

About the year 1888, E. B. Cook blazed a path from Salmacis Pool up the steep side of Gordon Ridge, entering the Watson Path shortly above the tree limit. This path, which he named the Ridgeway, begins at Salmacis Pool at the head of Beechwood Way and rises quite steeply. At this point it is sometimes called the Salmacis Ladder.

DISTANCE. Pool to Watson Path about 1 m.

Air Line.

HISTORY. The Air Line, an A. M. C. path, is the shortest route from the Ravine House to Mt. Adams. In 1882, Messrs. Cook and Watson cut a path which, leaving the Watson Path at Bruin Rock, climbed steeply to the crest of Durand Ridge. Thence the summit of Mt. Adams was reached by nearly the same route as the present Air Line. The next year Mr.

Cook and the late W. H. Peek cut the Scaur Path, which left the Watson Path about 2 m. from the Ravine House and joined the path from Bruin Rock at the point where the latter attained the crest of the ridge. This route to Mt. Adams was shorter than via Bruin Rock. In 1884 Messrs. Peek and Cook and Dr. George A. Sargent blazed a trail leading from the Ravine House directly to the point where the Scaur Path reached the crest of Durand Ridge (near Camp Placid Stream), and in 1885 with the aid of Mr. Watson they cut out the path. This gave a direct route to Mt. Adams. The Scaur Path and the path from Bruin Rock to the Air Line are now obliterated.

DESCRIPTION. The path leads S. from the Ravine House, immediately crossing Moose River and a field, to the Boston & Maine R. R. at Appalachia Station. Crossing the railroad here it leads S. into the forest. A conspicuous sign indicates the divergence of the Valley Way at this point. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Ravine House the path crosses Beechwood Brook by a log bridge, and a few steps further on crosses the Short Line, which leads from the Valley Way to the Randolph Path and King Ravine. The Air Line continues through a section that was logged in 1905-6, and about $1\frac{1}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House crosses the Randolph Path. *Water* is found just short of $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. up and is indicated by a sign-board; it is about 100 ft. to the L. of the path. At the $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. sign the steep ascent begins and the path continues steep for nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m., the logged area coming to an end near the 2 m. sign-board.

The path now continues by its original route and passes Camp Placid *Stream* at about $2\frac{7}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House. In another $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the Intermezzo, a rough and picturesque trail, branches off to the L. to join the upper part of the Valley Way. At 3 m. the Upper Bruin, a graded path, enters on the L.

Near the 3 m. sign, the trail leaves the forest and ascends over the bare, ledgy crest of Durand Ridge, known as the Knife-Edge; it ascends and descends over a number of crags which offer awe-inspiring views of the depths of King Ravine. At a point about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Ravine House a path leads to the L. (S.E.) $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the Madison Huts, which can be seen from this junction. (See Hut—Air Line Branch.) A little way down this branch there is good *water*.

The Air Line continues upon a rocky ridge and soon passes the Gateway of King Ravine, through which a path (marked by a sign) descends into the Ravine. From the Gateway there is a striking view of the peak of Mt. Madison. The path soon enters the Gulfside Trail leading from the Madison Huts to Mount Washington, coinciding with it for a few rods, then leading off in a S.W. direction, passing W. of Mt. John Quincy Adams, up a rough way over large angular stones to the summit of Mt. Adams, where it meets Lowe's Path. The latter part of the path is marked by cairns and in some places with splashes of white paint. The summit is marked by a large cairn containing an A. M. C. cylinder. In point of elevation Mt. Adams (5,805 ft.) is second only to Mount Washington.

DISTANCES. Ravine House to Appalachia Station $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Randolph Path $1\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Upper Bruin (tree line) 3 m.; to Air Line Branch to Madison Huts $3\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Gateway of King Ravine $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Adams, slightly more than 4 m.

TIMES. Ravine House to Randolph Path 1 hr.; to the Upper Bruin Trail 3 hrs.; to summit of Mt. Adams 4 to 5 hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Ravine House and Mt. Adams). Ravine House 1,280 ft.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. sign 3,880 ft.; 3 m. sign (Upper Bruin) 4,400 ft.; Gate.

way of King Ravine 5,080 ft.; summit of Mt. Adams 5,805 ft.

Lowe's Path.

This path, one of the oldest on the Northern Peaks, leads from the Randolph-Jefferson road over Nowell Ridge to the summit of Mt. Adams. It was constructed by Charles E. Lowe in 1875-6 and until 1880 was maintained as a toll path. It is now an A. M. C. path.

DESCRIPTION. The path starts opposite the residence of Vyron D. Lowe on the Randolph-Jefferson highway, slightly more than 2 m. W. of the Ravine House and about 1 m. E. of Bowman Station, and leads in a S. direction across Moose River and the railroad. It then enters the forest, continuing for some distance in timber cuttings, and crossing The Link. At the end of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Lowe's King Ravine Path leads to the L.

Continuing, the main path rises more steeply and at a point about 2 m. from the highway leads to the Log Cabin, which was constructed by W. G. Nowell in 1890 and is now owned by the Randolph Mountain Club. Here three short spur paths to the L. lead to the Randolph Path, and the path to the Cascades on Cascade Brook also leaves on the R. *Water* is always found at the Log Cabin and midway between there and the tree line. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the Log Cabin, Lowe's Path crosses the Randolph Path, leading up from Randolph Station to the Gulfside Trail; then paths lead to the L. to Montevideo and to the R. to Randolph Path. At a point $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on, a path to the L., cut in 1906 by C. C. Torrey and G. F. Moore, leads to Gray Knob and the Spur Path. Soon a faint path to the R. leads to the Randolph Path. Lowe's Path ascends steadily for nearly 1 m., rising over Mt. Adams; in another $\frac{1}{4}$ m. it is joined on the L. by the

Spur Path. At a point $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the highway the Gulfside Trail, leading from the Madison Huts to Mount Washington, is crossed and the path then ascends sharply the short intervening distance over the rocks to the summit of Mt. Adams, the Israel Ridge Path entering on the R. about midway.

DISTANCES. Randolph-Jefferson highway to Lowe's King Ravine Path $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Randolph Path $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Gulfside Trail $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Adams about 4 m.

TIMES. Highway to King Ravine Path 1 hr. 15 min.; to Randolph Path 2 hrs.; to Gulfside Trail 3 hrs. 30 min.; to summit of Mt. Adams about 4 hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Mt. Adams). Highway 1,380 ft.; King Ravine Branch 2,550 ft.; Log Cabin 3,300 ft.; Gulfside Trail 5,450 ft.; summit of Mt. Adams 5,805 ft.

Lowe's King Ravine Path.

King Ravine is an almost perpendicular cut into the heart of Mt. Adams. It is as awe-inspiring as Huntington Ravine, and deserves to be classed with that and Tuckerman Ravine. It was first explored in 1857 by a party organized by Rev. Thomas Starr King, and was named in his honor.

DESCRIPTION. The path begins at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. up on Lowe's Path and rises over a low spur of Nowell Ridge. In $\frac{3}{4}$ m. it crosses Spur Brook below some cascades. In a few rods more it is joined by the Amphibrach and crosses the Randolph Path. Continuing along easy slopes, it crosses the W. branch of Cold Brook in a little more than $1\frac{5}{8}$ m., is joined by the Short Line leading up from the Air Line and the Randolph Path, and passes Mossy Fall, which is the last sure *water*.

Up to this point the path has been about level, rising only 400 ft. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; but in the next $\frac{1}{8}$ m. it rises about 550 ft. and gains the floor of the ravine 3,500 ft. above sea level. From this point to the foot of the head-wall, about $\frac{3}{8}$ m., the path winds over and under a mass of boulders, ranging from the size of a small house down, which lie scattered over the floor of the ravine in the utmost confusion. A short cut avoiding many of the boulder-caves is called "Elevated route for rapid transit," but there is a tortuous path leading through some extremely interesting caverns under the boulders, called "The Subway," which, although more difficult and requiring much more time, is the preferable route.

From the floor of the ravine there is an impressive view of Durand Ridge to the S.E. and Nowell Ridge to the N.W. In a boulder-cavern near the foot of the head-wall, ice is found throughout the year. The floor of the ravine rises gradually and at a point about 2 m. from Lowe's Path the ascent of the head-wall begins. It is very steep, rising about 1,300 ft. in the $\frac{5}{8}$ m. to the Gateway of the ravine, where the path joins the Air Line. This point offers an excellent view of Mt. Madison. Madison Huts are in sight about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the E. and can be reached by following a few steps up the Air Line to the Gulfside Trail, which leads down to it. The summit of Mt. Adams can be reached in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by following up the Air Line.

DISTANCES. Lowe's Path to Randolph Path $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Mossy Fall (Short Line joins) $1\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to foot of head-wall $2\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Gateway $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Lowe's Path to Randolph Path $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to Mossy Fall 1 hr.; to foot of head-wall 2 hrs. 15 min.; to Gateway 3 hrs. 45 min.

ELEVATIONS (approximate). Point of leaving Lowe's Path 2,550 ft.; Mossy Fall 2,950 ft.; foot of head-wall 3,800 ft.; Gateway 5,080 ft.

The Short Line.

The Short Line, a graded path leading from the Valley Way to Lowe's King Ravine Path, was constructed in 1899-1901 by J. Rayner Edmands. It offers easy access to the Randolph Path and King Ravine from the vicinity of the Ravine House.

DESCRIPTION. The Short Line branches to the R. from the Valley Way $\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House, then, rising at an easy gradient a little W. of S., it crosses the Air Line, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Ravine House unites with the Randolph Path. For $\frac{3}{8}$ m. it coincides with the latter, then, branching to the L., leads S. up the valley of Cold Brook toward King Ravine, keeping a short distance E. of the stream. From a small open space (the result of a landslide) there is an impressive view of the cliffs and crags which wall in the ravine. When $2\frac{7}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House, the path joins Lowe's King Ravine Path just below Mossy Fall, and here the graded path ends.

DISTANCES. Ravine House to branching of Short Line from Valley Way $\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to junction with Randolph Path $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Lowe's King Ravine Path at Mossy Fall $2\frac{7}{8}$ m.

TIMES. Ravine House to Randolph Path 1 hr.; to Mossy Fall 2 hrs. 15 min.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Ravine House). Ravine House 1,280 ft.; Randolph Path 2,400 ft.; Mossy Fall 2,950 ft.

The Amphibrach.

About 1883 Mr. E. B. Cook cut a path from the old logging road leading up the valley of Cold Brook to a

junction with Lowe's Ravine Path, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. S.W. of the point where the latter crosses Spur Brook, thus providing a short route from the Ravine House to the floor of King Ravine. He marked the entire route as far as Lowe's Ravine Path with his woodland signature, —three blazes, short, long and short; hence the name Amphibrach.

Before 1885 Mr. W. H. Peek and others cut a path from the Amphibrach crossing of Spur Brook to Lowe's Camp, where the Log Cabin now is. This path was at first called Chicago Avenue, but in 1885 the King Ravine branch of the Air Line superseded the Amphibrach as a way of reaching King Ravine. The upper part of the original Amphibrach fell into disuse, and Chicago Avenue came to be regarded as the head of the Amphibrach, which became a route for reaching Spur Brook Fall, the Log Cabin, Lowe's King Ravine Path and Cascade Ravine. Both of the former heads of the Amphibrach are now obliterated, but recent logging has improved and extended the old logging road, and the Amphibrach now affords an easy, interesting entrance to the Randolph Path, Spur Trail and Lowe's King Ravine Path, while its E. branch, the Beechwood Way, gives access to the Snyder Brook region and all paths ascending Durand Ridge for Mt. Madison, Mt. Adams and the Huts.

DESCRIPTION. Leaving the highway at Echobank, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of the Ravine House, the Amphibrach crosses Moose River on a foot-bridge and passing through fields, crosses the railroad $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the highway. At about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. Beechwood Way branches to the L., leading to the Snyder Brook region. At $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The Link is crossed. At this point a short branch path (about 5 rods) leads to Cold Brook Fall and connects with Sylvan Way. The Amphibrach now follows the course of Cold Brook on its W. side and at no great distance from the stream,

the sound of the water being often heard. At $\frac{5}{8}$ m. a short branch trail leads to Secunda Cascade, and a few steps further S. the path enters the National Forest. Here the woods are less dense, as the lumbering has been severe. Tertia and Quarta are cascades at $\frac{7}{8}$ m. and $1\frac{1}{8}$ m. respectively. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. the path passes a dismantled logging camp located near the junction of Spur and Cold Brooks. From this point there is a fine view of Mts. Adams, John Quincy Adams and the crags at the head of King Ravine. Crossing Spur Brook, the path ascends the tongue of land between the two brooks, rising through thickets and through a forest of white birch. At $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. it crosses Lowe's King Ravine Path, and a few steps beyond joins the Randolph Path not far from the latter's crossing of Spur Brook.

The Amphibrach is a short and easy way from the highway to the Randolph, Lowe's King Ravine and Spur Paths. For descending after dusk it has advantages over the narrower footpaths, the wider logging road being somewhat easier to follow. It is maintained by the Randolph Mountain Club.

DISTANCES. From highway to Randolph Path $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Edmands col via Randolph Path $5\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Mount Washington via Amphibrach, Randolph Path and Gulfside Trail $9\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Beechwood Way and Brookside.

Branching from the Amphibrach about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. from Echobank in Randolph, Beechwood Way crosses Cold Brook on a bridge within sight of Cold Brook Fall, the same bridge over which The Link crosses, ascending in the reverse direction. Proceeding through a forest of beech and maple, the path crosses the Sylvan Way and is joined by a branch path ascending from the highway via Cold Brook Lodge. A small brook on the L. furnishes

drinking *water*. Crossing this brook, the path soon enters the National Forest. Here the cutting has been severe and the path is much exposed to the sun. Crossing successively Beechwood Brook, the Air Line and the Short Line, the path passes through an abandoned logging camp and, at $1\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the highway at Echobank, joins the Valley Way at a point about 1 m. (measured on the latter) from the Ravine House. From this point the path coincides with the Valley Way for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m., crossing to the E. bank of Snyder Brook by the same bridge that Randolph Path crosses, ascending in the opposite direction. The Valley Way soon branches to the R. and recrosses to the W. bank; Beechwood Way crosses by a logging bridge and mounts a steep slope W. of the brook. Thence the path rises gradually, keeping well above the brook but not very far from it. There are fine views of the peaks, and the road itself is picturesque. At about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. the brook and road come nearly to the same level. The path continues as a foot-path through virgin forest to Salmacis Pool and Fall, where it ends, $2\frac{5}{8}$ m. from Echobank. There is a branch path from the Valley Way to this point, and here the Brookside begins.

The Brookside is a part of the original Watson Path to Mt. Madison (built in 1882) and follows the W. side of Snyder Brook through virgin spruce and fir to Bruin Rock (3,300 ft.), where it joins the present Watson Path 3 m. from Echobank. The brook between Salmacis and Bruin Rock is very picturesque, with fine cascades, mossy rocks and fine forests; from Bruin Rock there is a good view. The water of Snyder Brook is not recommended for drinking, owing to possible contamination at the Huts.

At the present time the route via Beechwood Way, Brookside and Watson Path is the most attractive of the easy ways to ascend Mt. Madison. The dis-

tance is 4 m. from Echobank, or (via Valley Way as far as its junction with the Beechwood Way) $3\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the Ravine House. The return may well be made via the Huts and the Valley Way.

An extension of the Brookside above Bruin Rock and Duck Fall was finished in 1916. This new trail branches from the Watson Path a little above Duck Fall and, keeping in or near the bed of the stream, soon reaches Marian Fall, a beautiful cascade. Passing to the L. of this fall, the path affords a notable outlook from its head over the blue mountains of the North Country. Continuing, the trail discloses other cascades and pools not yet named, and joins the Valley Way a short distance below the huts. Small brooks furnish safe drinking *water*. Beechwood Way, Brookside and Watson Path are maintained by the Randolph Mountain Club.

Spur Path.

This path, interesting on account of impressive views of King Ravine, leads from the Randolph Path along the E. side of Nowell Ridge into Lowe's Path near the summit of Mt. Adams. It was cut in 1901 by Charles C. Torrey. Its beginning is slightly more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Ravine House via the Air Line, Short Line and Randolph Path.

DESCRIPTION. The Spur Path leaves the Randolph Path just W. of Spur Brook, its beginning being marked by a sign, and leads S. and a little E. of Spur Cabin, a private camp owned by C. C. Torrey and G. F. Moore. In a short distance it crosses Spur Brook at a point about 30 yds. above Chandler Fall and then ascends, rather steeply, the ridge which forms the W. wall of King Ravine. Just after reaching the ridge there are two interesting glimpses of the Ravine and the summit of Mt. Madison. In an hour's tramp from

the Randolph Path the Lower Crag is passed. This affords one of the best views of King Ravine and gives a fine outlook to the E. and N. This outlook is close to the path and is marked by a sign-board. A little distance further on a short branch leads to the E. to the Upper Crag, near which Crag Camp is situated. The view is similar to that from the Lower Crag, but includes the summit of Mt. Adams.

At the point where the Spur Path is regained from the Upper Crag, there is a cold spring under a large rock. *Water* will be found here except in unusually dry seasons. A few yards above this spring a trail branches to the R. (W.) leading past the private camp of C. C. Stearns and E. Y. Hincks at Gray Knob. This branch trail passes several small cold *springs* and leads to Lowe's Path. The Spur Path, continuing, soon reaches the region of scrub growth and passes a path which leads to the L. (E.) to Knight's Castle. The castle is about 400 ft. distant from the path and affords another inspiring view of King Ravine. After passing this junction the path leaves the scrub, ascends the E. side of Nowell Ridge, and is well marked by cairns. The ascent is now easy and passes over some interesting grassy slopes, the trail merging with Lowe's Path just before the latter path crosses the Gulfside Trail.

