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TO PATHS
IN THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
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GUIDE TO PATHS

IN THE

WHITE MOUNTAINS

AND

ADJACENT REGIONS

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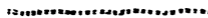

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	Railroad
	Abandoned Lumber Railroad
	Carriage Road.
	Private, secondary or abandoned road (also some logging roads)
	Path or trail; logging road used as trail.

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

Tinted or dotted	National or State forest or public reservation.
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 Ridge or divide.

Abbreviations

S.H. = Schoolhouse; Ch. = Church, R.S. = Ranger Station.
Sta. = R. R. Station; Res. = Reservation; Ho = House, Hotel.

CANADA

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KEY TO MAPS

— IN —

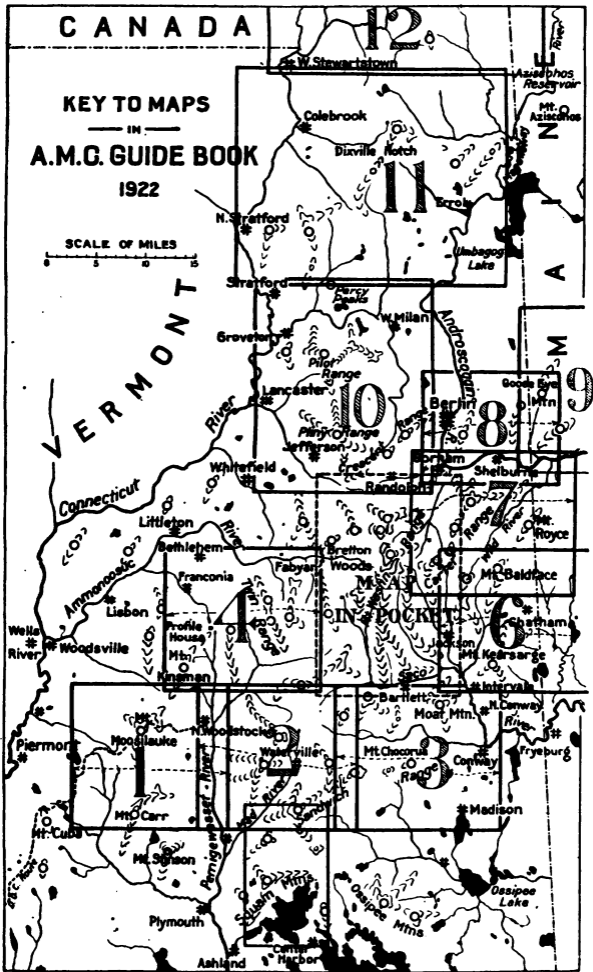
A.M.G. GUIDE BOOK

1922

SCALE OF MILES



VERMONT





Introduction.

The present volume is the fifth edition of the Club's guide-book. The material included in the supplement of 1921 has been added and every effort made to correct errors appearing in previous editions. New trails have been included and some chapters have been largely rewritten. The pamphlet on "Emergencies in the Woods," published in 1921, has been added as a new chapter.

Persons using this book should remember that trails are constantly changing. Lumbering may destroy them; forest fires and heavy storms create havoc which cannot be promptly repaired, and 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 map and enlarged copies of the sectional maps accompanying this book can be purchased separately at the Club rooms, 1050 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. 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, which are also cumulative, are decidedly slower than the average. Athletic young men will sometimes be able to cut them in halves, and ladies will usually be able to equal them. In winter, unless conditions are unusually good, more time should be allowed.

Abbreviations.

In trail descriptions 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. In speaking of streams, the terms R. and L. bank mean right and left when facing *down stream*.

A. M. C. Appalachian Mountain Club.

C. M. C. Chocorua Mountain Club.

C. T. C. Chatham Trails Association.

D. O. C. Dartmouth Outing Club.

I. I. S. Intervale Improvement Society.

N. H. F. D. New Hampshire Forestry Department.

N. W. I. A. North Woodstock Improvement Association.

R. M. C. Randolph Mountain Club.

S. P. N. H. F. Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

W. A. I. A. Waterville Athletic and Improvement Association.

W. O. D. C. Wonalancet Out-Door Club.

U. S. F. S. United States Forest Service.

For the addresses of these organizations see p. 460.

Caution.

The tramper should always be provided with a compass, and should bear in mind his approximate loca-

tion 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 Forest Supervisor, Gorham, N. H., 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 cover 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.

Other useful maps are:

A. M. C. Map of the Northern Peaks by Louis F. Cutter, 1917.

Map of Waterville Valley, A. L. Goodrich, 1913.

Chocorua Region, by Arthur C. Comey, printed by the C. M. C., 1922.

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, mounted on linen, can be procured at the Old Corner Bookstore, 27 Bromfield 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.

Go-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. 456), 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.

Trail enthusiasts are reminded that paths must not be cut in the National Forest without the approval of the Forest Supervisor. According to a resolution of the N. E. Trail Conference, they should not be built elsewhere without consent of the owners of the land and definite provision for future maintenance.

The Committee take this opportunity to express to members of the Club and others their appreciation of the assistance rendered them in the preparation of this book. Their thanks are especially due to Mr. Louis F. Cutter and to Mr. J. J. Fritz, the U. S. Forest Supervisor. If inaccuracies are found in this Guide, if signs are missing, or if obscure places on trails are encountered, they should be reported to "Guide Book," Appalachian Mountain Club, 1050 Tremont Building, Boston.

R. C. LARRABEE, Chairman,
N. L. GOODRICH,
E. E. PETTEE,
C. W. BLOOD,
A. C. COMEY,
K. P. HARRINGTON,
W. W. HART,
S. J. HOWE,
P. R. JENKS,

Committee.

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. In addition to the maps accompanying this guide book consult Walker's Road Map of Northern New Hampshire.

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 (Berlin).

This mountain (2,505 ft.), formerly wooded, has been denuded by fire, and the summit is now a bare ledge from which there are fine views in all directions, but of especial interest towards the Pilot Range and the upper Ammonoosuc wilderness. It may be reached from Mt. Forist by crossing the saddle through slash and thickets, or from the Jericho Road by a complex of logging roads (leaving the highway a little N.W. of a gravel pit on the L.), but it is easier to ascend by the trail direct from Berlin.

From Grand Trunk Station, Berlin, take Mt. Forist Street to First Avenue and follow the latter S. until it ceases to be a graded street, on a ledgy mound where cordwood is yarded. The trail, at first a logging road, starts diagonally to the R. through the woodyard, and continues S., S.W., W. and N.W., rising until it emerges upon the marshy plateau between Mts. Forist and Black. The logging road continues N.W. across the plateau. The trail to the summit branches to the L. after the logging road has continued nearly level for a considerable distance. It aims for, and ascends the gully coming down from between the two summits of Black Mountain and ends in the slight depression between the two summits, from which point the higher summit, on the R., may be reached by a walk of a few rods over bare ledges. There is generally water on the marshy plateau. Both the logging road and the trail have many branches, and as there are no signs, judgment must be used.

DISTANCE. Grand Trunk Station to summit 3 m.

TIME. Grand Trunk Station to summit 2½ hrs.; returning 1 hr.

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 coin-

cides 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.

Dark, marshy water is often found between the summits.

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 path to Leighton's farm on Randolph Hill.

From Randolph (R. M. C.).

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 R. 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 trumper 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.

Hunter's Trail to the North Country. (U. S. F. S.)

This path from the head of the Ice Gulch to Camp 19 is now a Forest Service trail, and is well cleared. Branching from Cook Path at the head of Ice Gulch, about $2\frac{5}{8}$ m. from the Randolph Hill highway, the junc-

tion being marked by a sign, it runs westerly through a wooded pass (Hunter's Pass) and descending on the other side in a generally N.W. direction through woods and cuttings, entering the National Forest in $\frac{3}{4}$ m. This part of the trail is well supplied with *water* by several small brooks. Then, descending less steeply through second growth and swamps, the trail makes several crossings of a larger brook, and at length, turning northerly, crosses the Upper Ammonoosuc at Camp 19 (see p. 13), and joins the F. S. trail leading from Pond of Safety to Bog Dam and the W. Milan road (sign).

DISTANCES. From Randolph Hill highway to head of Gulch $2\frac{5}{8}$ m.; Camp 19, $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.

ALTITUDE. Pass at head of Gulch, about 2,500 ft.; Camp 19, about 1,800 ft.

TIME. Head of Gulch 2 h.; Camp 19, $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.

The distance to W. Milan station by this route is about 18 miles. (See p. 11.)

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 R. M. C. path, and much of it has been re-located.

From Ravine House (R. M. C.).

DESCRIPTION. At the W. end 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. At about $\frac{5}{8}$ m. it joins the Notchway with which it coincides for a few rods. At the Notch it is joined by the old Ledge Path (R. M. C.) which starts from the rear of the Ravine House and is very steep. The Notchway at this point continues straight ahead for Randolph Hill. The Pond of Safety Path turns sharply L., 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. 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. 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 piles of sawdust which are visible from so many summits. The Upper Ammonoosuc River which drains the pond passes between the piles. The path across the sawdust is marked by signs. It

then enters an old logging road. The U. S. F. S. trail to Camp 19 branches R., but our trail keeps 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. Across the pond and over the ridges of the Crescent Range 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. (R. M. C.)

Beginning not far from the head of the Randolph Hill highway (sign), the Carlton Notch Path 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 path from the Ravine House (sign) at a distance of 1 m. from the Pond.

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

To Stag Hollow.

From the big sawdust pile near the Pond of Safety, follow the old logging road W. across the brook to an abandoned lumber camp, then continue nearly due W. following the old logging road. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the camp the road crosses to the S. side of the brook for a short distance and passes through the ruins of an old camp where it turns quite sharply to the R. and soon recrosses the brook. It enters the highway about $\frac{4}{5}$ m. N.E. of the main Jefferson-Randolph road. Because of unmarked, diverging logging roads, the reverse of this route is not recommended.

DISTANCE. Pond of Safety to Jefferson-Randolph Road about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

Randolph to W. Milan Road.

Excellent F. S. trails lead from the head of the Ice Gulch, and from the R. M. C. path near the Pond of Safety, to Camp 19 on the Upper Ammonoosuc. Thence a F. S. trail leads to Bog Dam, and from that point a trail (F. S.) or rough wagon road leads to Wentworth's farmhouse at the end of a short branch highway from the road (in Berlin called Jericho Road) running from Berlin to W. Milan.

For the route by the head of the Ice Gulch see "Hunter's Trail," p. 7. The F. S. trail beginning near the Pond of Safety may be reached by the R. M. C. Pond of Safety Path (p. 8) or by the Carlton Notch Path (p. 10). The route here described, starting from the Randolph highway near "Lowe's" is easier for those carrying packs, as it is smoother, less obstructed, and crosses the Crescent Range at a lower altitude.

Starting at a barway with metal bars 1.9 m. W. of Ravine House, $1\frac{1}{8}$ m. E. of Bowman Station, or about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. E. of V. D. Lowe's house, the path ascends by a logging road through a pasture. Before entering the woods the road forks. Here take the L. branch. Continuing the ascent, a little W. of N. through moist woods, the crest of the ridge is reached at 1.63 m. from the highway, about 2,570 ft. above the sea. Then the path leads westerly and nearly level for a short distance through bushes and tall grass; then, turning N., it descends gently and crosses several brooks. At 3.2 m. it forks, the L. branch leading to Leon Lowe's private hunting camp at the Pond of Safety, and so connects with the R. M. C. path at the Pond of Safety view-point. The other or R. branch, in a few rods passes a hunting cabin, crosses Stag Hollow Brook, passes a building belonging to the former sawmill camp, and the ruins of a mill, and at $3\frac{3}{8}$ m. joins the R. M. C. Pond of Safety Path at "Mt. Sawdust." Following the R. M. C. Path to the left (N.) the beginning of the F. S. trail to Camp 19 is reached 3.55 m. from the highway. From the fork at 3.2 m. to "Mt. Sawdust" the trail is not clearly defined, and care must be taken.

The difference in distance between the two routes (via View Point and via "Mt. Sawdust") is not great, and on a clear day the view from the Pond of Safety is well worth the extra walk.

Branching from the R. M. C. Path, the F. S. trail leads in a generally N.E. direction, at first through a swamp; then it climbs a low hill or ridge the top of which is reached 4 m. from the highway. Then, descending, it enters the National Forest at 4.34 m., and continuing on a gradual descent, approaches the Upper Ammonoosuc (Pond Brook), crosses a large branch stream, and, taking an easterly direction

reaches Camp 19 at 5.33 m., where it is joined by the Hunter's Trail (F. S.) from the Ice Gulch (p. 7). There are several branch logging roads, but the F. S. trail is clearly distinguished by being thoroughly bushed out, by signs at some junctions, and by pickets driven into the ground at the angles.

Camp 19 is situated on both sides of the Upper Ammonoosuc, about 1,800 ft. above the sea. The buildings are going to ruin, except two, which are preserved as private camps. One of them, belonging to Mr. John Milner of Randolph, has a stove, and is at times available for shelter in case of need.

Continuing easterly down the stream, the trail crosses to the R. bank, and then leads gradually to the N. At 6.16 m. it passes from the National Forest into an area reserved in private ownership for water storage purposes. Soon the effects of the great forest fire which has swept over this region, become evident. Up to this point the country, though lumbered, is mainly wooded, but now, for a long distance, there are stretches of bushes and tall grass, swamps and bare, dry ridges, for which only partial compensation is afforded by the fine views of Round Mountain and Terrace and the Pilot Range, and later the Northern Peaks seen over the Crescent Range. The trail has now swerved from the river. At 6.92 m. it turns sharply to the E. and soon re-enters the National Forest. Turning N. the ruins of Camp 18 are passed at 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ m. on an open plateau with fine view. Here the trail passes from Randolph into Berlin. At 7.64 m. it again enters the private water storage reservations. Dreary wastes continue, happily relieved in places by a good new growth of poplar.

At 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the buildings at Bog Dam are reached. The dam itself is about 300 feet to the L., reached by a branch path, which is also the beginning of the new

F. S. trail to York Pond. The dam is of logs, built for river driving purposes. It is now included in the water storage reservation above alluded to. One of the buildings is occupied as a fire warden camp.

Proceeding easterly, and now close to the river, the trail, now a rough wagon road, re-enters the National Forest at 9.35 m. Soon turning northerly and leaving the river, it mounts a low stony ridge still in the burnt district. Wooden posts at the angles of the trail mark the right-of-way leading from the water storage reservation. Then for about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. the trail runs through a patch of woods spared by the fire, passing at 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ m. through the ruins of a logging camp. Crossing a large brook at 11.21 m. it winds again through burnt country with many standing dead trunks. At length it nears the river, and at 13.11 m. a branch road leads L. 100 ft. to a ford. The main trail continues on or near the R. bank. At 13.45 m. is a short branch to another ford, the beginning of the U. S. F. S. trail leading to York Pond, Willard Notch and Lancaster. At about 14.3 m. the road leaves the river and in a short distance passes out of the National Forest and crosses from Berlin into Milan. Mounting a low hill through woods and pasture, it comes to Wentworth's farmhouse (about 14.8 m.) whence a carriage road leads in 1 m. to the main highway (about 15.8 m.). The junction is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from W. Milan Station, and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Berlin (B. & M. station).

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, and the Mount Washington Range, the Mahoosuc Range, and in the W. the nearer Pilot Range.

DISTANCES (from Randolph highway). Crest of ridge 1.63 m.; Junction of R. M. C. and F. S. path, 3.55

m.; Camp 19, 5.84 m.; Bog Dam, 9.26 m.; Lower Ford, 13.45 m.; Wentworth's about 14.8 m. Main highway about 15.8 m. W. Milan Station about 20.3 m.

ALTITUDES. Beginning of path on Randolph highway, 1,360; Crest of ridge, 2,570; Junction of R. M. C. and F. S. paths, 2,200; Top of low ridge, 2,315; Camp 19, about 1,800; Bog Dam, about 1,680; Lower Ford, about 1,250; Wentworth's, 1,275; Berlin—W. Milan highway, 1,350.

TIMES (not including stops). Crest of ridge, $1\frac{1}{4}$ h.; Junction of R. M. C. and F. S. trails, 3 h.; Camp 19, 4 h.; Bog Dam, $5\frac{1}{2}$ h.; Berlin—W. Milan highway, 9 h.; W. Milan, $10\frac{1}{2}$ h.

WARNING. In the burnt district a fire once started in the tall, dry grass would be immediately out of control, and might do great damage or even endanger life. Extreme care should be taken with matches and cigar stubs. Camp fires should not be made except in the patches of moist woods, and then precaution should be taken. (See chapter on "National and State Forests.")

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.

The inner slope of the ridge ascends steadily for nearly 1 m. through a region lumbered years ago and now badly 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 a few rods 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.

TIME. To Starr King $1\frac{3}{4}$ h. To Waumbek $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.

Owl's Head. (R. M. C.)

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 cut by Mr. E. H. Blood and members of the R. M. C. It is included in this Section as a matter of convenience. 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 has 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 Wash-

ington 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.

TIME. 2 h.

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 main range extends nearly north and south, is situated largely 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 Pilot Mountain. A branch of the range extends N.E. from Mt. Cabot including The Bulge, The Horn and the Peaked Hills. 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. Mt. Cabot is the highest point on the range. 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 in-



numerable logging roads. Lancaster is the most convenient point from which to approach the more important summits of the range.

Mt. Cabot. (N. H. F. D.)

This mountain, situated in Kilkenny, has an altitude of about 4,190 ft. The summit is wooded, but an observation tower has been constructed at a good view-point about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. S.E. There is a camp near the tower 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, the famous pilot. An excellent N. H. F. D. 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 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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 and the F. S. trail through Willard Notch. 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 path follows a logging road and 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. 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 making a big loop to the S. 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 about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. N. of the tower, but there is no 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, properly a part of the Pliny Range. Its elevation, according to the U. S. Geological Survey Map, is 3,890 ft. It is situated partly in Berlin and partly in Kilkenny. The mountain has three distinct peaks, the most northerly 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. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the point where it crosses the abandoned railroad bed. At this point turn to the R. (S.) and follow the railroad bed to Bunnell Brook. In the vicinity of this stream a logging road will be found which leads L. nearly to the summit of the mountain. 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.

F. S. Path Through Willard Notch.

Following the bed of the Kilkenny railroad as in the route to Round Mt. (see p. 20) continue along the roadbed and follow the F. S. trail which leads up into Willard Notch, between Round and Terrace Mountains, and then down the W. branch of the Upper Ammonoosuc to York Pond and on to the F. S. trail from the Pond of Safety to the West Milan road (p. 11).

DISTANCE (estimated). White farm to summit about 4 m.

Pilot Mountain.

This summit (3,738 ft. estimated) is at the N.W. 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.

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 (2,760 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.

Devil's Slide.

This ledge, rising sheer 740 ft. above the highway, can be seen from Stark, and is but ½ m. N.W. of that village.

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 rough road leading uphill to the R. 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 trumper 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

*If this logging road is followed to its end (about 1 m.) a few rods of spotted trail leads W. to the main logging road of the recent logging referred to later, a short distance below a logging camp.

leading to the R. This trail soon leads past *water* and then begins to ascend. In about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. there is a view of both peaks. Just beyond this point a branch path leads to the L. The trail is soon lost in recent logging (1919), but by keeping on through the slash toward the base of the N. Peak, the trail may be picked up again just E. of the saddle between the peaks.

The bare cone of the North Peak rises steeply and the way is none too clear, although there are a few signs. 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. On reaching the logged area take the first available logging road leading S. toward Christine Lake. Until the trail is reopened across the slash it is better to follow the S. logging roads down to a point a few rods beyond a logging camp on the R. where the road turns decidedly to the R. Here a line of blazes leads L. to the old logging road referred to in the description of the ascent. This must be distinguished from the new logging road which leads out to the highway about 3 m. W. of Stark Village.

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 trumper 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 trumper 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 trumper 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. the road leads to an abandoned farm and is passable for autos to this point. Then follow the old grass grown road which swings somewhat to the L. over a slight ridge, and descends to a second farm clearing (no buildings). At the E. side of this clearing a logging road leads E., down hill, and in 5 min. crosses a brook, last *water*. Continue on logging roads so long as they lead in the right general direction, after which strike up the slope without a path. 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 $\frac{1}{8}$ 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.

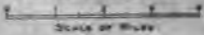
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APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB

DIXVILLE



BY CHARLES W. BLOOD

- ▲ SUMMIT
- RAILROAD
- CARRIAGE ROAD
- SECONDARY ROAD
- BRANCH R.R.
- TRAIL
- BUILDING



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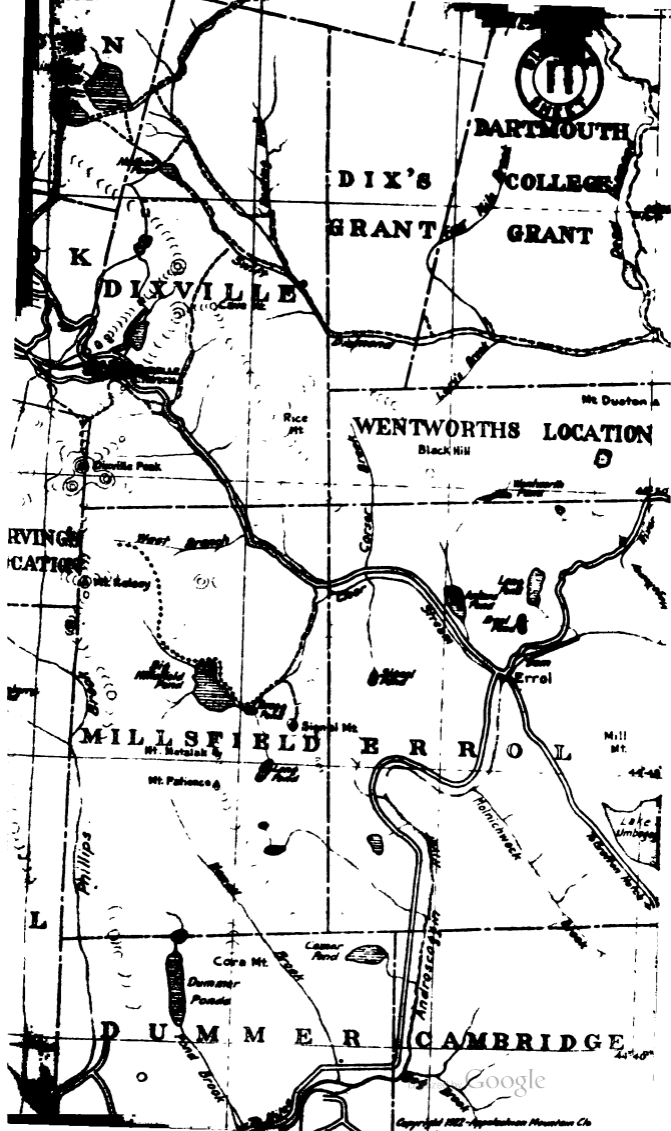
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BARTMOUTH

DIX'S COLLEGE
GRANT GRANT

DIXVILLE

WENTWORTHS LOCATION
Black Hill

MILLSFIELD ERROL

DUMMER CAMBRIDGE

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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. Dixville Peak may also be reached by the tote road which starts from the upper (S.E.) corner of the field back of the Hodge farm about 1 m. W. of Lake Coashauk on the old Colebrook road. The tote road at once crosses Hodge Brook, ascends the steep ridge by a number of long switch backs, then climbs more gradually, and about half way to the summit is joined by the old trail described above.

While the summit is densely wooded there is an excellent view from a new tower erected in 1919. The summit affords views of a region both attractive and isolated.

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 Butress, 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.

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.

Signal Mountain (N. H. F. D.).

Leave the Dixville Notch highway in Millsfield at the Raymond house which is the house nearest the Errol line. Pass through a gate on the S. side of the road nearly opposite the house and follow a cart track along the R. side of the field swinging to the R. in a few hundred yards and entering the woods as a definite logging road. The road soon comes out on Pond Brook and continues on the W. side, generally within sight of the brook. About 1 m. from the road it passes through a ruined logging camp and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further crosses the brook on a wire bridge. The trail now leaves the brook and climbs gradually, then steeply to the summit where the cabin and observation tower of the fire warden are located (about 2,600 ft.). Although the summit is wooded there is a remarkable wilderness view from the tower. When the warden is present *water* may be obtained at the summit.

DISTANCE. Highway to Summit $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIME. $2\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Millsfield Pond.

Follow the Signal Mountain trail to the point where that trail crosses the brook. Continue up the logging road and abandoned logging railroad on the W. side of the brook to the top of the grade and then down a path to Camp Millsfield, maintained by the Balsams Hotel, high above the shore of the pond. *Arctusa Spring* lies between the camp and the pond.

DISTANCE. Highway to Camp, 3 m.

TIME. 2 hrs.

Mt. Aziscoos (Azischohos).

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 the E. summit is bare. There is also an observation tower for the fire warden on the W. peak. The whole Rangeley system is spread out to the E. and it is said that from this point in clear weather no less than 27 lakes are visible.