DISTANCES. Randolph Path to Upper Crag $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Lowe's Path $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Randolph Path to Upper Crag $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Lowe's Path $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate). Randolph Path 3,000 ft.; Upper Crag 4,200 ft.; Lowe's Path 5,400 ft.

Castle Path.

This is an A. M. C. path, extending from Bowman Station in Randolph over the Castellated Ridge to the summit of Mt. Jefferson. It was made in 1883-4 by

Messrs. Cook, Sargent, Watson, Albert Matthews and Hubbard Hunt, but the lower part was destroyed by lumbering and the present path is only in part as originally located.

DESCRIPTION. The Castle Path leaves Bowman Station by the railroad Y track, which curves S.W. across a large field. The path then follows an abandoned lumber railroad southerly into the National Forest, crossing Israel River on an old railroad bridge. It then follows a good logging road through young woods and thickets W. of the stream. At $\frac{5}{8}$ m. a branch path leads in a few rods to Israel Rapids. At 1.1 m. are the ruins of a logging camp. From this point a U. S. Forest Service trail leads W. and S.W. to Jefferson Notch road, a distance of about 2 m. A little beyond the ruined camp the path leaves the logging road, soon crosses the stream and enters another logging road, which it follows for a considerable distance along the E. bank of the river. Openings cut in the young growth give interesting glimpses of the water. At 1.6 m. a path branches to the L. and leads to a point on The Link very near Cascade Camp and the beginning of Israel Ridge path. Cascade Camp (see p. 112) is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from this junction. Continuing on the main logging road, the Castle Path soon crosses to the W. bank, and at $1\frac{7}{8}$ m. reaches a point opposite the Forks of Israel, where Cascade and Castle Brooks unite to form Israel River. Continuing up Castle Brook the path soon crosses to the E. bank, passes two fine cascades (here a path on the L. leads around to the Cascade Ravine Trail) and recrosses to the W. bank, still following the logging road.

At 2.3 m. from Bowman Station the path, turning to the R., leaves the logging road, which, however, continues into the Ravine of the Castles, connects with an isolated portion of the old Link, and so affords

an alternative route to the Castles (see p. 109). The Castle Path from this point follows its original location and leads up the steep side of Mt. Bowman, *water* (the last on the ascent) being usually found half-way up this slope.

Having attained the crest of the ridge that connects Mt. Bowman with Mt. Jefferson, the path runs nearly level for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and then begins the ascent of the Castellated Ridge. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bowman Station the head of The Link (the alternative route mentioned above) is passed, and a little further up the path passes over a bare rock from which there is a good view of the crag above. The path is steep and in places requires the use of both feet and hands.

At $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. the first and most prominent Castle (4,455 ft.) is reached. Here is an A. M. C. register. The view is very fine. Continuing, the path passes over several lesser crags and ascends to the point where the Castellated Ridge joins the main body of Mt. Jefferson. Here a rough trail, The Cornice, formerly led to the Randolph Path near Edmands Col, but it has been relocated and now leaves the Castle Path somewhat higher up. The Castle Path, well marked by cairns, continues to the summit of Mt. Jefferson where it connects with the New York University Path and the Six Husbands Trail (see p. 121).

The return to Randolph can best be made by one of the graded paths (Randolph Path to Ravine House, or Israel Ridge Path to Bowman Station), as the Castle Path is not favorable for the descent. If, however, one wishes to descend by the Castle Path, care must be taken in leaving the summit to avoid the Ridge of the Caps, which runs westerly, and to take the Castellated Ridge, which runs nearly north. Even experienced trampers sometimes go astray at this point.

DISTANCES. Bowman Station to Israel Rapids $\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to ruined camp (Forest Service trail) 1.1 m.; to branch leading to Cascade Camp 1.6 m.; to Forks of Israel $1\frac{1}{8}$ m.; path leaves logging road (Castle Ravine Path) 2.3 m.; to top of steep slope of ridge of Mt. Bowman $2\frac{2}{3}$ m.; to head of The Link $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to the Castles (A. M. C. register) $3\frac{2}{3}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Jefferson $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.

ALTITUDES. Bowman Station 1,500 ft.; ruined camp (Forest Service trail) 1,850 ft.; branch leading to Cascade Camp 2,100 ft.; Forks of Israel 2,280 ft.; path leaves logging road (Castle Ravine Path) 2,610 ft.; top of steep slope of ridge on Mt. Bowman 3,380 ft.; The Castles (A. M. C. register) 4,455 ft.; summit of Mt. Jefferson 5,725 ft.

Israel Ridge Path.

This graded path, now maintained by the A. M. C., was made by Mr. J. Rayner Edmands in 1892, and altered and improved by him in later years. It led from Hubbard Hunt's farm near Bowman Station nearly to the summit of Mt. Adams, and served four purposes,—it formed a part of Mr. Edmands' "Gulfside Route" to Mount Washington; gave access to Cascade Ravine and to Mr. Edmands' camps therein; provided a way of ascending Mt. Adams from these camps and from Bowman, and improved the entrance to the Castle Path.

From its former beginning at Hunt's farm to its junction with The Link, this path has been ruined by logging and is now impassable. Above The Link, however, there was no lumbering, and this portion of the path, recently repaired, is now in good condition.

DESCRIPTION. As its lower end is impassable, distances on Israel Ridge will be given from Bowman by way of Castle Path (see p. 103) and its Cascade Camp

branch. At 1.6 m. from Bowman the last named path branches to the L. from the Castle Path and follows a logging road S.E. diagonally up the slope of Nowell Ridge. Openings cut in the young growth give fine views of The Castles. The logging road grows rough and stony, and at $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Bowman joins The Link (see p. 111). Measured on The Link, this junction is 4 m. from Ravine House. The route now follows The Link S. on a level grade and immediately enters virgin growth. From this point to the tree limit the forest has not been disturbed by the lumbermen. In a very short distance the beginning of the Israel Ridge Path is reached, branching from The Link on the L., and very near the same point the Cabin—Cascades Trail (see p. 113) crosses, leading down to the foot of the first cascade, a very fine waterfall, reached by a 2 min. scramble from The Link.

To visit Cascade Camp (see p. 112) and the second cascade, The Link must be followed a few rods across Cascade Brook. The Israel Ridge Path may be regained by following the Cascade Ravine Trail up the S.W. bank of the brook to the head of the fall, or by retracing one's steps on The Link. The route described is the latter.

Branching E. from The Link 2.3 m. from Bowman (4 m. from Ravine House) the Israel Ridge Path rises and curves to the S. and crosses Cascade Brook on a log bridge at the head of the second cascade. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth cascades may be visited by pleasure paths (see p. 110) which go up the brook from this bridge. The main path now runs S.W. The Cascade Ravine Trail and an old location of the Israel Ridge Path enter on the R., ascending from Cascade Camp. The path soon turns to the S.E., making a large zigzag up the steep slope of the ridge (called Emerald Tongue or Israel Ridge) which lies between Cascade and Castle

Brooks. The path slabs the E. side of this ridge, always ascending. An old pleasure path, now disused but likely to be restored, branches to the R., passes along the crest of the ridge and, furnishing view-points at Tip-o-the-Tongue and at Emerald Bluff, rejoins the main path further up. Another pleasure path branches to the L. and descends into Cascade Ravine.

Soon the path turns sharply to the E. and zigzags up a rather steep slope to the level of The Perch. Here a branch path runs E. 0.1 m. to The Perch and continues a few rods further to the Randolph Path, keeping at the same level. The main path turns sharply to the S. and ascends to the tree limit, where it joins the Randolph Path 3.8 m. from Bowman.

For a short distance the path coincides with the Randolph Path. Then it branches to the L. and, curving to the E., ascends the S.W. ridge of Mt. Adams. This part of the path is very carefully graded and paved with stones. It passes to the R. of the notable view-point called The Eye, and to the L. of the minor summit known as Adams 5, and joins the Gulfside Trail near Storm Lake. For $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the path coincides with the Gulfside Trail, running E., passing Peabody *Spring*, and running S. of Mt. Sam Adams, aiming for the col between Mts. Adams and Sam Adams, but falling just short of reaching it. The Israel Ridge Path branches to the R. from the Gulfside Trail, runs $\frac{1}{8}$ m. toward the summit of Mt. Adams and joins Lowe's Path. This junction is the end of the Israel Ridge Path. The summit of Mt. Adams is reached via Lowe's Path in $\frac{3}{8}$ m.

The Israel Ridge Path affords an easy and interesting way of ascending Mt. Adams, either from Bowman or (via The Link or via the Randolph Path) from Ravine House. Between The Link and the Randolph Path the Israel Ridge Path is rather steep; the re-

mainder, and also the approaches (The Link, Randolph Path and the route from Bowman), have easy gradients.

DISTANCES FROM BOWMAN. To The Link $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Cascade Camp $2\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to branch to The Perch 3.4 m.; to The Perch $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Randolph Path 3.8 m.; to Gulfside Trail $4\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Lowe's Path $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Adams 4.9 m.

To Edmands Col (via Randolph Path) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Summit of Mount Jefferson (via Randolph Path, Gulfside Trail and N. Y. University Path) 5 m. To summit of Mount Washington (via Randolph Path, Gulfside Trail, etc.) 8.4 m.

DISTANCES FROM RAVINE HOUSE. To summit of Mt. Adams, via The Link and Israel Ridge Path, $6\frac{5}{8}$ m.; via Short Line, Randolph Path and Israel Ridge Path, 6 m.

ALTITUDES. Bowman 1,500 ft.; Castle Path (branch to Cascade Camp) 2,100 ft.; Cascade Camp 2,800 ft.; branch to The Perch 4,300 ft.; The Perch 4,300 ft.; Randolph Path 4,825 ft.; Gulfside Trail 5,300 ft.; summit of Mt. Adams 5,805 ft.

Castle Ravine Path.

In 1915 the Randolph Mountain Club restored nearly all of that section of Mr. Edmands' Link extending from Castle Brook to the Castle Path just below The Castles (see The Link), and marked and partly cleared a route from the point where the Castle Path leaves Castle Brook to ascend the ridge of Mt. Bowman to the point where The Link crosses Castle Brook. This work will be completed, affording a new route to The Castles, and also a way to Roof Rock which, since the lumbering, has been almost inaccessible. The path up Castle Brook is to be called Castle Ravine Path, and will probably be extended to Edmands Col.

DESCRIPTION. Starting where the Castle Path turns sharply to the R. to climb the steep ridge of Mt. Bowman, the Castle Ravine Path continues along the main logging road and soon crosses to the E. bank of the stream. It then follows the course of the brook, but at some distance, until, turning to the S.E. and entering the inner part of the ravine, it again approaches it. There the logging road ends, and the path continues a few rods and joins the old Link where the latter crosses the brook. At this point Mr. Edmands' branch path to Roof Rock diverges on the L. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. The Rock is situated at the foot of the head-wall of the ravine, and affords a most impressive view.

The main path, which is now the final section of the old Link, after crossing Castle Brook, turns to the W. (toward the mouth of the ravine) and, slabbing the slope below The Castles, enters the bed of a slide, which it ascends for a short distance. Again entering the woods, slabbing and ascending, it enters the Castle Path a short distance below The Castles. The route is to be maintained by the Randolph Mountain Club.

DISTANCES. Castle Path to The Link $1\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to junction of Link and Castle Path $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. The route to The Castles via Castle Ravine Path and The Link is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. longer than that by the Castle Path direct, but is easier. The round trip can well be made in either direction.

Pleasure Paths in Cascade Ravine.

Though the paths of approach to Cascade Ravine were destroyed or blocked by lumbering, the Ravine itself (above the first cascade) was not touched, and the pleasure paths made there in the early 90's by Mr. Edmands still exist in the virgin forest. Now that the Ravine is again accessible, the Randolph Mountain Club has reopened most of these paths, and also the

Cascade Ravine Trail, formerly an A. M. C. path. These paths disclose beautiful cascades and fine outlooks, but a particular description is needless, as the visitor will prefer to explore them himself. The forest, except for the making of the paths, is untouched by the axe.

The Link.

The Link, made by Mr. J. Rayner Edmands in 1893, was intended as a connecting "link" between Ravine House and the various paths ascending the Nowell, Israel and Castellated Ridges. Until partially superseded by the Randolph Path, it was much traveled; and from Ravine House to Cascade Camp was graded. The recent lumbering obliterated the portion between Cascade Camp and Castle Brook, and blocked with slash the graded path in the vicinity of Castle Rock. In 1911-12-13 the portion between Ravine House and Cascade Camp was put in good order by the Randolph Mountain Club. From a little beyond Cascade Camp the path is entirely destroyed by the lumbering and cannot now be traced. The portion between Castle Brook and the Castle Path, however, was beyond the limits of the lumbering, and nearly all of it was cleared by the Randolph Mountain Club in 1915; this portion will be ready for travel in 1916. The lower end of this portion of The Link (at Castle Brook) is reached by the Castle Ravine Path.

DESCRIPTION. Starting from the highway by a cart-road just W. of Ravine House Stable, The Link crosses Moose River on the dam of the ice pond and passes across fields to the railroad, which it crosses by gates. There the cart-road ends, and the path, turning to the R., follows a line of cairns and passes through open spaces and groves to Cold Brook, intersecting on the way the path leading from Cold

Brook Lodge to Beechwood Way. Cold Brook is crossed by a bridge, the same over which Beechwood Way crosses, ascending in the opposite direction. Leaving Beechwood Way just W. of the brook, The Link turns to the L. and, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Ravine House, crosses the Amphibrach. At this point a short branch path (about 5 rods) leads to Cold Brook Fall and Sylvan Way. After passing the Amphibrach, The Link follows old logging roads (mainly) S.W. for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. and then runs S. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Lowe's Path. This crossing is $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Ravine House. Continuing in a S. direction, The Link crosses the North Branch of the Mystic and, about $3\frac{1}{8}$ m. from Ravine House, crosses the main Mystic stream. Continuing in a S.W. and then S.E. direction, it rounds the W. buttress of Nowell Ridge, enters the Ravine of the Cascades, crosses Cascade Brook and reaches Cascade Camp (2,800 ft.) about $4\frac{1}{8}$ m. from Ravine House. The Cascade branch of Castle Path (A. M. C.) joins The Link a little before it crosses Cascade Brook, and close to the brook the Cascade Ravine Path enters, ascending from the Forks of Israel, and the Cabin-Cascades Trail, descending from the Log Cabin. Also, near the brook, the Israel Ridge Path (A. M. C.) branches off on the L. to The Perch, Randolph Path and Mt. Adams.

The Link, Cascade Ravine Trail, Cabin-Cascades Trail and Cascade Camp are maintained by the Randolph Mountain Club. The Castle Path, its branch to Cascade Camp and the Israel Ridge Path are maintained by the A. M. C. The section of The Link S. of Castle Brook is described in connection with the Castle Ravine Path (see p. 109).

Log Cabin, Cascade Camp and The Perch.

In the early years of the A. M. C. there was a camp called Lowe's Camp beside Lowe's Path at the spring

which is the head of the North Branch of the Mystic. For several summers it was occupied by Dr. W. G. Nowell. About 1890 Dr. Nowell and others built a cabin known as The Log Cabin (3,300 ft.) and for many summers Dr. Nowell lived there. It is now under the care of the Randolph Mountain Club.

About 1892 Mr. J. Rayner Edmands built in the Ravine of the Cascades three camps, which he called Cascade Camp (2,800 ft.), Cliff Shelter and The Perch (4,300 ft.). Until lumbering began they were the scene of most delightful hospitality. Cliff Shelter was of frail construction and no longer exists. Cascade Camp and The Perch were designed and built with all Mr. Edmands' ingenuity and engineering skill, and are still structurally intact. In recent years they have been repaired and seem likely to last another quarter century.

Cascade Camp, at the foot of the second cascade, accommodates from 10 to 12 persons. There is a separate bunk for ladies, both bunks facing the same fire. Good water is supplied by Cascade Brook.

The Perch is near the source of Cascade Brook. It accommodates 8 persons. Water is obtained from a very cold spring. There is a good view.

Both camps are maintained by the Randolph Mountain Club and are intended to be used by the public.

Cabin-Cascades Trail.

This path, made by the late Samuel H. Scudder in 1877, leads from the Log Cabin (3,300 ft.) on Lowe's Path to the foot of the first cascade, connecting, near its lower end, with The Link, not far from Cascade Camp (2,800 ft.). It was long maintained as an A. M. C. path, but is now cared for by the Randolph Mountain Club.

DESCRIPTION. Starting S.W. from the Log Cabin (*water*) on Lowe's Path $2\frac{1}{8}$ m. from the highway, at the headwaters of the Mystic, the Cabin-Cascades Trail passes at first through fine growth, but soon enters the logged region. It crosses the main Mystic stream and continues S.W., keeping fairly level until near Cascade Brook where it bends to the S.E. and descends rapidly. Just before reaching the stream it crosses The Link at a point about 4 m. from Ravine House and $\frac{1}{8}$ m. N. of Cascade Camp. At the foot of the first cascade it connects with Cascade Ravine Trail.

DISTANCES. From Log Cabin to The Link 1 m.; to Cascade Camp $1\frac{1}{8}$ m.

Madison Huts.