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 wood 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. About half-way up it passes the fire warden's cabin near which there is a *spring*. Above this point the path divides, the L. fork leading to the E. peak and the R. fork to the tower on the W. peak.

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

Lake Aziscoos.

Sawyer's Pond or Aziscoos Lake, said to be the fifth largest artificial body of water in the world, is the result of an enormous dam in the Magalloway Valley a short distance N. of Wilson's Mills. It extends northerly about 17 m. to a point where the Little Magalloway formerly joined the main stream. The N. end of the lake is about 4 m. from Parmachene Lake. Bosebuck camps, on the N. end of the lake will accommodate trampers. There is a motor boat which leaves Wilson's Mills daily at about noon, and by means of which the Lake region is readily accessible.

Arrangements for the use of this boat can be made by telephoning Lewis Chadwick at Wilson's Mills.

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

This somewhat isolated mountain lies on the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire. It is N.E. of the Connecticut Lakes and N.W. from Lake Parmachene. It is a long ridge with two summits of about the same altitude. The views from this mountain are said to be both extended and interesting. It can be approached from Bosebuck Camp at the head of Lake Aziscoos by tote roads and logging roads which do not lead to either summit. It is understood that a fire station may be established there shortly. (For an account of this mountain see *Appalachia*, Vol. IV.)

DISTANCE. From Bosebuck Camp to summit estimated at 13 m.

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.* In addition to the A. M. C. maps in this book a blue print "Sportsman's Map of Northern N. H.," obtainable from A. S. Huntress, Lawrence, Mass., may be helpful.

Pittsburg, which has the largest area of any town in the State, contains the chain of lakes from which the

*For many years after the Revolution the Connecticut Lake region was claimed by both the United States and Canada. The settlers formed their own local government, which about 1829 became known as Indian Stream Territory. On July 9, 1832, they organized the "republic of Indian Stream," with a written constitution, council, assembly and courts. This tiny state existed for over three years, ending its career in the "Indian Stream War" (1835-36), when after trouble with the Canadian authorities the territory was occupied by New Hampshire militia. By the Ashburton treaty (1842) the region was awarded to New Hampshire.

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.

The highway leads 4 m. N.E. from Connecticut Lake to 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.

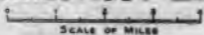
It has been impossible to check up all the data on this country and many of the trips should not be attempted without a guide. Trampers are not permitted to build *fires* in the woods without a guide license.

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. It is possible in high water to reach this bridge by boat. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, at Moon Falls, the trail recrosses to the E. bank of the river on a dam and passes through fine woods, in places somewhat wet. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the dam the telephone wire and trail to Deer Mountain diverge to the L. 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

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB MAP OF THE CONNECTICUT LAKES



BY CHARLES W. BLOOD

- ▲ SUMMIT
- RAILROAD
- CARRIAGE ROAD
- SECONDARY ROAD
- SPRING
- TRAIL
- BUILDING

CR Barry, Del.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Pequetteville

International
Hudson
River

Indian

House Pond

Lower Pond

Back
Lakes

Pittsburg

Coushatta
River

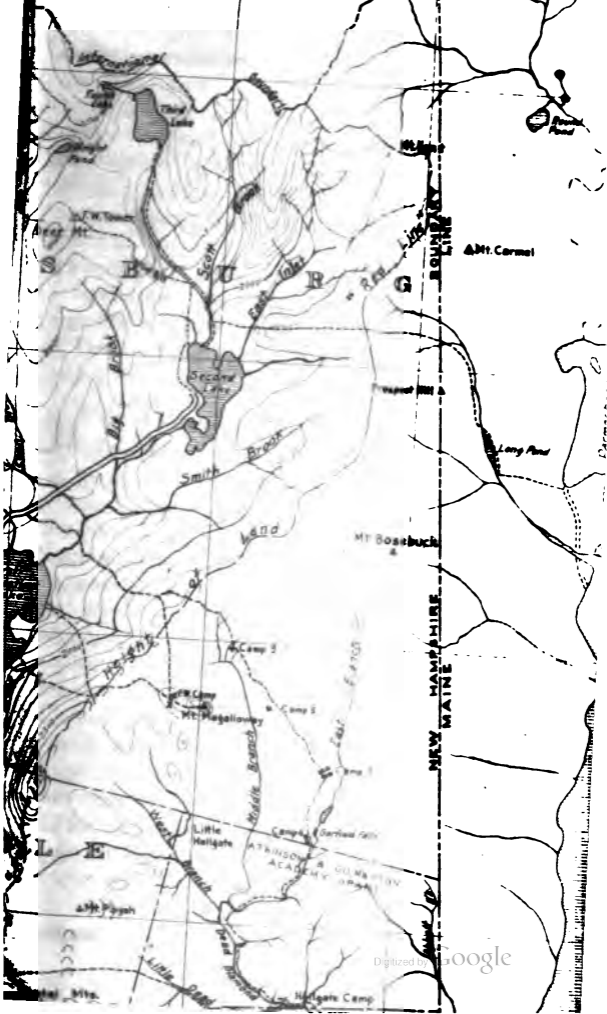
Clarksville

CLARKES

Clarksville

STEWARTSTOWN

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC



NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW MAINE

utensils and (usually) with an axe. There is also a camp near the dam, which is occupied and where some accommodation may be obtained. 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.

2. Deer Mountain (about 2,700 ft.) (N. H. F. D.).

Follow Route 1 just described to the point, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the dam, where the telephone wire and a branch road diverge to L. Follow this road across the river. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. it passes through an old logging camp and crosses a brook which it follows for another half mile, crossing and recrossing a number of times. At all doubtful forks keep with the telephone wire. After climbing a steep slope the trail proceeds along the ridge, passes a fine *spring* and comes out at the cabin of the fire warden. As the observation tower, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond, is enclosed and kept locked in the absence of the warden it is wise to telephone him in advance when planning to climb the mountain. No guide is necessary.

The tower commands an interesting view of the range of hills which form the international boundary of the valleys of Perry Stream and Indian Stream, and of the neighboring villages in the Province of Quebec. The view to the S.E. is obstructed by an

other peak of the same mountain and there is practically no view except from the tower.

DISTANCE. Third Lake road to summit about 3 m.

TIME. 2 hrs.

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

On the Maine-New Hampshire line is a fine peak with a strikingly abrupt S.E. face. (See Appalachia, Vol. IV.) The "red line," a line of blazes along the height of land between the Connecticut and Magalloway watersheds, also passes near the summit. There is, however, no trail for the greater part of the way and a guide is necessary. Two days should be allowed for the round trip.

From Connecticut Lake.

1. Mt. Magalloway (2,900 ft.). (N. H. F. D.)

Proceed by boat across Connecticut Lake from Metallak Lodge or from the dam at the outlet to the South Bay. Near the shore a trail will be found which should be followed to the L. In about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. a telephone wire comes in from the R. and continues with the trail to the fire warden's cabin. The trail rises gradually and, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the lake, passes through the old South Bay logging camp. 1 m. beyond it crosses the badly overgrown Alder Brook trail which leaves the lake near the outlet of Alder Brook. A few hundred yards further on the trail crosses the so-called "red line," a line of blazes marking the height of land between the Connecticut and Magalloway watersheds. In the next $\frac{1}{4}$ m. this line is crossed twice. Just below the fire warden's cabin a trail comes in from the L. which is a branch of the trail locally known as "David's Trail" (see Route 2, *infra*), and which forms another, though not so good, means of reaching the mountain. The summit is a steep $\frac{5}{8}$ m. above the cabin. There are two view-points,

the fire warden's tower on the highest point, and the top of the magnificent cliff, which forms the S.E. face of the mountain and overlooks the head waters of the Middle and West Branches of the Dead Diamond.

In descending care must be taken to take the fork to the R. from the telephone wire above the lake as the trail which follows the wire continues to the Dam, a distance of some miles.

No guide is necessary except to point out the beginning of the trail and if a trampler is willing to walk all the way from the Dam he should have no trouble.

DISTANCE. South Bay to Cabin $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Summit, 5 m.

TIME. South Bay to Cabin, 3 hrs.; to Summit, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

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 sometimes accommodated at the College Farm (see Route 3, p. 42). Reservations may be made by telephone (call through Berlin exchange).

The trip is interesting although for the most part through lumbered country. If a guide is taken as far as Camp 9, there should be no difficulty beyond that point for anyone accustomed to finding his way in the woods. The Dave Merrill trail (locally known as "David's Trail") leaves the E. shore of the inlet near the lake at a well blazed birch at high water line. This point is best reached by boat, since in time of high water the inlet is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. wide and when the water is low there is much deep mud. In about 60

yds. the trail crosses the Dave Merrill Brook and joins an old logging road which comes in from the L. following the brook about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. About 2 m. from the lake the logging road diverges to R. leading to the fire warden's cabin on Mt. Magalloway (see Route 1, supra). For the next $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. the trail is rough and obscure and further confused with innumerable logging roads. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond the Mt. Magalloway branch the trail crosses the so-called "red line" marking the height of land and descends into the watershed of the Middle Branch of the Dead Diamond. In 6 m. the head of the cuttings is reached and $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the lake the road passes Camp 9, the highest camp on this Branch. The tote road continues S.E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Camp 5 burned in 1921. About $\frac{1}{10}$ m. before reaching the camp a good tote road diverges to the L. and passing through the burned area across a low divide descends to Camp 7 about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the E. Branch of the Dead Diamond.

From Camp 7 the tote road descends about S. $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. to Camp 6 which is on the E. Branch. On the river about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the camp is Garfield Falls, a forty-foot drop into an interesting pool in a cleft in the rocks with a right angle exit. The gorge above the falls, with cascades, races and pot holes, is also worth a visit. About $\frac{1}{8}$ m. below Camp 6 a trail on the L. leads to Wilson's Mills, 7 m. About 1 m. below Camp 6 a cut off fords to the E. side of the stream to avoid a wide sweeping oxbow and recrosses to the W. side $\frac{1}{8}$ m. below. The road crosses to the E. side of the stream on a bridge $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Camp 6 and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the junction of the E. Branch and Middle Branch of the Dead Diamond. About $\frac{1}{8}$ m. below, a road to the R. leads to Mullens' Camp 3 and to the camps on the Middle Branch. The road to Hellgate Camp diverges to the R. $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. further

down and crosses to the camp on the W. side of the river at the dam which has spoiled the beauty of Hellgate Falls.

DISTANCES. (Measured by wheel) Connecticut Lake to Mt. Magalloway trail 2 m.; to Camp 9, 4 m.; to Camp 7, $7\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Camp 6, $9\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Hellgate Camp, $15\frac{3}{8}$ m.

TIME. 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, 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 fol-

low 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. 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 in 6 m. to the College Farm, now known as Camp 43, a long narrow clearing with some buildings in the central part of the Dartmouth College Grant. Accommodations may be arranged for with the keepers, by telephoning through the Berlin exchange. The farm has at times been the center of work in the culture of trees and replanting of the Dartmouth College Grant. Continue S. straight through the farm and at the R., will 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. near a large dam and passes high up on the N. side through the beautiful and wild gorge of the Diamond, known as "The Peaks" and lying 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 David's farm-house, the so-called College Farm Sporting Camp.

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 the big loop of the Androscoggin from Gorham to Bethel drained principally by this river 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. 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 range of mountains extending from Mt. Hayes in Gorham N.E. across the Maine border to Speckled Mt. in Grafton has been given the name Mahoosuc Range. Many of the peaks have trails from one or more sides and an A. M. C. trail extends from Speckled Mt. to Shelburne.

Between Goose Eye and Speckled are 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. The name Mahoosuc Notch is here 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 the Mahoosuc Range Trail now goes through the entire length of the Notch. The Notch can best be reached from the Success Pond road by a trail cut in 1916. See p. 49.

As far N. as Lat. $44^{\circ} 30'$, just S. of Mt. Goose Eye, this region is shown on the Bethel and Gorham sheets of the U. S. Geological Survey. 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 in this volume. 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 relation to the town or locality from which they can most readily be climbed:

From Berlin, N. H., via the Success Pond road—Mt. Goose Eye; Mt. Success; Mahoosuc Notch; Mahoosuc Range Trail.

From Gorham, N. H.—Mt. Hayes.

From Shelburne, N. H.—Mt. Shelburne-Moriah; Middle Moriah; Bald Cap Peak and Dream Lake; Dryad Fall and Gentian Pond; Mahoosuc Range Trail; 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.

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; Speck Pond.

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 North Baldcap and Mt. Success 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 the peaks to the N.

Mt. Goose Eye (Mt. Goose High). (A. M. C.)

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. 67). 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 bare west summit, on which there is an A. M. C. cylinder.

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

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

A few rods to the E. of the summit along the bare ridge the Mahoosuc Range Trail (see p. 52) leads in one direction S. to Mt. Carlo and in the other E. to the E. and N. Peaks of Goose Eye. 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. 68).

Mt. Success (A. M. C.).

Mt. Success* (3,570 ft.) in Success, N. H., (reached also from Shelburne on the S. via the Mahoosuc

*The mountain here described is the highest peak in the town of Success. It is marked "Mt. Ingalls" on the U. S. G. S. sheets and (following that authority) on editions of the A. M. C. maps prior to 1920 and is so referred to in the 1916 and 1917 editions of this book. Careful investigation indicates the name Mt. Success to be supported by better authority. The true Mt. Ingalls is a spur of this mountain about 2 m. S.

Range Trail) 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. 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. Success 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. About $\frac{1}{8}$ m. below the summit it joins the Mahoosuc Range Trail (p. 51) which it follows to the R. It is cleared through a belt of scrub and emerges on the open summit a few rods below the remains of the triangulation station of the Topographical Survey where there is an A. M. C. register.

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

TIME. Road to summit 2 hrs.

Mahoosuc Notch (A. M. C.).

(from the W.).

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, bearing to the R. and crossing a small brook. A few hundred yards beyond pass the ruins of an old camp, cross the main brook and turning sharply to L. 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 and climbing steadily. At about the height of land in

Mahoosuc Notch (about 3 m. from the road) it meets the Mahoosuc Range Trail (see p. 52). Here the valley, which has been an ordinary one, changes sharply to a chamber formation similar to the Ice Gulch in Randolph, and the high cliffs of the Notch, which have not been visible at all on the lower part of the path, come in sight. *

In order to see the Notch, one should follow the Mahoosuc Range Trail half-way through, as the cliffs and boulders become more interesting as one goes eastward.

DISTANCE. Road to head of Notch $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIME. $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

Mahoosuc Range Trail. (A. M. C.)

This A. M. C. trail leading from Shelburne to Speckled Mountain (Old Speck) was cleared by the Department of Trails in the years 1918-1921.

From the Shelburne Station cross the track and follow the road N., crossing the Androscoggin River on the iron bridge. Turn L. on the Gorham-Shelburne highway on the N. side of the river and follow it W. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. across Austin Mill Brook. Leave the highway on the W. side of the brook and take a farm or logging road leading to the R. The road passes through a gate and bears R. through a pasture. In a few rods it turns L. and enters the woods. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on it reaches a private camp known as the "Wigwam" to which point it is passable for automobiles. (The Wigwam may also be reached by the yellow trail which starts from the gate in the pasture back of the Scudder cottage.) In $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the road crosses the brook, passes through a ruined logging camp and recrosses the brook. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond it crosses a small brook and in another $\frac{1}{4}$ m. crosses the larger brook which may be followed up

to Dryad Fall (see p. 59). In a few hundred feet the road passes through the ruins of a large logging camp keeping rather to the R. About 1 m. further on it crosses the brook which drains Gentian Pond and the trail soon begins the steep climb of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the Pond. A rough trail which crosses the outlet and skirts the L. side of the Pond leads to the inlet brook at the further end, a good camping place.

The main trail turns sharply R. at the outlet and climbs in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the top of the steep peak whose ledges overlook the Pond from the E. It then descends more gradually to a col where *water* is found, climbs over two steep humps, both stripped by lumbering, and then attacks the side of Mt. Success. For the next $\frac{1}{2}$ m. through a lumbered waste the grade is steep and the footing rough. Then the trail enters the forest for a stretch, crosses more lumbering, climbs over open ledges with an outlook to the S.W., passes through a belt of high scrub and finally comes out on the summit of Mt. Success (p. 48).

The trail here turns to the L. and descends through scrub to the head of the lumbering. The trail to the Success Pond Road (p. 49) soon diverges to the L. while the Mahoosuc Range Trail continues N. sometimes following lumber roads, and again crossing through slash or patches of green forest. It climbs well up on the E. side of the ridge marked 3330 on the map and then descends in a general northeasterly direction, crossing the State line into Maine. It keeps nearly on the crest of the ridge and passes through three small cols, the two easterly ones having the nature of box ravines. (From the E. one logging roads may easily be followed out N.W. to the Success Pond Road at Camp 9.) The trail now climbs steadily to the bare S.W. summit of Mt. Carlo from which there is an excellent view. It then passes to the S. of the wooded

N.E. summit, descends N.E. passing through a mountain meadow to the col and turning more N. climbs the steep S. side of Mt. Goose Eye. It comes out on the open ridge about 200 yards E. of the main (W.) peak, which is reached by a side path (p. 48). The main trail then turns sharply to the R. (E.) and keeping on the crest of the bare ridge it enters the scrub in about 200 yards. It then continues in the same direction through the col and climbs steeply through woods and open to the bare summit of the East Peak. Here it turns sharply N. down the bare ridge, entering the scrub at the E. side of the open. Beyond the col the trail runs in the open nearly to the foot of the North Peak, except for an interesting box ravine, where *water* is probably permanent. At the foot of the North Peak the trail passes through a patch of woods, then climbs through the open to the summit. Here it turns E. along the crest of the ridge, and swings N.E. down the steep slope, winding through several patches of scrub. At the foot of the steep slope it enters the woods, slabs the W. face of the ridge, and descends to the col, where *water* is found. It then turns sharply to the L. and ascends, coming into the open about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the summit of the South Peak of Fulling Mill Mountain. At this peak the trail turns sharply to the L. runs through the meadow a few hundred yards, and descends in general N.W. through woods, first gradually then steeply to the head of Mahoosuc Notch. Here the A. M. C. Path to Success Pond Road turns sharply to the L. (S.W.) (see p. 50) and the main trail turns sharply to the R. (N.E.) and enters Mahoosuc Notch. It descends the entire length of the Notch, passing through several boulder caverns. On the rocks it is marked with white paint. Great care should be exercised in the Notch on account of the loose and slippery moss

which covers many of the rocks and frequently conceals dangerous holes.

At the lower end of the Notch the brook and logging roads may be followed down to Ketchum (p. 69). The main trail, however, leaves the brook, bearing to the L. and ascending gradually and after slabbing the eastern end of Mahoosuc Mountain for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. emerges on the logging road which leads up the valley of Notch 2. It follows up this road about 150 yards, and then crosses to the N. side of the brook.

The trail then ascends through old lumbering, winds among rocks and ledges, and climbs through fine forest, in general slabbing the ridge of Mahoosuc Arm at a very steep angle. A little more than half way up, at a tree marked by three blazes, it passes the head of a beautiful little flume, in which *water* may usually be found. Near the top of the Arm the trail proceeds along ledges and deer runs to the bare summit and then for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. follows the windings of the open ridge, S.E., N.E. and N., then drops steeply about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Speck Pond, which it passes at the outlet, (see p. 70). This pond, lying at an elevation of about 3,500 ft. is said to be the highest in the state. It is bordered with thick woods and is reported to be 250 ft. deep.

The trail then climbs about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the S.E. end of the next hump on the ridge, where it joins an old trail leading to the top of Speckled Mountain. It passes over this hump and slabs the E. face of a second small hump.

In the gully beyond, a side trail leads E. a few yards to a *spring*. The main trail then climbs to the open shoulder of Speckled Mountain. Up this open ridge the trail is not marked and there is no definite footway, but one has only to keep on its crest by any convenient route. Near the top of the shoulder the trail bears to the R. and again enters the woods, and fol-

lows the wooded crest about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the summit of Speckled Mountain (see p. 75).

In traversing the trail in the opposite direction, the following points should be noted.—The beginning of the trail on Speckled Mountain will be found diverging to the L. from the fire warden's trail, a few rods from the observation platform.—In leaving the open shoulder of Speckled Mountain, the entrance to scrub is not conspicuous, but is marked by a cairn and sign.—Just below the crest of the ridge N. of Speck Pond, the trail diverges to the L. from the old trail.—In descending from the open summit of Mahoosuc Arm, care should be exercised at a point just within the woods, where the trail turns abruptly to the R. from the deer run which it has been following.—In descending the short stretch of logging road S. of the brook that flows out of Notch 2, the path diverges to the R. just above a 15-ft. boulder.—On the summits of Fulling Mill Mt. and the N. and E. peaks of Mt. Goose Eye the trail turns at almost a right angle in each instance.—The main (W.) peak of Mt. Goose Eye does not lie on the Mahoosuc Range Trail proper, but is reached by a short side path continuing straight ahead W. up the ridge from the point where the former trail turns S. toward Mt. Carlo.

DISTANCES. Shelburne-Gorham highway to Gention Pond $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Mt. Success $6\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Mt. Carlo, $9\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to W. Peak Mt. Goose Eye 11 m.; to East Peak $11\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to North Peak $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Fulling Mill Mt. $13\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to head of Mahoosuc Notch 15 m.; to foot of Notch 16 m.; to Mahoosuc Arm 18 m.; to Speck Pond $18\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Speckled Mt. $20\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Shelburne-Gorham highway to Gention Pond $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Mt. Success $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Mt. Carlo $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to W. Peak Mt. Goose Eye $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to E. Peak 10 hrs.; to N. Peak $10\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to Fulling Mill Mt. $12\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to head of Mahoosuc

Notch 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to foot of Notch 14 hrs.; to Mahoosuc Arm 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to Speck Pond 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to Speckled Mt. 18 hrs. These times do not allow for stops on the summits or for exploring Mahoosuc Notch, and at least another hour should be allowed for the latter. As the entire trip is too long to be taken in one day by any but the most vigorous, comfortable camp sites may be found at Gentic Pond, in the col between Mt. Goose Eye and Fulling Mill Mt. and at Speck Pond.

From Gorham.

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.

Follow the street on the E. side of the Mt. Madison House garage to its end at the Androscoggin River. By applying at the last house on the L. one may get ferried across the river. From the further shore a few steps up the bank brings one to a wood road paralleling the river. Turn to the L. on this for a short distance and another cart path will be found diverging to the R. up hill, which should be followed. This point may also be reached as follows: Cross the river by the foot bridge under the B. & M. R.R. bridge about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Gorham village on the highway to Berlin. On the east bank take the cart path to the R. through pastures along the river, passing a house and barn, and crossing the canal *through* the power house. Beyond the power house keep to the right across a gravelly dump, along the river. At the farther corner of the clearing a cart road will be found leading through pleasant woods and a pasture, parallel to the river, but a little distance back from it, to the point reached

by the path first described. Here the up hill cart path is to be taken to the L. This route has the advantage of not depending on boats, but the crossing of the Androscoggin by the foot-bridge has sometimes been forbidden, because certain gardens on the east bank have suffered depredations. Taking the up hill cart path (thus reached by either route) it should be followed with gradual ascent to the height of land about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the river. Here 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 (which continues to Mascot Pond and the Lead Mine) swings sharply to the R. and ascends through a small growth. In $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the road, 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 corduroy bridge. The way is somewhat rough but comparatively easy and is never steep. The Mount Washington Range can be seen from time to time by looking backward through the trees.

A short distance before reaching the summit (about $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) Popsy Spring is passed. This is to the L. of the path and always affords excellent *water*. Several trails will be seen leading up from near this point, but they unite in a short distance. The path emerges on the S.W. side of the bare, ledgy summit of Mt. Hayes. It is well to bear this in mind when on the summit and intending to descend, for the way is not clearly marked at this point. The views from this summit are excellent, particularly of the Mount Washington Range, Gorham and the valley of the Androscoggin. Blueberries abound near the summit, but no water is found there.



Nay Pond
UT Pond

Milan Corner

Milan Hills

Entrance to U.S.F.S. Trails
50

Copperville
N. Branch of
Upper Ammonoosuc R. M I L A N

Head Pond

Cates Hill

J E R O M E R I V E R
C O P P E R V I L L E
J a s p e r C a v e
B e r n M i l l s

Black
Mtn.
2182

Black Crescent
Mtn.
3311

Cascade
90

Alpine Cascades

Cascade
Mills

G O R H A M

S H E L B U R N E

Ice Gulch
Peabody

Olson

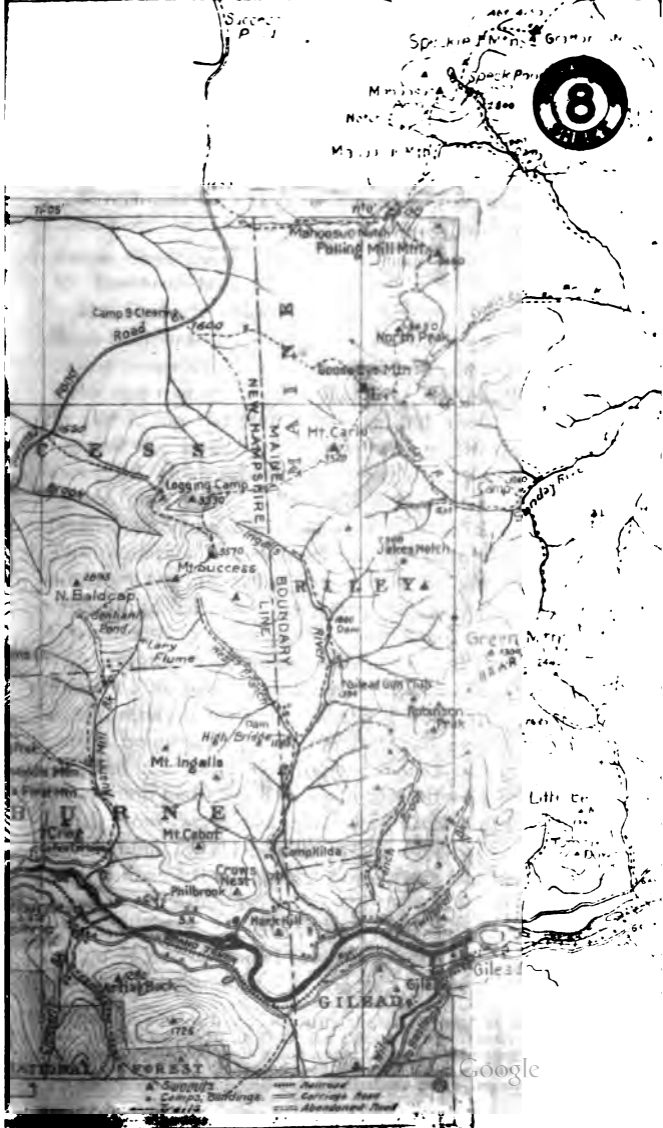
Mr. Crescent Ho.

Gorham Hill

Randolph

SHEET 6
SHELBURNE 1922

Scale of Miles
4 Mt. Surprise. Copyright 1922



A Spring
 * Camps, buildings
 ——— Railroad
 - - - - Carriage Road
 - - - - Abandoned Road

DISTANCES. From the Square at Gorham Village to Point Lookout path $\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to Popsy Spring $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hrs. should be allowed for the ascent; the time for the descent is perhaps $\frac{1}{3}$ less.

From Shelburne.

Mt. Shelburne-Moriah.

Mt. Shelburne-Moriah (3,750 ft.) can be ascended from Shelburne by logging roads which extend well up on the mountain through the valley of Clement Brook. Take the road S.W. from Shelburne station, then turn to the L. on the main highway and about 100 yds. beyond the small iron bridge turn to the R. into a cart-road which follows up through the pastures. At $\frac{1}{2}$ m. pass through the bars and a short distance further on cross the stream on a small foot-bridge. The road then enters the woods. The trumper must not cross the brook, but keep on the E. bank until the ruins of an old camp are passed on the R. at $2\frac{5}{8}$ m. 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 trumper 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 $\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to ruined camp 3 m.; to end of logging road 5 m.; to summit 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

*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 easier though longer route will be found than that described below. *Water* also is found in the beginnings of the brook a short distance below the summit.

TIME. Station to summit 4 to 5 hrs.

From Mt. Shelburne Moriah, Mt. Moriah can be reached 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. E. 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 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. (The section of trail S. of this point is very blind.) 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.

Dryad Fall.

Dryad Fall, one of the highest cascades in the mountains, is very interesting for a few days after a rain as the several reaches of the cascades fall at least 300 ft. over steep ledges. From the hill back of Philbrook Farm the ledges can be distinctly seen and it is easy to see the white thread of water when there is any.

Follow the Mahoosuc Range Trail from the highway about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the brook on which Dryad Fall is located (p. 50). The stream can be followed up a short distance to the foot of the falls. It will be found easier to cross below the fall and climb up on the N. bank as on the other side the ledge is steep and difficult. If a path is desired continue on the Mahoosuc Range Trail to the logging camp just beyond the brook where at the L. side of the camp will be found an old abandoned snow-plow. Take the L. fork, which leads up an old snubbing road and rejoins the Bald Cap logging road where it crosses the stream above the fall. This road, after it crosses the stream continues, with several branches, practically to the height of land and by crossing to the W. through this notch, Dream Lake will be found just over the divide. The brook flowing from the lake can be followed down W. of Bald Cap Peak, passing just under the spruce-covered cone of Bald Cap Dome. There is an interesting series of small cascades and about 1 m. down from the lake is Giant Falls, another high cascade over steep ledges. From these falls an old logging road, badly ruined at the upper end leads out to the highway about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Lead Mine Bridge.

Gentian Pond and Success Pond Road.

From Gentian Pond on the Mahoosuc Range Trail the Success Pond road can be reached by crossing through a pass between North Baldcap 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. Success.

Mt. Success* (3,570 ft.) in Success, N. H., can be reached from Shelburne in the Androscoggin Valley by the way of the Mahoosuc Range Trail. (See p. 50.)

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. Success 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 about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the west branch and continue 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.

*See Note p. 48.

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.

By the will of Mrs. Grace E. Kendall of New York, the A. M. C. received in 1919, one hundred and twenty acres adjoining the above and this has been added to the Reservation.

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.

Gilead to North Chatham via Evans Notch. (U. S. F. S.)

From the railroad station (Grand Trunk) go W. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the covered bridge over Wild River. Take L. fork of the road before crossing the bridge. This is marked "U. S. F. S." and is a fine wagon road $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Hastings, an abandoned sawmill village, in a beautiful grass-grown clearing. The Evans Notch Trail begins here, branching off to the L. from the Wild River Road. It enters the E. arm of the V-shaped clearing, crosses to the E. bank of Evans Brook, and follows the logging road into the woods. A telephone wire presently appears and runs about 3 m. beyond Hastings to Dam Camp. About $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Hastings is a government sign. Just beyond this the L. Fork of the old lumber road runs into the wilderness N. of

Speckled Mountain. The Chatham trail turns off sharply to the R. (sign). *This turn must not be missed.* In 100 yds. it crosses to the W. bank of Evans Brook and the ascent begins. A good U. S. F. S. trail runs all the way to North Chatham, following Cold River beyond the height of land. At the edge of the first clearing is a government sign reading "7½ m. to Hastings." Cross to the E. bank of the river here and pass the granite foundations of the old mill boarding-house and then the Brickett house to the highway above the bridge at the state line. Cross the bridge and just beyond it bear L. down the road to Cold River Camp. The reverse route is described in Section III, where further details, including distances and times, will be found.

Mt. Caribou. (U. S. F. S.)

This trail leaves the Evans Notch Trail about ¾ m. beyond (S.E.) the point where the latter crosses Evans Brook at the end of the branch road in the large clearing at Hastings. It ascends gradually through fine woods, following Morrison Brook much of the way, and joins the old trail (see p. 64) from the W. Bethel side a few rods below (and in sight of) the Camp near the *spring* about ¼ m. below the summit.

DISTANCE. Evans Notch Trail to summit 3½ m.

TIME. 2½ hrs.

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. Lapham 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. For this reason the mountain is described in this section.

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, leads 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, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{3}{8}$ 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 liveryies or on the Gratton Notch stage about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mi. 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, now a private camp. 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.

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 trumper. 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 is then taken bearing N.W. and crossing both forks of the stream. The road is then followed for perhaps 1 m.,

*By following the L. fork of the logging road from this point to its head the trumper 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.

when it runs out. The trumper should then strike directly through the brush for the bare west summit or for the col between the east and west peaks, where the Mahoosuc Range Trail will be found. *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. 48). 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, whence the Mahoosuc Range Trail may be followed to the L. to the E. peak and thence to the summit. The climb by this route is steep but with a minimum of scrub. *Water* will be found well up toward the saddle.

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.

Mahoosuc Notch.

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 route 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, where the Mahoosuc Range Trail will be found.

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 trumper should allow at least 4 to 5 hrs. and preferably more for a full exploration of the Notch.

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 notch may also be reached by following up the logging road from the Mahoosuc Range Trail where the latter crosses the brook flowing from this notch.

Speck Pond.

This pond on the Mahoosuc Range Trail (see p. 53) may be reached from Ketchum by following the logging roads up Bull Branch as in the route to Mahoosuc Notch, p. 69. Beyond the dam keep on the E. side of the brook to the junction of the brook flowing from the Notch with the brook rising in the Pond. Cross the latter brook here and continue up the logging road to a high logging camp. Beyond the highest buildings will be found a trail which leads steeply to the pond.

DISTANCE. Ketchum to Pond 7 m.

TIME. 3½ hrs.

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



Andover

A N D O V E R



▲ Lone Mtn. 5067

▲ Puzzle Mtn. 4147.3000

N E W H Y

Gregg Mtn.

Saddleback or Bear River Whitecap. 3396

Mt. Hittie

W Wright

Widow Murrie Place

Lon Nigh's

Sunday River Whitecap

Bald Mtn

Sargent Mtn.

Steady Place

A. F. Brooks

J. Chapman

Moose Cave

Grafton Notch

Plummer Walker Falls

Slide Mtn.

Riley Hill

North Pond

Grafton P.D.

York Pond

Speck Pond Mt. 3300

Speck Pond 3300

Slide Mtn.

Fuling Mill Mtn

North Peak 3430

SLIVER Stream

Mahoosuc Notch

Mahoosuc Mtn.

Cherry No. 1

Ball Pond

Brook

BOUNDARY LINE

Success Pond (Agnes Location)

Camp Clearing

Map by



Mt. Ingalis

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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 highest peak, which has an altitude estimated at 3,000 ft., is wooded, but the bare peak to the S.W. is but a few feet lower.

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. The road is somewhat grown up to bushes and some slash may be encountered. After reaching the head of lumbering operations, strike upward without path through fairly open growth, and then over the ledges to the bare summit which is marked by a cairn. 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.

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 on into a third field. Go due S. through the latter and continue in the same direction till an old log-road, now scarcely discernible, is found running E. and W. Turn R. (W.) and follow this road a short distance, as far as the bed of a brook (practically dry in midsummer), crossing the road. Follow the brook-bed S., without trail, to the 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 (4,080 according to a recent state survey). 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 the Grafton Notch road* just below Lon. Wight's house about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and W. of Poplar Tavern in North Newry. Just E. 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. (At about 2 m. from the highway avoid a road branching to the W.) 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 highway a cluster of camps is reached, just before which the road has been much confused by logging. When in doubt it will be better to keep to R. as the roads to L. are spruce outlets and lead on to Mt. Hittie; 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. In this distance several roads leading to the L. and crossing the brook should be avoided. 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, and the brook can be followed closely all the way on to the Saddle. The upper end of the ravine has been almost completely logged and after passing around the spruce covered shoulder of the E. peak one will

*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.

find himself directly in front of the Saddle. In climbing the spruce covered slope of the Saddle it will be found best to follow near the brook, keeping to the L. when nearing the top as open ledges extend lower on this side. 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.

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. Return, Saddle to stage road $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs to 4 hrs.

Alternative Route.

A much shorter and probably not more difficult route can be followed by trampers willing to dispense with paths. Leave the Grafton Notch road at a point just beyond the Widow Morse Place, about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. below Screw Auger Falls. An old logging road, much grown up and ruined follows the stream, crossing a number of times, for about 1 m., to old camp buildings which can also be reached by a

diagonal logging road from the back corner of Lorr. Wight's farm. Beyond the camp a partially logged area will be passed. It will be easier to keep near the bank of the stream, always following the R. at branches. From here strike through easy spruce woods N., keeping always near the W. side of Mt. Hittie, but avoiding climbing its slope, the object being to strike at its lowest point the small ridge which connects Mt. Hittie with the higher spur to the W. In about 2 m. from the highway the crest of this ridge will be reached and a clear view of the main Saddle will be had straight ahead as the pocket between has been almost completely logged. Study the slope carefully and, avoiding slash here and there, strike for the point where the brook comes down the spruce covered side of the Saddle. From this point proceed as in the preceding description. This route will shorten the distance by $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 m. and presents no particular difficulties other than absence of path.

Speckled Mountain (Old Speck) (Fire-Warden's Trail of N. H. Timber Owners' Asso.).

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 of 4,250 feet according to a recent State survey.

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 just N. of a brook which it crosses at the fire warden's cabin (last sure *water*.) The path then bears somewhat more to the S. and attacks the main mass of the mountain. *Water* is usually 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. On the summit there is also a high steel observation tower of the fire warden (which may be locked) and a wooden observation tower which in 1921 was still in good condition.

DISTANCES. Road to Cabin $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit 2 m.

TIMES. Road to Cabin $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Speckled Mt. is also the N. terminus of the Mahoosuc Range Trail (see p. 54).

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.

The Chatham Region.

This secluded and unspoiled district lies in the valley of Cold River on the eastern boundary of New Hampshire. The floor of the valley is not over 600 ft. above sea level. The principal mountains are South Baldface (3,585 ft.), North Baldface (3,605 ft.), Eagle Crag (3,060 ft.), Meader (2,820 ft.), West Royce (3,215 ft.), East Royce (3,133 ft.), Ames (2,600 ft.), Speckled (2,877 ft.), and Blueberry (2,200 ft.). Mts. Sable (3,540 ft.), Chandler (3,330 ft.), Eastman (2,959 ft.), and Kearsarge (3,260 ft.) are all approachable from this valley, though there are no paths on the first three.

The A. M. C. owns two reservations in this region:— 10 acres on the summit of South Baldface, the gift of Mrs. Caroline E. Clay in 1902, and the Cold River Camp. The latter is a private A. M. C. Camp. (See chapter on "A. M. C. Activities.") There is also one hotel, the Royce House, situated in North Chatham, the chief climbing centre.

North Chatham can be reached by auto from Conway (30 m.), or from Fryeburg, Maine, by auto stage (20 m.). Tramping parties will find good through trails from Carter Notch (13 m.); and from Gilead on the Grand Trunk R. R. (13 m.). Chatham Centre may be reached on foot from Jackson or Lower Bartlett, via Mountain Pond. The Hurricane Mountain Road (impassable for vehicles) connects South Chatham with Kearsarge village.

For *maps* covering this region see Jackson and Carter Range Sheets, 6 and 7.

Hurricane Mountain Road to Kearsarge Village.

This is an abandoned highway running from South Chatham Corners (12 m. S. of Cold River Camp) over the southerly slopes of Hurricane Mountain to Kearsarge Village, from which Intervale and North Conway may easily be reached. Though no longer passable for vehicles, it is clearly defined and easily followed on foot. Hurricane and Black Cap Mountains are easily reached from it. The walk is interesting and the views fine. Its E. terminus is just S. of Alvin Head's house on the South Chatham road, about 2 m. S. of Kimball Pond, and is marked by a sign. The W. terminus is at the end of the Intervale-Kearsarge Village road, about 1 m. E. of the corner at Kearsarge Village. (See Bartlett and Conway Section.)

DISTANCE. South Chatham to Kearsarge Village
5 m.

TIME. 2½ hrs.

Mountain Pond and Jackson. (U. S. F. S.)

This is the shortest and easiest foot route from Chatham or North Chatham to Jackson or Bartlett. Take the road opposite the cemetery just N. of Chatham Post Office. Follow this W. about 1 m. to a house on the L., abandoned in 1919. Here turn L. into a lane which crosses a brook and then a wire fence. A few steps beyond the stream turn R. through break in the stone wall into a field across which the trail is indicated by cairns. In about ¼ m., in a bushy field, bear R. across a marshy place and follow the wood-road to a large open pasture. Follow a faint cart-path to the top of this and then take the left-hand wood-road, which will be recognized by an old blaze, "S.T. '07," on a beech at the R. In another ½ m. take a L. fork, marked by a board on the R., on which

is carved "M.P." and an arrow. In $\frac{1}{4}$ m. more fork to R., and soon pass a red U. S. F. S. boundary post. The road then leads over the hill, 1 m., to the Pond and around its N. side for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the *spring* on the R. The pond water is not suitable for drinking. To go to Lower Bartlett or Jackson, continue on through a camping site, avoid a wood-road on the R. and pass a log cabin, also on the R. (The U. S. F. S. plans to construct a new log shelter hut early in 1922.) At the next junction take the L. path and cross the outlet of the Pond on a fallen log. Then follow the path along Slippery Brook for 5 min. when it crosses the stream and enters a wide logging road which it follows to its end, avoiding two logging roads entering from L. (S.). When the bed of the lumber railroad is reached go S. (L.) on it $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the open pastures. For Lower Bartlett, continue to follow the railroad bed 6 m. to the village. For Jackson, look for pasture bars on the R. and, going through them, follow the road across the field to a house at the end of the road from Dundee. Follow this road to its end and then turn R. (N.) into the Dundee Road for 2 m. more. At the Black Mountain Road turn L. to Jackson. For reverse see Jackson section where further details as to times and distances will be found.

DISTANCES. Chatham Road to Pond 4 m.; to Jackson 13 m.; to Lower Bartlett 11 m.

TIMES. To Pond 2 hrs.; to Jackson 6 hrs.

Carter Notch, via Baldface Link (A. M. C.) and Wild River Trail. (U. S. F. S.)

From Cold River Camp or from the Royce House go to the junction of the various branches of the Baldface Circle Trail, and proceed via Eagle Crag to the foot of the cone of North Baldface. For detailed description see Baldface Circle Trail, p. 89. ~~About one-~~

at top of
~~third of the way~~ up the cone of North Baldface from the spring at its base, turn R. at the sign, into the Baldface Link Trail (A. M. C.). Follow cairns and blazes through a bit of old growth and across the open W. slope; then descending W.N.W. enter a small hardwood growth where *water* will be found—a good place to lunch. Steeply descending in the same general direction until Wild River is reached, follow its S. bank down stream a short distance to good crossing stones. Then on the N. bank pick up the U. S. F. S. trail, turn to the L. (S.W.) and follow up the U. S. F. S. Wild River Trail through Perkins Notch to a National Forest boundary sign. Just beyond this, and in sight of it, is another government sign reading "1¼ m. to Carter Notch Trail." Turn R. into the trail thus indicated and travel W. to the junction with the new Wildcat River Trail, on the L., just before crossing the Wildcat River. Keeping straight ahead across the latter, the path soon turns R. into the Jackson-Carter Notch Trail and climbs to the Notch. (See Carter-Moriah Range Section.)

DISTANCES. Cold River Camp to Baldface Link 5¼ m.; to Wild River 7¼ m.; to forest boundary sign in Perkins Notch 10¾ m.; to Wildcat River Trail 11½ m.; to Carter Notch 13½ m.

TIMES. Cold River Camp to Baldface Link 4 hrs. 30 min.; to Wild River 5 hrs. 30 min.; to Perkins Notch 7 hrs. 15 min.; to Wildcat River Trail 7 hrs. 45 min.; to Carter Notch 9 hrs. 30 min.

The reverse route is described in the Carter-Moriah Range section (see p. 115).

To Jackson via Perkins Notch.

Take the same trail as to Carter Notch via Baldface Link and Wild River as far as the junction with the new path just before crossing the Wildcat. Turn

L. into the latter. If streams are full, continue across the Wildcat to the old Jackson-Carter Notch Trail, turning L. at the junction. See Section IV.

DISTANCES. North Chatham to Wildcat River Trail 11½ m.; to highway 15 m.; to Jackson P. O. 19 m.

TIMES. To Wildcat River Trail 7 hrs. 45 min.; to highway 9 hrs. 15 min.; to Jackson 10 hrs. 45 min.

To Wild River.

Blue Brook Trail. (U. S. F. S.)

Follow the Valley Road N. to the point where it turns R. to cross the bridge $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of the Royce House. Do not cross, but continue N. on the W. side of Cold River over a little used grass-grown road, to Carleton's, the last and only house on this road. Here there is a U. S. F. S. tool box and a government sign reading "Blue Brook Trail to Wild River R. S." Turn sharply L. (W.), passing S. of the barn, and follow a faint path in the grass across a couple of small open meadows. About midway of the second one turn L. and cross to a wood road on the W. edge S. of Carleton Brook. From here on follow W. and N.W. a clear, well cared for trail running about 1 m. through a splendid beech forest and then rising steeply $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the foot of a great cliff of smooth gray rock. The path climbs up along the base to a small notch and then descends toward Blue Brook and to the Wild River. The upper part of this trail is made interesting by some fine crags. There is a pretty flume just above the point where the path crosses the brook, and some interesting boulder caves a little further up-stream on the W. bank. Well down the trail an immense dead tree makes a conspicuous landmark. Upon reaching the U. S. F. S. Wild River Trail, turn R. a few steps down stream, to the Ranger Station.

In returning to North Chatham, avoid a R. fork shortly after leaving the Wild River Road.

There is a carriage road from the Ranger Station to Hastings and Gilead. The return to North Chatham may be made by walking to Hastings and coming S. through Evans Notch, 18 m. (see p. 62). Apply to the Ranger for permission to camp at the Ranger Station.

DISTANCES. Cold River Camp to Carleton's $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Basin Rim $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Blue Brook $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Ranger Station 7 m.; to Hastings 12 m.; to Cold River Camp via Evans Notch 22 m.

TIMES. Cold River Camp to Carleton's 1 hr.; to Basin Rim 2 hrs. 45 min.; to Blue Brook 3 hrs. 15 min.; to Ranger Station 4 hrs.; to Hastings 6 hrs.; to Cold River Camp via Evans Notch 10 hrs.

To Gilead, Me., via Evans Notch. (U. S. F. S.)

Follow the road N. from Cold River Camp up the valley about 1 m. Cross Cold River on the highway bridge to the E. bank, and turning into the L. fork of the road, continue N. 1 m. to the white house at its end (formerly Guptil's, now owned by H. K. Wardwell). Continuing in the same direction on the abandoned road, go through two gates past an old brick house, the Brickett place, and on through pastures by the stone foundation of the old mill boarding house to and across Cold River, to its W. bank. After crossing there is a government sign reading "7½ Miles to Hastings." About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further on an A. M. C. sign on the L. indicates the path to East and West Royce Mountains. Continue on in same N. direction and pass under the impressive cliffs of East Royce. The trail then swings N.E. to Evans Brook where a U. S. F. S. trail from the wilderness N. of Speckled Mountain comes in on the R. There is a government sign here reading "3¼ m. to Hastings." Soon a telephone wire

from Dam Camp appears and runs along the trail to Hastings. From Hastings there is a good carriage road to Gilead, Me., R. R. station on the Grand Trunk R. R.

For reverse route see Border Mountain Section.

DISTANCES. Cold River Camp to Brickett House $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Mt. Royce Path 4 m.; to Hastings 10 m.; to Gilead 13 m.

TIMES. To Brickett House 1 hr.; to Mt. Royce Path $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to Hastings 5 hrs.; to Gilead $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

To North Lovell. (U. S. F. S.)

This trail, now in good condition, leaves Brook Intervale where the brook enters the woods E. of the stone house and winds N. of Shell Pond. After passing through the notch it comes out at the old Styles pasture N. of Horseshoe Pond. From this point the trail swings N. to the highway near the Adams place. From the Styles pasture another trail may be followed E. 2 m. along a deserted road to Win Brown's. The two trails near Horseshoe Pond are connected by a line of cairns and rags. (See map.)

DISTANCE. From Cold River Camp to stone house 3 m.; to Horseshoe Pond $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to highway 7 m.; to N. Lovell 10 m.

To Kezar Lake (W. shore of Middle Bay).

Follow the main road S. from Cold River Camp $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and turn E. into the road crossing the bridge over Cold River. Follow in the same general direction E. (do not take turn S.). At the end of the road take the path S. for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Then take the path on the L. (E.), skirting the S. slope of Pine Hill, to Sucker Brook Hill Road, which follow S.E. till the lake is reached.

DISTANCE. 8 m.

Mt. Kearsarge or Pequawket.

This mountain may be ascended from South Chatham by either of two trails. Both are longer, harder and rougher than those described in the Bartlett and Conway section.