The A. M. C., recognizing the necessity for a shelter on the Northern Peaks, constructed in 1888 a stone cabin on the S.W. slope of the cone of Mt. Madison, just to the N. of the Madison-Adams col, and about 30 yds. distant from the upper waters of Snyder Brook. This cabin is known as the Madison Hut. Its popularity increased to such an extent that in 1906 it was necessary to enlarge it; in 1911 a second building was constructed, and the huts now offer comfortable accommodation for forty persons. They are 6 m. from the summit of Mount Washington; $6\frac{7}{8}$ m. from the Hut near the Lakes of the Clouds; $3\frac{5}{8}$ m. from Ravine House; 4,825 ft. above sea level, or at practically the same elevation as the summits of Carter Dome and Mt. Moosilauke, and are well above the timber line.

The Huts are in charge of a care-taker each summer, beginning with July 1. At all other seasons one of the buildings is left unlocked and can be used by the public without charge and without securing permission. The

Huts are connected by telephone with the Ravine House in Randolph. They are supplied with stoves, blankets, cooking utensils and some dishes. During the season the care-taker provides fuel, simple meals, and has some supplies for sale. For information as to charges see p. 393.

In the rear of the Huts a path leads E. and N.E. to the summit of Mt. Madison; directly in front of the Huts, across Snyder Brook, the Gulfside Trail begins and leads W. and S.W. to the summit of Mount Washington; a sign-board in sight from the Huts indicates the Valley Way and the Air Line, both of which lead to Randolph. The Star Lake Trail leads S. from the Huts to Mt. Adams, and from it the Madison Gulf Path, the Buttress Trail and the Adams Slide Trail lead toward the Great Gulf.

Hut—Mt. Madison Path.

In the rear of the Huts a path $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, marked by cairns, leads E. and N.E. up the cone of Mt. Madison. For the first $\frac{1}{4}$ m. it leads E. over large stones, and then swings a little N. of E. It continues, with the Great Gulf to the S. and the top of the ridge to the N., until within a few rods of the summit, then leads to the L. to the crest of the ridge, and continues there until it reaches the conspicuous cairn which marks the summit.

The summit is 5,380 ft. above sea level, and about 550 ft. above the Huts. From 20 to 30 min. should be allowed for the ascent. The cairn is several feet in height and contains an A. M. C. cylinder. From this point the Osgood Path leads S.E. to the Glen House, and the Watson Path leads a little W. of N. to Randolph. The Howker Ridge Path branches from the Osgood Path just below the summit, and leads N. to Randolph Station.

The ascent from the Huts can be made without difficulty in good weather, but the descent requires greater care, for the Huts are inconspicuous and in cloudy weather can be seen but a short distance.

Trampers are advised, should they lose their way, or should rough weather make it impossible to descend to the Huts, not to attempt the S. descent into the Great Gulf. The shelter of the forest can be reached with much less difficulty and danger in any other direction.

Hut to the Parapet.

On the Star Lake Trail, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. from the Huts, in the Madison-Adams col, is Star Lake, a tiny mountain tarn, 4,903 ft. above sea level. A few feet further on, a low rocky ridge, called the Parapet, leads across the head of the col. Below to the S. is the Madison Ravine, and further on the Great Gulf. The view of the Gulf is impressive, especially by moonlight. The summits of Mts. Madison, Adams and Washington are visible from this point, and in clear weather trains can be seen on the Mount Washington Railway.

Hut—Air Line Branch.

From the Huts a path leads W. to the Air Line in less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; it is cut through the scrub and is wet. The path is marked by a sign-board at Snyder Brook. From the doorway of the Huts one can see the entire path and the point where it joins the Air Line, just above the Knife-Edge.

Star Lake Trail.

In 1908 the A. M. C. constructed a trail leading from the Madison Huts to the summit of Mt. Adams. This enables trampers who ascend by the Gulfside Trail and Air Line to return by the more recent path. The Star Lake Trail is more sheltered in some winds. The views of the Osgood Ridge and toward the Great Gulf are impressive.

The trail leads S. from the Huts to Star Lake. Near the Parapet the Buttress Trail enters on the L. The trail soon begins the ascent, leading more to the S.W. through a rocky region and is marked by cairns. It unites with the Adams Slide Trail to the S. and a few rods below the summit of Mt. Adams.

DISTANCE. Madison Huts to Mt. Adams 1 m.

Gulfside Trail.

The beginning of this trail from the Madison Huts to the Air Line, near the Gateway of King Ravine, was cut by members of the A. M. C. in 1884. From this point the trail was constructed by Mr. J. Rayner Edmands, the work beginning in 1892 and continuing for several summers.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. This important trail leads from the Madison Huts over the slopes of Mts. Adams, Jefferson and Clay to Mount Washington, a distance of 6 m. In many places great care has been taken to place the stones so that the way is comparatively smooth, and for a considerable part of the distance it is marked by a line of cairns. This trail passes up very few steep grades, and the aggregate rise from the Madison Huts to the summit of Mount Washington is about 3,000 ft. The net rise is about 1,470 ft. It does not lead to the summit of any of the Northern Peaks except Mt. Clay, but crosses intersecting paths which lead, in a short distance, to the summits. The entire

NOTE ON JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. This is the third peak of Mt. Adams and lies N.E. of that summit. It is almost directly in front of the Madison Huts, and but a short distance from them. There is no path to the summit, but by following the Gulfside Trail to the Air Line, and the Air Line to the depression between this peak and Mt. Adams, it can be reached in a few steps from the path. The distance from the Madison Huts to the summit is a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. This peak (about 5,470 ft.) offers interesting rock climbing on the N. and N.E. Its proximity to the Madison Huts makes it very popular with parties spending the day there.

trail is above timber line and affords little or no shelter from storms or high winds. The scenery is the wildest and most picturesque in New England.

CAUTION. On the bare slopes over which this trail passes it is hardly possible for a person with even the slightest knowledge of the region to become lost in clear weather. In such a contingency the safest course would be to ascend to the summit of the nearest peak, where paths will be found without difficulty. An A. M. C. cylinder, containing the name of the mountain, has been placed on most of the summits. In cloudy or stormy weather it is imperative that the trumper should not wander from the path. In a severe storm one who is off the trail and completely lost should bear in mind that paths leading to shelter will be found in the cols between the peaks. Even if all sense of direction is lost, it is only necessary to descend into the woods to find a path or a stream leading into the valley.

Gulfside Trail, Part I. (Madison Hut to Air Line.)

(See also Hut—Air Line Branch.) The Gulfside Trail begins between Mt. Madison and Mt. Adams at Snyder Brook, not more than 30 yds. from the Madison Huts, and is marked by a sign-board which is close to the stream and in sight from the doorway of the Huts. It is conspicuous for a short distance on account of being cut through a patch of scrub, and it leads S.W. directly toward the rugged peak of Mt. J. Q. Adams, winds among ledges, and is poorly marked for a short distance. There will be no difficulty in following it, if the trumper bears in mind that the path does not ascend this peak but swings to the R. (N.) of it. The path soon becomes well trodden and ascends a steep grassy slope, near the top of which it is joined by the Air Line, which coincides with it for a short distance.

Gulfside Trail, Part II. (Air Line to Lowe's Path.)

The trail leads along the top of the grassy slope already mentioned, which is a plateau with a comparatively smooth surface. The last view of the Huts is obtained from this point, and the trail leads above and but a few yards from the edge of the precipitous head-wall of King Ravine. To obtain the awe-inspiring view of this ravine it is necessary to take a few steps to the R. from the path.

In a short distance the Air Line leads off to the L. and the path passes between the head of King Ravine on the R. and the rock-covered cone of Mt. Adams on the L. It has been made easy and unmistakable, and the stones over which it passes have been so carefully placed that its course can be followed by the eye for considerable distance. About $\frac{7}{8}$ m. from the Huts it reaches a grassy lawn (5,520 ft.) between Mt. Adams and Sam Adams. At this point it crosses Lowe's Path which leads in about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the summit of Mt. Adams (5,805 ft.), which ranks second among White Mountains in elevation. There is no path to the summit of Sam Adams, but it can be reached from this point by crossing the rocks for about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. to the W. It is marked by a tall cairn containing an A. M. C. cylinder. The summit is 5,585 ft. in height and ranks fourth in elevation.

Gulfside Trail, Part III. (Lowe's Path to Randolph Path.)

Soon after crossing Lowe's Path another trail will be seen leading to the L. up the cone of Mt. Adams and into Lowe's Path near the summit. The Gulfside Trail now leaves the lawn, becomes well trodden in places and descends slightly. About $1\frac{1}{8}$ m. from the Huts it passes Peabody *Spring*, which is just to the R. of the path in a small grassy plot. Though fairly reliable, this spring sometimes fails in hot weather; its waters trickle down into the Jefferson Ravine and

ultimately reach the West Branch of Peabody River. The path continues to descend and, in a few yards, *water* is found at the base of a conspicuous boulder just to the R. of the path. In dry seasons this is a more reliable spring than the Peabody. About $1\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the Huts the path branches, the Gulfside trail bearing to the L., and the Israel Ridge Path leading almost straight on. Quite close to this junction a tiny pool, known as Storm Lake, can be seen during wet weather. Great care should be taken at this point, as the Israel Ridge Path is better defined than the Gulfside Trail. The latter bears to the L. over a rocky course, marked by cairns, and approaches the edge of the Jefferson Ravine. Fine views of the ravine and of the ridges of Mts. Jefferson and Washington are obtained from the crags to the L. of the path. The path then leads S. W. along the edge of the ravine for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and descends between interesting ledges, always leading toward Mt. Jefferson, which stands out before the tramper.

Shortly before the trail reaches Edmands Col (4,930 ft.) a large boulder will be seen, some 10 yds. to the R., which offers an excellent view of the Castellated Ridge. This is called the Nutcracker, and affords some shelter on the side toward Mt. Jefferson. The trail soon enters the col about 2 m. from the Huts. Here it is joined by the Randolph Path, leading up from Randolph.

This col is an admirable lunching place for parties passing in either direction between Madison Huts and Mount Washington. To the S., 30 yds. from the trail, is the beautiful Gulfside *Spring*. This spring sometimes fails, but to the R. (N.) of the trail, several hundred yards down the col, is the Well, and still further down is the never failing Spaulding *Spring*, one of the finest on the Mount Washington Range.

This col, which was named in honor of the late J. Rayner Edmands, is the most traversed point on the Northern Peaks. It is crossed by the Gulfside Trail; a branch path leads S. to the Six Husbands Trail; at the head of it the Randolph Path joins the Gulfside Trail, and, about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. down, The Cornice leads across from the Randolph Path to the Castellated Ridge and the Castle Path.

Gulfside Trail, Part IV. (Randolph Path to Monticello Lawn).

The Gulfside Trail from the point where it is joined by the Randolph Path ascends steeply to the S. from the col, a rugged and rocky path flanking the summit of Mt. Jefferson. There is little danger of losing it as the summit of Mt. Jefferson rises steeply on the R., while the Jefferson Ravine descends abruptly to the L. In a short distance the trail passes a remarkable boulder known as Dingmaul Rock, named for a remarkable mountain animal never seen except by exhilarated guides. One can step from the path to the flat surface of this great boulder, which offers a fine view of Jefferson Ravine and the summit of Mt. Adams. A few rods beyond, the N. Y. University Path leads off to the R. for the summit of Mt. Jefferson from which point it descends to Monticello Lawn and again enters the Gulfside Trail. The Gulfside Trail soon rises less steeply, crosses the Six Husbands Trail, which leads from the Great Gulf to the summit of Mt. Jefferson, and passes a depression where a great drift of snow is seen in June. About $\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the Randolph Path it crosses Monticello Lawn (about 5,350 ft.), a charming and comparatively smooth plateau covered with grass and offering superb views in every direction. From this lawn the cone of Mt. Jefferson (5,725 ft.), which ranks third in elevation, can easily be ascended by leaving the Gulfside Trail and following the N. Y. University Path about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. by Google

Gulfside Trail, Part V. (Monticello Lawn to Greenough Spring.)

The trail after leaving Monticello Lawn descends first slightly and then more abruptly. Before reaching the col at the foot of Mt. Clay it passes a prominent rock on the R. close to the trail, on the top of which rain *water* is frequently found. Beyond this boulder the trail crosses several narrow defiles between low but interesting ledges. Down one of these defiles, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Huts, the Sphinx Trail, marked by a sign, leads into the Great Gulf in 1 m. Soon after passing this trail the Gulfside crosses a grassy depression (4,965 ft.) from which the ascent of Mt. Clay begins. From this point two paths lead toward Mount Washington, the Gulfside Trail (a rougher and somewhat more difficult path) leading more to the L. and passing within a few yards of the summit of Mt. Clay, and the Westside Trail (see p. 131) leading more to the R., a path upon which considerable work has been done. As the paths unite beyond Mt. Clay, it is wiser to follow the latter path.

Following the Westside Trail a little distance up the slope of Mt. Clay, a path will be seen leading a few steps down to the R. to *water*. This spring sometimes fails, but the path continues some 30 yds. further to Greenough Spring, which is more reliable. This spring is about 1 m. from Monticello Lawn.

Gulfside Trail, Part VI. (Greenough Spring to Mount Washington.)

After leaving the branch path to Greenough Spring the Westside Trail winds up the W. slope of Mt. Clay and is marked by a line of cairns. The trail in places is rough and indistinct, but can be followed if care is used. The path up this mountain is rather long and the trumper is likely to be impatient before he finally reaches the point where the railway can be seen, from

base to summit of Mount Washington. Just before the path gains the upper slope and begins to descend, by leaving the trail one of the summits of Mt. Clay can be reached in a short climb to the L. Mt. Clay is 5,530 ft. in height and ranks fifth in elevation.

The trail swings toward the Great Gulf, descends slightly to the Clay-Washington col (5,395 ft.) and then passes over a grassy slope.

Here the Gulfside Trail enters on the L. and the paths coincide for a few rods. The Westside Trail then branches to the R. and crosses the railway, but the trumper will now continue on the Gulfside Trail, which does not reach the railway, but is in sight of it from this point to the summit of Mount Washington. It winds about the rocks, keeping quite near the edge of the Great Gulf and soon swinging S.E. The path is not very distinct, but it is high above the line of scrub and with care can be followed. Even if the trumper should lose the trail there would be no difficulty in continuing to the summit, as the railway is a few feet to the R. There are conspicuous water-tanks on the railway and in hot weather trampers usually take advantage of this opportunity, as the *water* is clear and cold.

The trail is joined by the Great Gulf Trail at a point $5\frac{1}{3}$ m. from the Huts. It soon leaves the edge of the Gulf and leads into the Carriage Road within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the summit of Mount Washington. Within a few feet of the point where the trail enters the Carriage Road there is a conspicuous sign-board which indicates the direction of the trail already described. In 1916 the Gulfside and Westside Trails were adopted as official A. M. C. paths.

DISTANCES. Madison Huts to Air Line $\frac{1}{16}$ m.; to Lowe's Path $\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to Randolph Path 2 m.; to Monticello Lawn $2\frac{5}{6}$ m.; to Clay-Jefferson col $3\frac{1}{16}$ m.; to

Greenough Spring $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Clay-Washington col $4\frac{2}{3}$ m.; to Carriage Road $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Washington 6 m.

TIMES. Madison Hut to Lowe's Path 1 hr.; to Randolph Path 2 hrs. 15 min.; to Monticello Lawn 3 hrs. 15 min.; to Greenough Spring 4 hrs.; to summit of Mt. Washington $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 hrs. The reverse trip can be made in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. less time.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Mount Washington). Madison Hut 4,825 ft.; Adams-Sam Adams saddle 5,520 ft.; Adams-Jefferson col 4,930 ft.; highest part of the path on flank of Mt. Jefferson about 5,370 ft.; Clay-Jefferson col 4,965 ft.; highest part of Westside Trail on Mt. Clay about 5,445 ft.; Clay-Washington col 5,395 ft.; summit of Mount Washington 6,293 ft.

Pine Mountain.

Pine Mountain, the most northerly peak of the Mount Washington Range, though only 2,440 ft. above sea level affords a remarkable view. Standing at the meeting point of four great valleys, it looks northerly up the Androscoggin River, easterly down the Androscoggin, southerly up the Peabody and westerly up the valley of Moose River. Because of its commanding position and easy access it has been chosen for a fire lookout station.

Pine Mountain is ascended from the Mineral Spring Station on the Boston & Maine R. R. There are two paths, one, the more direct but unshaded, starts from the N.E. end of the railroad bridge just N. of the station and runs almost straight to the principal summit, a distance of about 1 m. *Water* is found about half-way up, a little to the L. of the path. Near the summit a branch path leads R. to the head of the south cliffs, from which there is a striking view up the Peabody River.

Formerly Pine Mountain was covered with thick woods, so that the only view was from these cliffs or from the seldom visited east cliffs. A number of fires in 1900 and subsequent years have destroyed nearly all the woods and most of the soil, so that now all the summits are bare rock. North of the principal summit are several rocky knobs on one of which is the lookout tower. The warden's cabin is in a depression to the N.W.

The second path to the summit is that made by the fire warden. It leaves the railroad track about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. N.E. of Mineral Spring, close beside a small cascade at the side of the track. The path follows the valley of a small brook in the shade of one of the few patches of wood left on the mountain. There are fine views of Mt. Madison. Near the top the warden's cabin is passed, and near-by is a fine *spring*. By this route the distance from Mineral Spring to the summit is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

To reach Mineral Spring from Randolph there are several routes: (1) by following the railroad from Randolph Station, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; (2) from Gorham Hill by taking a private road leading S. past the Harriman farm to the Mineral Spring, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; (3) from Gorham Hill road a little E. of Randolph church by a path leading S.E. to the Harriman farm and then following the private road, about $1\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the church to Mineral Spring; (4) by Riverbank Path leading from the highway between the P. O. and Peek's Rock S.E. to Moose River, and then following the N. bank of the river and reaching the railroad a little W. of Mineral Spring; distance from the highway to Mineral Spring about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.