The earlier trail (not inspected by the Committee) was built in 1902 by Arthur S. Dewing of South Chatham. It leaves the Green Hill—South Chatham highway between the house and barn of Perley Head,—the second house N. from the Hurricane Mt. Road and the Green Hill schoolhouse, on the W. side of the highway. It crosses the brook, runs along its W. bank and through a series of pastures. It is indistinct, but marked at intervals by white rags. At the head of the upper pasture the trail enters a wood road, with the brook on the S. or L. side, and finally reaches a large clearing overgrown with underbrush and saplings. The trail is blind here but follows, in general, the S. side, parallel with the brook, to the S.W. corner of the clearing, where at the top of an abrupt headland, are the remains of old Camp Wellington. Here the trail commences, indicated by double blazes, one over the other, turning and important points being frequently indicated by a third blaze. The trail starts N., skirting the W. rim of the clearing, across two brooks, through a long stretch of heavy hard-wood, to the hardly discernible remains of a lumber camp, built by Arthur Shirley in 1872. From here the trail crosses two small brooks and rises rapidly through second growth maples to a precipitous mass of rock and boulders known as the Bears' Den. It then proceeds circuitously through a stretch of hard-wood, then second growth spruce, to Shingle Pond Brook, ordinarily dry in summer. It crosses, and follows the W. bank to Shingle Pond (Mirror Lake) with its remarkable view of Kearsarge. The trail follows, indistinct-

ly, along the S. shore to an old log road (which may, with difficulty, be followed to Kearsarge Village). The blazed trail turns abruptly to the R. or W. at this road, hence through open second growth to a clearly defined wood road, with a brook in a deep ravine at the L. as you enter. The trail follows up this road for a considerable distance (blazes distinct but infrequent), to where it emerges on the granite bed of the brook just above a pile of old hemlock butts (last sure *water*). It continues to follow an old, indistinct log road marked by frequent blazes. It turns abruptly L. at a spring, dry in summer, and crosses the dry bed of a brook, which is followed to an area of heavy birches, from which it emerges by a short, steep ascent to the ledges. Over the ledges the trail is marked by cairns and white and red paint. It traverses two clumps of wood, after one of which there is an abrupt outcrop of rock called Point Lookout. The trail over the ledges is circuitous, steep and rough in places.

DISTANCES. Highway to Andrews' clearing, 1 m.; to Camp Wellington, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Shirley Camp, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Bears' Den, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Shingle Pond, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Ledges, $4\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Point Lookout, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit, 5 m.

TIMES. To Andrews' clearing, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to Camp Wellington, 1 hr.; to Shirley Camp, 1 hr. 45 min.; to Bears' Den, 2 hrs.; to Shingle Pond, 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Ledges, 3 hrs., 15 min.; to Point Lookout, 3 hrs. 45 min.; to summit, 4 hrs. 30 min.

A second trail leaves the South Chatham road at G. H. Hill's house, which is the third W. from the corner at Kimball Pond on the N. side of the road. The path begins as a driveway S.E. of the house and continues as a wood road, passable for horses, but not for autos, to Stiles' clearing. The road crosses the first

pasture, with a stone wall on its L. and the house on its R., to a cairn and a "path" sign. It shortly reaches a brook; where the wood road hitherto followed should be left, the stream crossed and another road found on the opposite side. This soon leads to the upper pasture, which it enters through a gap in the wall and across which it is indicated by cairns. At the edge of the wood there is a sign—"Kearsarge," and the trail begins. It is extremely rough, as little cutting has been done on it, but it was newly and profusely blazed in 1920, so that it can be followed by anyone experienced in such work. The forest is a magnificent one, with many large beeches and hemlocks. In its lower half the trail crosses several streams, the last *water* being indicated by a sign. Well up on the mountain the path comes out on the South Chatham Trail previously described, just below Point Lookout.

DISTANCES. Highway to Styles' clearing, 1 m.; to top of upper pasture, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to last water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Point Lookout, 4 m.; to summit, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. To Stiles', 30 min.; to top of upper pasture, 45 min.; to last water, 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Point Lookout, 3 hrs. 45 min.; to summit, 4 hrs. 30 min.

The Baldface Range.

This range includes two prominent summits, South Baldface (3,585 ft.) and North Baldface (3,605 ft.). With Eagle Crag (3,060 ft.), a buttress on the ridge N.E. of the latter, these summits enclose a cirque-like valley on their E. Mt. Meader, on the N. and Mts. Sable, Chandler and Eastman on the S., are parts of the same mountain mass.

Baldface Circle Trail. (A. M. C.)

This trail was completed in 1917 by G. W. Marquemaier. It goes up through a fine forest of maple, beech and birch, climbing the steep walls and skirting

the ridge of the valley lying E. of the Baldfaces. About 5 m. of skyline affords spacious views of wild and picturesque Maine and New Hampshire. It is equally attractive in either direction, but the descent of the steep ledges just above tree-line on S. Baldface is difficult or even dangerous at times. Hence it is advisable to ascend via S. Baldface and descend via Eagle Crag, especially in winter or in wet weather. The circle proper begins at the junction of the main trunk path from Cold River Camp and the Royce House Branch, near the S. bank of Charles Brook.

From Cold River Camp the path starts at a three-blazed pine on the W. side of the road just S. of the bridge over Charles Brook, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Cold River Camp. It was thoroughly blazed in 1920. It follows a wood road, forking to the R. in about 100 yds., and again swings R. into another road, which leads in a few minutes to the junction point.

The Royce House Branch starts at a target in the stone wall directly W. from the piazza of the hotel and follows cairns across a pasture, S.W., to the well worn path through the sap orchard to Emerald Pool. Cross Charles Brook on stepping stones and continue on the path 5 min. to the junction (two signs).

Via South Baldface. From the 2 signs at the junction of the above paths follow blazes and cairns S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up hill to another old wood road running N.W. There are some old apple trees at the junction. Turn R. up the wood road N.W. In 15 min. a trail leads off L. to Chandler Gorge, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. (see p. 97). About 2 m. from the junction of the paths the trail leaves the old road and swings S.W. around Spruce Knoll to Last Chance Spring—the last *water* (reliable except in the driest weather). Above the spring steep broken granite ledges appear through the last trees. The

trail W. up the ledges is well marked by cairns, and is very steep for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. A short detour N. on reaching the top of the ledge leads to the topaz pockets on the N. slopes. The stones blasted from the gray ledge are easily seen. Above the ledges the trail follows the edge of the cirque, over South Baldface and North Baldface to Eagle Crag. It is entirely open and well marked. Blueberries and views abound. There are A. M. C. cylinders on both North and South peaks. There is no water between Last Chance Spring and a small spring on the N. side of North Baldface. This last water sometimes fails. A canteen is advisable. From the sign on Eagle Crag, the path descends a steep ledge S. into trees. A good trail leads in 1 m. to an old wood road, passing plenty of good water. The old wood road runs S.E. 3 m. to the junction of the trails.

DISTANCES. Royce House or Cold River Camp to junction of trails $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Last Chance Spring and tree line 3 m.; to top of broken ledges $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to South Baldface $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to North Baldface 6 m.; to Eagle Crag $7\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to junction of trails $10\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Royce House or Cold River Camp $11\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Royce House or Cold River Camp to junction of trails 25 min.; to Last Chance Spring and tree line 2 hrs. 15 min.; to top of ledges 3 hrs.; to South Baldface 4 hrs.; to North Baldface 5 hrs.; to Eagle Crag 6 hrs.; to junction of trails 7 hrs. 30 min. to Royce House or Cold River Camp 8 hrs.

Via Eagle Crag. From the junction of the Cold River Camp and Royce House trails, follow the old wood road N.W. It soon recrosses to the N. bank of Charles Brook and rises steadily $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. through a splendid hardwood forest. The trail then leaves the old road to the L., swinging W. 1 m. to the foot of Eagle Crag, rising more sharply through smaller trees and passing several good brooks. The trail

climbs the face of the steep ledge, a splendid viewpoint, and continues S.W., generally over open ledges, towards North Baldface. There is a small *spring* (not very reliable) in the trail at the base of the cone. ~~One-third of the way up the cone the Baldface Link Trail leads off to the R. and down to the Wild River~~ (see p. 80) From North Baldface the trail swings S.E. on the sky line to South Baldface, then descends E. to ledges, then steeply down to the tree line and Last Chance Spring, thence by trail and wood road to the junction of the Royce House Branch and the main path to Cold River Camp.

DISTANCES. From Royce House or Cold River Camp to junction of trails $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Eagle Crag $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to North Baldface $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to South Baldface 7 m.; to junction of trails $10\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Royce House or Cold River Camp $11\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. From Royce House or Cold River Camp to junction of trails 25 min.; to Eagle Crag 3 hrs.; to North Baldface 4 hrs. 45 min.; to South Baldface 5 hrs. 45 min.; to junction of trails 7 hrs. 50 min.; to Royce House or Cold River Camp 8 hrs. 15 min.

Mt. Meader.

Mt. Meader (2,820 ft.) is the easterly end of a ridge running N. E. from North Baldface and Eagle Crag. It affords fine views of the Basin and of the Chatham Valley. The trail was spotted in 1919 and has never been thoroughly cleared.

The path leaves the highway at the old saw-mill, just N. of the Royce House, by an old wood road which soon crosses to the N. bank of Mill Brook. The beginning of this road is obscure and hard to find. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the highway it takes the R. fork of the wood road, bearing N.W. (fresh blazes, 1919, begin here). At a little over 1 m. leave the wood road

at a big white birch on the county line (blaze on W. side "B. P." and on E. side "T. C. 1883"). From here follow a spotted line N.W. to the summit at the end of the ridge (2,820 ft.). *Water* is generally found a little S. of the summit.

DISTANCE. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. TIME. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Many interesting outlooks are obtained from the edge of the cliffs by going W. and S.W. along the S. side of the ridge toward Eagle Crag. No trail has yet been completed. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the summit (marked 2,820 ft.), just before dropping down into a col (where *water* will be found), one may turn sharply S. and find the old blazes of Omar Charles' trail. This leads steeply down through the primeval forest, and along the brook to the county line blazes. Here the main trail may be picked up and followed back to the highway. The round trip is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. and the time 6 hrs.

East and West Royce Mountains. (A. M. C.)

The trail branches off from the Evans Notch Path (see p. 83) about 1 m. from the Brickett place and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Cold River Camp. At this point there is an A. M. C. sign. Turn L. into the trail and in $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the logging road turns to L. and crosses Mad River. Then at once the road rises sharply and soon passes *Mad River Falls* just off the path on the L. (sign). Continuing up the road beside the brook for 1 m. above the falls, the path then leaves the logging road by a good blazed trail to R. There is no sign at the junction. The trail then rises steeply under the imposing ledges for which the mountain is famous. At the edge of the spruce growth is a sign "To the cliffs." A short detour to the R. gives access to an open ledge affording excellent views of the Chatham Valley. The trail now follows the ridge N. for a bit, then dips N. E. toward the col between the East and West peaks, soon reach-

ing the sign at the junction of the branches to the East and West summits.

For *East Royce* take the R. branch which now turns more to the E., rising somewhat steeply for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the spring. Then come open ledges forming the steep E. wall of the col. From the top, the monument can be seen $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the E. where there is an A. M. C. cylinder. To the L. of the trail, 50 paces before reaching the summit, a short side-path leads to a good *spring*. A sign and a few blazes show the way.

DISTANCES. From Cold River Camp to end of highway $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to divergence from Evans Notch trail 4 m.; to Mad River Falls $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to separation of trails in col 6 m.; to summit $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. From Cold River Camp to Mad River Falls 2 hrs. 15 min.; to summit 4 hrs. 30 min.

For *West Royce* keep to the L. at the branching of the trails previously referred to. The path, blazed in 1914 by Allen H. Bent, runs N.W. into the col, soon crossing a little brook between interesting ledges and through primeval spruces of large size. In about 1 m. it turns abruptly W., ascends the steep wall of the col and continues by easy grades over ledges and through stunted spruces, still W. for 1 m. further to the summit of West Royce (A. M. C. cylinder).

DISTANCES. From Cold River Camp to branching of trails 6 m.; to summit 8 m. Round trip including both summits 17 m.

TIMES. To West Royce $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Round trip including both summits 10 hrs.

Speckled Mountain.

From Cold River Camp go N. by the Valley Road to Guptil's, as already described in connection with the Evans Notch Trail (p. 83). Continue on through two gates and then take an opening on R. in the wall,

marked by a cairn. Cross the field and brook and follow the cairns and blazes E. up the steep pasture slope of Sugarloaf Mountain to a large tree on which is a cloth streamer, at the entrance to an old logging road. Follow the latter about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to a collapsed lumber camp. There is very little *water* beyond this point. Here pick up blazes and cotton strip signals and follow them N.E. and then N. and N.W. until an open ledge is reached. From here the way, N.E., opens out clearly except for a few stretches of forest and is plainly cairned or blazed up the quite gradual ascent to the summit of Ames Mountain (2,600 ft.) and over onto its E. side, where a descent of 150 ft. brings the trail to a series of fairly level ledges leading E. to Speckled Mountain. When the wooded slopes are reached, follow the trail carefully, as it zigzags considerably and is lightly blazed. A well built cairn marks the highest point.

DISTANCE. $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Cold River Camp.

TIME. $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

It is possible to descend by way of the long S.W. ridge to Blueberry Mt., where a trail to Guptil's will be found (see below). A line has been blazed along this route, starting about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. down the North Lovell path. It is obscure, rough and poorly located, and should not be attempted by the inexperienced.

From North Lovell. One path starts near the John Adams place, and another from Ben Brown's Hunting Camps. These join on the ridge and the trail proceeds thence N. to the summit. In descending, the upper end of the trail will be found a short distance E. of the cairn. Distance, about 4 m.

Blueberry Mountain.

This mountain is a long, flat, outlying spur running S.W. from Speckled Mountain. The top is mostly

one big ledge, with sparse and stunted trees. The numerous open spaces afford many excellent views. *Water* is found in many places all over the top. It is perhaps the easiest climb in North Chatham and the reward for the effort expended is the greatest. A short day's tramp.

An ancient trail, reopened in 1919, starts from the end of the E. fork of the Valley Road, opposite Guptil's (see Evans Notch Trail, p. 83). Go through the bars directly in front of the barn and about 250 yds. E., in the middle of the pasture, find the first blazed tree. Follow the blazes E. until the open ledges are reached. Then frequent cairns lead up the easy ascent, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to a stretch of hardwood. Here turn N. following the blazes $\frac{1}{4}$ m. through the woods and then up the steep slope, with cliffs on the R., to other open ledges. From the latter follow cairns up the ridge 1 m. to the summit ledges.

DISTANCES. From Cold River Camp to Guptil's 2 m.; to summit 4 m.

TIMES. To Guptil's 1 hr.; to summit 2 hrs. 30 min.

Harndon, Lord and Pine Hills.

These three hills lie E. of North Chatham, and, although they are not high, open ledges and pastures afford interesting views. From Harndon Hill it is easy to descend E. through the woods, without trail, to Horseshoe Pond. One may then go N. along the shore to a trail which leads to the Styles clearing. From here one may return to North Chatham via the U. S. F. S. Shell Pond Trail. Persons taking such a trip should have map and compass, and be somewhat familiar with wood-craft.

Lord Hill Circuit.

Take the road branching E. from the main highway in N. Chatham, about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. S. of Cold River Camp.

The road crosses Cold River, turns S. E. past an abandoned farm, then E. again to a fork $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the highway. Here keep L. (E.) through an old lumber camp, about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. to a gate where cars can be left. At this point the circuit trail begins and ends. The way has been marked with cairns, blazes and white rags, but the going is open and the directions obvious.

Follow the main logging road E. through a second gate and about $\frac{2}{8}$ m. along the N. slopes of Pine Hill, turning N.E. just below the height of land and coming out in a few rods in the pasture on the S. flank of Harndon Hill. Cross the pasture easterly, climbing the shoulder for a fine view, then cross the swamp in the same direction and climb the W. side of Lord Hill through open woods. *Water* (unreliable) is found in a small brook crossed on the way up Lord Hill, just beyond the swamp. The N.E. ledge of Lord Hill has a fine view of Horseshoe Pond, directly below. Return to the S.E. side of the top and descend through pasture to the S. shoulder, thence S.W. and W. through thin brush, across a stream. (*Water*, reliable, but unfit for drinking if the lumber camp in the swamp is occupied.) Cross a bit of pasture and go straight up Pine Hill through pine woods to the bare rock of the ledge. From here follow the crest of Pine Hill W. along open ledges with fine views to the S. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the steep W. ledge (panorama). Descend to the S. of this ledge through open woods and pasture, turning W., to the site of an old house, whence an overgrown lane leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the starting point of the circuit at the gate.

The circuit is equally attractive in the reverse direction. In returning from Harndon Hill the logging road will be found at the W.S.W. corner of the pasture, directly in line with Mt. Kearsarge.

DISTANCES. Cold River Camp to junction point

2½ m.; to Harndon Hill 3½ m.; to Lord Hill 4 m.; to W. ledge of Pine Hill 5¼ m.; to junction point 6 m.; to Cold River Camp 8½ m.; (note that 5 m. may be saved by driving to the junction).

TIMES. Round trip from Cold River Camp 4½ hrs.; from junction 2½ hrs.

Little Deer Hill.

This little eminence (600 feet above Cold River Camp) is just E. of the Camp, across the river. The easy ascent is worth while because of the fine view across the valley to the Baldface Range. Two trails lead to its top. Crossing Cold River at The Ledges, just back of the camp, and then turning sharply L. for a few steps, one finds a wood road on the R. and soon picks up the blazes which lead E. in ½ h. to the summit. Another trail ascends further S. and may be reached by crossing the river as described above, and turning R. down the old river-driver's path on its E. bank. In about ¼ m. the trail will be found on the L.

If the river chances to be too full for a comfortable crossing at The Ledges, Little Deer may be reached by way of the road branching E. from the Valley Road about ½ m. S. of the Camp. Shortly beyond the bridge there is a farmhouse. The path will be found in the upper corner of the pasture beyond.

Emerald Pool and Mossy Slide.

These two charming spots are both on Charles Brook near the junction of the branches of the Baldface Circle Trail (see p. 88). Emerald Pool is on the Royce House Branch a few rods N.E. (i.e. towards the Royce House) from the junction of the paths. Mossy Slide is reached from the junction by following up the old wood road (which is the beginning of the Eagle Crag branch of the Baldface Circle Trail) for a short dis-

tance and crossing Charles Brook. Continuing up the road, with the stream on the L., for a few minutes, one reaches the slide, which consists of several hundred feet of moss-covered rock down which the brook runs. One can easily make the circuit, going up from the camp and returning via the Royce House, or the reverse, and visiting both the pool and the slide, in 2 hrs.

DISTANCE about 2 m.

Chandler Gorge, Fall and Flumes.

The rediscovery, in 1919, of the beautiful rocky gorge on Chandler Brook led to the clearing of a trail to it from the South Baldface Branch of the Baldface Circle Trail (see p. 88). It leaves the latter on the L. at a point about a mile from the junction of the paths; The Chandler Gorge Trail, well blazed and cleared, runs S. about $\frac{1}{8}$ m., entering the Gorge at a point where it is easy to go up to the fall, or by stepping across the brook, view the two flumes through which the stream descends.

DISTANCE. 2 m.

TIME. 1 hr. 15 min.

The Big Pasture.

This is an abandoned hillside pasture of rare and quiet beauty. It presents many examples of natural reforestation and prehistoric erosion, and there are fine views to the E. and S. It is reached by following the Mt. Meader path (see p. 90) to the fork referred to beyond Mill Brook. Take the L. fork, which rises steeply to the pasture, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond. A profitable half-day trip.

The Basin Rim.

The Basin is the name given to the broad valley between Mts. Meader and West Royce, drained by

Carleton Brook. The woods which cover its rim are broken by many attractive ledges. The Rim may be reached by following the U. S. F. S. trail that leads to the Ranger Station in the Wild River Forest (see p. 82) to a point just beyond the height of land in the notch. Here a line of light blazes will be found on the R. (N.) leading to an outlook. This is a good lunching place and an hour may profitably be spent exploring the ledges that form this part of the Rim. *Water* will be found 10 min. beyond the height of land on the trail to the Ranger Station. It is well worth while to go down this trail as far as the crossing of Blue Brook and visit the crags, flume and boulder-caves (see p. 83 for distances and times).

Rattlesnake Flume.

This is located in Brook Intervale, under a spur of Blueberry Mt. It is reached from the Royce House or Cold River Camp by following the Valley Road N. to the bridge. After crossing, take the road on the R. and follow it to its end. After passing the stone house turn L. through the gate and go N. about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. to Rattlesnake Brook. Traces of a cart-path show in the pasture, but need not necessarily be followed. The distance 3 m. from Cold River Camp and the beauty of the spot makes the half-day's stroll well worth while.

Stone House Crag.

This fine overhanging crag is located on a southern ridge of Rattlesnake Mountain. The view to the S. over Shell Pond well repays the easy climb. The trail was roughly blazed in 1921. It is somewhat obscure, but will probably be improved. It leaves the Shell Pond Road at a pair of bars in the middle of the pasture $\frac{1}{8}$ m. E. of the stone house, and some 200 yds. E. of a sugar-house. It is marked by cairns, blazes and

rag. After a short, steep climb it crosses the appropriately named "Backsliding Ledge." This may be avoided by keeping up the gully to the L.—coming out at the top, where the cairns can be picked up again. A short, gentle climb, through a most attractive second-growth forest, soon takes one to the top of the crag.

DISTANCE, $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIME, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

SECTION IV.

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 southwest 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 a point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the summit of Carter Dome.

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

7. CARTER SHEET 1922.

SCALE 1:160,000

- ABANDONED R.R.
- ===== SECONDARY ROAD
- ===== CARRIAGE ROAD
- BUILDING. □ RUINED BUILDING
- TRAIL
- × SPRING

Copyright 1922
 Newer Mtn.
 Mine
 A.M.C. Res.
 Lead Mine
 Bridge





Appalachian
Mt. Cabot Club
Camp Hill
Philbrook
Crows Nest
Mt. Hark Hill
Androscoggin River
Clematis Brook
Shelburne
Mt. Winthrop

BURNETT
Connor
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MAINE
Hastings

GILEA

Peabody Mtn

Shelburne Moriah
2942

2990

BOUNDARY LINE
WHITE MOUNTAINS

W. Royce Mtn
3072
E. Royce Mtn
3072

Evans Natch
2520
Spruce Hill
2520

Carlow
Haystack Mtn
Haystack Natch

L FOREST
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conjectural merely

3072
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2520
2520

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Durham Mtn
Speckled Mtn

H A S E
Eagle Crag
3125

Mt. Meade
2826

The Basin
Sugarloaf Mtn
Public Camp Ground

Blueberry Mtn
Palmer Mtn
Rattlesnake Mtn
Adams Mtn

Sugarloaf Mtn

S Baldface
1528

Charles Brook
Chandler Brook
Cold River Camp

Shell Pond
Deer Hill

Styles Mtn

Mtn.
3040

Mt. Eastman
2369

North Chatham

Colton Hill

Ward Hill
Lond Hill
Pine Hill
Harbor Pond

7. CARTER SHEET 1922.

Copyright 1922
Newell Mtn.
▲ Mine

- ABANDONED R.R.
- ===== SECONDARY ROAD
- ===== CARRIAGE ROAD
- BUILDING. ○ RUINED BUILDING
- - - - TRAIL
- × SPRING

SCALE 1:160 000

MILES



NATIONAL

HEANPUR



Shelburne
St. Winthrop

BURN

Shelburne Moriah

FOREST

HARSE

S Baldface

Mt. Eastman

Camp Hill

Philbrook

Artists Rock

Cannon

Branch

Hastings

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BOUNDARY LINE

W. Royce Mtn.

The Basin

Mt. Meader

Eagle Crag

Charles Brook

Chandler Brook

Cold River

North Chatham

Crows Nest

Deer Hill

Androscoggin

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BOUNDARY LINE

BATCH

CHAMPLAIN

EVANS

Evans Notch

Spruce Hill

Sugarloaf Mtn.

Pukia Camp Ground

Shell Pond

Deer Hill

Cotton Hill

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GILEA

Peabody Mtn.

Caribou

Haystack Notch

Naval Mtn.

Durgin Mtn.

Speckled Mtn.

Sugarloaf Mtn.

Palmer Mtn.

Rattlesnake Mtn.

Adams Mtn.

Styles Mtn.

Harrison Hill

Loam Hill

Bin Hill

Horse Shoe Pond

Carter Notch. This Notch is also the terminus of the trail from Jackson, the Nineteen Mile Brook Path and the Wildcat Ridge Trail.

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; Wildcat Ridge Trail by R. C. Larrabee and others in 1919.

Carter-Moriah Trail. (A. M. C.)

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, follow an old cart path a few rods up a steep bank and come out in Hitchcock's pasture. The trail 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 it crosses the Forest Service Trail from Pinkham Notch Road to Wild River valley. (See p. 114.) After slabbing the ridge the path ascends and about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Mt. Moriah emerges on an old logging road. It follows this road to the L. and in about 100 yds. reaches a logging camp, which trampers may use and in $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the old 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 be reached from the Pinkham Notch Road by the U. S. F. S. Trail. This leaves the highway at the S. end of the 2 m. bridge about 2 m. south of Gorham, where the road crosses Peabody River. A well defined cart track leads through the fields, passing a house on a side road to the L., and enters the woods by a good logging road; it passes the ruins of a logging camp and begins to ascend rapidly. At the height of land where it crosses the Carter-Moriah Trail, follow the latter to the R. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (See description of Carter-Moriah Trail.) The F. S. Trail continues into Wild River Valley.

This is a bark shelter, accommodating six to eight persons, constructed by the A. M. C. in 1906. It has *water* but no blankets. As the future of this camp is uncertain, it is wiser to use the old logging camp just described.