DISTANCES. Pine Mountain from Mineral Spring: direct path 1 m.; by fire warden's path $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. From Ravine House by Riverbank and direct path $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Pine Mountain from Gorham.

In 1915 the Village Improvement Society blazed a trail from Gorham Village to within about 1 m. of the summit of Pine Mountain. The trail was completed to the summit in 1916, and makes an interesting walk from Gorham.

The trail begins at the end of Church street, passes through a gate and follows a wood road S.W. through pasture land to the edge of the woods. It is indicated from time to time by cairns. After entering the woods the road is well defined, but a number of branches lead off. About 1 m. from Church street the blazed trail leads S. from the wood road. This trail follows up an interesting ridge for some distance, passing through fine white birches. From this ridge a branch path leads to the highway near Libby's mill-pond. The main trail descends slightly through wild cherry and other small trees. It then ascends the bare summit, or north peak. *Water* will be found near the path. At the summit there is a trail leading to Randolph and also a trail leading to the fire warden's cabin.

DISTANCE: From Gorham to summit about 2 m.

SECTION V.

Mount Washington.

Mount Washington (6,293 ft.) is one of the most famous mountains in the eastern part of the United States, and is the highest peak east of the Mississippi and north of the Carolinas. It was seen from the ocean as early as 1605, and was first ascended in 1642 by Darby Field accompanied by two Indians. It is a huge mountain mass with great ravines cut deep into its sides. Above the ravines are comparatively level stretches called "lawns," which vary in elevation from 5,000 ft. to 5,500 ft. From these lawns rises the bare, rock-strewn cone or summit, the climate of which is similar to that of northern Labrador. The mountain is plentifully supplied with water, which finds its way into three great rivers, the Androscoggin, the Connecticut and the Saco.

The visitor who ascends the mountain on foot should carry a compass and should bear in mind that the railroad on one slope and the carriage road on another make a line, although a very crooked one, from east to west. If lost in a cloud, remember on which side of the mountain you stand. Once on the upper reaches of the mountain, go north or south, as the case may be, skirting the heads of ravines, and you will sooner or later approach the carriage road or the railroad, landmarks which cannot be missed in the darkest night or the thickest fog.

See L. F. Cutter's map of the Mount Washington Range which is included with this Guide.

The Railroad.

The original Mount Washington railroad, now controlled by the Boston & Maine R. R., was completed

in 1869, and extended from a point about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. above the present base station to the summit, the section from Fabyan's to the base not being constructed until 1876. Its maximum grade, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the yard, is equalled by but one other railroad (not including funicular roads), that on Pilatus in the Alps. During the summer, when the railroad is in operation, persons are not allowed to walk on the track, but in winter this affords the easiest route to the summit.

The railroad ascends an insignificant westerly ridge in a nearly straight line to the tree limit near Jacob's Ladder (4,834 ft.). This trestle, which at its highest point is about thirty feet above the mountain side, is the steepest point on the road. Between the trestle and the upper tank, traces of the old Fabyan bridle-path will be seen. After crossing the shoulder toward Mt. Clay, the line curves to the R., crosses the West-side Trail (see p. 131) close to the edge of the Great Gulf, between which and the railroad lies the Gulfside Trail (see p. 123). From the Gulf Tank (5,638 ft.) there is a fine view across the Gulf toward the Northern Peaks. Between this point and the summit the two objects of interest are the Carriage Road on the L. and close by on the R. the Bourne monument. The railroad ends in front of the Summit House.

DISTANCES AND TIMES. The distance from the Base Station to the summit is about 3 m. Trains ascend in 1 hr. 10 min. and descend in less time. Employees of the road have coasted down on slide boards in 3 min.

Summit House.

The present house, the third of that name, is the fourth hotel to be erected on top of Mount Washington. The first Summit House, a stone building, was erected in 1852. The Tip Top House was erected in 1853 and

destroyed by fire August 29, 1915. It was rebuilt in 1916.* The second Summit House, a two and one-half story wooden building, was erected in 1872-73 and destroyed by fire June 18, 1908.

The new Summit House, built in 1915, is a one and one-half story wooden building a few rods E. of the highest point on the mountain. The greater part of the first floor is occupied by one large room, the L. side serving as a lounge and the R. side containing lunch counters and restaurant. On the second floor are 17 small but comfortable bedrooms for guests, and a bathroom with modern equipment. The house is steam heated and provided with telephone, post-office and express facilities.

The Carriage Road.

This road extends from the Glen House to the summit and lies upon the prominent N.E. ridge. Benjamin Chandler died of exposure on the upper part of the ridge in 1856. His name is sometimes applied to the whole ridge, and sometimes to the small but conspicuous part of it where he died. The road is safe for carriages, and automobiles frequently use it. It is likewise an interesting way to ascend on foot. Its construction was begun in 1855 and completed in 1861.

DESCRIPTION. It leaves the Pinkham Notch road opposite the Glen House (1,632 ft.), crosses the Peabody River, the Great Gulf Trail branching to the R., and soon begins the ascent. It climbs the ridge in long zigzags, the upper half being above the tree line. Two miles up, where the road turns to the R. at an acute angle, two paths leave it on the L., the overgrown, abandoned branch of the Pinkham Notch

*It is now fitted up and simply furnished to accommodate trampers. Charges are moderate.

road (see Old Jackson Road) and, a few yards above, the Raymond Path. The Half-Way House (3,840 ft.) is on the R. at the tree line. Just above, where there is a fine view to the N., the road skirts a prominent shoulder, known as the Ledge. A short distance above this point the Chandler Brook Trail to the Great Gulf leaves on the R. At the 5th mile-post there is a good view to the S. Here, on the R. of the road in ascending and exactly at the sharp turn, the rocks present some remarkable folds in their strata. The scenery becomes more impressive as the ascent continues. The trench-like structures occasionally seen near the road are the remains of the old Glen House bridle-path built in 1851. At the 6th mile-post the Six Husbands Trail crosses the road. Near the 7th the remains of an old corral are to be seen in the midst of a lawn known as the Cow Pasture. In the level stretch about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. below the summit, the Gulfside Trail to the Northern Peaks leaves the road on the R., indicated by a sign. A little beyond, also on the R., are the railroad and the Lizzie Bourne monument.

DISTANCES AND TIMES. The length of the road is a little less than 8 m. Time for the ascent on foot about 5 hrs. Toll must be paid at the Half-Way House. Foot passengers, 16 cents each way.

Old Jackson Road.

In 1885 a road was constructed leading from the Pinkham Notch road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Glen House, to the 2d mile-post on the Mount Washington Carriage Road. It is now in very poor condition, being obstructed by bushes and fallen trees and in places injured by fire and logging. All the bridges are down. As a carriage road it is a thing of the past, but it will save about 3 m. for pedestrians ascending from the

S. and is easy to follow, especially in winter. There are no signs. In ascending, its lower end may be recognized as a grass-grown roadway leaving the W. side of the Pinkham Notch road about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. N. of the entrance to the Crystal Cascade and Tuckerman Ravine Path. Its upper end is the lower of the two paths leaving the Mount Washington Carriage Road at the S. side of the sharp bend near the 2d mile-post.

Path to Northern Peaks. (Gulfside Trail. Part VI. See p. 122.)

To reach this trail from the Summit House follow the Carriage Road down $\frac{3}{8}$ m., where the path leaves at a sign-board on the L.

Path to Southern Peaks. (Crawford Bridle-Path. See p. 158.)

The path leaves the summit at the extreme end of the railroad trestle, where it is marked by a sign, paint on the rocks and cairns. Care should be taken to avoid random side paths toward the S.

Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut.

The hut is located $1\frac{1}{8}$ m. down the Crawford Bridle-Path. (See p. 165.)

Westside Trail.

This trail, projected and partially constructed by the late J. Rayner Edmands, and adopted by the A. M. C. in 1916, is in two links, each about 1 m. in length. One leaves the Crawford Bridle Path, at an elevation of about 5,500 feet, just as it begins the ascent of the cone of Mount Washington, and skirts the cone. In about $\frac{5}{8}$ m. it passes a *spring*, and crosses the Mount Washington Railroad just before entering the Gulfside Trail.

The other, leaving the Gulfside Trail a short distance farther N., skirts the W. slope of Mt. Clay, passes Greenough Spring, and rejoins the Gulfside Trail in the

Clay-Jefferson Col. The trail is wholly above timber line and unprotected. By avoiding the summit of Mount Washington nearly a mile in distance and 700 feet in elevation is saved for persons wishing to reach points on the Northern Peaks from the Crawford Path or vice versa.

Tuckerman Ravine Path.

Tuckerman Ravine is a remarkable amphitheatre of glacial origin in the S.E. side of the mountain. (See Appalachia, Vol. XIII, p. 1.) It was named for Professor Edward Tuckerman, the botanist. The path offers the shortest and easiest way of ascending the mountain on foot. The original Club path extended only from the Pinkham Notch road to the junction with the Raymond Path, $\frac{1}{8}$ m. below Hermit Lake. From that point to the Snow Arch it is, properly speaking, a part of the Raymond Path. The trail from the Snow Arch to the summit was laid out by Mr. F. H. Burt and others, in 1881, and is now maintained by the Club. For the convenience of the climber it has seemed best to describe the path as a continuous one from the Pinkham Notch road to the summit.

DESCRIPTION. The Club path leaves the W. side of Pinkham Notch road at a small clearing about 9 m. N. of Jackson and just to the N. of the bridge over Cutler River. It is marked by a large sign-board. The well-worn path soon crosses to the S. bank of Cutler River over a foot-bridge, just beyond which (an easy half-mile from the road) there is an excellent view of Crystal Cascade. Continuing up by easy grades the path crosses first a branch and then the main stream of Cutler River (second crossing). Beyond this point the Raymond Path from the Mount Washington Carriage Road, marked by a sign, comes in on the R. Soon the Boott Spur Trail leaves on the

L. and directly opposite on the R. is a short side path to Hermit Lake Camp, both marked by signs. Hermit Lake, just beyond, offers a remarkable view, especially in winter. The cliff on the R. is Lion Head, so called on account of its appearance from the Glen House. The more distant crags on the L. are the Hanging Cliffs of Boott Spur. Beyond Hermit Lake the path crosses and recrosses the stream, rises over loose rocks, attains the floor of the ravine and finally, at the foot of the head-wall, turns to the R. and ascends a slope of debris, with the Snow Arch on the L. (See Note on Snow Arch.) Turning to the L. and passing under the cliff at the top of the gully, the trail emerges from the ravine and leads almost straight W. up a grassy, ledgy slope, where there may be a little difficulty in following it. The Six Husbands Trail to the Alpine Garden and Carriage Road here forks to the R. At the top of the plateau, marked by signs, a line of cairns leads straight ahead to the Crawford Path, and another leads to the L. to the Davis Path. The main path turns sharply to the R. and ascends the rocks to the summit, marked by cairns and splashes of white paint. There is plenty of *water* on this trail as far as the base of the cone, and less than half-way up the latter there is a fine *spring*, marked by a large cairn.

In descending, the trail leaves the R. side of the Carriage Road immediately opposite the lower stable, the entrance, through a small gravel pit, being marked by a sign.

DISTANCES AND TIMES. Distances from road: To Crystal Cascade $\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Raymond Path 1.7 m.; to Hermit Lake 2 m.; to Snow Arch 2.6 m.; to Summit 3.8 m.

The following times between points are slow, averages, stops being subtracted. To Cutler River (second

crossing) 1 hr. 15 min.; Hermit Lake 2 hrs.; Snow Arch 2 hrs. 45 min.; summit 4 hrs. 30 min. The ascent is easily made in the above time, and has been done in less than 2 hrs.

Notes on Snow Arch, etc.

The snow may persist until late summer, but the arch does not always form. Persons are cautioned not to approach too near and under no consideration to venture beneath it, as one death and several narrow escapes have already resulted there. Sections weighing tons are apt to break off at any moment.

▲ Persons ascending the head-wall should be careful not to start rocks rolling, as the ravine is much visited and carelessness may put others in serious danger. In early summer the snow sometimes covers the path, especially where it turns to the L. and passes under the cliff at the top of the wall, but under ordinary summer conditions the path, though steep and rough, is safe and fairly clear. After a rain, the Fall of a Thousand Streams, on the L. in ascending the head-wall, is especially fine.

Hermit Lake Camp.

Hermit Lake Camp (3,650 ft.), situated a short distance down the path from the lake, is an open bark shelter accommodating seven persons. There are no blankets or other furnishings. Visitors are cautioned to extinguish every spark of fire before leaving. As the camp is within the National Forest, only dead and fallen trees may be used for fuel.

Raymond Path.

This fine path extends from the Mount Washington Carriage Road to the site of the Snow Arch. The late Major Curtis B. Raymond, who first blazed the way in 1863, completed the trail in 1879 and maintained

it until his death in 1893. Since then it has been maintained through the generosity of Mrs. Raymond as an A. M. C. path.

It is the upper of two trails which leave the Carriage Road close together near the 2d mile-post. Here the road, in ascending, turns sharply to the R. and both trails leave it on the L. There is a large sign. Near its beginning the path has been marred by logging operations for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m., but the way is clear. Passing through fine woods and ascending by gentle grades it crosses several streams, the first being a branch of the Peabody and the others branches of Cutler River, so that the path crosses the divide between the Androscoggin and the Saco drainage basins. From the last two of these streams there are fine views of Raymond Cataract. The path to Huntington Ravine (marked by a sign) branches off to the R. near the top of a little bluff just N. of the largest of the streams. The junction of the Club's Tuckerman Ravine Path, which is reached $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on, is marked by a sign. From this point to the Snow Arch the path has already been described. (See Tuckerman Ravine Path.)

DISTANCES AND TIMES. From Mount Washington Carriage Road to junction of Club Path 2.3 m.; to Hermit Lake 2.6 m.; to Snow Arch 3.4 m. From Glen House to summit via Carriage Road, Raymond Path and Tuckerman Ravine Path $6\frac{1}{4}$ m.

The following times represent rather slow walking. Glen House to Path 1 hr. 15 min.; to Hermit Lake 3 hrs. The ascent of the mountain via Carriage Road, Raymond Path and Tuckerman Ravine can easily be made by an average walker in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Ravine of Raymond Cataract.

Though there is no path up this ravine, it is sometimes traversed by strong climbers and is an exceed-

ingly interesting though somewhat difficult route.

Leave the Raymond Path where it crosses the Raymond Cataract Brook, following it up the ravine until it is lost in the scrub. Then turn sharply to the R. through the scrub, gaining at the end of 200 yds. a rocky, scrubby ridge which can be followed to the Alpine Garden, thence to the summit as described under Huntington Ravine.

The actual distance to the summit is less than by any other route on the E. side, but the difficulties and roughness of the way consume at least as much time as through Huntington Ravine.

Huntington Ravine Path.

This ravine was named in honor of Professor J. H. Huntington in 1871. A trail leading into it from the Raymond Path has been in existence a number of years, but on account of the danger of the ascent, the steep walls of the ravine are not often climbed. Recently a route up the head-wall has been marked, across the ledges, with white paint. *The head-wall should not be ascended by the inexperienced, nor descended by anyone who is not familiar with the ravine.*

DESCRIPTION. The trail leaves the Raymond Path about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the Tuckerman Ravine Path, and about 1.8 m. S. from the Mount Washington Carriage Road. This point is near the N. bank of one of the branches of Cutler River flowing out of the ravine, and is marked by a sign, "Huntington Ravine."

For the first mile the path follows close to the stream, hardly ever being more than 100 yds. distant from it. It crosses several times well up toward the end of the ravine, but for the most part continues on the N. bank and can be followed without difficulty.

About 1 m. from the Raymond Path some interesting boulders will be found near the path, which are well worth the scramble through the scrub. Several

of them offer interesting bits of climbing even to veteran rock-climbers. There is one very easy one close to the path. It is well worth the climb as its top is above the level of the low trees and affords a fine view of the ravine, and gives a chance for a reconnaissance that is worth while, even if the path is to be closely followed. Beyond the scrubby trees it will be seen that there is a steep pile of broken rock, known as the "Fan," whose tip lies at the foot of the deepest gully. To the L. of this gully are precipices, the lower of which is known as the "Pinnacle." The path, after passing through the boulders, ascends the L. side of the "Fan," crossing to the R. side about 100 yds. below its tip. It then climbs the rocks to the R. of the main gully (marked by white paint).