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 β 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. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. down, a short sidepath leads R. (W.) to a *spring*. The latter part of the path is very steep, and strikes the Carter Notch Trail from Jackson on the shore of the larger Carter Lake, where the junction is marked by a sign. By turning sharply to the L. on this trail one can reach the 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 thirty 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 further information see chapter on "A. M. C. Activities."

Nineteen-Mile Brook Path. (U. S. F. S.)

The main path leaves the Pinkham Notch Road 7 m. S. from Gorham on the N. bank of Nineteen-Mile Brook; it is marked by a sign 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 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 rear 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. (A. M. C.)

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 the Little Wildcat River is crossed. For the first 2 m. the ascent is gradual. The path was damaged by logging in 1918 and 1919. Signs have been located at most of the obscure places. The path is somewhat steeper for the next $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; after which it enters the district burned over in 1903 and now dense with bushes. On entering this section the path bears somewhat to the R. and descends into a valley where the U. S. F. S. trail to Wild River leaves on the R. at a sign reading "To Gilead." The Carter Notch path 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 *water* at Cold 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 hrs.

Wildcat River Trail.*

This trail, built in 1921, was designed to replace the old one from Jackson to Carter Notch. It is less muddy than the old path and somewhat shorter for those walking all the way from Jackson. Those who wish to drive as far as possible will find a short cut to the new path leaving the road at the top of the hill above the Jock Davis house. The entrance will be marked by a sign.

It leaves the Carter Notch road near the foot of Patrick Hill below Fernald Cottage, about $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Jackson Village, and a few hundred feet N. of a school-house. Almost immediately it crosses a bar-way and follows the track of an old logging road, bearing L. It leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to a wire fence and, a few hundred feet beyond, takes a L. fork, ascending through hardwoods to an open pasture. Across this, directly ahead, the road enters a gap in the woods and continues with no ascent to the first crossing of the Wildcat. After crossing to the E. bank the trail follows the middle one of three roads (the one on the R. goes to Wild River).

In $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the trail enters the National Forest and soon emerges into a grassy opening with a good view of the mountains that form Carter Notch. In $\frac{1}{2}$ m. more it crosses the Wildcat again, and in the next $\frac{1}{2}$ m. there are three more crossings. The large tributary entering on the R. is Bog Brook, which comes from Perkins Notch. Just beyond this brook the site of a large lumber camp is passed, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the Wildcat is again crossed. The signs should now be carefully watched for, as the trail soon leaves the logging

*This trail has not yet been officially adopted as an A. M. C. trail and the signs have not been placed (February, 1922).

roads and once more crosses the river, entering un-lumbered country for a short distance before it joins the U. S. F. S. trail from Perkins Notch. Turning L. into this trail for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the Wildcat is crossed for the eighth time, and a short ascent brings one to the old Jackson-Carter Notch path, (where there is an old sign reading "To Gilead"). Turning R. at this point, the tramper will find moderately stiff climbing for the remaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the Notch.

DISTANCES. Jackson Village to trail 3.8 m.; to first crossing of Wildcat 5.2 m.; to Bog Brook 6.4 m.; to Perkins Notch Trail 7.35 m.; to old Carter Notch Trail 7.6 m.; to Carter Notch about 9.3 m.

TIMES. To trail 1 hr. 40 min.; to Bog Brook 2 hrs. 45 min.; to Perkins Notch Trail 3 hrs. 15 m., to old Carter Notch Trail 3 hrs. 30 min.; to Notch 4 hrs. 45 min.

Ascent of Carter Dome from Carter 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. 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. Some distance beyond, *water* will be found on a side path on the L.

Ascent of Mt. Wildcat from Carter Notch.

The old path, now a part of the Wildcat Ridge Trail (see below), branches W. from the Nineteen-Mile Brook Path at the height of land, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the Hut. It is very steep, ascending 1,000 ft. in 1 m., and is quite rough in spots. It is disagreeably wet at times, but *water* cannot be depended upon in dry seasons. At the summit a short branch on the R., marked "West View," leads to the tripod. Just be-

yond the junction the newer portion of the Wildcat Ridge Trail branches off on the R., while the old path continues some 50 ft. to the "East View."

DISTANCE. From Carter Notch Hut 1 m.

TIME. 1 hr. Descent 40 min.

Wildcat Mountain.

This mountain is a long ridge comprising about ten more or less definite summits, the highest of which is the one nearest Carter Notch (4,415 ft.). It has been found convenient to designate the five highest which are the only ones crossed by the trail, A, B, C, D and E, in order from east to west. The Wildcat Ridge Trail from Glen Ellis Falls meets the old path from Carter Notch at the top of A, the highest and eastern summit, affording a good, though hard and sporty, route between Pinkham Notch and Carter Notch. On the principal summit, near Carter Notch, there are two view-points. The West View, which includes Mount Washington and the Northern Peaks, is obtained from a tripod, while the East View, down into Carter Notch, is obtained from an overhanging ledge. There is no *water* on the trail which can be relied upon in dry times.

Wildcat Ridge Trail. (A. M. C.)

This path was built by the A. M. C. in 1919. It is decidedly longer and harder than one would suppose. Persons planning to walk from Carter Notch Camp to Lake-of-the-Clouds Hut by way of this trail and the Glen Boulder Trail should be cautioned that the trip is a long and arduous one.

The trail starts from the little clearing on the E. side of the Pinkham Notch road, close to the entrance of the well-known path to Glen Ellis Falls, and leads easterly. Its beginning is clearly indicated by signs. It immediately crosses the stream, its continuance

on the other side being clearly marked by a large octagonal target. There is no bridge and the crossing may be difficult or even dangerous in high water. It is best to take advantage of some large rocks just opposite the target. The trail passes through a bit of old slash and then rises steeply up the end of the ridge. It crosses two open ledges, both of which offer excellent views of Mount Washington across Pinkham Notch. There is an interesting little gully about a rod S. of the path at the top of the upper ledge. Beyond the latter the path soon reaches the top of the ridge, which it continues to climb, less steeply, passing through slash and winding among the ledges. Beyond these it descends steeply into a col. In this col it turns to the L. and then swings to the R. up the other side. In about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. it bears to the L. again and climbs steadily up to a scrubby lawn which affords what is undoubtedly the finest view obtainable of the S.E. face of Mount Washington and its great ravines.

Ascending to the top of the lawn the trail plunges into the woods again. It now climbs summit E (4,070 ft.), the first to be reached on the main ridge. Here it turns sharply to the N., descends into a col and climbs the next summit, D. These two wooded peaks, E and D, are sometimes called "The Wild Kittens."

The trail then swings more to the E, around the N. slope of D and makes a long descent into the deep Wildcat Col, at the head of Little Wildcat River in the "Hopper" at its S. This col has been logged. Beyond it the path crosses a slightly higher col, and then ascends the long ridge to peak C. The latter is open at the top, the best view being from a ledge about 100 feet to the R. of the trail. Beyond this summit there is another col and then an easy rise, in the midst

of which there is a swampy place where *water* may be obtained in wet seasons. Finally the trail crosses the little wooded summit B and soon reaches the highest point on Mount Wildcat, where it joins the older part of the trail. From the junction the East View is only a few steps to the R. For Carter Notch turn L. at the junction referred to. The short branch to the West View is soon passed and the trail then descends very steeply N.E. for 1 m. to the Nineteen Mile Brook Path. Turning R. at the junction the path leads S. in $\frac{1}{4}$ m. through Carter Notch to the Hut. There is no permanent *water* on the Wildcat Ridge Trail.

DISTANCES. Pinkham Notch road to first ledge $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to second ledge $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to lawn $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Summit E 2 m.; to Summit D $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Wildcat Col 3 m.; to Summit C $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to main summit $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Nineteen Mile Brook Path $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Hut 6 m.

TIMES. To first ledge 35 min.; to second ledge 1 hr.; to lawn 2 hrs. 10 min.; to Summit E 2 hrs. 40 min.; to Summit D 3 hrs. 15 min.; to Wildcat Col 3 hrs. 35 min.; to Summit C 4 hrs. 25 min.; to main summit 5 hrs. 15 min.; to Carter Notch Hut 6 hrs.

To reverse this route (Carter Notch to Pinkham Notch Road) the E. end of the Wildcat Ridge Trail should be followed as already described under the heading "Ascent from Carter Notch." At the summit of Wildcat a sign marks the continuance of the trail over Summits B, C, D and E. Near the top of the latter the trail turns R. and descends to the lawn and the two ledges. At the lower ledge the downward path will be found at the R. of the view-point. There may be some difficulty in crossing the Ellis River at the foot of the trail. It is best to take advantage of some large rocks just opposite the target. At times of exceptionally high water it might be necessary to

go a considerable distance *up* stream, perhaps even $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the bridge.

TIMES. To main summit 1 hr.; to Pinkham Notch road 5 hrs.

Wildcat Mountain via Prospect Farm.

It is possible to reach the top of Mt. Wildcat from Prospect Farm in Jackson by following the lower end of the ridge just described under "Wildcat Ridge Trail." Such a trip, being largely cross-country and without trails, should be taken only by persons having some familiarity with woodcraft. The woods offer difficulties as the storm of September, 1915, caused great havoc on this ridge. At Prospect Farm keep on to the upper L. corner of the pasture, where an old trail will be found. Follow the latter as far as possible, which will not be over a mile. Then keep on the main ridge over several humps and finally over Summit F, (3,655 ft.), the ledgy top of which affords a partial view. At the top of Summit E (4,070 ft.) the Wildcat Ridge path will be found and may be followed for the rest of the way. The National Forest boundary line follows the ridge part of the way (see Map).

DISTANCES. Prospect Farm to Summit E, 3 m. To top of Wildcat $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. To Summit E, 5 hrs. To top of Wildcat, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The Wild River Forest. (U. S. F. S. Trail.)

A tract of about 35,000 acres comprising the greater part of Bean's Purchase has 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). There is a good road from Gilead, Me., to Hastings, and from Hastings, a road has been constructed, following the former lumber railroad location for 5 m. up Wild River, to a point where a forest ranger station

has been established. From the ranger station trails have been constructed to North Chatham, via Blue Brook (see p. 82), 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-Moriah Trail. To afford fire protection there is a cross 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 Wild River. From a point about 5 m. S. of the Ranger station the Baldface Link runs E. nearly to the summit of North Baldface, connecting with the Baldface Circle Trail and North Chatham. (See p. 115.) From the height of land at the headwaters of Wild River (Perkins Notch) logging roads lead down Bog Brook and out to the carriage road leading down to Jackson. (See North Chatham Section, p. 81.) There is also a cut-off from Perkins Notch to the Carter Notch Trail (see pages 81 and 115).

DISTANCES. Gilead to Hastings 3 m.; to ranger station 8 m.; to Baldface Link 13 m.; to Perkins Notch $15\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Carter Notch Road, Jackson, $18\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Jackson Village 23 m. This route lies over roads and trails which are, for the most part, good, and there is no steep climbing. Good time can hence be made.

To Carter-Moriah 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.

Carter Notch to North Chatham via Wild River and Baldface Link Trails.

This is the reverse of the route described in the Chatham section, where times, distances and further details will be found. See p. 80.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Carter Notch on the Jackson Trail, at the foot of the sharp descent, a sign reading "To Gilead," marks the junction of a fork to the L. (E.). This leads to the U. S. F. S. Wild River Trail through Perkins Notch. Turning L. into the latter, one goes down through the Wild River Valley for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. A sign marks the junction of the Baldface Link on the R. This crosses the river and turns up-stream for a short distance on the opposite side. It then bears away for North Baldface Mountain, about E.S.E., directly away from the summit of Carter Dome. It climbs the ridge, burned over in 1903 and now covered with a small and thick hardwood growth. *Water* will be found $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the river, just before emerging from the woods—the best lunching place. Over the open shoulder of North Baldface, slabbing

the cone, the path is marked by cairns to its junction with the Baldface Circle Trail. Turning L. into the latter, one descends to North Chatham via Eagle Crag. See p. 89.

SECTION V.

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 over 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 treated here with 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.

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, 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 Trail. (A. M. C.)

This trail, 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, and immediately crosses 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 doubtful *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 about $1\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to tree line $3\frac{1}{8}$ 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. (R. M. C.)

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 $\frac{1}{8}$ 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. (R. M. C.)

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 "Hawk" 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 Hawk 3,250 ft.; summit of Mt. Madison 5,380 ft.

Randolph Path. (R. M. C.)

The Randolph Path extends from the Randolph-Glen House (Pinkham) 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 Coösauk 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 trumper 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 the 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 Bowman to the summit of Mt. Adams. 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 trapper, 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.), and near this point the Castle Ravine Path leads in on the R. 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 the King Ravine Path $3\frac{1}{5}$ m.; to junction with Israel Ridge Path $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Gulfside Trail $6\frac{1}{5}$ 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 the 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 7 to 8 hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate). Randolph Station 1,225 ft.; crossing of Snyder Brook 1,900 ft.; Cold Brook 2,550 ft.; 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. (U. S. F. S.)

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. From Appalachia S. the Valley Way is now a U. S. Forest Service path.

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. and the path enters the National Forest. Here a path diverges to the L., passes the beautiful Tama Fall, and re-enters the main path in a few rods. The Valley Way then leads nearer the brook, is joined by Beechwood Way, passes the 1 m. sign and in a few rods crosses Snyder Brook by a log bridge. The Randolph Path also crosses this bridge. Near this point the forest fire of 1921 started. 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.

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 *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. $\frac{3}{8}$ 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.

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. (R. M. C.)

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 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,

*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, Duck, Marian and other Falls may be visited by convenient loop trails.

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 $3\frac{1}{16}$ 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.

Air Line. (A. M. C.)

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 E. B. Cook and 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, where the Valley Way diverges to the L. It soon crosses Sylvan Way and about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Ravine House crosses Beechwood Way and Beechwood Brook and a branch of the Short Line leads off on the R. A little further on the Air Line crosses the other branch of 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; 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.

The path now continues by its original route and passes Camp Placid *Stream* at about $2\frac{1}{8}$ 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 Branch of Air Line to Huts.) 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 $3\frac{5}{8}$ 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.; Gateway of King Ravine 5,080 ft.; summit of Mt. Adams 5,805 ft.

Lowe's Path. (A. M. C.)

This path, one of the oldest on the Northern Peaks, now leads from Bowman Station in Randolph over Nowell Ridge to the summit of Mt. Adams. It was made by Charles E. Lowe in 1875-6, starting from his house on the Randolph highway (now V. D. Lowe's house) and until 1880 was maintained as a toll path. It is now an A. M. C. path. In 1919 the new entrance

from Bowman Station was made, to supersede that from Lowe's.

DESCRIPTION. The path starts from the R. R. opposite Bowman Station, and follows the old location of the highway east to the former R. R. crossing opposite Hunt's (now Penny's) house. Here is another entrance from the present highway; it should be used by those arriving by motor.

From this point to the edge of the woods Lowe's path follows the old location of the Israel Ridge Path, then follows the W. bank of the Moose River (here a very small stream), to Rollo Fall. Continuing S.E., a little W. of the Moose, it rises gently through a fine hardwood growth, crosses the U. S. F. S. Cold Brook Trail, and rising a little more steeply, bending to the L. and crossing the headwaters of the Moose, it joins the old location at the point where the latter crosses the Link.

From this junction Lowe's Path follows the old location. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Bowman, the King Ravine Path branches to the L.

Continuing, the main path rises more steeply and about $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Bowman, passes the Log Cabin (see p. 151) built by W. G. Nowell in 1890, now owned by the R. M. C. and open to the public. Here two short spur paths to the L. lead to the Randolph path and the path to the Cascades on Cascade Brook (p. 152) 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 Edmonds Col, 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 G. 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 the summit called Adams 4; 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. Bowman to the Link $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to King Ravine Path $1\frac{2}{8}$ m.; to Randolph Path $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Gray Knob $2\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to Adams 4, $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to Gulfside Trail $3\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Adams about $4\frac{1}{8}$ m.

TIMES. Bowman 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 to 5 hrs.

ELEVATIONS (approximate except for Mt. Adams). Bowman 1,500 ft.; King Ravine Branch 2,550 ft.; Log Cabin 3,300 ft.; Gulfside Trail 5,450 ft.; summit of Mt. Adams 5,805 ft.

King Ravine Path. (R. M. C.)

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 $1\frac{3}{4}$ 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 Amphitrich and crosses the Randolph Path. Continuing

along easy slopes, it crosses the W. branch of Cold Brook and then the main stream, and 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 $\frac{5}{16}$ m. to the Gateway of the ravine, where the path crosses the Air Line and joins the Gulfside Trail. This point offers an excellent view of Mt. Madison. Madison Huts are in sight about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the E. and are reached by the Gulfside Trail, which leads down to them. 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 Gulfside Trail $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Gulfside Trail 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. (R. M. C.)

The Short Line, a graded path leading from the Valley Way to the 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 farther along is joined by a branch path from a point lower down on the Air Line. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Ravine House it unites with the Randolph Path and for $\frac{3}{8}$ m. 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 the 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 the King Ravine Path at Mossy Fall $2\frac{7}{8}$ m.; Gateway (via King Ravine Path), $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Ravine House to Randolph Path 1 hr.; to Mossy Fall 2 hrs. 15 min.; Gateway 5 hrs.

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

The Amphibrach. (R. M. C.)

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 King Ravine Path, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. S.E. 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 King Ravine Path with his woodland signature, —three blazes, short, long and short; hence the name Amphibrach.

Before 1885 Dr. George A. Sargent 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 (now obliterated) 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 the 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 $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. it crosses the 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, the 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. (R. M. C.)

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. 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. near the point where the fire of 1921 started 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. At about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. where brook and road come nearly to the same level the logging road ends. 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. Salmacis Pool has been filled by a landslide. 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 (altitude 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 distance 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. (R. M. G.)

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 shortly 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. (A. M. C.)

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; 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 the single stringer of 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. the Cold Brook Trail (U. S. F. S.) leads W. and S.W. to Jefferson Notch road, a distance of about 2 m. A little beyond 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. At 1.6 m. the Israel Ridge Path (R. M. C.), branches to the L. for Cascade Camp, the Perch and Mt. Adams. 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. Here the Cascade Ravine Trail leads off on the L. 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 Castle Path, turning to the R., leaves the brook. Here the Castle Ravine Path branches off and connects with an isolated portion of the old Link and so affords an alternative route to the Castles (see p. 147). After leaving the brook the Castle Path 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. 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. Above this point The Cornice leads to the Randolph Path near Edmands Col. The Castle Path, well marked by cairns, continues to the summit of Mt. Jefferson where it connects with the Mt. Jefferson Loop, the Six Husbands Trail and the Caps Ridge Trail.

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.

DISTANCES. Bowman Station to Israel Rapids $\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to Cold Brook Trail 1.1 m.; to Israel Ridge Path 1.6 m.; to Forks of Israel $1\frac{7}{8}$ m.; Castle Ravine Path 2.3 m.; to top of steep slope of ridge of Mt. Bowman $2\frac{2}{8}$ m.; to head of The Link $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to the Castles $3\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Jefferson $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.

ALTITUDES. Bowman Station 1,500 ft.; ruined camp (Cold Brook trail) 1,850 ft.; Israel Ridge Path 2,100 ft.; Forks of Israel 2,280 ft.; Castle Ravine Path 2,610 ft.; top of steep slope of ridge on Mt. Bowman 3,380 ft.; The Castles 4,455 ft.; summit of Mt. Jefferson 5,725 ft.

Israel Ridge Path. (R. M. C.)

This graded path, now maintained by the R. 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.

Between its former beginning at Hunt's farm and 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. A branch path from the Castle Path to the Link is now deemed a part of Israel Ridge Path.

DESCRIPTION. As its former lower end is impassable, distances on Israel Ridge will be given from Bowman by way of Castle Path (see p. 142). At 1.6 m. from Bowman the Israel Ridge 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. 149). 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 Israel Ridge Path branches from The Link on the L., and very near the same point the Cabin—Cascades Trail (see p. 152) 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. 151) 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. 149) 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 before 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 remainder, 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 Mt. Jefferson Loop 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.

ELEVATIONS. Bowman 1,500 ft.; Junction of Castle and Israel Ridge Paths 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. (R. M. C.)

In 1915 the Randolph Mountain Club restored that section of Mr. Edmands' "Link" extending from Castle Brook to the Castle Path just below The Castles (see The Link), and, in that and subsequent years cleared a route from the point where the Castle Path leaves Castle Brook (to ascend the ridge of Mt. Bowman) to The Link near its former crossing of Castle Brook, affording a new route to the Castles. In 1917 and 1919 this Castle Ravine Path, as the new path has been named, was extended from its junction with the Link, to Roof Rock, and up the headwall of Castle Ravine to Spaulding Spring.

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 from it, and attains a considerable height above the stream. Arrived at the inner part of the ravine, the path leaves the logging road, R. and approaches the brook through beautiful virgin forest. Crossing successively the several branches into which the stream divides, the path joins the "Old Link" a few rods S.W. of the point where the latter formerly crossed Castle Brook. (See The Link.)

The Castle Ravine Path continues up the S.W. side of the Brook, and recrosses to the N.E. side, which it follows (almost in the bed of the stream) to the foot of the boulder caves from which the water issues. Then, climbing the steep slope on the L. it soon reaches Roof Rock, under which it passes. *Last water.* From the top of the Rock there is a limited, but impressive view. Under it there is good shelter from rain.

Continuing S.E. and rising steeply, the trail soon enters a patch of bare rocks, up which it winds, marked by small cairns and dashes of white paint, re-entering the scrub at a large cairn and target. In a few hundred feet it emerges from the scrub at the foot of a steep slide of loose rocks, which it ascends, marked by white paint, to the top of the headwall, thence over rocks and grass, marked by cairns, to Spaulding Spring, and joins the Randolph Path (sign) a little N. of the path leading to the "Well," near Edmands col.

DISTANCES. From Bowman, to point where Castle Ravine Path leaves Castle Path, 2.3 m.; to junction with "Old Link" $3\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to Roof Rock $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to Edmands col $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIME. Bowman to Edmands col 4 h.

Pleasure Paths in Cascade Ravine. (R. M. C.)

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. (R. M. C.)

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 it was cleared by the Randolph Mountain Club 1915 to 1917. The lower end of this portion of The Link (near Castle Brook) is reached by the Castle Ravine Path. (See p. 147.)

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. crossing on the way the U. S. F. S. Cold Brook Trail, and then runs S. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Lowe's Path. This junction 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 Israel Ridge Path 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 branches off on the L. to The Perch, Randolph Path and Mt. Adams.

The Old Link. (R. M. C.)

Lumbering has destroyed that portion of Mr. Edmands' "Link" leading from Cascade Camp to Castle Brook. Beyond Castle Brook, however, there was no lumbering, and the section of the Link leading from Castle Brook to the Castle Path has been cleared (1915-17) by the Randolph Mt. Club, and is called The Old Link. It branches to the R. from the Castle Ravine Path about $3\frac{3}{8}$ m. from Bowman, near its former crossing of Castle Brook, runs in a westerly direction (towards 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 joins the Castle Path a short distance below The Castles.

DISTANCES. From the Castle Ravine Path to the Castle Path the distance on the Old Link is about $\frac{5}{8}$ m. The route to The Castles via Castle Ravine Path and Old Link is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. longer than that by Castle Path direct, but is easier and more beautiful. The round trip may well be made in either direction.

Log Cabin, Cascade Camp and The Perch. (R. M. C.)

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 and may be used by the public.

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. (R. M. C.)

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 $2\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Caps Ridge Trail. (A. M. C.)

The trail was constructed in 1920, and extends easterly from the Jefferson Notch Road at the height of land, up the crest of the Ridge of the Caps to Mt. Jefferson. It leaves the highway at about the middle of the level stretch of road at the height of land in Jefferson Notch, passes through a short stretch of lumbered country, a longer run of uncut timber, and at about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. emerges suddenly at the lower Cap, a prominent ledge. It follows the narrow crest of the ridge over minor cliffs and the upper Cap, and climbs directly up the W. slope of Mt. Jefferson to the summit. There is no water on the trail. The nearest *water* to the beginning of the trail is a spring beside the road $\frac{1}{8}$ m. down the S. side of the notch.

DISTANCES. To Lower Cap, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Mt. Jefferson $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. To Mt. Jefferson, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hrs.

Madison Huts. (A. M. C.)

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. 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 Lakes of the Clouds Huts; $3\frac{5}{8}$ 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 then 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 further information see chapter on "A. M. C. Activities."

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; signs in sight from the Huts indicate 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.

Mt. Madison Path. (A. M. C.)

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.

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 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.

Branch of Air Line to Huts.

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 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. (A. M. C.)

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 trail leads S. from the Huts to Star Lake where the Madison Gulf Trail diverges to the L. Near the Parapet the Buttress Trail diverges to 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. of and a few rods below the summit of Mt. Adams.

DISTANCE. Madison Huts to Mt. Adams 1 m.

Gulfside Trail. (U. S. F. S.)

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. From Madison Huts to the Westside Trail it is now maintained by the U. S. F. S.; thence to the Carriage Road by the A. M. C.

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

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.

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 but the summits may be reached by short diverging trails and loops. The entire 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 trampler 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 Huts to Air Line.)

(See also Branch of Air Line to Huts.) 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 Edmands Col.)

Soon after crossing Lowe's Path another trail (Israel Ridge Path) 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*, and the *Castle Ravine Path* descends into the Ravine of that name.

Gulfside Trail, Part IV. (Edmands Col to Clay-Jefferson Col.)

From Edmands col the *Gulfside Trail* ascends steeply to the S., a rugged and rocky path flanking the cone of Mt. Jefferson. There is little danger of losing it as Mt. Jefferson rises steeply on the R., while Jefferson Ravine descends abruptly to the L. In a short distance the trail passes a famous boulder known as *Ding-maul 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 *Mt. Jefferson Loop* (A. M. C.) leads 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 snow usually remains throughout June. About $\frac{5}{6}$ 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 also be ascended by leaving the Gulfside Trail and following the Mt. Jefferson Loop about $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

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, the Clay-Jefferson col (4,965 ft.).

Gulfside Trail, Part V. (Clay-Jefferson Col to Clay-Washington Col.)

From this point two paths lead toward Mount Washington, the Mt. Clay Loop (a rougher and somewhat more difficult path) leading to the L. and passing over the summits of Mt. Clay, and the Gulfside Trail leading more to the R., a path upon which considerable work has been done. As the paths unite beyond Mt. Clay, it is easier to follow the latter path.

Following the Gulfside 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. After leaving the

branch path to Greenough Spring the 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.) where the Mt. Clay Loop enters on the L.

Gulfside Trail, Part VI. (Clay-Washington Col to Mount Washington.)

Shortly after leaving the col the Westside Trail branches to the R., crosses the railway and leads to the Crawford path at Bigelow Lawn but the trumper will 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 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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, and in 1917 were taken over by the U. S. F. S. except that part of the Gulfside Trail leading from the Westside Trail to the Carriage Road.

DISTANCES. Madison Huts to Air Line $\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Lowe's Path $\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to Edmands col 2 m.; to Monticello Lawn $2\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to Clay-Jefferson col $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Greenough Spring $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Clay-Washington col $4\frac{2}{3}$ m.; to Carriage Road $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of Mount 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 Mount 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 (Edmands) 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 Gulfside 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 com-

manding 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 Harri-man 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 VI.

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 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 $\frac{1}{8}$ 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. 170) close to the edge of the Great Gulf, between which and the railroad lies the Gulfside Trail (see Sec. V). 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, and is furnished simply at moderate charges to accommodate trampers. 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 to the Pinkham Notch road (see Old Jackson Road) and, a few yards above,

the Raymond Path. A few rods further on a trail leads to the R. in $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to a fine view-point called "Lowe's Bald Spot." 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 descends at the R. to the Great Gulf, and the Alpine Garden Trail leads up to the L. At the foot of the level stretch just below the 7th mile-post the Huntington Ravine Trail leads to the L. and just above 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. (A. M. C.)

In 1885 a road was constructed leading from the Pinkham Notch Road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the Glen House, to the 2d mile-post on the Mount Washington Carriage Road. After many years of disuse as a road it was re-

opened in 1920 on the original location as an A. M. C. trail. It leaves the Pinkham Notch Road about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. N. of the Pinkham Notch Camp and 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.

DISTANCE. Pinkham Notch Road to Mt. Washington Carriage Road $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME, 1 hr.

Path to Northern Peaks. (Gulfside Trail, Sec. V.)

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 Path, Sec. VIII.)

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. down the Crawford Path. (See Sec. VIII.)

Westside Trail. (U. S. F. S.)

This trail, projected and partially constructed by the late J. Rayner Edmands, was adopted by the A. M. C. in 1916, and transferred to the U. S. F. S. in 1917. It leaves the Crawford Bridle Path, at an elevation of about 5,500 feet, just as the latter 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 trail is about 1 m. in length and is wholly above timber line and unprotected. By avoid-

ing 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. (A. M. C.)

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, $\frac{3}{10}$ m. below Hermit Lake. From that point to the Snow Arch it was originally 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 the whole path is now maintained by the Club.

DESCRIPTION. The Club path leaves the W. side of Pinkham Notch road at the Pinkham Notch Camp 9 m. N. of Jackson and just to the N. of the bridge over Cutler River. The well-worn path soon crosses on a log bridge to the S. bank of Cutler River, 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 a short side path leads to R. to the Hermit Lake Shelter and about 200 yds. above, the Boott Spur Trail leaves on the L. and the Lion Head Trail leaves directly opposite on the R., 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. The Alpine Garden Trail to the Alpine Garden and Carriage Road here forks to the R. At the top of the plateau (the point being known as Tuckerman Junction and marked by signs), the Tuckerman Crossover leads practically straight ahead to the Crawford Path, near the Lakes of the Clouds Hut, and the Lawn Cutoff 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. About half way up the cone, at Cloudwater *Spring*, the Lion Head Trail re-enters from the R. There is also plenty of *water* as far up as the base of the cone.

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 clear. After a rain, the Fall of a Thousand Streams, seen on the L. in ascending the head-wall, is especially fine.

Pinkham Notch Camp. (A. M. C.)

In 1920 the A. M. C. built a camp by the Pinkham Notch road, at the foot of the Tuckerman Ravine Path. While open to the public and under the same management as the Huts the accommodations are somewhat different. Two log buildings serve respectively as eating house and living-room and sleeping accommodations are provided in small tents with wooden floors.

Lodgings and meals are furnished as at the huts and automobiles may be left under the supervision of the keepers.

During the winter the buildings are closed and all equipment removed.

Tuckerman Crossover. (A. M. C.)

This trail, relocated in 1918, leaves the Tuckerman Ravine Path at the foot of the cone of Mt. Washington at Tuckerman Junction where the latter trail turns sharply to the R. to ascend the cone. It rises gradually, crossing Bigelow Lawn, crosses the Davis Path (Sec. IX) near its junction with the former location of the Crawford Path, then descends somewhat steeply to the Crawford Path which it joins in company with the Camel Trail just above the point where the Crawford Path passes between the Lakes of the Clouds (p. 183). Turning to the L. on the Crawford Path, the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut is reached in a few hundred feet.

DISTANCE. Tuckerman Ravine Trail to Crawford Path about $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

Southside Trail. (A. M. C.)

This trail diverges from the Tuckerman Ravine Path at Tuckerman Junction in common with the Tuckerman Crossover and skirting the south side of the cone of Mt. Washington enters the Davis Path near its junction with the Crawford Path.

DISTANCE. $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Hermit Lake Shelter. (U. S. F. S.)

Hermit Lake Shelter (3,650 ft.) which replaces the former A. M. C. camp is situated about 10 rods from the Tuckerman Ravine Path on a side path which leaves the former path about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. above its junction with the Raymond Path. It is an open log shelter built in 1921, accommodating about 10 people. There are no blankets or other furnishings. Visitors are cautioned to extinguish every spark of fire before leaving. The Forest Service permits the free use of dead wood for fuel. There is a supply of standing

timber available for fuel marked below stump height and at breast height with a blaze and U. S. brand. Other timber must not be cut.

Raymond Path. (A. M. C.)

This fine path extends from the Mount Washington Carriage Road to the Tuckerman Ravine Path. There was a trail in approximately this location as early as 1854. The late Major Curtis B. Raymond, who built his first path in 1863, and completed it to the Snow Arch in 1879, maintained it until his death in 1893. For many years afterwards it was maintained through the generosity of Mrs. Raymond. It is now 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 Andros-coggin 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.

DISTANCES AND TIMES. From Mount Washington Carriage Road to Tuckerman Ravine 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 5½ hrs.

Lion Head Trail. (A. M. C.)

This trail was constructed in 1920 with the approval of the U. S. F. S. in memory of Rev. William Rogers Richards, New York City, an ardent lover of these mountains. It diverges to the R. from the Tuckerman Ravine Path at the point where the Boott Spur Trail diverges to the L. Running N. a short distance to the foot of the cliffs that culminate in the Lion Head, it makes the inevitable steep climb through the scrub to tree line and thence to the lower and upper Heads. It continues with impressive views and with little grade over the open spur to the Alpine Garden Trail, which it crosses, and after passing through a belt of scrub, it ascends to the Tuckerman Ravine Path which it re-enters at Cloudwater *Spring* somewhat above the foot of the cone of Mt. Washington,

DISTANCE, 1 m. TIME, 1¼ hrs.

Ravine of Raymond Cataract.

Though there is no path up this ravine, it is sometimes traversed by strong climbers and is an exceedingly 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 Trail. (A. M. C.)

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.

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. The Huntington Ravine Trail, however, continues from the head of the Ravine across the Alpine Garden Trail and through the Garden to the Carriage Road below the 7th 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 above the head-wall the 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 gully, below which extends a long ridge of broken rock. It is only necessary to climb up this ridge and the gully 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 Trail 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.

Alpine Garden Trail. (A. M. C.)

This trail, formerly known as a part of the Six Husbands Trail, leads from the Tuckerman Ravine Path through the Alpine Garden to the Mount Washington Carriage Road.

DESCRIPTION. The Alpine Garden 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, crosses the Lion Head Trail and then leads N., which is its general direction, until it ends at the Carriage Road. 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 crosses the Huntington Ravine 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 Alpine Garden Trail leads off to the L. and in a few rods enters the Mount Washington Carriage Road at the sixth mile-post opposite the Six Husbands Trail.

DISTANCE. Tuckerman Ravine Path to Carriage Road $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.

Boott Spur Trail. (A. M. C.)

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 reopened 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. (See Davis Path, Sec. IX.) A Club cylinder will be found on the summit of the Spur.

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

Glen Boulder Trail. (A. M. C.)

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. It was extended to Boott Spur 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 ($3\frac{3}{8}$ 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. (See Davis Path, Sec. IX.)

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 to the R. of the path $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the Boulder near scrub line, 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. In conjunction with the Wildcat Ridge Trail it forms the most direct, though not the easiest route between the Carter Notch and Lakes-of-the-Clouds Huts.

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 $4\frac{7}{8}$ 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 Hut $5\frac{1}{8}$ m.

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

Camel Trail. (A. M. C.)

This trail constructed in 1918 to connect Boott Spur with the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut takes its name from certain ledges on Boott Spur which, as seen against the skyline from the trail, bear a striking resemblance to a kneeling camel.

The trail is the R. of the two trails which diverge to the R. (E.) from the Crawford Path a few rods above the upper Lake-of-the-Clouds (the Tuckerman Cross-over being the L. of the diverging trails), Sec. VIII. It ascends by easy, grassy slopes, passing just N. of the old Refuge Hut, crosses the former location of the Crawford Path and continues in practically a straight line across the level stretch of Bigelow Lawn. It aims directly toward the ledges forming the "camel," passes under the camel's nose and joins the Davis Path about 100 yards W. of the Lawn Cut-off (Sec. IX).

DISTANCE. Crawford Path to Davis Path $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

The Gulf of Slides.

The broad ravine S.E. 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 VII.

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. Robbins, but continued to be little known until, in 1887,

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 Shelter 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 Map. Also see the Mount Washington Range map 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 $2\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the Glen House, but trampers from that house or from Jackson will find it $\frac{3}{8}$ m. shorter to follow the Osgood Trail (see, p. 120) which crosses the Great Gulf Trail $2\frac{1}{8}$ m. from the Pinkham road.

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 $2\frac{1}{4}$ 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 Shelter is reached.

After passing the Great Gulf Shelter 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 trumper 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 Shelter. 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 Shelter 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 Shelter.

This is a log shelter (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 $1\frac{2}{3}$ m. up the Gulf.

The shelter 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 shelter. 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 shelter is accessible by the Chandler Brook Trail and Great Gulf Trail.

DISTANCES FROM GREAT GULF SHELTER (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 Mt. Jefferson Loop, 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 and Alpine Garden Trails 4.66 m.; via summit of Mount Washington 5.17 m.
- Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut via Six Husbands and Alpine Garden Trails and Tuckerman Crossover 4.75 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. (A. M. C.)

When constructed the name Six Husbands was applied to the entire trail leading from a point on the Tuckerman Ravine Path not far above the head-wall, through the Alpine Garden, across the Mount Washington Carriage Road, descending into the Great Gulf, and then ascending to the summit of Mt. Jefferson. The section from the Tuckerman Ravine Path to the Carriage Road is now called the "Alpine Garden Trail," while from the Carriage Road to the summit of Mt. Jefferson the name "Six Husbands Trail" is retained. It is about 3.85 m. in length and as a mountain trail is as unusual as its name is unique. 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 the Mount Washington Carriage Road at the sixth mile-post, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Tuckerman Ravine Path and immediately begins the descent into the Great Gulf. 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 Shelter.

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.

Adams Slide Trail. (A. M. C.)

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

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

TIME. Two hours or more.

Buttress Trail. (A. M. C.)

In 1909 the Buttress Trail was laid out by E. H. Blood who transferred it to the A. M. C. in 1920, with an endowment for its maintenance. Its purpose was to furnish a way from the Madison Huts to the Great Gulf, and it still affords the easiest and most direct route between them.

Leaving the Adams Slide Trail on the R., $\frac{1}{10}$ m. from the Six Husbands Trail and $\frac{6}{10}$ 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 enters 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 Shelter to Madison Huts 2.85 m.

Chandler Brook Trail. (A. M. C.)

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 $\frac{1}{8}$ m. below Great Gulf Shelter. 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. (R. M. C.)

This trail, which, in connection with the lower end of the Osgood Trail 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 $2\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $2\frac{2}{3}$ m.; to beginning of Madison Gulf Trail $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to junction of brooks $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Sylvan Cascade $4\frac{1}{3}$ 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. (R. M. C.)

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 Shelter.

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 Shelter 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 VIII.

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 map of the Mount Washington Range included with this Guide.

The Crawford Path. (U. S. F. S., A. M. G.)

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. In 1915 that part of the path above the shoulder of Mt. Clinton was adopted as an official A. M. C. path and in 1917 the whole path below the cone of Mt. Washington was adopted by the U. S. F. S. as an official path. In 1918 the section on which the old Refuge Hut is located was abandoned and the trail as now adopted passes directly in front of the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut.

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 Edmonds 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 ascending). The Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut is some 2 m. up the Crawford Path from this point, just beyond Mt. Monroe. From this point the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail leads to the Base Station. Somewhat higher and close to the former location of 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 loop 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. (main path) which keeps well down the E. side of the mountain. It is protected from N. and N.W. winds. Then turn E. 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 the loop 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 sometimes muddy. After leaving the brook it ascends quite steeply for a short distance and then slabs the side of the valley. About 2 m. above Crawford's a cut-off runs nearly E. (R. in ascending) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the Mizpah Spring Shelter on the Webster Cliff Trail (see p. 216). *Water* is found plentifully until the trail leaves the woods near the top of Mt. Clinton and there are a number of relocations of the path to avoid places where it formerly coincided with brook-beds. 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 the Mt. Pleasant Loop (an A. M. C. path) diverges to the L., going over the mountain. The Crawford Path, continuing to the R., 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 Mt. Pleasant Loop goes over the summit of Mt. Pleasant and rejoins the Crawford Path 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 Mt. Pleasant Loop rejoins, *i. e.*, N. of the mountain. A rough trail also leaves the Mt. Pleasant 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 where the Mt. Monroe Loop (an A. M. C. path) diverges to the L. rejoining the Crawford Path at the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut. This mountain has two summits, both easily ascended by this Loop. *Water* is found just as the Crawford Path reaches the level area at the foot of the higher peak. Near this point the original location of the Crawford Path (now abandoned) diverges to the R. and continues on the ridge past the

spot where W. B. Curtis lost his life (marked by tablet and cross, his companion Allan Ormsbee perishing far up on the cone of Mount Washington, not on any path, the spot being similarly marked), past the Refuge Hut, across the Camel Trail and joins the Davis Path. The present location of the Crawford Path bears to the L. down to the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut (see p. 206), which is located on a gravelly little shelf about 50 yds. almost due W. from the larger lake.

The Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail diverges to the L. at the Hut. From here to the foot of the cone of Mount Washington the present location of the Crawford Path was formerly known as the Macgregor Cut-off. It crosses the outlet of the larger lake (last *water*) and passes between it and the second lake where the Camel Trail to Boott Spur and the Tuckerman Cross-over to Tuckerman Ravine diverge to the R. It then ascends gradually, always some distance below the crest of the ridge and is joined by the Davis Path (which here follows the original location of the Crawford Path) at the foot of the cone of Mt. Washington.

A few rods beyond the Westside Trail to the Northern Peaks leaves on the W. (L. in ascending). The path (now A. M. C.) 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, except for the section near the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut, 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. 214). 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.

Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut. (A. M. C.)

In view of 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 the Crawford Path

and by the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail from the Base Station. 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. An additional room is now (1922) under construction. 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. The management is the same as that of the other Huts. Address, Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut, Summit House, Mt. Washington, N. H. The Hut has no telephone. Persons intending to use the Hut between September 15 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 old location of the Crawford Path where it is crossed by the Camel Trail about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut and $\frac{1}{3}$ m. below the junction of the former path 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 *spring*, not permanent, a few yards behind it.

Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail. (A. M. C.)

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the highway at the Base Station which is about 6 m. by highway from either Crawford's or Bretton Woods.

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 E. about 100 yds. S. of the buildings at the Base Station.

The ascent to the Hut should be made in 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Boundary Line Trail. (U. S. F. S.)

This trail forms a level cut-off between the Base Station and points to the N. on the Jefferson Notch Road, especially the Caps Ridge Trail and the valley of Israel River.

The sign at the S. end is near that at the foot of the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail, at the fork of the road a few rods S. of the boarding house connected with the Base Station. The trail begins on the N. side of the Ammonoosuc River across from the car barn. Follow the red painted line which in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. crosses a small brook. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on the trail turns L., crosses Clay Brook, then turns sharply R. and at the top of a small ridge returns to the painted line which it follows to the Jefferson Notch Road meeting the latter about 1 m. below Jefferson Brook and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the height of land and the foot of the Caps Ridge Trail.

DISTANCE. Base Station to Jefferson Notch Road $\frac{7}{8}$ m.

TIME. 25' min.

Edmands Mt. Pleasant Path. (Bretton Woods.)

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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. a bridle-path and in $\frac{3}{4}$ m. more crossing the Jefferson Notch State road from Crawford's (from Crawford's to this point $2\frac{5}{8}$ 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 road to Barron's camps.

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 $\frac{2}{8}$ m.; to trail from Barron's camps $1\frac{2}{8}$ 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. Its present condition (1922) is not known to the Committee.

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 Craw-

ford 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. (Crawford House.)

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. (Crawford House.)

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. (A. M. C.)

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 by 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* Shelter at the foot of the S. summit of Mt. Clinton. This 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 Shelter 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. 5 min.; to Mt. Webster 3 hrs.; to Mt. Jackson 4 hrs.; to Mizpah Spring Shelter 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 IX.

Montalban Ridge.

Davis Path. (A. M. C.)

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. XII, 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 trampster 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., on 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 (not secure in 1921; it may be necessary to ford the river). The road 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. At $2\frac{1}{8}$ 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 trail to the summit of Mt. Crawford 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.).

Leaving this col, the general direction of the Davis path is N. The U. S. F. S. trail via Mt. Parker to Bartlett soon enters on the R. The Davis Path rises slightly and 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. Resolution Shelter (2,940 ft.), a comfortable open camp 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 243).

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 over seventy-five 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 on 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 $9\frac{1}{6}$ 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. an E. and W. logging road (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 Isolation Shelter (A. M. C.) (3,830 ft.). This is a comfortable open camp 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 U. S. F. S. Hermit Lake Shelter. 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.

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. A few rods further on the Camel Trail to the Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut diverges to the west (L.).

The Davis Path, at $13\frac{7}{8}$ m. from Bemis, joins and follows the original location of the Crawford Bridle-Path (just beyond which point the Tuckerman Crossover crosses) and in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. enters the present location of the Crawford 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 Resolution Shelter $3\frac{7}{8}$ 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 Isolation Shelter $10\frac{5}{8}$ 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 $14\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to A. M. C. Hut at Lakes-of-the-Clouds via Camel Trail 14 m.; to summit of Mt. Washington via Tuckerman Ravine Path $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit via Crawford Path 15 m.

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

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.; Resolution Shelter 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 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.; Isolation Shelter 3,830 ft.; Boott Spur 5,520 ft.; summit of Mount Washington 6,293 ft.

U. S. F. S. Trail from Bartlett to Davis Path.*

Commencing at the Bartlett post office, follow the road north (River Street) across the iron bridge over Saco River, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The sign at the commencement of the trail will be seen at the pasture bars. Follow the wood road, keeping to the right around the shoulder of the hill to Bartlett View at the edge of the woods. (If preferred, a detour can be made to visit the cave on Cave Mt. by bearing to the left at the forks of the road where the "Trail" sign for the Bartlett-Davis Path indicates a turn to the right. On leaving the cave, follow across the open pasture to the trail.) From Bartlett View follow the path through the woods. A brook is crossed presently and shortly again. This is the last sure *water* on the trail. Follow the path as indicated by the signs to the foot of Oak Ridge. Here the path swings to the R. and ascends to the top of the ridge where a view of Mt. Parker is obtained from an open ledge. The path now descends into a depression between Oak Ridge and Mt. Parker. Here it joins the old and disused trail from Mt. Langdon to Mt. Parker. This path is followed up a sharp incline

*The Committee has been informed that this trail has been partly relocated. Its present condition is uncertain and its use is not recommended.

to an open ledge at the base of the Mt. Parker cone. The old trail is left here and the path bears to the right through open hardwoods, slabbing the eastern shoulder of the mountain and ascending to an open ledge from which there is a fine view. The rest of the ascent to the summit is more gradual. The path leads through dense soft wood growth and open birch groves. On the summit is a register. From the summit the path follows in general the line of the ridge. Some of the "humps" are crossed and others are skirted by way of the open birch groves. About a mile from the summit of Mt. Parker is a *water* hole or small pond which is dry only in the hottest weather. From here the path proceeds along the Coös-Carroll County boundary line to a corner on a ledge. From this point it bears to the left and soon reaches the union of the ridge with a spur of Mt. Resolution. Bearing still more to the left it slabs the face of the spur and then to the right slabs around the southern face of Mt. Resolution. The path now descends to its union with the Davis Path a little north of the Crawford-Resolution Col.

DISTANCES. Bartlett P. O. to pasture bars 0.5 m.; to Bartlett View 1 m.; to summit Mt. Parker 4.2 m.; to Davis Path 6.75 m.

TIMES. Bartlett P. O. to summit Mt. Parker 3 hrs. 15 min.; to Davis Path 5 hrs.

ELEVATIONS. Bartlett P. O. 680 ft.; Bartlett View 1010 ft.; Summit of Mt. Parker 3,110 ft.; Junction with Davis Path 3,130 ft.

SECTION X.

Jackson and Vicinity.

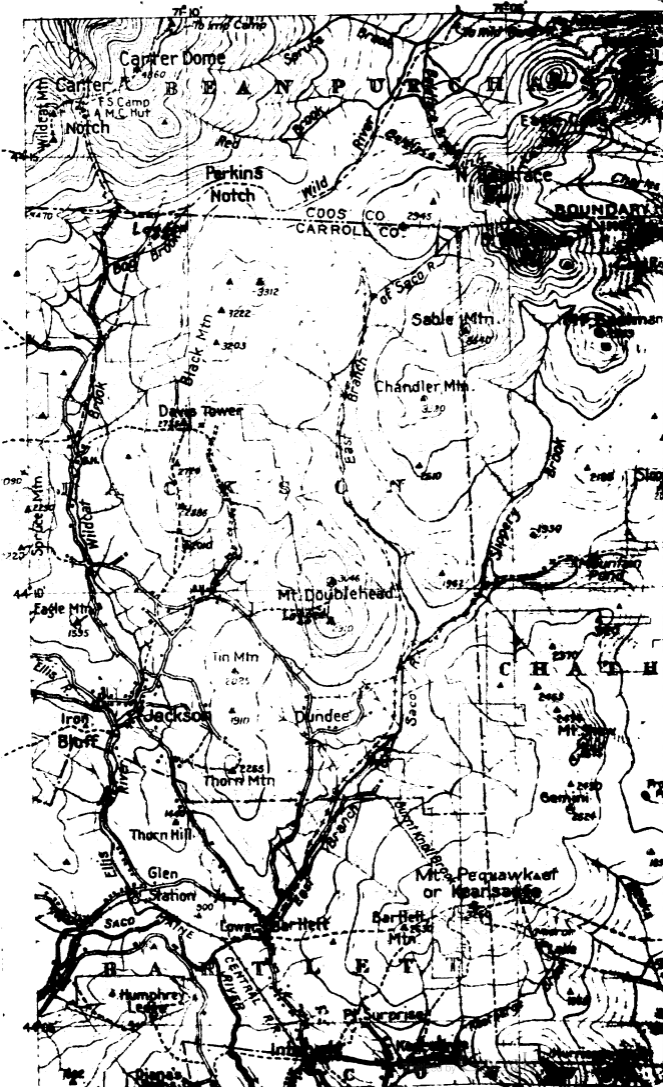
Jackson is situated at the junction of the Ellis and Wildcat Rivers, the former flowing from Pinkham Notch and the latter from Carter Notch, both north of the town. It is closely surrounded by mountains of moderate height, nearly all commanding fine views of the southern and eastern slopes of Mount Washington, and nearly all may be ascended by good paths. Eagle, Spruce, Black, Thorn, Doublehead and Iron Mountains are close at hand, while Carter Notch, the eastern and southern sides of Mount Washington and the Montalban Ridge are easily accessible. Jackson is within three miles of Glen Station on the Maine Central R.R. and the State road passes through it, so that more distant parts of the mountains can readily be reached by automobile or train. There are several good hotels. It is therefore a favorite tramping centre.