The path should be followed carefully over the ledges, as it follows the line of least difficulty. Its general direction is westerly. The ledges, which are marked with paint, are dangerous, and care must be taken while crossing them. Once above the ledges, there is a trail through the scrub which can be followed for a time, but as the ascent continues the region of scrub is left behind and no trail is needed. Good leads will be found to the Alpine Garden which lies just above the head-wall. Here, by going a few rods in a N.W. direction, the Six Husbands Trail S. will be encountered. It can be followed to the L. (S.) about 1 m. to the Tuckerman Ravine Path or to the R. (N.) about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the Carriage Road at the 6th mile-post. In fair weather, it is interesting to strike straight across the Garden toward the summit, passing between two small humps and coming out on the Carriage Road about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the summit. If the Six Husbands Trail should be missed in a cloud, by bearing N.W. the Carriage Road will be reached in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Trampers who are accustomed to rock-climbing can climb the R. wall, which culminates in Nelson Crag and is the highest of the three walls. To the R. of the center wall there is a good-sized gulley, below which extends a long ridge of broken rock. It is only necessary to climb up this ridge and the gulley will be found to lead directly up the wall. It is wet and slippery and is made more dangerous by occasional rock slides, but is probably the most interesting rock climbing on Mount Washington. If it is found necessary to leave this gully to avoid dangerous places, it should be borne in mind that it is always safer to go to the R. of it. From the top of the wall the Mount Washington Carriage Road will be found but a short distance to the N.W.

The L. wall has been climbed, but is most dangerous and should not be attempted except by the most experienced.

DISTANCES. From Raymond Path to base of either wall is estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to top of either wall and on to the summit of Mount Washington via the Carriage Road $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. To junction of Raymond Path and Huntington Ravine Path from Glen House via Carriage Road and Raymond Path, or from Pinkham Notch road via Tuckerman Ravine Path and Raymond Path, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to top of "Fan" $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to top of head-wall 5 hrs.; to summit of Mount Washington $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Boott Spur Trail.

Boott Spur (5,520 ft.) is the prominent ridge running S. from Mount Washington, from which it is separated by Bigelow Lawn. It has historic interest, as many of the early ascents of Mount Washington were made over it. The Club Path was laid out by Parker B. Field in 1900, the section of the Davis Path between Boott Spur and the Crawford Path being re-

opened at the same time. (See Appalachia, Vol. IX, p. 383.)

The trail leaves the Tuckerman Ravine Path just below Hermit Lake, opposite the short path to Hermit Lake Camp. It crosses two branches of Cutler River, the last *water* to be had until the summit is reached. The path leads straight up the side of the ridge through the scrub and, while perfectly clear, is exceedingly steep until it tops the ridge. It then turns to the R. and follows the ridge, which consists of a series of step-like levels and slopes. All the way to and over the Spur the views of the ravine are superb, particularly as the path skirts the dangerous Hanging Cliff, 1,500 ft. above Hermit Lake. Above the trees the trail is marked only by cairns. After passing the summit of the Spur it joins the Davis Path, which it follows to the R. across Bigelow Lawn to the Crawford Path a short distance S. of the cone of Mount Washington. (See Davis Path, p. 181.) A Club cylinder will be found on the summit of the Spur.

DISTANCES AND TIMES. From Tuckerman Ravine Path to Crawford Path about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Average time ascending $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Descending $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Glen Boulder Trail.

This is an A. M. C. trail from Pinkham Notch road to the Davis Path. Through the generosity of Miss Harriet E. Freeman, a member of the Club, the first section of this trail, that from the Pinkham Notch road to the Boulder ($1\frac{3}{8}$ m.), was cut by Vyron D. Lowe in the summer of 1905. The path was brought to the attention of the Club and investigation proved it to be an easy and picturesque route to the top of Mount Washington, particularly to one coming from the direction of Jackson. Arrangements were therefore made whereby an extension around the Gulf

of Slides to the Club's path on Boott Spur was made in the spring of 1906, the expense being borne jointly by Miss Freeman and the Club.

DESCRIPTION. The trail leaves the Pinkham Notch road N. of Spruce Hill about midway between the top of the hill and the entrance to Glen Ellis Falls ($3\frac{1}{8}$ m. from the Glen House), marked by a Club sign, and continues without much elevation for 200 yds., then dips slightly, crossing a small watercourse. It then ascends rapidly, reaching the top of the cliff by means of the right hand of two steep gullies. The trail then turns S., crosses a brook (20 min. from the road), and immediately a short branch path to the L. (marked by a sign), leads $\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the road to an outlook on the brink of the cliff, which commands a fine view of Mt. Wildcat and Pinkham Notch. The main path resumed, turns W., rises gradually, then steeply, striking at the end of a half hour the N. bank of a brook draining the minor ravine S. of the Gulf of Slides. Following the brook, which soon divides, the path turns S.W., crosses both branches (*water*) $\frac{1}{8}$ m. from the road, is level for 200 yds., then climbs rapidly the N.E. side of the Spur through thinning evergreens, giving views of the minor ravine and spur S. of the Gulf of Slides. Leaving the trees, a climb of $\frac{1}{4}$ m. over open rocks brings one to the Glen Boulder, an immense stone perched on the end of the spur, and a familiar landmark for all who traverse the Pinkham Notch road. The view offered is of wide range, extending from Chocorua around to Mount Washington, being particularly fine of Mt. Wildcat and well repaying the slight exertion necessary, even if one goes no further.

From the Boulder the path leads up the open spur $\frac{1}{2}$ m., then enters low scrub through which it ascends moderately $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to Slide Peak, so called ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the road), the low peak heading the Gulf of Slides,

then turns N., descends slightly, soon leaves the scrub and about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. below the summit of Boott Spur strikes the Davis Path, which it follows to the Crawford Path. (See Davis Path, p. 181.)

In descending, turn to the L. from the Davis Path at a sign $\frac{1}{8}$ m. below the summit of the Spur.

Water is found near the path $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the Boulder, marked by a sign.

The features which make this trail of particular value, compared with other paths on the E. side, are the quickness with which it gets above the tree line (1 hr.), and the nearness of its starting point to Jackson.

DISTANCES. Pinkham Notch road to outlook $\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to brook crossing $\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to Boulder $1\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to spring $2\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Slide Peak $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Davis Path $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Boott Spur $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Crawford Path $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of Mount Washington via Crawford Path $5\frac{5}{8}$ m.; via cut-off and Tuckerman Ravine Path $5\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Lakes-of-the-Clouds via Crawford Path $5\frac{3}{8}$ m.

TIMES. Pinkham Notch road to Boulder 1 hr. 45 min.; to Boott Spur 3 hrs. 15 min.

The Gulf of Slides.

The broad ravine S. of Boott Spur is known as the Gulf of Slides. Its upper slopes are scarred with many landslides from which it gets its name. Enclosing the ravine on the S. is the spur on which is located the Glen Boulder.

There are no paths into the ravine, but hardy trampers may follow up New River until the floor is reached, thence through scrub and up one of the slides onto Boott Spur.

SECTION VI.

The Great Gulf.

General Information.

The Great Gulf, lying between Mount Washington and the Northern Peaks, is nearly two thousand feet deep and about five miles in length. It was formed by erosion beneath a local glacier and is, therefore, in itself an interesting commentary on the age of the mountains rising above it. The West Branch, a swift flowing stream, takes its rise in springs a short distance below the summit of Mount Washington, rushes noisily down the length of the Gulf and enters Peabody River. Joined by numerous lesser streams from the steep slopes, it requires but a day's storm to transform it from a shallow brook into a turbulent river. In a wild and picturesque region at the head of the Gulf lies Spaulding Lake, a tiny sheet of water, little more than a mile from Mount Washington, but over two thousand feet below that summit.

The Great Gulf was observed as early as 1642. The name probably had its origin in a casual statement of Ethan Allen Crawford. In 1823 he lost his way on Mount Washington during cloudy weather. Describing this experience in his "History of the White Mountains," he said that his companions and himself wandered about until they came to "the edge of a great gulf." A few years later the name Great Gulf began to appear in the literature of the White Mountains and is now firmly established. One or two other names of doubtful origin have been applied, but happily are no longer in use.

The region was visited in 1829 by Prof. J. W. Robins, but continued to be little known until, in 1881,

Benjamin F. Osgood blazed the first trail. It left the Osgood Path $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Glen House and led through the Gulf to the head-wall. For several years this trail continued in use; then Osgood's connection with the Glen House ceased, that hostelry was destroyed by fire, and the blazed trail went out of existence. The Great Gulf was again pathless and so continued until the present system of trails was constructed, 1908-10. (See *Appalachia*, vol. 12.)

In 1908 the Great Gulf Trail was blazed, although not entirely in its present location. It was the joint undertaking of the A. M. C. and a volunteer party. The following year, by similar co-operation, the Great Gulf Camp was constructed, the section of the Six Husbands Trail extending from the Great Gulf to the Gulfside Trail was blazed and the Adams Slide Trail was constructed. During the same summer E. H. Blood made the Buttress Trail leading from the Adams Slide Trail to The Parapet near Madison Huts. In 1910 the A. M. C., with the aid of still more volunteers, completed the westerly section of the Six Husbands Trail to the summit of Mt. Jefferson; the southerly section from the Gulf to Tuckerman Ravine Path, and the Chandler Brook Trail. During that summer Irving B. Crosby began the Madison Gulf Trail leading to the Parapet from the Bluff at the lower end of the Gulf. In 1913 volunteers from the Randolph Mountain Club made the Sphinx Trail, extending from the Gulf up between Mts. Clay and Jefferson to the Gulfside Trail. Thus in five years the Gulf was supplied with an adequate trail system, and from a wilderness little known and seldom visited became a region much visited and greatly admired.

It is said that no single view in the White Mountains equals that from a point near the Gulf Tank on the Mount Washington Railway looking down into

the Gulf. Other views of the Gulf from the Mount Washington Carriage Road are scarcely inferior, while there are views from the floor of the Gulf which make up in wildness any loss of grandeur.

See L. F. Cutter's Northern Peaks and Mount Washington Range maps included with this Guide.

Great Gulf Trail.

Slightly more than 5 m. from Gorham on the road to the Glen House, the Pinkham road leads off toward Randolph and immediately crosses Peabody River. A few rods beyond the bridge, near the edge of the Dolly Copp farm, an old logging road leads to the L. from the highway. This is the beginning of the Great Gulf Trail, and is marked by a sign. This point is about $2\frac{2}{3}$ m. from the Glen House, but trampers from that house or from Jackson will find it more convenient to follow the Osgood Path, which crosses the Great Gulf Trail about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Pinkham road, and is $\frac{2}{3}$ m. shorter.

DESCRIPTION. Beginning the journey into the Gulf at the sign-board already mentioned, the logging road is plain except in midsummer when it is overgrown in places with grass and berry bushes. It follows up the W. bank of the Peabody until, in about 1 m., that stream is joined by the West Branch and then follows the W. bank of the latter stream. There are forks of the logging road, but the way continues within a short distance of the West Branch. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the highway the trail enters the Osgood Path and coincides with it for 50 rods or more. Soon leaving the Osgood Path, the trail bears to the L. and ascends through birch and poplar growth to the Bluff, where there is a striking panorama of the Gulf and the mountains about it. Continuing a few rods along the edge of the Bluff, the trail descends sharply to the L.,

crosses Parapet Brook and then rises steeply for a few paces to the crest of the ridge which separates Parapet Brook from the West Branch. On this ridge the Madison Gulf Trail leads off to the N.W. for the Madison Huts by way of Parapet Brook.

The Great Gulf Trail descends a little, bears to the R., follows a logging road a short distance, then leads to the L. and crosses the West Branch. There is no bridge and in high water care must be exercised, as the stream is a rapid one. Once across the river, the trail follows close upon the bank and from this point to Spaulding Lake follows the same course as Osgood's trail of 1881. At about 3.6 m. from Glen House the Gulf Trail crosses Chandler Brook, and the Chandler Brook Trail leads up to the S. for the Mount Washington Carriage Road.

The Great Gulf Trail then rises a few rods and there is an interesting view of Mt. Jefferson with the course of the West Branch for foreground. Continuing close to the river for another half mile, the trail then bears to the L. and soon enters an extensive blow-down of many years ago. Here the Six Husbands Trail is crossed. In another 7 min. the Great Gulf Camp is reached.

After passing the Great Gulf Camp the trail leads, in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., into the West Branch. "Into the West Branch" is literally correct, for the trail follows the bed of the stream for a short distance. This section of the trail is obscure, but the trapper will see, up stream, a considerable waterfall. Just before reaching that point the trail leads up to the L. and winds about, coming out near the head of the waterfall. It soon crosses a S.E. branch near the foot of a beautiful cascade on the main stream. Continuing, the trail after a time crosses the West Branch and also a brook which enters that stream on the R. Near this point the

Sphinx Trail leads in about 1 m. to the Gulfside Trail. The Great Gulf Trail soon crosses to the E. bank of the West Branch. Interesting waterfalls are passed and a point is reached where there is a surprising view down the Gulf with Mt. Adams looming high in the distance. Soon the most beautiful waterfall in the Gulf is passed. Some distance beyond this point a tributary of the West Branch enters on the L. The trail then rises over another slope and comes out of the stunted growth at the outlet of Spaulding Lake, $1\frac{2}{3}$ m. from Great Gulf Camp. The lake (4,250 ft.) is about 6.4 m. from the highway at Glen House and about 1.5 m. from the summit of Mount Washington.

The Gulf Trail continues on the E. side of the lake, but another trail leads around the W. side, entering the main trail near the inlet. Beyond the lake the growth soon disappears altogether and the trail leads S. and S.E. up the head-wall. The trail at this point is one of the steepest in the mountains, rising 1,600 ft. in a distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Cairns have been erected from time to time, but so many are swept away by the spring avalanches that the way is but poorly marked. Bearing always to the L., the trail continues until within a few rods of the top of the head-wall. Then for the last few rods the trail bears to the R. and enters the Gulfside Trail near the railway. The remaining distance, about $\frac{5}{8}$ m. to the summit of Mount Washington, is by the Gulfside Trail and the Carriage Road.

DISTANCES. Highway at Glen House to Bluff 2.66 m.; to Chandler Brook 3.60 m.; to Six Husbands Trail 4.52 m.; to Great Gulf Camp 4.73 m.; to Sphinx Trail 5.53 m.; to Spaulding Lake 6.39 m.; to Gulfside Trail 7.24 m.; to summit of Mount Washington 7.86 m.

For distances from Dolly Copp farm add 0.67 m. to each of the above distances.

Great Gulf Camp.

This is a log camp (3,250 ft.) situated in the heart of the Great Gulf, and was constructed by the A. M. C. in 1909. It will accommodate eight persons, has a few cooking utensils, but is not provided with blankets. It is on the Great Gulf Trail and is about 150 yds. from the West Branch. The Six Husbands Trail crosses the Gulf Trail $\frac{1}{5}$ m. to the northeast. Spaulding Lake lies $1\frac{3}{8}$ m. up the Gulf.

The camp is favorably situated for trampers, especially for those who desire to camp in a region somewhat off the beaten track, but within easy striking distance of the chief summits of the Mount Washington Range. The Northern Peaks, the summit of Mount Washington, Tuckerman, Huntington and King Ravines, the Castles, the Madison Huts and the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut are all within a half day's journey of the camp. Trampers who have extra supplies for an extended outing may, in the summer, be able to arrange at the Glen House to have them forwarded later by stage to the Half Way House. From that point the camp is accessible by the Chandler Brook Trail and Great Gulf Trail.

DISTANCES FROM GREAT GULF CAMP (partly estimated).

To Spaulding Lake, 1.66 m.; Glen House, 4.73 m.
TO SUMMITS.

Mount Washington via Six Husbands Trail and Carriage Road 3.63 m.; via Great Gulf and Gulfside Trails and Carriage Road 3.13 m.; via Sphinx and Gulfside Trails and Carriage Road 4.25 m.

Mt. Jefferson via Sphinx, Gulfside and N. Y. University Trails 2.81 m.; via Six Husbands Trail 2.40 m.

Mt. Adams via Adams Slide Trail 1.96 m.

Mt. Madison via Buttress Trail 3.31 m.; via Madison Gulf Trail 4.93 m.; via Osgood Path 5.58 m.

To CAMPS.

Carter Notch Hut via Glen House 8.5 m.

Half Way House via Chandler Brook 2.50 m.

Hermit Lake Camp via Six Husbands Trail 4.66 m.;
via summit of Mount Washington, 5.17 m.

Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut via Six Husbands Trail
5.16 m.; via Sphinx Trail 5.33 m.

Madison Huts via Buttress Trail 2.85 m.

Ravine House via Madison Huts 6.22 m.

Six Husbands Trail.

From a point on the Tuckerman Ravine Path not far above the head-wall, the Six Husbands Trail leads through the Alpine Garden, crosses the Mount Washington Carriage Road, descends into the Great Gulf, and then ascends to the summit of Mt. Jefferson. It is about 4.85 m. in length and as a mountain trail is as unusual as its name is unique. From the Tuckerman Ravine Path to the Carriage Road it is well above the tree line, the slopes are gentle and there are inspiring views into Tuckerman and Huntington Ravines. From the Carriage Road down into the Gulf the trail is sometimes easy and sometimes steep and rough, while the view is an impressive and ever changing panorama of the Northern Peaks. From the Gulf up Mt. Jefferson there is, at first, fine forest; the trail next winds about a number of great boulders and then leads up the crest of a bare, wind-swept shoulder of the mountain where the view is said to be the finest the trail affords.

When the Great Gulf Trail was blazed in 1908 a beautiful waterfall, the first below Spaulding Lake, was called Weetamoo Falls in honor, not of Whittier's heroine of the Bridal of Penacook, but of the historic

Indian character, Weetamoo, Queen of Pocasset, who *is said* to have had no less than six husbands. When it was later ascertained that "Weetamoo" was already in use as a title in the White Mountains, the name was not insisted upon, but meanwhile, in 1909, the section of the trail from the Great Gulf to the Gulfside Trail had been constructed and had been named for the six husbands of Weetamoo. This name was later applied to the entire trail.