Jackson Falls.

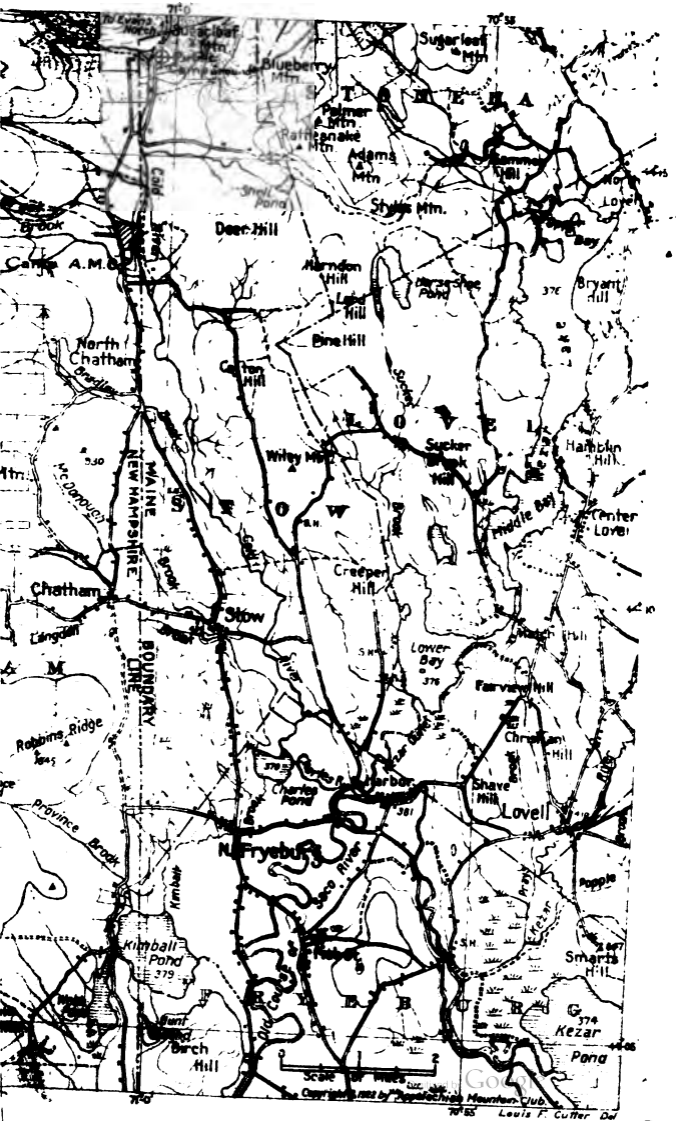
Jackson Falls, on the Wildcat River just above the village, are a picturesque succession of cataracts of great beauty and are particularly accessible, as the Carter Notch road passes along their entire length on the W.

Glen Ellis Falls.

These falls, on the Ellis River, are $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Jackson. The path to the falls leaves the E. side of the Pinkham Notch road, is marked by a prominent sign, and is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, leading to the top of the main fall. Steep wooden stairs descend to the foot.



3. JACKSON SHEET. 1922.



The main fall is about 70 ft. in height, and below it are several pools and smaller falls of great beauty.

Goodrich Falls.

These falls are on the Ellis River, close to the point where the State road crosses the covered bridge about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the village. They are easily reached from the road. Their beauty has been greatly marred by the construction of the electric power-house, but they are still imposing.

Winniweta Falls.

Winniweta Falls are situated on Miles Brook, a westerly branch of Ellis River, 3.6 m. N. of Jackson. The path leaves the State road by a rough cart-path which branches off on the W. side of the road at the 121st mile-post and immediately crosses the river. The bridge is gone and the river should be forded at the most convenient place. Leave the logging-road (which is on the N. side of the stream) just beyond the second fence, 0.8 m. from the State road.

Black Mountain.

Black Mountain is a long ridge N.E. of Jackson between the Wildcat River and the East Branch of the Saco. It lies south of Carter Dome and is separated from the latter by Perkins Notch. There are at least seven summits. The most northerly is the highest (3,312 ft.), but being densely wooded and covered with slash and blow-downs is rarely visited. The "Knoll" (2,010 ft.), the most southerly summit and the only one not wooded, is easily climbed from the highway south of it and affords a very interesting view. The Davis Memorial Observatory, built in 1913 by friends of Walter Rockwood Davis, occupies one of the middle peaks (2,735 ft.). The Davis Reservation comprises

30 acres including the peak, and is the property of the A. M. C. On both sides of this peak are extensive pastures which enable it to be reached with ease. That on the west is commonly called the "Long Pasture." The best views and the easiest grades are obtained by going up the east side and down the west. A new trail along the ridge from the southern end of the mountain to the col south of the Observatory was completed in 1915.

Route via East Pasture.

Leave Jackson by the road on the E. bank of the Wildcat River at the Jackson Falls House. In about 1 m. bear to the R. at the fork and again keep to the R. where the road comes in from the L. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on. A short distance beyond this point turn to the L. into Black Mountain road, marked by a sign. This point is $\frac{1}{8}$ m. beyond a white schoolhouse (on the L.) and just before the road (which continues as the Dundee road) crosses a bridge over Great Brook. The Black Mountain road is passable for vehicles for another mile (as far as Walter Fernald's), where a sign will be found on the R. It then becomes a grassy lane, and in $\frac{1}{8}$ m. passes a cellar-hole on the L., all that remains of the old Willey farmhouse. There is a magnificent view here. Continue up the old roadway, avoiding all logging roads which branch off to the R. The attractive old roadway continues, rising and falling in grade, and crosses a brook at Skunk Hollow. Good *water* may be obtained just beyond the brook on a bank at the L. The road finally comes out into a large open pasture, across which it can easily be followed. Soon, however, while still in the pasture, the tower comes into view on the L. (N.W.). It will be seen that only the top of the summit bearing it is wooded; that a wooded ridge runs down to the R., and that running toward this ridge

is a hollow, while to the L. (S.) of the summit the pasture runs nearly to the top of the ridge. Water will be found at the foot of the steep slope under a large yellow birch. Bearing to the L. and up hill from this point an observation seat will be found at the edge of the thick woods, and near it the short path leading to the Observatory.

The descent may be made in the same way, or better, by the West or Long Pasture. If the latter route is chosen, retrace the above-mentioned path from the Observatory to the pasture. Here at a sign (A. M. C. Path—Arrow Right) turn sharp R. (W.) and go through the open growth of the col S. of the Observatory summit. Cross over the col and descend into the top of Long Pasture. A large split boulder near the top affords an excellent view. From here it will be seen that Long Pasture is rapidly growing up with alders, being completely choked by them about a third of the way down. They are best avoided by going through the tongue of woods which juts into the pasture from the N. at this point. A rough path marked by blazes helps to conduct one through this section. Having passed through the woods and into the lower section of the pasture, keep on down, bearing slightly to the S., until the grass-grown bed of an old graded road is found. Turn to the L. and follow this out over a stile and across a bridge to the Carter Notch road, which is followed to the L. to Jackson.

DISTANCES. Jackson Falls House to junction of old Black Mountain road $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Fernald's $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Observatory $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to top of Long Pasture $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. to Carter Notch road $6\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Jackson 10 m.

TIMES. Jackson to Black Mountain road 1 hr. 15 min.; to Observatory 3 hrs.; to top of Long Pasture 3 hrs. 15 min.; to Carter Notch road 4 hrs. 15 min.; to Jackson 6 hrs.

Route via West or Long Pasture.

The West Pasture is separated from the Carter Notch road by a deep valley containing the Wildcat River. From Jackson take the Carter Notch road. In about 4 m. take the first road to the R. just beyond the white schoolhouse, the junction being marked by a sign. This road crosses the Wildcat River on a bridge, goes around a gravel bank, bearing to the N. over a stile, and then through bars into the pasture. *Water* will be found in the woods before the open field is reached, and no more can be depended on above this point. There is no path up through the pasture, but the objective point is its topmost corner and the summit beyond, due E. from where the road comes into the open pasture. The pasture is rapidly filling with alders so that it is no longer possible to ascend at random, and there is no definite trail. To avoid the alders, keep in the roadway until it can be seen that one is past the alders and has clear going to a tongue of woods about half-way up the pasture. Then strike straight up through the woods, keeping far enough to the L. to avoid the alders, into the open pasture above. The uppermost corner of the pasture being attained, keep on over the col, through sparse second growth to the open pasture on the E. side. Here turn to the L. and keep along the edge of the woods until the seat at the lower end of the path to the Observatory is found (see p. 229), and follow the path to the summit.

The descent may be made by the same route, or better, by the E. pasture. If the latter route is chosen, follow the path from the Observatory back to the seat at the edge of the pasture and continue down hill until the grass-grown bed of the old road is found. If there is any doubt as to this road, it can be recognized by its proximity to the cellar-hole of an old house. *Water* is found in a hollow under a large yellow birch at the

bottom of the steep slope between the woods and the road. Follow the road out to the R. (S.) and return by the highway to Jackson.

DISTANCES. Jackson to junction of Carter Notch road and road to pasture $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to top of pasture $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Observatory $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to junction of Dundee and Black Mountain roads $8\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Jackson 10 m.

TIMES. Jackson to pasture road 2 hrs.; to top of Long Pasture $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Observatory 4 hrs.; to Dundee road 5 hrs.; to Jackson 6 hrs.

The easiest way to reach Black Mountain Observatory is to drive to Walter Fernald's on the Black Mountain road and walk from there, returning the same way. With a buckboard or light carriage it is possible to drive even to the large pasture below the Observatory. The walking distance from Fernald's is only about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. each way, and the time is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.—say, 4 hrs. for the round trip, including time for enjoyment of the view.

The Knoll.

The Knoll (2,010 ft.) is the bare, sharp peak at the southern extremity of Black Mountain. It is easily accessible from the Five-Mile road at the top of the long hill above Wilson cottage near the Overlook cottage, 1.6 m. from the village. Here a sign reading "To the Knoll, Follow the Fence" points the way up a cowpath into a rocky pasture. Before reaching the barbed wire fence the stone wall should be crossed and followed to a pair of bars. From there one can make his own way to the top of the Knoll, though it will be found easier to bear to the R. There is a fine view from the top.

Path from the Knoll to the Observatory.

From the Knoll a path bears to the N.W., indicated by cairns and rags, until it enters the

woods, where rags only are used. The path continues along the W. side of the mountain, gradually ascending until it joins the direct path from below via the Chesley pasture. From this point the grade is steeper, finally becoming quite sharp just before reaching the ledge, with a wide view immediately below the summit of the second peak (2,585 ft.). The path then goes over the second peak, descending slightly into a section badly slashed by lumbering. It then slabs the side of the third peak, finally coming into an old lumber road leading out to the East Pasture, from which the Observatory can be reached by the route described on page 228.

Over the Ridge (Directly from Five-Mile Road).

Leave the Five-Mile road as if going to the Knoll, but at a sign reading "To the Observatory direct" turn to the L. and follow cairns into the woods, where rags and blazes indicate the way. After about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the path crosses Chesley pasture, where a fine view of Mount Washington and its southern ridge is obtained. Continue on into the woods in a N. direction, at first by easy grade, but gradually growing steeper until a junction is made with the path coming from the Knoll.

DISTANCES: VIA KNOLL. Village to path 1.6 m.; to Knoll 2.4 m.; to junction with direct path to Observatory 2.9 m.; to second peak 3.1 m.; to pasture 3.5 m.; to Observatory 4.4 m.

VIA DIRECT PATH. Village to path 1.6 m.; to junction with Knoll path 2.8 m.; to Observatory 4.3 m.

TIMES. Road to Knoll $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to second peak $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Observatory $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Mt. Doublehead.

This mountain bore its present name as early as 1784, when it appeared on Dr. Belknap's sketch map. It

lies northeast from Jackson and is easily recognized by its characteristic twin peaks. From the State road in North Conway only the south peak is visible, appearing as a striking truncated cone. The north peak has an altitude of 3,056 ft. and is wooded to the top. The south peak is 2,935 ft. and has several bare ledges on the top, which is divided into three minor humps in an east and west line.

The old path has been reopened. It leaves the Dundee Road at the second bars beyond the house with the outside chimney and follows white rags across the alder-dotted pasture, soon turning L. A wood-road (built in 1920-'21) continues in approximately the location of the old path. At the last sign of chopping the old path can again be found if carefully sought for, and in a short distance it leads into the logged area, where sections of it have been completely obliterated. Blazes and white rags mark the location of the old trail and the points where it leaves the new logging roads. These marks should therefore be carefully followed. The logging ceases a short distance below the point where the trail forks to the two peaks and the upper portion is still in good condition.

There were formerly trails to both peaks, and from peak to peak across the col, but the paths to the north peak should now be used only by those experienced in following old trails. The north peak is wooded and the tripod which formerly enabled one to overlook the trees is in ruins, so that the only view is from the ledges on the E. side. Hence the south peak is the better one to visit. The best plan is to take the R. path at the fork ascending the south peak, then descend to the col, visiting the north peak if desired, and returning directly down the path from the col. The col contains a remarkable growth of old gnarled birches.

DISTANCES. Jackson to path $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to spring 3 m.; to junction of N. and S. trails $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to north peak $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to south peak (direct) $3\frac{5}{8}$ m. From north peak to south peak across the col $\frac{3}{8}$ m.

Mountain Pond and Chatham. (U. S. F. S. Trail.)

This pond is a pretty crescent-shaped body of water about three-quarters of a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, overlooked by low mountains,—Mt. Shaw to the south and the spurs of Baldface Range to the north. There is a beautiful view of Mt. Doublehead and of the peaks of Baldface from the water.

The route to be described, besides giving access to the pond, offers the shortest and easiest way of going on foot from Jackson or Lower Bartlett to Chatham or North Chatham. The East Branch lumber R. R. has been abandoned and the rails removed as have also the ties in the lower section. All of the district crossed has been taken over by the U. S. F. S. Hence further changes are not likely to occur.

From Jackson take the Dundee Road for about 5 m. Here, nearly opposite Dinsmore's (a large white house on the W. side of the road), turn L. into a road running E. from Dundee and follow it 1 m. to its end, past the Panno house and barn, across the little brook, finally turning R. down hill to the old railroad bed. Panno's may be reached by auto.

For those coming from Jackson on foot there is a short cut. Follow the Dundee Road as above to the Batcheller house, which is the first after dropping down from the divide between Tin Mt. and Doublehead. Leave the road at the first gap in the woods on the L. (E.) after passing the house. Crossing the barbed wire fence, the old wood-road can be followed about

1 m., bearing L. in doubtful places, to the branch road mentioned above. Turn L. on this road and follow it to its end at the railroad bed. The E. end of this cut-off was damaged by logging and fire in 1919, but can still be followed in this direction.

Having reached the old R.R. turn L. and follow it up about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the ruins of Camp 10, where the U. S. F. S. trail leaves. There is no sign and the beginning of the trail is obscure, owing to the presence of confusing log-roads. After passing several partially ruined camp buildings, a small building will be reached on the L. of the road-bed, occupied (perhaps temporarily) by the U. S. F. S. ranger. Some 200 feet beyond, on the R., is a shed, close by which the trail will be found. There is no sign (Feb. 1922). The trail here leaves the railroad bed (which continues up the East Branch), following the main log-road up Slippery Brook, which it crosses and recrosses. Finally, after a long distance on the N. bank, a sign, "Mountain Pond," indicates the old trail, where it crossed the brook for the last time. Soon the outlet of the pond is crossed on a fallen log, then an abandoned log cabin is passed on the L., and finally the water can be seen through the trees on the R. The path follows the N. shore through a camping site, finally reaching a *spring* on the L. The pond water is unfit for drinking.

From Lower Bartlett it is possible to drive to the end of the road branching E. from Dinsmore's in Dundee, as above described. Persons walking all the way will find it better to follow the R.R. bed, which crosses the state road just S. of where the Dundee Road branches off, for about 4 m. to Camp 10, where the U. S. F. S. trail starts.

To go to Chatham from the Pond continue along the trail past the spring. When the first pasture is reached a bit of stone wall will be seen at its further

(lower) side. The trail lies just to the L. of it. Blazes and cairns mark the way across other fields to a lane at their foot. Here turn L. for a short distance to the highway at an abandoned house, and follow the road E. (R.) to Chatham.

For reverse route see Chatham section.

DISTANCES. From Jackson to the cut-off on the Dundee Road 4.2 m.; to R.R. 5.2 m.; to Mountain Pond outlet 7.8 m.; to camp site 8.8 m.; to Chatham 13 m. From Lower Bartlett about 2 m. less.

TIMES. To cut-off 2 hrs.; to lumber R.R. 2 hrs. 30 min.; to pond outlet 3 hrs. 45 min.; to camp site 4 hrs. 15 min.; to Chatham 6 hrs.

Thorn and Tin Mountains.

These mountains comprise the three low summits east of Jackson village. The most northerly is Tin Mountain (2,025 ft.). The intermediate summit (1,910 ft.) is sometimes called Middle Mountain, but is generally considered part of Thorn Mountain. The southerly summit is Thorn Mountain (2,265 ft.). Thorn Hill (1,440 ft.) lies southwest from Thorn Mountain across a shallow valley through which passes the Thorn Hill road. There are two paths to the summit of Thorn Mountain, one from Thorn Hill road and the other from Thorn Mountain Park. The Dundee Drive extends around the base of the little group of mountains and should be taken from the south, as one then faces the ledges on Mt. Doublehead as well as the views of the Mount Washington Range.

Both paths end on a ledge which, although not the summit, affords a view to the W. and N. The summit, marked by a large cairn, is a short distance E. of this ledge. Still further on to the S. E. a little cleared space affords a good view of Mt. Kearsarge and North Conway. No *water* can be depended on after leaving the occupied houses on either of the two roads. The ascent

from Thorn Mountain Park and the descent by the path to the Thorn Hill road make an interesting round trip. The tin mines may be visited during the ascent (see p. 239).

Thorn Mountain via Thorn Hill Road.

This is the shortest way from the village. Ascend the Thorn Hill road to Mrs. Bedelle's house with its picturesque poplars. Turn to the L. into a driveway just above the house and from the driveway the path (marked by a sign) leaves on the R. Care should be exercised not to take the path to Thorn Mountain Park, which branches to the L. After ascending at a moderate grade through young trees and bushes it passes an old birch tree. The path here enters the spruces and ascends more sharply, especially near the summit. There is no water.

In descending, the path will be found just N. of the ledges on the W. side of the summit.

DISTANCES. Jackson to foot of the path $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIME. Jackson to summit 2 hrs.

Thorn Mountain via Thorn Mountain Park.

The old Thorn Mountain road branches off from the E. side of the road (R. in ascending) on the E. bank of Wildcat River about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the Jackson Falls House. The newer and more direct road leaves the main village road about 200 yds. S. of the same hotel. This latter road zigzags up the side of the mountain and joins the other road at Thorn Mountain Park. Continuing up from the junction, the road leads to the saddle between Thorn Mountain and the middle summit, ending at the ruins of an old farmhouse. Before reaching the latter there is a large boulder on the upper side of the road, which shows two rather remarkable profiles, the one on the south side bearing a marked resemblance to the Father of his

Country. At the farmhouse keep straight on in a S.E. direction across the field and through the bars into an overgrown pasture, where the cairns marking the path will be readily seen. *Water* can usually be found in a spring just beyond this fence, 30 feet to the R. of the path, hidden in a rank growth of grass. There is no water higher up. The path swings somewhat to the R. and enters the denser woods, through which it is unmistakable to the summit.

In descending, the path will be found just N. of the main summit ledges.

DISTANCES. Jackson to end of road 2 m.; to summit 2.6 m.

TIME. Jackson to summit 2½ hrs.

Path from Thorn Mountain Park to Thorn Hill Road.

This pretty path, sometimes called the Birch Path or Ridge Path, skirting the slopes of Middle and Thorn Mountains, makes a convenient short-cut for those wishing to visit the two points in a half-day trip without going over the summit of Thorn Mountain. The Thorn Mountain Park terminus lies S. from the French cottage and begins as an old overgrown road. To reach it in ascending, leave the Thorn Mountain road at the first roadway on the R. after passing the two Goff houses.

Those coming from the Thorn Hill road should leave it at the road just above the cottage by the poplars, turning L. (E.) and continuing to a sign pointing the way to Thorn Mountain Park. Care should be taken not to take the Thorn Mountain path, which is near by.

DISTANCES. Village (via old road) to path 1.7 m.; to Thorn Hill road 2½ m.; to village 3½ m.

Tin Mountain.

There is no path up Tin Mountain. Its summit can easily be reached from the Thorn Mountain road,

but it is wooded and no view can be obtained. The chief objects of interest on the mountain are the old tin mines, which are in the pastures on the S.W. side and can be located by the dumps of rocks visible from the road. There are several tunnels 30 ft. or more long and several shafts full of water. It is said that the first discovery of tin in the United States was made at this place. The Dundee road on the E. of the mountain can be reached by a logging road which passes through the notch (sometimes called Tin Mountain Col) on the S. side of the mountain.

Iron Mountain.

Iron Mountain (2,725 ft.) lies S.W. of Jackson between the Ellis and Rocky Branch Rivers. It is a massive mountain covered with second growth, including many fine oaks. There are several summits and long ledgy ridges, the most prominent of which runs a little north of east and ends in the conspicuous cliff called Iron Bluff, or, from its shape as seen from the near-by pastures, Duck's Head (1,305 ft.). The mountain is said to contain valuable deposits of iron. The abandoned mines are located on the Jericho side. There are three paths to the summit.

Iron Mountain via Hayes' Farm.

The Iron Mountain road leaves on the W. side of the highway near the golf links just S. of the iron bridge in Jackson. It is steep and rough, hardly passable now for vehicles in its upper section. The road affords fine views to the N. and E., and from the old Hayes farm, now owned by summer residents, there is a grand outlook toward Giant Stairs on the W. At the Hayes house leave the road and strike across the pasture through a pair of bars toward a corner of the woods slightly W. of S. from the house, cairns pointing the way at first. The lower end of the path is hard to find

owing to the bushes and small trees that are rapidly encroaching upon the pasture. When found it can be followed without difficulty in a S. direction to the summit. The sparse growth covering the summit interferes greatly with the near view, though the more distant mountains may be seen in all directions. There is no water.

DISTANCES. From iron bridge to Hayes' farm 2.8 m.; to summit 4 m.

TIMES. To Hayes' farm 1 hr. 45 min.; to summit 2 hrs. 45 min.

Iron Mountain via Duck's Head (or Iron Bluff.)

This trail was built in 1905 by W. A. Meserve of Jackson. It leaves the pasture back of the Iron Mountain House at its extreme left-hand corner, and is very attractively located. It winds about under the ledges to within about 150 yds. of the top of Duck's Head. Here it divides, the L. branch going to Iron Mountain and the R. to the top of Duck's Head. The latter affords a fine view of the valleys to the S. and E. Continuing toward Iron Mountain, the path passes alternately through wooded gullies and over ledgy ridges, fairly clear and affording extensive views to the N., S. and E., and finally ascends the rocky shoulder leading in a W. and then N. direction to the summit. On the ridge, considerably below the top, the path to the Cliffs, Iron Mines and Jericho leaves on the L., marked by a sign. *Water* is sometimes found in a ravine about 10 min. beyond Duck's Head, but it will fail in dry seasons. In wet seasons *water* can usually be found in pools on the ledges.

DISTANCES. Iron Mountain House to Duck's Head branch $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to water (unreliable) $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to first summit 2 m.; to Iron Mines and Jericho path 3 m.; to main summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. To Duck's Head branch 20 min.; to top of

Duck's Head 30 min.; to first summit 2 hrs.; to Iron Mines path 2 hrs. 45 min.; to main summit 3 hrs. 15 min.

Iron Mountain from Jericho via Iron Mines.