DESCRIPTION. The Six Husbands Trail begins at a point on the Tuckerman Ravine Path a short distance above the head-wall of the ravine and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the summit of Mount Washington. It leads N.E., bearing toward the Lion Head, an interesting ledge on the N. wall of Tuckerman Ravine. In less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the trail approaches a point where there is a view deep down into Tuckerman Ravine, and by stepping to the R. from the trail the Fall of a Thousand Streams can be seen on the head-wall. The trail continues toward the Lion Head and then leads N., which is its general direction, until it descends into the Great Gulf. It traverses a series of grassy lawns called the Alpine Garden and crosses a tiny stream which is the headwater of Raymond Cataract. The cataract itself is not in sight from the trail. There is no forest to obstruct the view and the trail leads along a nearly level slope and is marked by cairns. Soon it approaches the head of Huntington Ravine and is joined by an obscure trail which descends the center wall of the ravine. Continuing beyond this point the ascent of the last ridge begins. Here, by stepping out of the trail, there is a fine view of this impressive ravine. Rising to the top of the ridge, the trail begins to descend and soon enters the old Thompson Bridle Path constructed in 1851. Following this path, the course of which is plain although it has been abandoned for

more than half a century, in a short distance the Six Husbands Trail leads off to the L. and in a few rods crosses the Mount Washington Carriage Road at the sixth mile-post, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Tuckerman Ravine Path.

The descent into the Great Gulf now begins. The trail leads N., is well marked by cairns, and in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. reaches a growth of small trees. Here *water* can be found beside the trail in most seasons. The way now follows a nearly direct line, passing through some forest, traversing some bare slopes, keeping quite close to the crest of the ridge and finally coming out on a slope from which there is a view looking directly down into the Gulf. Here care must be used to follow the trail, which zigzags, is none too well marked and descends steeply. Part way down the steep slope it leads to the L. through a good sized cavern which has a small entrance. The way is now unmistakable, but steep and rough. It leads just to the R. of an imposing boulder with a flat top, which can be climbed and which affords an unusual view of the Gulf and the Northern Peaks. Below this boulder there is a fine forest growth and the Great Gulf Trail is soon crossed at a distance of about $1\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the Mount Washington Carriage Road and within about 7 min. of the Great Gulf Camp.

The Six Husbands Trail descends in a few rods to the West Branch. In times of high water it is best to go up stream until a better crossing can be found. Across the stream the trail ascends gently through an interesting forest. In $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Great Gulf Trail it approaches the stream flowing from Jefferson Ravine, and the Adams Slide Trail for Mt. Adams leads off to the R. and crosses the stream. The Six Husbands Trail now leaves the brook (last sure *water*), swings to the W. and leads past a number of great

boulders. Beyond these boulders the growth becomes smaller and the trail soon approaches a ledge which is ascended by a log ladder. Just above the ladder and perhaps 10 yds. to the R. of the trail there is a good-sized cavern, open at the top, in which snow and ice may be found as late as August. The trail soon comes to an overhanging ledge and leads along under its edge for a short distance. The forest growth now disappears and the trail leads to a crag where there is an impressive view looking up the Gulf. The way continues steep and keeps close to the crest of the ridge until it comes out upon the broad slope which extends down from Monticello Lawn. When this slope is reached the ascent becomes easy, the trail passing through occasional patches of stunted growth and leading across bare stretches marked by cairns. Continuing in this interesting region for some time, it begins to rise more steeply and leads past the great drift of snow, which is conspicuous from the summit of Mount Washington until about the first of August. Shortly beyond this point the trail, marked by cairns, crosses the Gulf-side Trail at a distance of about $1\frac{7}{8}$ m. from the Great Gulf Trail.

The Six Husbands Trail continues to the W. and ascends the rocky cone of Mt. Jefferson. It is marked by cairns and leads to the summit in about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. from the Gulfside Trail.

DISTANCES (partly estimated). Great Gulf Trail to Adams Slide Trail 0.50 m.; Gulfside Trail 1.87 m.; summit of Mt. Jefferson 2.20 m.; Great Gulf Trail to Cairn Ridge 0.81 m.; to Carriage Road 1.65 m.; to Tuckerman Ravine Path 2.65 m.

Adams Slide Trail.

The Adams Slide Trail, leading to the summit of Mt. Adams from the Six Husbands Trail, was con-

structed by the A. M. C. in 1909. It is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m long, rises about 2,400 ft., and is said to be the steepest path of its length in the White Mountains.

It begins in the ravine between Mts. Adams and Jefferson at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of the Great Gulf Trail. Leaving the Six Husbands Trail on the bank of the brook flowing out of the ravine, it immediately crosses the stream and leads N. In a few rods it leads past the last sure *water*, a brook just to the R. of the trail, which gushes full grown from the earth. The trail leads through small growth and soon enters the track of a great slide, which it follows up a steep slope. In about $\frac{1}{10}$ m. from the brook the Buttress Trail leads off to the R. for the Madison Huts. The Adams Slide Trail continues to ascend steeply and as the footing of the slide is rather insecure care should be used, particularly for the descent. Near the head of the slide the trail bears to the L. into forest; it then swings to the R. and soon comes out upon the great southerly ridge of Mt. Adams. This ridge, covered with great stones and barren of vegetation, is very impressive. The way is rough but is plainly marked by cairns. One cairn in particular, of white quartz, shows conspicuously in some lights from various points in the Great Gulf, from the Six Husbands Trail and from Mount Washington. Continuing up the rock-covered ridge, the trail rises over several small peaks or knobs and finally enters the Star Lake Path and coincides with it for a few hundred yards to the summit of Mt. Adams.

DISTANCE. The trail is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length.

TIME. Two hours or more should be allowed for the ascent.

Buttress Trail.

In 1909 the Buttress Trail was laid out by E. H. Blood and is now maintained by him. Its purpose

was to furnish a way from the Madison Huts to the Great Gulf, and it still affords the most direct and easiest route between them.

Leaving the Adams Slide Trail on the R., $\frac{1}{10}$ m. from the Six Husbands Trail and $\frac{5}{10}$ m. from the Great Gulf Trail, the Buttress Trail first passes through bushes, then climbs diagonally across a steep slope of large and loose angular fragments of rock. Some of them are easily dislodged and care must be taken. The trail then continues in the same direction, rising gradually along a steep wooded slope. Arriving at the top (4,000 ft.) of this slope, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the starting point, the trail leads N. across a gently sloping upland covered with trees. At $\frac{7}{8}$ m. there is a *spring* on the R. At about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. the trail reaches the foot of the steep, rock-covered peak of Mt. Adams, and here, a little to the L. of the trail, is a small, ledgy summit from which there is a fine view.

From this point the trail runs first N.W. and then N., keeping near the same level (4,750 ft.), passing through patches of scrub, across fields of rock fragments and crossing two *brooks*. Then, rising slightly through scrub, it crosses the Parapet at about 4,925 ft. altitude. A few rods beyond (just S.W. of the lake) it joins the Star Lake Trail, which leads in less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Madison Huts.

DISTANCES. Adams Slide Trail to lower edge of upland 0.48 m.; to east crag 1.24 m.; to Star Lake 1.80 m.; to Madison Huts 2.04 m. Great Gulf Camp to Madison Huts 2.85 m.

Chandler Brook Trail.

This A. M. C. trail was blazed in 1910 as a part of the Great Gulf system. It is the shortest route from the Gulf to the Half Way House on the Mount Washington Carriage Road, the distance being about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.

It enables trampers intending to remain in the Gulf several days to reach any surplus supplies which they may have forwarded by stage to that house.

The trail, which is about 1 m. in length, leads S. from the Great Gulf Trail at a point slightly more than 4 m. from the Pinkham road and about $\frac{7}{8}$ m. below Great Gulf Camp. At this point, also, Chandler Brook empties into the West Branch. The trail follows the course of Chandler Brook rather closely, crossing the stream several times and rising steeply in places. At the crossings fine waterfalls and cascades can be seen from the trail. From the last crossing the course is S.E. Rising over a confused mass of stones and keeping to the W. of some interesting rock formations, the trail enters the Carriage Road near a ledge of white quartz slightly less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the fourth mile post.

For the descent it is well to look for the ledge of white quartz which is close to the Carriage Road. The trail, marked by cairns at that point, will be seen from the road.

Madison Gulf Trail.

This trail, which, in connection with the lower end of the Osgood Path and the Great Gulf Trail, forms a through route from the Glen House to the Madison Huts, was begun in 1910 by Irving B. Crosby and has since been completed by him with the aid of friends.

The trail leaves the Great Gulf Trail at a point near the Bluff and about $2\frac{2}{3}$ m. from the Glen House. It follows the course of Parapet Brook N.W. through Madison Gulf to Star Lake, where it joins the Star Lake Trail. It is fairly well marked, has plenty of *water*, but is seldom wet under foot, and is well protected in case of storms. It is exceedingly steep in the upper part.

DESCRIPTION. Just W. of the Bluff the Great Gulf Trail crosses Parapet Brook and ascends a steep ridge with a narrow crest. The Madison Gulf Trail leaves to the R. on the crest of this ridge. The junction is plainly marked by signs. The trail follows this ridge for a short distance, commanding fine views of the Great Gulf, descends slightly and soon crosses to the E. side of Parapet Brook and enters an old logging road. The trail follows this road up stream, soon crossing the brook by a ruined bridge, and then leaving the brook for some distance. It returns to the brook, crossing a small branch by another ruined bridge, and turns sharply to the L. up grade through small growth just before reaching the main stream. It soon crosses the brook again, follows near it through dense growth for some distance, then turns to the R., ascending steeply, leaving the logged area and commanding good views of Mount Washington, the Great Gulf and Mt. Adams.

The trail next turns to the L., following the mountain side high above the brook, but again approaches it where it is joined by the branch from Osgood Ridge. This is a good lunching place. The trail now ascends rapidly between the two brooks, through virgin forest, and soon crosses to the W. bank of the main stream, where it continues the ascent under the shadow of some immense boulders in the brook bed. It recrosses the brook and, ascending more gradually, gains the lower floor of the Gulf, where it crosses the brook again and soon reaches Sylvan Cascade. This is a fine fall, especially after a heavy rain, and there is a good *camping place* near by.

Leaving the fall, the trail ascends to the upper floor of the Gulf, where it makes four brook crossings. From the floor it rises gradually to Mossy Slide at the foot of the head-wall and then ascends very rapidly by a

small stream to Shining Water. A ladder at the R. leads to a ledge which gives a fine view.

The trail now turns to the L. and continues near a brook partly hidden among the rocks, and then, still bearing to the L., ascends very steeply. A branch path leads to the Jumping-Off Place 12 yds. to the L., from which a very fine view is obtained. Continuing the ascent, the main trail leaves the scrub and comes out on the rocks, where it turns to the L. and soon reaches the Star Lake Trail near Star Lake and less than 100 yds. from the Parapet. To the R. the Star Lake Trail leads to the Madison Huts, hardly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant.

DISTANCES (measured). Highway at Glen House to Bluff $2\frac{2}{8}$ m.; to beginning of Madison Gulf Trail $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to junction of brooks $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Sylvan Cascade $4\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Mossy Slide (foot of head-wall) $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to top of head-wall $4\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to Star Lake 5 m.; to Madison Huts $5\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. From 4 to 6 hrs. should be allowed for the ascent from Glen House to Madison Huts. Descent: Madison Huts to Bluff about 2 hrs.; to the Glen House about 3 hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Glen House and Madison Huts). Glen House 1,632 ft.; the Bluff 2,300 ft.; junction of brooks 3,300 ft.; Sylvan Cascade 3,800 ft.; Mossy Slide (foot of head-wall) 4,000 ft.; Shining Water 4,075 ft.; Jumping-Off Place 4,330 ft.; Star Lake 4,903 ft.; Madison Huts 4,825 ft.

Sphinx Trail.

With the possible exception of the Chandler Brook Trail this is the easiest of the trails that descend into the Great Gulf. It was made in 1913 by volunteer parties of the Randolph Mountain Club. It is important because it affords the readiest way of escape for anyone overtaken by storm on Mt. Clay or on the

southern part of Mt. Jefferson. By this path shelter is quickly gained from the rigor of west and northwest storms (those most likely to be dangerous). A mile from the Gulfside Trail the wooded floor of the Great Gulf is reached, and, in $\frac{3}{4}$ m. more (via the Great Gulf Trail), the Great Gulf Camp.

• DESCRIPTION. The Sphinx Trail branches to the N.W. from the Great Gulf Trail near the crossing of the brook that emerges from between Mts. Clay and Jefferson, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. of Great Gulf Camp and $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Glen House. It ascends through forest, first at a gentle slope, then very steeply. The trail follows the brook rather closely and several small cascades are passed. At $\frac{5}{8}$ m. the trail turns to the L., leaves the brook and scrambles to a sloping shelf or plateau partly covered with scrub through which the trail is cut. Here a sign indicates the best view of the Sphinx; a boulder at some distance from the path. A little further along a small meadow is crossed, where *water* is found under a rock to the R. of the trail. After a slight further ascent the Sphinx Trail joins the Gulfside Trail at a point a little N. of the Clay-Jefferson col. The altitude of the starting point on the Great Gulf Trail is about 3,600 ft. The trail is about 1 m. in length and in that distance rises about 1,400 ft. to its junction with the Gulfside Trail.

SECTION VII.

The Southern Peaks.

General Information.

This range, sometimes called the Crawford Path Ridge, extends S.W. from Mount Washington and includes the following summits, named from N.E. to S.W.:—Two peaks of Mt. Monroe (highest 5,390 ft.), Mt. Franklin (5,028 ft.), Mt. Pleasant (4,775 ft.), Mt. Clinton or Pierce* (4,275 ft.), Mt. Jackson (4,012 ft.) and Mt. Webster (3,876 ft.). The Ammonoosuc River, a branch of the Connecticut, lies to the N.W. and the Mt. Washington or Dry River, a branch of the Saco, to the S.E.

The Southern Peaks were traversed as early as 1818 by two men who were guided to the summit of Mount Washington by Abel Crawford. In 1820 a party from Lancaster, consisting of Adino N. Brackett, John W. Weeks and others, crossed this range on their way to Mount Washington and named Mts. Monroe, Franklin and Pleasant. Mt. Jackson was named by William Oakes, the botanist. Mt. Webster, which was formerly called Notch Mountain, is thought to have been named by Sidney Willard of Boston.

See L. F. Cutter's Mount Washington Range map included with this Guide.

The Crawford Path.

HISTORY. The first section of this famous old path was cut in 1819 by Abel Crawford and his son Ethan Allen Crawford. It was a foot-path leading up Mt. Clinton from the Notch and was about three miles in length.

*Act of the New Hampshire legislature of 1913, chap. 96, naming the mountain "in honor of Franklin Pierce, fourteenth president of the United States, and the only citizen or resident of New Hampshire who has been the incumbent of that exalted office."

This was the first path of importance on the Mount Washington Range. Its terminus was several miles distant from Mount Washington. In 1840 Thomas J. Crawford, a younger son of Abel Crawford, converted the path into a bridle-path. It has not been used for horses for many years, though the name Crawford Bridle-Path is still often used, and burros go as far as the shoulder of Mt. Clinton. In 1915 that part of the path beyond the shoulder of Mt. Clinton was adopted as an official A. M. C. path.

CAUTION. Since the publication of the first edition of this guide book several improvements have lessened the dangers of this path, viz., the construction of the A. M. C. Hut at the Lakes-of-the-Clouds, the opening of the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail and Westside Trail, and the improvement of the Mt. Pleasant Path. Still, it should be borne in mind that no less than four lives have been lost on this path. This is no doubt partly explained by the fact that it is the oldest and most used of the trails to the summit of Mount Washington. It lies above the tree-line, exposed to the full force of all storms for at least five miles, and in places is none too clearly marked. The following precautions are suggested.

If unfamiliar with the region, do not ascend the Crawford Path except in fine weather and do not attempt it alone. Always carry a compass. Before starting look at the map and familiarize yourself with the positions of the various summits and the location of the path with respect to them. Note carefully the location of the Edmands Path, the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut, the A. M. C. Refuge Hut, and the Westside Trail. The Edmands Path leaves the Crawford Path just *above* (N. of) Mt. Pleasant on the W. side of the trail (L. in ascend-

ing). The Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut is some 2 m. up the Crawford Path from this point, just beyond Mt. Monroe and about 150 yds. to the N.W. (L. in ascending) of the Crawford Path and is reached by a side path running to the S. of the Lakes-of-the-Clouds. From this point the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail leads to the Base Station. Somewhat higher and close to the path, where it cannot be missed, is the old Refuge Hut.

If trouble arises on Mt. Clinton, go back over the latter.

If between Mt. Clinton and Mt. Franklin or on the latter, go down the Edmands Path, as this is very well made and leads quickly to the shelter of the woods.

If one is S. of Mt. Pleasant,—*i. e.*, between that mountain and Mt. Clinton,—don't take the rough path to the summit of Mt. Pleasant nor the old obscure trail that forms a cut-off from this loop to the Edmands Path on the W. side of that mountain, but keep to the E. loop (main path) which keeps well down the E. side of the mountain. It is protected from N. and N.W. winds. Then turn L. down the Edmands Path when its junction with the Crawford Path is reached. (The Edmands Path is the second path to the L. beyond Mt. Pleasant, the first being that over the summit.)

If one is on or above Mt. Monroe, use the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut or go down the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail, or in case of great emergency use the Refuge Hut. This is the most dangerous part of the path. Never under any circumstances attempt the cone of Mount Washington if a storm has caused serious trouble before its base is reached, for storms increase in violence very rapidly as the cone is ascended.

If by any chance the path should be lost in cloudy weather, go N.W. if below Mt. Monroe, or W. if above, descending into the woods and following water. On the S.E. nearly all the slopes are more precipitous and the distances to civilization are much greater.

Those who are interested in birds will find this path most attractive. Many rare Alpine plants are found near Mt. Monroe, and in Oakes Gulf and on its head wall.

DESCRIPTION. The path starts just across the Notch road from the Crawford House and crosses the new State road. It follows the S. bank of Gibbs Brook, in hearing but not in sight of the latter. Gibbs Falls are on a short side path to the L. Through the woods the path is unmistakable, but in wet weather is very muddy. After leaving the brook it ascends quite steeply for a short distance and then slabs the side of the valley, crossing in several places slippery bits of corduroy, suggestive of the time when it was in reality a bridle-path. About 2 m. above Crawford's a cut-off runs nearly E. (R. in ascending) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the Mizpah Spring Camp on the Webster Cliff Trail (see p. 172). *Water* is found too plentifully until the trail leaves the woods near the top of Mt. Clinton. For a distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. just below the tree-line the path has been re-located to avoid a place where it formerly coincided with a brook-bed. The summit of Mt. Clinton is not ascended by the Crawford Path, but lies a few rods to the S. on the Webster Cliff Trail, which leaves the Crawford Path (R. in ascending) a few rods above the tree-line.

From Mt. Clinton to Mount Washington the path, except for a few bits of scrub, is entirely exposed and gives magnificent views in all directions. It is indicated, none too clearly, by sparse cairns and the

marks of many feet on the moss and rocks and, though it winds about, remains substantially on the top of the ridge, except where it passes Mts. Pleasant and Monroe. The general direction in ascending is N.E. *Water* is found between Mts. Clinton and Pleasant, nearer the latter. As the path approaches Mt. Pleasant it divides, the L. loop going over the mountain and the other around it. The R. (E.) loop is the better path and by dipping down into the scrub avoids the ascent and is protected against winds from the N. and N.W. It should always be chosen in bad weather. *Water* is usually found in plenty on this loop. The W. (L.) loop goes over the summit of Mt. Pleasant and rejoins the other just beyond Red Pond, a bit of stagnant water in the col between Mts. Pleasant and Franklin. The ascent of Mt. Pleasant is so easy and the view so fine that it is recommended in fine weather. The Edmands Path from the Ammonoosuc Valley joins the Crawford Path just beyond the point where the two loops reunite, *i. e.*, N. of the mountain. A rough trail also leaves the W. loop about half way up the mountain and joins the Edmands Path.

From Mt. Pleasant to the shoulder called Mt. Franklin there is a sharp ascent. *Water* is found in a fine spring part way up. A few yards to the R. (S.) of the path is the dangerous precipice forming the side wall of Oakes Gulf. The path then passes S. of Mt. Monroe. This mountain has two summits, and both are easily ascended, though there are no paths. *Water* is found just as the path reaches the level area at the foot of the higher peak. A little further along on the N.W. (L. in ascending) through a natural gateway in the rocks, marked by a sign and cairn, a path leads in 150 yds. to the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut (see p. 165), which is located on a gravelly little shelf about 50 yds. almost due W. from the larger lake. The lakes are

clearly seen from the Crawford Path in good weather, the larger one being easily visited. The smaller lake is higher up to the N.E. About 100 yds. beyond the side path to the hut the spot where W. B. Curtis lost his life is marked by a large cairn, a cross and a bronze tablet on the rocks directly on the Crawford Path. (His companion, Allan Ormsbee, perished far up on the cone of Mount Washington,—not on the path,—the spot being similarly marked.) Further on, in an exposed position on the flattening ridge is the A. M. C. Refuge Hut, for use in emergencies only (see p. 166). The last *water* on the path (usually sure) is found just behind it. The path then crosses the W. end of the wide plateau of Bigelow Lawn. At $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the Refuge Hut the Davis Path from Boott Spur and the Montalban Ridge comes in on the R. About 200 yds. further on the cross path from Tuckerman Ravine also comes in on the R.

As the path nears the cone of Mount Washington it swings to the N., passing about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the cairn and painted board marking the spot where Harry Hunter died of exposure April 3, 1874. Many prefer to leave the path at this point and strike straight up the cone, a course not recommended in bad weather. The Westside Trail to the Northern Peaks here leaves on the W. (L. in ascending) and from this junction a line of cairns leads S.W. directly to the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut. This new route from the Hut is somewhat shorter than the Crawford Path, and the footing is so good that time and energy will be saved by using the new path; in bad weather the latter should always be taken. The path now turns straight N. and then swings about as it climbs the steep cone through a trench in the rocks. It passes through the corral in which the saddle horses used to be stabled

and from this point to the summit is marked by frequent cairns and paint.

In descending, the path to the corral will be found at the end of the railroad trestle, marked by a sign, paint on the rocks and cairns. Care should be taken to avoid random side paths toward the S. Below the corral there is no difficulty in following the path, except that below the cone various divergent trails should be noted. In addition to the signs at all junction points it should be remembered that the Crawford Path is very old, rather crooked, and usually marked by a well-worn trench, while the divergent trails, except the Davis Path, are new, straight, marked by cairns and with little indication of footway.

Persons bound for Fabyan's or Bretton Woods will probably take the Edmands Path. For Crawford's the original path over Mt. Clinton is the most direct route. On arriving at Mt. Clinton many will be tempted to continue over Mts. Jackson and Webster (see Webster Cliff Trail, p. 172). Although this is a most delightful route it is much longer and harder than the direct route, the difference being decidedly greater than a glance at the map would lead one to expect.

DISTANCES. Crawford House to summit of Mt. Clinton 3 m.; to Mt. Pleasant $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Mt. Franklin $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Mt. Monroe $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut 7 m.; to summit of Mount Washington $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Crawford House to summit of Mt. Clinton 2 hrs.; to side of Mt. Pleasant $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to summit of Mt. Franklin $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to side of Mt. Monroe $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Refuge Hut $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to Summit House 6 hrs. Add 20 min. each for the ascents of Mts. Pleasant and Monroe and 20 min. to visit the Lakes-of-the-Clouds.

Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut.

Recognizing the need of adequate shelter near the cone of Mount Washington, this stone hut was built by the A. M. C. in 1915, largely through subscriptions obtained by the efforts of Mr. R. B. Lawrence. It is located on a gravelly shelf near the foot of Mt. Monroe about 50 yds W. of the larger lake at an elevation of about 5,000 ft. It is reached by a short side trail of 150 yds. from the Crawford Path and by the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail from the Base Station. A line of cairns also leads from it to the junction of the Crawford Path and Westside Trail (see p. 131). The Hut affords a fine view of Mount Washington, Mts. Clay, Jefferson and Monroe, the Ammonoosuc Ravine and Valley and everything to the W. Large plate glass windows on the N.W. and S.E. sides make the interior light and attractive. The Hut is divided into two rooms, the larger containing the cook stove, table and twenty-four bunks for men, and the smaller fitted with twelve bunks for women. The bunks are of steel with woven wire springs and are provided with blankets. Simple but substantial meals are furnished for guests at 7 A.M., noon and 6 P.M., and a limited stock of supplies is carried for sale. For information as to charges for accommodation see p. 393. The Hut is open from the last of June to October 1 each year and is in charge of a keeper. Address, Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut, Summit House, Mt. Washington, N. H. The Hut has no telephone. Persons intending to use the Hut between October 1 and July 1 are advised to inquire first at the Club rooms, 1050 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. For the present it is planned to leave the women's side of the Hut unlocked and supplied with blankets and stove. Fuel cannot be promised, and it should be borne in mind that there is no satisfactory supply of wood within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the Hut.

Refuge Hut.

This shelter is situated on the Crawford Path $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut and $\frac{1}{8}$ m. below the junction with the Davis Path, at an elevation of 5,200 ft. It was built in 1901 after the death of Curtis and Ormsbee. It is a frame cabin accommodating six persons without crowding. Since the erection of the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut there is in summer little occasion for its use, which is forbidden except in emergencies, and it is far too uncomfortable to attract campers. There is a good *spring* a few yards behind it.

Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail.

This trail was opened, though not thoroughly cut out, by the A. M. C. in the fall of 1915 (see Report of Councillor of Improvements for 1915, Appalachia, Vol. XIV, p. 89) to provide an exit from the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut for use in stormy weather. It reaches the shelter of the scrub some 15 rods below the Hut and is thereafter increasingly sheltered. The trail is short,—with the exception of the Tuckerman Ravine path the shortest trail up Mount Washington—and the views are spectacular. It is accordingly an interesting route for descending the mountain, but on account of its roughness, and steep grade for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. near the gorge, is less likely to become a popular mode of ascent for trampers with heavy packs. For this reason the trail is described for one descending.

DESCRIPTION. The trail leaves at the S.W. (left hand rear) corner of the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut and is marked by a line of cairns running directly down the slope in a general N.W. direction. Soon after entering the scrub it crosses the Ammonoosuc River (here a mere brook) three times, the third crossing being about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. below the Hut and just above the highest fall on the stream. The brook here falls about 600 ft. down a steep trough in the mountain

side, at an average angle of 45 degrees. Another brook a short distance to the N. does the same, the two spectacular waterslides meeting at an acute angle in a gorge whose only outlet is subterranean. The trail bears to the R., soon crosses the second brook and continues through fine woods down a very steep slope. After a few hundred yards it again approaches to within a rod or two of the last mentioned brook at a point a little above its junction with the main brook. The striking view of the gorge obtained from the precipitous ledge separating these two brooks is worth the scramble out to it. The trail continues its rapid descent and, about 200 yds. further down, a side trail to the L. leads in about 50 yds. to the gorge at the foot of the waterslides. This should not be missed as the viewpoint happens to be placed exactly right, producing a sensational effect unique in its way in the White Mountains. Resuming, the main trail descends a few hundred yards more to the foot of the ravine and crosses to the E. side of the brook just below a beautiful pool at the foot of some fine little cascades. It then follows closely the S. bank of the river at an easy grade through open woods, crossing the river twice a short distance above a great slide on the N. side. At length it emerges into an old wood road and finally into the open near the point where the Mount Washington R. R. crosses the river. Here a good grass road leads in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the highway at the Base Station.

DISTANCES. Hut to Fall $\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to foot of ravine 1 m.; to Base Station 3 m.

TIMES. Hut to Fall $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to foot of ravine 1 hr.; to Base Station $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

In ascending, the trail leaves the highway by a grassy road leading to the R. about 100 yds. before reaching the buildings at the Base Station. In the clearing to which this road leads it is marked along th

site of an old building by a line of cairns leading into the woods.

The ascent to the Hut should be made in 3 to 3½ hrs.

Edmands Mt. Pleasant Path.

The Edmands Path, running from the Stickney road to the Crawford Path in the Pleasant-Franklin col is the most comfortable route from the Bretton Woods region to the Southern Peaks and Mount Washington, and the quickest way to civilization from points on the Crawford Path between Mts. Pleasant and Monroe. It is a graded path throughout, with banked and level footway. This makes it an easy route going up, but monotonous going down.

The old path up Mt. Pleasant was repaired in 1896. It was relocated in part and graded by the late J. Rayner Edmands in 1909.

DESCRIPTION. The path turns to the R. from the Stickney road at a sign 2½ m. from Bretton Woods Station. This is the road which crosses the Mount Washington R. R. just as it enters the woods after crossing the golf links. Do not confuse the path with the numerous bridle-paths which fork from the road. The path after leaving the road runs nearly level, joining in about ½ m. a bridle-path and in ¾ m. more crossing the Jefferson Notch State road from Crawford's (from Crawford's to this point 2⅝ m.). The path enters the State road on the W. side of a bridge, leaves it on the E. side at a sign, and in ⅓ m. reaches the old road to Barron's logging camps in Abenaki Ravine. This point may also be reached by following the Stickney road all the way to the State road and turning R. at the junction, then first L. The distance is about the same by either route. The wood road is then followed ⅓ m. to a point where a sign indicates a choice

of routes. The route to the R., following the road to the logging camps, is the old path, less used, steeper in places and not so well graded or kept up. The route to the L. is the Edmands Path proper and the better way. Climbing sharply, the path joins in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. an old, little used trail from the Mount Washington R. R., known as the Twin Rivers Path, that comes in on the L. After another $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of steep ascent (the trail following substantially the line of the old Twin Rivers Path) the alternative route via Barron's camps comes in on the R., and $\frac{2}{3}$ m. beyond this point the end of the steep ascent is reached, a cut-off to the Crawford Path on the S. side of Mt. Pleasant forking to the R. At this point, marked by a stone gate, begins the wide, built-out section $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, slabbing the N. face of Mt. Pleasant and joining the Crawford Path in the Pleasant-Franklin col. Except in wet seasons there is little *water* on the path above the Barron's camp road.

DISTANCES. Bretton Woods Station to the trail $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to crossing of State road $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. From the Crawford House to crossing of State road $2\frac{5}{8}$ m.

State road to logging road $\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to forks $\frac{2}{3}$ m.; to trail from Barron's camps $1\frac{2}{3}$ m.; to Mt. Pleasant cut-off $2\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Crawford Path $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Bretton Woods Station to crossing of State road 1 hr. 30 min. Crawford House to crossing of State road 50 min. State road to Crawford Path $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Twin Rivers Path.

This path, sometimes erroneously known as the A. M. C. Path, leaves the Mount Washington R. R. about 1 m. N. of where it crosses the new State road, and joins the Edmands Path about 1 m. above the State

road. Its length is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. It is not at present (1915) in good condition.

Mts. Webster and Jackson.

These peaks, the most southerly of the Southern Peaks, are ascended either from the Crawford House, the trails starting in common and afterward dividing, or by the Webster Cliff Trail running from the Willey House Station over the summits of Mts. Webster, Jackson and Clinton to the Crawford Path, which it joins at its highest point on the N.W. slope of Mt. Clinton. Mt. Webster, whose precipitous sides form the E. wall of Crawford Notch, is 3,876 ft. high, and Mt. Jackson, which lies 1 m. to the N.E. next to Mt. Clinton, has an altitude of 4,012 ft.

Path from Crawford House.

The path leaves the E. side of the Crawford Notch road 5 min. below the Crawford House and just before the road enters the Gate of the Notch. The short path to Elephant Head, a ledge overlooking the Crawford House, soon leaves on the R. The path bears a little to the L. toward the brook and rises steadily on the steep S. bank. In a few minutes it turns sharply to the R. (S) up the slope (sign), and continues in the same general direction, nearly level stretches alternating with sharp pitches. About 40 min. distant from the road a path leads to the R. (sign) to Bugle Cliff, a massive ledge overlooking Crawford Notch, the view from which is well worth the slight extra effort required. The main path resumed, rises fairly steeply and soon crosses Flume Cascade Brook. Fifteen or twenty minutes further on, when within sound of Silver Cascade Brook, the path divides, the L. branch for Mt. Jackson and the R. for Mt. Webster.

Mt. Webster.

Continuing on the R. branch, the path immediately descends very steeply to the brook (last sure *water*), which it crosses just below a beautiful cascade and pool. From this point it climbs steadily in a S. direction. In perhaps an hour a sign is passed where the ridge trail from Mt. Webster to Mt. Jackson diverges to the L., and in a few minutes more the trail emerges on the ledgy summit of Mt. Webster, which affords an excellent view of Crawford Notch and the mountains to the W. and S.

Mt. Jackson.

Following the L. branch of the fork of the Webster and Jackson paths, the trail is fairly level until within sight of the brook, when it begins to climb steadily. About 25 min. above the forks it crosses three branches of the brook in quick succession. Continuing at a steady grade, the path comes out at the S. side of an extensive blowdown. From this opening the summit is seen ahead on the L., and there is a good view to the N.W. Soon after passing the blowdown, Tisdale Spring (last *water*) is passed at the L., marked by a sign, and in a few minutes more the path comes to the base of the rocky cone, which it ascends rapidly through low scrub and over rocks, soon gaining the summit, which is clear, affording fine views in all directions, and in particular the best view of the Southern Peaks to be had from any point.

NOTE. When it is intended to visit both Mt. Jackson and Mt. Webster in a single trip, it is better to go up Jackson and down Webster, the Jackson path being better for the ascent and the Webster path for the descent.

DISTANCES. Crawford House to path 0.2 m.; to Bugle Cliff 0.9 m.; to the Webster-Jackson fork 2 m.; to Mt. Webster 3.7 m.; to Mt. Jackson 3.6 m.

TIMES. Crawford House to path 5 min.; to Bugle Cliff 45 min.; to Webster-Jackson fork 1 hr. 15 min.; to summit of Jackson or Webster 2 hrs. 45 min.

Webster Cliff Trail.

This A. M. C. trail from Willey House Station to the Crawford Path at Mt. Clinton, was opened in the years 1911-14. The Webster-Jackson section was located in 1911 by Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Jenks and cleared by the former in 1912. The Jackson-Clinton section was cut in 1913 by P. R. Jenks and C. W. Blood (*Appalachia*, Vol. XIII, p. 208) and in the main follows an abandoned trail cut by the Crawford House management in 1895. The section from Willey House Station to Mt. Webster was opened by the A. M. C. in 1914 (*Appalachia*, Vol. XIII, p. 315), with the approval of the New Hampshire Forestry Commission, under whose control the Notch Reservation is placed,

DESCRIPTION. Leaving the platform of the Willey House Station by the steps on the N. side of Avalanche Brook, the trail follows the cart-road N. to the main highway through the Notch. The cabin of the forestry officer in charge of the Notch is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the Notch on the W. side of the highway. Permission to camp in the Reservation should be obtained from him. The trail leaves the E. side of the highway (sign) a few rods S. of the end of the cart-road and runs nearly E. about 150 yds. to the Saco River, which it crosses. It then climbs to the terrace above and gradually ascends the S. end of the ridge by a long diagonal through a fine hardwood forest, crossing a small *brook* and passing a *spring* a few hundred yards above the river. The trail grows steeper and rougher as it approaches the cliffs and swings more to the N. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station, on a side trail marked with a sign, *water*, probably permanent, is found about 60

yds. to the E. The trail here runs sharply to the L. for a few rods, then to the R. up through a very steep gully into evergreen woods and soon emerges on the S. end of the cliffs a little less than 2 m. from the station. It then turns N. up the ridge for about 1 m. at an easier grade to the summit of Mt. Webster, alternately through woods and in the open along the edge of the cliffs, where the finest views of Crawford Notch are obtained. The cliffs are sometimes descended, but this should not be attempted by the inexperienced.

Proceeding toward Mt. Jackson the trail coincides with the Crawford House Trail for some 200 yds. (the latter diverging sharply to the L. at a sign), then runs in a general N. direction past the edge of a blow-down, through some thick growth and down into three gullies to the end of the ridge connecting Mts. Jackson and Webster. On account of the easterly swing of this ridge the trail does not follow it, but continues in the same general direction with some further descent through very thick growth until it curves gradually to the R. and climbs sharply to the top of the ridge. From this point it runs over three small humps directly toward Mt. Jackson, the rocky cone of which is in view from each, and climbs the cone by a small gully, coming out very soon on the open summit. There is ordinarily no *water* on the path. Tisdale Spring is about 10 min. ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.) below the summit of Mt. Jackson on the path to the Crawford House.

The trail from Mt. Jackson to Mt. Webster is indicated by a sign, which will be found on a ledge S.E. of and below the large cairn on the summit of Mt. Jackson.

Proceeding toward Mt. Clinton, the trail leaves the summit of Mt. Jackson by a line of cairns running N. and descends the ledges at the N. end of the cone b

the most obvious route. Dropping into the scrub it descends rapidly to the foot of the cone and, bearing rather to the R., comes out upon a large meadow. The devious course through the meadow is marked with stakes and many path signs and arrows. From the meadow the trail drops into the woods and descends rapidly, passing a blowdown and skirting the foot of the ledges on the E. side of the hump immediately to the N. of the meadow. From this point there is a gradual rise, the trail continuing through new thick growth in an old blowdown, then through fine virgin forest to the Mizpah *Spring* Camp at the foot of the S. summit of Mt. Clinton. This camp is an A. M. C. open log shelter accommodating about twelve persons. A cut-off to the Crawford Path ($2\frac{3}{4}$ m., $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to the Crawford House) diverges to the W. (L. in ascending), and a line of blazes runs E. into Oakes Gulf. Continuing, the trail ascends very rapidly for a few hundred yards, coming out at the lowest point of the meadow at the top, where it is marked by cairns; it then passes over the S. summit, turns somewhat to the R. and enters the woods. In about 15 min. it emerges into the open on the main summit and follows cairns and cutting through the scrub to the large cairn at the highest point, where there is an A. M. C. register. It then descends by a line of cairns about 150 yds. in the same direction to the Crawford Path, which it joins at its highest point on the shoulder of Mt. Clinton, just after it leaves the woods.

DISTANCES. Willey House Station to the highway 0.3 m.; to the S. end of the cliffs 2 m.; to Mt. Webster 3 m.; to Mt. Jackson $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Mizpah Spring Camp 6 m.; to Mt. Clinton $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Willey House Station to the highway 7 min.; to the S. end of the cliffs 1 hr. 45 min.; to Mt. Webster 3 hrs.; to Mt. Jackson 4 hrs.; to Mizpah

Spring Camp 5 hrs. 15 min.; to Mt. Clinton 5 hrs. 45 min.

The descent from Mt. Clinton to Willey House Station can be made in 4 hrs., but more time is recommended for either ascent or descent. The views along the cliffs of Mt. Webster are such that anyone with a normal appreciation of the grandeur of mountain scenery will add at least 2 hrs. for their enjoyment. There is nothing finer in the White Mountains and one will do well to take the earliest train to Crawford's, climb Mt. Webster from there and spend all day on the cliffs, reaching Willey House Station in time for the last train home.

SECTION VIII.

Montalban Ridge.

Davis Path.

The Davis Path begins at Bemis, leads over slopes of Mt. Crawford, Mt. Resolution, Stairs Mountain, Mt. Davis, Mt. Isolation and Boott Spur, and enters the Crawford Path slightly more than 1 m. from the summit of Mount Washington.

This was the third bridle-path leading up Mount Washington, and was constructed in 1844 soon after the opening of the Crawford and Fabyan bridle-paths, by Nathaniel T. P. Davis, proprietor of the Mt. Crawford House. It was in use in connection with his hotel until about 1853-4, when he disposed of a number of his horses. As no further work was done on the path it soon became impassable and eventually went out of existence. In 1910 it was re-opened by the A. M. C. and a volunteer party (see *Appalachia* Vol. XIII, p. 262). One of the party, a Maine woodsman of Indian and French extraction, succeeded in locating the entire path, and with slight exceptions it follows to-day its original course. Sections of it leading up Mt. Crawford and Stairs Mountain give some idea of the magnitude of the task performed by Davis.

The Davis Path is essentially a wilderness route with but few outlooks. There are, however, some exceptional views; that from Mt. Davis is in the first rank in the White Mountains; the views from Mt. Isolation and in the vicinity of Mt. Crawford are scarcely inferior; and the scenery about the Giant Stairs is wild and unusual. Perhaps the path will appeal to the trumper more because of the fact that it passes through a region where so many of our forest

neighbors make their homes. Bears are not often seen, but deer and smaller animals are more numerous. The bald eagle has been observed here a number of times, while this region is the nesting ground of the northern hairy woodpecker and the Canada jay.

The Davis Path is shown on L. F. Cutter's Map of the Mount Washington Range included in this guide.

DESCRIPTION. Starting from Bemis Station, the route follows the State highway N., soon crossing to the E. side of the railroad. At $\frac{1}{8}$ m. from Bemis Station it leaves the highway, follows a farm road E. across the Saco River on a bridge, proceeds E. across a field to the edge of the woods and turns S.E. At $\frac{1}{2}$ m. it turns E., enters the woods by a logging road, crosses a dry brook and, leaving the logging road at the foot of a steep hill $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Bemis, soon enters the old, carefully graded bridle-path and begins the ascent of the steep ridge connecting Mt. Crawford with Mt. Hope. It follows this ridge N., mounting over bare ledges with good outlooks. Along the ledges it is not very distinct. At $2\frac{1}{3}$ m. from Bemis a path branches to the L. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the peaked and higher summit of Mt. Crawford (3,100 ft.), from which there is an exceptional view, well worth the extra walk.

At the point where the Crawford Peak trail branches off on the open ledges, the Davis Path turns N.E., then descends slightly, passes not far from the moist, mossy col between the peak and dome of Mt. Crawford, and ascends to the ledgy shoulder of Crawford Dome. From this shoulder, to the N.W., is the finest view from the Davis Path and one of the finest in the White Mountains. A branch path here promises water, but leads to disappointment except when water is plentiful.

The main path continues to meander to the N.E. across the ledges, descends a little, and, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from

Bemis, reaches the Crawford-Resolution col (2,950 ft.). Near this point a Forest Service trail enters on the R. leading up from Bartlett through the Razor Brook valley (see p. 182). The distance from Bartlett to this point is about 6 m.

Leaving this col, the general direction of the Davis path is N. It rises at first very slightly and then keeps close to the same level along the steep W. side of Mt. Resolution. Here the careful engineering and laborious grading done by Davis are still in evidence.

At 3.8 m. a branch path descends to the L. a few rods to the A. M. C. Camp Resolution (2,940 ft.), a comfortable open shelter with room for seven persons. It is situated on a small branch of Sleeper Brook. Ordinarily there is *water*, but in dry seasons it may be necessary to go some distance down the bed of the brook in order to secure it.

Continuing, the main path, at 4.1 m. from Bemis, passes just below the col (3,085 ft.) between Mt. Resolution and Stairs Mountain. Here a Forest Service trail leads to the L. down the valley of Sleeper Brook to the Saco River, and on the R. the A. M. C. path from Jackson and the Rocky Branch joins the Davis Path, coming through the col from the valley of Stairs Brook (see page 203).

The Davis Path now veers to the N.W., passing W. of the precipitous Giant Stairs, but ascending gradually along a steep mountain side and then zigzagging boldly N.E. toward the flat top of Stairs Mountain. Here is the heaviest grading, and here after seventy years the path would be passable by horses. Shortly before the path reaches the top of the slope, a branch path leads to the R. a few steps to "The Downlook," a good view-point. At the head of the ascent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bemis, a branch path leads to the R. (S.E.) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the head of the Giant Stairs (about 3,400 ft.), from

which there is a fine view. The summit of Stairs Mountain (3,423 ft.) is not far from the path, but there is no view from it.

The main path, running N. from the above mentioned junction, leads down the north ridge of Stairs Mountain for about 1 m. through a beautiful forest, then runs E. in the depression (2,890 ft.) between Stairs Mountain and Mt. Davis. Here *water* is found except in very dry times. Turning N. again, the path passes over a small swell ravaged by fire, descends into another col at $5\frac{7}{8}$ m., and begins the ascent of Mt. Davis, whose successive summits are strung along N. and S., for $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. At 7 m., an altitude of 3,400 ft. having been reached, the path winds along the W. edge of a plateau near the top of the mountain, just within the boundary of the National Forest, with but little rise or fall.

At $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bemis the highest point (3,670 ft.) is attained, just S.W. of the true summit of Mt. Davis. Near this point a path leads off to the R. to this summit. Care must be used or this path will be missed, as it leads from the Davis Path into dense forest. This branch path rises steeply for a short distance, but soon emerges on a bare plateau, the view from which is considered the finest on the Montalban Ridge. Descending slightly and crossing a narrow defile, the path comes out on the bare ledges before the summit of Mt. Davis (about 3,800 ft.). The path, marked by cairns, leads N.E. to a *spring* which is 150 or 200 yds. S. (and a little E.) of the summit. The time required to go from the Davis Path to the summit of Mt. Davis is but little more than 10 min., and the trip should never be omitted in clear weather.

Returning to the Davis Path and continuing toward Mount Washington, at $8\frac{3}{4}$ m. *water* (not permanent) is found beside the path. At $9\frac{1}{8}$ m. is the col (3,630 ft.)

between Mts. Davis and Isolation. The path now begins to ascend the latter and at $9\frac{5}{8}$ m. a branch path leads to the L. a few rods to the summit (3,970 ft.), from which there is an impressive view of Mount Washington. At $9\frac{5}{8}$ m. another E. and W. lumberman's trail (3,740 ft.) is crossed and at 9.9 m. the path goes out of the National Forest into Cutts' Grant. Following the Forest boundary a few rods N.E. from the path, a ledge is gained at the edge of the great Rocky Branch fire of 1914, from which there is an impressive and desolate view.

Resuming the main path, at $10\frac{1}{8}$ m. a logging road leads to the L. to the Mount Washington River region, and here, at an altitude of 3,820 ft., the ascent toward Mount Washington is resumed. At $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. a branch path leads E. $\frac{1}{8}$ m. to Camp Isolation (A. M. C.) (3,830 ft.) This is a comfortable open shelter with room for about eight persons. *Water* is found in a stream near the camp. A logging road leads down toward Rocky Branch.

The main path climbs a S.W. ridge, passes close to two minor summits, and at about $11\frac{5}{8}$ m. re-enters the National Forest. Near this place there is a good view of the head-wall of Oakes Gulf with its cascades. Turning N.E., the path reaches the tree limit (4,700 ft.) at about 12 m. from Bemis, and then passes a cool *spring*, which unfortunately is not permanent. The path, which is marked by cairns, then leads across a broad, gently sloping lawn and passes close to a rocky summit at $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. Here is a good view, and near this point the Glen Boulder Trail (A. M. C.) joins on the R.

At $12\frac{7}{8}$ m. the path passes just W. of the summit of Boott Spur (5,520 ft.) and is here joined by the Boott Spur Trail (A. M. C.), which leads to the R. down to the A. M. C. camp near Hermit Lake. Turning N.W., the Davis Path leads along the almost level ridges of

Boott Spur and crosses Bigelow Lawn. At $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. a branch path, sometimes called the Lawn Cut-off, runs N. and joins the Tuckerman Ravine Path at the head of Tuckerman Ravine. This branch path affords the shortest route to the summit of Mount Washington, but not the easiest, as the branch path descends about 150 ft. and the Tuckerman Ravine Path is very steep and much rougher than the Crawford Path. This route, however, has the advantage of a perennial spring of cold *water* beside the Tuckerman Ravine Path.

The main Davis Path, at $13\frac{7}{8}$ m. from Bemis, joins the Crawford Bridle-Path, which affords an easier but waterless* route to the summit.

DISTANCES. From Bemis Station to branch path to Crawford Peak $2\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Crawford Peak $2\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to Crawford-Resolution col $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Camp Resolution $3\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to path to Jackson at Stairs col 4.1 m.; to branch path to head of Giant Stairs $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to head of Stairs 4.7 m.; to Stairs-Davis col $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to spring beside path on Mt. Davis $8\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Davis-Isolation col $9\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Mt. Isolation $9\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to col between Isolation and Washington $10\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Camp Isolation $10\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to Glen Boulder Trail $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Boott Spur $12\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to trail to Tuckerman Ravine Path $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Crawford Path $13\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to A. M. C. Hut at Lakes-of-the-Clouds via Crawford Path $14\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Washington via Tuckerman Ravine Path $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit via Crawford Path 15 m.

ALTITUDES. Bemis Station 1,000 ft.; branch path to Crawford Peak 2,886 ft.; Crawford Peak 3,100 ft.; Crawford-Resolution col 2,950 ft.; Camp Resolution 2,940 ft.; path to Jackson at Stairs col 3,085 ft.; path to head of Giant Stairs 3,380 ft.; head of Stairs 3,400

*There is said to be a spring near the junction of the Davis and Crawford Paths.

ft.; Stairs-Davis col 2,890 ft.; spring beside path on Mt. Davis 3,560 ft.; Davis-Isolation col 3,630 ft.; Mt. Isolation 3,970 ft.; col between Isolation and Washington 3,740 ft.; Camp Isolation 3,830 ft.; Boott Spur 5,520 ft.; summit of Mount Washington 6,293 ft.

Razor Brook.

The valley drained by Razor Brook, between the two main branches of the Montalban Ridge, is the natural way of approach from Bartlett to Stairs Mountain and its neighbors. Through this valley ran the old Bartlett Path to Mt. Crawford, ascending the west branch of the brook and then climbing the ridge connecting Mts. Crawford and Hope. Later Camp Hate-toquit (recently destroyed by fire) was established by the Bartlett Rod and Gun Club in this west branch valley. Very recently the U. S. Forest Service has made a trail from the forks of Razor Brook to the Davis Path at Crawford-Resolution col, that affords easy access from Bartlett to Stairs Mountain and the Montalban Ridge.

DESCRIPTION. From Bartlett Station take the road leading N. through the center of the village, crossing the State highway, on the corner of which is the Howard Hotel. The road crosses the Saco River on an iron bridge and enters a road running E. and W. Here is the beginning of the Cave Mountain Path. Following the road westward, cross the mouth of Razor Brook and, in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. turn into a branch road to the R. which, after crossing to the N. side of the brook, leads to the farmhouse of Woodbury Stanton, $1\frac{5}{8}$ m. from Bartlett Station. Here begins the farm and logging road up the valley of Razor Brook. At $1\frac{7}{8}$ m. from Bartlett Station the road crosses to the W. bank of the brook, and at $2\frac{1}{5}$ m. a large western branch is crossed. At about 2.3 m. the road forks twice, the path in each

case following the L. fork. The road now ascends the W. bank of the stream, often being in sight of it. At 3 m. from Bartlett a small hunting camp is passed on the L. The road now crosses a rolling plateau at some distance from the stream, which, however, it again approaches at 3.4 m. Here a branch path leads to the R. to the forks of Razor Brook and connects with the new Forest Service trail which leads up the valley of the east branch and enters the Davis Path near the Crawford-Resolution col about 6 m. from Bartlett. The logging road continues N.W., soon enters the National Forest and crosses the west branch of Razor Brook, which it follows with considerable ascent on the E. side until, 4.4 m. from Bartlett, the site of Camp Hatetoquit is reached (1,550 ft.). From this point Mt. Crawford may be ascended through the woods, or by the old trail.

DISTANCES: From Bartlett Station to iron bridge 0.6 m.; to Stanton farm 1.6 m.; to small hunting camp 3 m.; to forks of Razor Brook $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to site of Camp Hatetoquit 4.4 m.

Via Forest Service trail to Davis Path at Crawford-Resolution col 6 m.; to Camp Resolution $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Camp Isolation $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of Mount Washington 18 m.

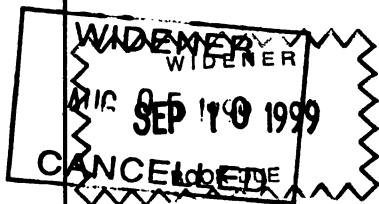


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