Jericho is reached from Jackson by a highway leading N. from the road to Bartlett about 1 m. W. of Glen Station. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. more on the Jericho road brings one to Allen's Bridge across the Rocky Branch River. A few rods before reaching this bridge a road will be found branching to the R., easily recognized by the fact that it is just opposite the further end of a fine stone wall and that there is a large stone post at the intersection. This is the main road along the E. bank of the Rocky Branch River, and is known locally as the Jinks Hill road. It is rough but passable for carriages for a distance of some 4 m. and is very beautiful in the autumn after the leaves have turned. The Iron Mine path leaves this road about $\frac{2}{3}$ m. from the Jericho road (marked by a sign on the R.), and follows the old road (impassable for vehicles) that formerly led to the mines. It ascends at first by easy grades, through fine second growth to the site of the old ore-house. Near here *water* may sometimes be found in a little stream. The poorly blazed path then swings to the R. and ascends very steeply through open growth and over ledges to the abandoned iron mines. It passes close to a tunnel 60 ft. long, which can be entered, and where *water* is found. A little further on it passes close to a shaft filled with water. The mines are said to be very rich in ore, and specimens can be obtained from the abundant dumps. They were worked about 1872. The path keeps to the R. of both mines and continues to climb to the top of the ridge, where it comes out on open ledges. Here a side path to the L. (marked by a sign) leads to the cliffs at a distance of a few rods only. The view from the cliffs is altogether the finest thing on

the mountain, and it will repay those who visit the mountain by other paths to descend to this point. *Water* (stagnant) is usually to be found on the side path to the cliffs. Returning to the main path and continuing the ascent, it is only a short distance to the Duck's Head trail. Turn to the L. on the latter for the summit, or to the R. for Jackson via Duck's Head and the Iron Mountain House.

DISTANCES. Bartlett road to Rocky Branch road $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to path (Mine road) $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Mines $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to cliff path $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Duck's Head trail $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit $4\frac{1}{8}$ m.

TIMES. Bartlett road to Rocky Branch road 35 min.; to path (Mine road) 1 hr.; to Mines 2 hrs. 30 min.; to cliffs 3 hrs.; to Duck's Head trail 3 hrs. 15 min.; to summit 4 hrs. Descent 3 hrs.

Walks on and about Iron Mountain.

The following all-day walk will include the most interesting features of the mountain. Ascend via Duck's Head, visiting it on the way. Descend via the mines to the Rocky Branch logging road, visiting the cliffs. Turn to the R. up this logging road to the junction with the Stairs Col Trail, just before reaching the crossing of the Rocky Branch. Follow the Stairs Col Trail (see p. 245) up to the R. through the abandoned pastures to Hayes' farm. Descend to Jackson via the Iron Mountain road.

DISTANCES. Iron Mountain House to top of Iron Mountain $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Rocky Branch logging road (visiting the cliffs) 6 m.; to junction of Stairs Col Trail 9 m.; to Jackson $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Iron Mountain House to top of Iron Mountain 3 hrs. 15 min.; to Rocky Branch logging road 5 hrs. 15 min.; to Stairs Col Trail 6 hrs. 30 min.; to Jackson 8 hrs. 45 min.

Walk around Iron Mountain.

This walk, though less interesting than the above, is an old favorite with lovers of this region. Go up the Iron Mountain road to Hayes' farm and from there to the Rocky Branch logging road via Stairs Col Trail (see below). Follow the logging road L. (S.) to the Jericho road and Glen Station. Return to Jackson by road. It is possible to go from Jericho to Goodrich Falls over Swett Mountain, the S. spur of Iron Mountain. This saves about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; but will take fully as much time and exertion as the road walk via Glen Station. The way is now so obscure and hard to find that a printed description would be no aid.

DISTANCES. Jackson to Rocky Branch road $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Jericho $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Glen Station $11\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Jackson $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Jackson to Rocky Branch road 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Jericho 3 hrs. 45 min.; to Glen Station 5 hrs.; to Jackson 6 hrs.

Giant's Stairs and Montalban Ridge.

The Davis Path and the Montalban Ridge are treated in another section (Section IX). They are easily reached from Jackson by the following route.

Stairs Col Trail. (A. M. C.)

This connects the end of the Iron Mountain road with the Davis Path at Stairs Col, between Stairs Mountain and Mt. Resolution, crossing the valley of the Rocky Branch.

From Jackson go up the Iron Mountain road (see p. 239) to Oscar Hayes' farm, continuing along the rough, abandoned portion of the road. In about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. a logging road leaves on the R. Keep to the L. here. The road keeps well to the N. and finally descends a long, moderately steep hill and crosses a brook

at the bottom. Ascending the further bank of the stream it comes out into an open pasture at Littlefield's clearing. The cellar-hole, which is all that is left of the house, is about 50 yds. from the stream. Keep to the L. of it and a rod or so beyond enter the woods again. The path follows the old deserted highway down to the river through an abandoned settlement. The last house collapsed twenty years ago but many cellar-holes, clumps of rosebushes and apple-trees still remain.

Approaching the Rocky Branch, keep straight down through a tangle of slash and old roads to the main Rocky Branch logging road. As the stream is visible from the road there is no difficulty in finding the way in this direction. At the junction with the main logging road, turn to the R. and cross the river. A short distance beyond the ruins of a logging camp the path takes a branch road to the L., which soon leads up to the bed of the old R. R., from which the rails have been removed. Turn to the R., following the road-bed across a high trestle, and continue about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the site of the old R. R. buildings, marked "Storehouse" on the map. Leave the road-bed where a large sign on the bank at the L. (W.) indicates the point where the trail turns away from the river.

From here nearly to the col the trail follows logging roads, each junction being clearly indicated by a sign. The last part of the way up to the head of the ravine is as steep as a logging road can well be. The last *water* is under a rock a few feet to the L. of the road near its highest point. In dry weather this is important, as there is no permanent water in the col on Stairs Mountain or on the Davis Path below the col, except at Resolution Camp, and the supply there fails in dry times. From the top of the logging road about 10 min. by an old trail brings the climber to the col and,

by continuing down the W. side a few rods, to the junction with the Davis Path.

In *descending* from the col to Jackson there is no difficulty as far as the Rocky Branch, as most of the logging roads converge. In case signs are missed, the tramper would merely lose a little distance, coming out to the railroad bed higher up. The railroad bed should be followed down stream (i. e., to the R.) for about $\frac{3}{4}$ m., where the path will be found on the L. a short distance beyond a high trestle. Follow the logging road to the crossing of the Rocky Branch, avoiding one branch to the R. just before reaching the stream. Just beyond the river, where the tramper must leave the main logging road and turn to the L. up to the pastures and the abandoned settlement, a tangle of slash and logging roads causes confusion. Take the logging road to the L. of the remains of a roll-way, up-hill for some 50 feet, then turn sharp to the R. for a few steps, then L. up a wide logging road to the pastures. Follow signs and cairns up these clearings into the location of an abandoned road. This will lead to an old cellar-hole (Littlefield's, 1 m. from river). Here turn R. (E.) dipping down a slight grade, across a small stream, then up hill by the long-disused road to the farm (formerly Hayes') at the end of the Iron Mt. Road (see signs).

DISTANCES. Jackson (iron bridge) to Hayes' farm $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Littlefield's $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Rocky Branch road $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to site of storehouse 7 m.; to col 9 m.

TIMES. Jackson to Hayes' farm 2 hrs.; to Littlefield's 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Rocky Branch road 3 hrs.; to site of storehouse 3 hrs. 45 min.; to col 5 hrs. 30 min. *Returning*, col to storehouse 1 hr. 15 min.; to Rocky Branch crossing 2 hrs.; to Littlefield's 2 hrs. 45 min.; to Hayes' farm 3 hrs. 30 min.; to Jackson 4 hrs. 30 min.

FROM COL TO POINTS OF INTEREST. To top of Stairs Mountain $\frac{3}{4}$ m. (time 30 min.; returning 20

min.); to Isolation Camp $6\frac{3}{4}$ m. (3 hrs.); to Mount Washington 11 m. (6 hrs.).

To Resolution Camp $\frac{1}{8}$ m. (8 min.); to Mt. Crawford 2 m. (1 hr.; returning 1 hr. 15 min.); to Bemis 5 m. (2 hrs.).

FROM BEMIS TO JACKSON, via Davis Path (Section IX) and the Stairs Col Trail the distance is about 14 m., or, including ascents of Crawford and Stairs Mountains, a long 16 m. The actual walking time will be about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., including the two ascents mentioned but not allowing time for luncheon, enjoyment of the views, or stops for other purposes. This walk is probably the finest about Jackson. Persons taking it should start early and plan for a long day.

Glen Station to Stairs Col.

Follow the main Bartlett road W. to the Jericho road and follow the latter to the Rocky Branch road (for detailed description see p. 241). Follow the Rocky Branch road to the junction with the Stairs Col Trail and continue up the latter, across the river and onward as described on p. 244. The grades are much easier than by the Jackson route and 2 m. of walking may be saved by driving to Jericho.

DISTANCES. Glen Station to Jericho road 1 m.; to Rocky Branch road 2 m.; to Stairs Col Trail 6 m.; to col $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Glen Station to Rocky Branch road 1 hr.; to Stairs Col Trail $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to col 5 hrs. Return 4 hrs.

Carter Notch, Carter Dome and Mt. Wildcat.

These points are described in detail in the chapter on the Carter Range, but they are all readily visited from Jackson. For description of routes to North Chatham and the Wild River Forest see Sections

III and IV. These latter trails will appeal to those who enjoy long wilderness walks. It is possible to go in a day to Gilead, Me., a distance of 25 m., about half on roads.

Prospect Farm and Hall's Ledge.

Prospect Farm is situated at the extreme end of the Carter Notch road at an altitude of over 2,100 ft. The pasture at the end of the road affords magnificent views to the S. The distance from Jackson is 6 m. One may drive all the way, but the last 2 m. are very difficult for automobiles. Above the barn where the road ends, opposite the house and near a small apple tree at the edge of the woods on the L. of the clearing, a logging road enters the woods and in about 1 m. reaches Hall's Ledge from which there is a justly famous view of Mount Washington and its south-eastern ravines.

Fern Cliff Farm to Fernald Cottage.

This path crosses the ridge between Mt. Wildcat and Spruce Mountain, from the Fernald cottage on the Carter Notch road to Dana's Fern Cliff Farm (now owned by summer residents) on the State road through Pinkham Notch. It is useful as a short cut from the Carter Notch road to the Pinkham Notch road. A telephone line follows the path rather closely.

In going from Fernald's to Dana's an old road will be found just beyond the former house. It follows up an attractive brook, soon keeping to the R. along the N. boundary of the National Forest into the open pasture, from which there is an excellent view to the S. and E. Follow cairns across the pasture, leaving an old cellar-hole on the L., then down into the woods, where blazes will be found along old logging roads to an open wood road, which comes out on the Pinkham Notch road in a maple grove just below a sugar-house.

In going from the Pinkham Notch road to Fernald's the W. end of the path will be found in the maple grove just below the sugar-house, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the 122d mile-post and a short distance S. of Fern Cliff Farm. It starts as a cowpath, leading to the wood road. This, in turn, should be left at a branch on the R. where there is an old path sign on a tree. At doubtful points beyond here, follow the blazes. Cairns mark the path across the pasture above into the old road, which is followed out to Fernald's.

DISTANCES. Fernald's to cellar-hole in pasture $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Pinkham Notch road $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. Jackson to Fernald's 4 m. Overlook Cottage to Fernald's $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. Jackson to Dana's 5 m. Dana's to Tuckerman's Ravine Path $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Glen House $7\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Fernald's to Dana's 1 hr. 15 min. Dana's to Fernald's slightly longer.

Spruce Mountain.

This mountain comprises three summits on the long ridge running south from Mt. Wildcat. The middle peak (2,250 ft.) is the highest, but the south peak (2,220 ft.) is the one usually climbed. It is slightly wooded, but there are good views in all directions from scattered ledges, those to the north and east being the best.

Take the Carter Notch road to Slade's Spruce Mt. Lodge. The driveway to the Lodge is on the W. side of the road, just opposite the Five-Mile road. Follow Slade's driveway and a cowpath to the pasture, up which follow yellow-painted rocks. At the top of the pasture, well toward its N. edge, find a tree with a blaze painted yellow and follow similar blazes to open ledges looking to the N. and N.W. To the S. are others, and E. of these are still others. On leaving these last ledges to descend, bear a little to the N. of E. to avoid the steep S.E. slopes.

DISTANCES Jackson village to Slade's $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Eagle Mountain.

Eagle Mountain (1,595 ft.) is a low craggy peak forming the extreme end of the long ridge running S. from Mt. Wildcat. It is easily reached from the Eagle Mountain House. The path, at first an old logging road, will be found S. of the hotel at the edge of the clearing. At first its grade is easy, but the upper end is very steep. There is a fine view of the village, Mt. Kearsarge and of the Ellis and Wildcat valleys.

DISTANCES. Village to Eagle Mountain House 0.8 m.; to summit 1.7 m.

On the W. side of Eagle Mt., there is a high knoll, with a ledgy top, from which there is a fine view, embracing the horizon from Thorn Mt. around to Mt. Washington. On the S. side of this knoll, pastures in which there are some magnificent oaks extend down to the State road (Pinkham Notch Road), and offer an easy line of approach. Distance from Jackson to the foot of the pasture about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., to top of knoll, less than 2 m.

SECTION XI.

Bartlett and Conway.

North Conway, Intervale and Bartlett are convenient climbing centers in the upper Saco Valley. The Maine Central R. R. through Crawford Notch gives easy access to the Mount Washington Range and the various mountains on either side of Crawford Notch. By road, Tuckerman Ravine, the Mount Washington Carriage Road and paths from the Glen House and Carter Notch can be reached, while Albany Intervale and Mt. Chocorua are within easy driving distance. In their immediate vicinity are Mts. Pequawket or Kearsarge and Bartlett on the east, Moat Mountain on the west, and on the north the mountains leading up to Mount Washington. This district is covered by the sectional maps of Jackson and Chocorua and the Mt. Washington Range map.

Mt. Pequawket or Kearsarge and Mt. Bartlett.

GENERAL INFORMATION. Mt. Pequawket or Kearsarge (3,260 ft.) is situated in Bartlett and Chatham, the town line being near the summit. Standing at the southeastern gateway of the White Mountains, it is a conspicuous object from the Saco Valley. The view from the summit is one of the best in the mountains.

Pequawket was the name of a famous tribe of Indians who once occupied Conway and Fryeburg. The region about their villages was called the Plain of Pequawket. Here Darby Field came in 1642 for the first ascent of Mount Washington. In this same region, too, occurred the famous battle between the white men under Lovewell and the red men under Paugus in 1724. About the year 1784 the mountain first appeared on the map under the name Kearsarge. From that day

to this it has been known by both names, but Kearsarge has had the preference. Another fine mountain in Merrimac County had borne this name for many years prior to 1784. This resulted in some confusion and in 1915 the U. S. Geographic Board adopted the name of Pequawket for the northern mountain and that of Kearsarge for its distant neighbor to the south. It seems best, for the purposes of this work, to use both names.

Mt. Bartlett is a part of the same mountain mass, extending westward toward Intervale. The lower range of hills extending from the summit to the northeast toward Chatham bears several minor peaks, known as Mt. Shaw (2,474 ft.) and the Twins (2,490 ft. and 2,524 ft. respectively), the latter of which has been burned over. The Green Hills of Conway,—Mts. Hurricane (2,110 ft.), Black Cap (2,370 ft.), Peaked (1,730 ft.), Middle (1,850 ft.) and Rattlesnake (1,550 ft.),—stretch away to the S.

HISTORY. The first trail up the mountain, a bridle path, was built in 1845 by Moses Chandler, Nathaniel Frye and one Davis, who also built a two and one-half story house on the summit. About 1872 Steven Eastman built the path from his house to Prospect Ledge, which superseded the original trail to this point. This path and the old bridle path from Prospect Ledge now constitute the Kearsarge Village Path. The house built by Messrs. Chandler, Frye and Davis was blown from the summit in a severe gale, November 12, 1883, and a year later a smaller building was erected to replace it. Four or five years later the recent building was constructed by Andrew Dinsmore from the timbers of the original house. This building, long conspicuous as a landmark, has been blown down. Ten acres of land on the summit are now the property of the A. M. C., having been given

by Mrs. Caroline E. Clay in 1902. Telephone wires were run to the hut of the forest fire guard on the summit.

Mt. Pequawket or Kearsarge can be ascended from Kearsarge Village by the Kearsarge Village Path; from Intervale by the Intervale Path; from Lower Bartlett by the old path over Mt. Bartlett or from South Chatham by either of two paths (see p. 85).

Kearsarge Village Path. (I. I. S.)

This path, formerly a bridle path, leaves the highway leading toward Hurricane Mountain at the house of Steven Eastman about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Kearsarge Village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from North Conway and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Intervale railroad station. The house can be recognized as the one at the further end of a long lane bordered with maples. Passing to the R. of the house, the route is through the yard to the L. of the barn and across the open level pasture in a N. direction. On entering the trees the path is very clearly defined, and for about 1 m. from Eastman's ascends fairly steeply to Prospect Ledge, which affords an excellent view over the valley. A half mile beyond is the only sure *water* on the path. Two-thirds of a mile beyond this spring the path leaves the woods, ascends over sloping ledges interspersed with bushes and low trees, and is soon joined by the paths from Intervale and Lower Bartlett which come in together on the L. above the col between Mts. Bartlett and Pequawket. The path now bears well around to the N. side of the mountain, then bears S. again and, marked by cairns and paint, climbs the bare ledges in an E. direction to the summit. From the bare top there are fine views in all directions. There is a good *spring* about 50 ft. to the L. (S.) of the sixth telephone pole down from the summit.

DISTANCES. Eastman's to Prospect Ledge 1 m.; to junction of paths $2\frac{3}{8}$ m.; to summit 3 m. North Conway to Eastman's $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Intervale to Eastman's $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Eastman's to Prospect Ledge 1 hr.; to Bartlett Path $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to summit 3 hrs. Descent, 2 hrs.

Intervale Path. (I. I. S.)

This path was built by Mr. Jacob Washburn and his sons Arthur and Donald in 1908, and is maintained by Mr. Washburn. It is shady except across the ledges, has easy grades and good views. It is well marked by signs in the woods, by cairns and white paint over the ledges, and is in good condition.

The path begins at the Intervale railroad station, leads through the Cathedral Woods, past the Wizard Birch, across the road and along the Pt. Surprise Path to a fork in the path opposite a large beech tree (sign). It proceeds to the L. and straight up the slope of Mt. Bartlett, soon passing between two large boulders, and a little later crosses a ravine just before reaching the first ledge. Here there is a fine view of the Intervale from Lower Bartlett to Centre Conway, as well as of White Horse and Cathedral Ledges, Moat Mountain and the more distant mountains.

The path continues up the ledges and around the E. shoulder of Mt. Bartlett, where the summit of Mt. Pequawket can be seen as well as Hurricane and Black Cap Mountains to the S.E., then along the S. side of the saddle between Mts. Bartlett and Pequawket to join the Kearsarge Village Path about 30 min. from the summit. The highest point in the path is about 250 ft. below the summit of Mt. Bartlett. *Water* will be found near the summit. (See Kearsarge Village Path.)

DISTANCES. To first ledge 1 m.; to Kearsarge Village Path 3 m.; to summit $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.

TIMES. To first ledge 1 hr.; to Kearsarge Village Path 3 hrs.; to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Bartlett Path. (I. I. S.)

This path can now scarcely be followed upwards. It is, however, reported suitable for a descent. The summit of Mt. Bartlett is more easily reached via the Intervale Path. The Bartlett Path leaves the main road just N. of the gully N. of Lower Bartlett and follows cow-paths across the pastures, soon passing through a gate and entering the woods, where logging roads are followed. The path leads in a general E.N.E. direction, soon crossing a small brook-bed and beginning a gradual ascent. The path is somewhat blind near this point, but is marked by path signs and paint on the rocks. Soon the path enters the logging region and follows an old road leading N. for about 100 ft., when it leaves the road, turns abruptly to the R. and soon crosses a small brook, the last sure *water*. It then ascends rapidly, leaving the logging region and entering evergreen growth, where for the first time it takes a distinct path form. It soon crosses another logging road and gains the ledges, on which the growth has been damaged by fire. The path from this point over the summit of Mt. Bartlett is marked by sparse cairns and splashes of paint and should be followed with care. The summit of Mt. Bartlett is mainly open ledges, which afford excellent views. Soon after passing the summit the path drops quite rapidly over the ledges for $\frac{1}{3}$ m., and then ascends gradually to its intersection with the Kearsarge Village Path. In descending the path over Mt. Bartlett leaves the Kearsarge Village Path at the R., marked by cairns and a sign, $\frac{1}{3}$ m. below the summit of Mt. Kearsarge.

DISTANCES. Road to summit of Mt. Bartlett $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Kearsarge Village Path $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Lower Bartlett to summit of Mt. Bartlett 2 hrs. 10 min.; to Kearsarge Village Path 3 hrs.; to summit 3 hrs. 30 min.

The Green Hills.

The Green Hills can be traversed without paths with some difficulty, though the ledges and scrub make the traveling hard. The trees have been burnt and have fallen in bad tangles, especially toward the N.

Hurricane and Black Cap Mountains. (I. I. S.)

These mountains, the next S. of and adjoining Mt. Pequawket, can be reached from Kearsarge Village by way of the Hurricane Mt. Road (see p. 79), which runs between them. Just before reaching the height of land a wood road on the L. (N.) leads nearly to the wooded top of Hurricane Mountain, which can easily be reached. On the height of land a path to the R. (S.), marked by cairns and signs, leads across the open pasture and through the woods to the bare ledges on the top of Black Cap Mountain, which gives fine views of the lakes and mountains of Maine as well as the country to the S. and the mountains to the W. and N.W.^e

DISTANCES. Kearsarge Village to height of land $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of Black Cap $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit of Hurricane 3 m.

TIMES. Kearsarge Village to height of land $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to summit of Black Cap $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to summit of Hurricane $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Another trail, the Margaret Nichols Trail, leads all the way from Kearsarge Village to the top of Black Cap, avoiding the road.

Middle Mountain.

A path from Champney's Studio, North Conway, to the summit of Middle Mountain (1,860 ft.) affords an easy 2 m. walk with pleasing views.

Moat Mountain.

GENERAL INFORMATION. Moat Mountain, a long irregular ridge bearing several peaks or humps, lies west of the Saco River nearly opposite North Conway. North Moat (3,195 ft.), Red Ridge (Middle Moat) (2,760 ft.), and South Moat (2,760 ft.) are the principal summits. The upper slopes have been swept by fires so that nearly all the soil has been destroyed, berry bushes and low scrub in the crevices of the rocks being the only covering for the ridges. A shoulder consisting of several clustered peaks to the W. is known as West Moat (Big Attitash).

The path to North Moat from Diana's Baths was opened in August, 1877, by Dr. Wilbur B. Parker, William L. and Charles P. Worcester, substantially as at present located. The opening of the path was celebrated at the first A. M. C. field meeting by walking over it to the summit of North Moat. The South Moat Path was first opened by berry-pickers, and leads from the Albany road. The Ridge Path was made in 1879 by the Messrs. Worcester and Rev. T. F. Wright. It became overgrown and was recut about 1903 at the expense of Miss Harriet E. Freeman. These paths are now maintained by the Intervale Improvement Society. The trip along the ridge in either direction can be made in a day and is one of much interest, the views being particularly fine in all directions. For a shorter circuit a return over the bare ledges of Red Ridge is recommended.

Foot-Bridge Path. (I. I. S.)

This path from Intervale to Diana's Baths starts at the railroad crossing at Intervale (sign), follows a cart-road W. down to and across the intervalle to the woods fringing the meadows, through which the path leads to the Saco River, where a floating foot-bridge or a ferry is maintained by the Intervale Improvement Society. From the W. bank the path leads first W., then S. to the highway at Lucy Farm opposite the branch road leading W. to Diana's Baths and the paths to North Moat and Red Ridge. The path is a short cut to Moat Mountain and the Ledges from Intervale and the north, but in times of high water the meadows may be flooded and the river impassable. Further up the river there is a ford which can ordinarily be waded, crossing the Saco between Humphrey's Ledge and Lower Bartlett.

DISTANCES. Railroad crossing to Saco River $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Diana's Baths $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Railroad crossing to Saco River 20 min.; to Diana's Baths 40 min.

North Moat Path. (I. I. S.)

This is the usual route from North Conway or Intervale to the highest summit. It starts from Lucy's (Diana's Baths), which is easily reached by auto via North Conway, or on foot from Intervale via the Foot-bridge Path described above.

The main path leaves the upper end of Lucy's clearing, close to the Baths, by a wide logging road, which follows for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the N. bank of Cedar Brook, then crossing to the S. bank. Shortly beyond the bridge the Red Ridge Trail diverges to the L. Our trail follows the logging road for over a mile. It then leaves the road, turning abruptly L., up hill and away from the stream (last sure *water*). Care should

be taken not to miss this junction. It is marked by a sign. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the path comes out on the ledges, over which it is marked by cairns. After passing through a patch of scrub on the shoulder at the foot of the cone a path marked by a sign leads to the W. (R.) 50 yds. to a *camp* site and *spring*, fairly sure except in dry seasons. In summer this water is nearly always muddy and unattractive. The summit, where there is an A. M. C. cylinder, is bare and affords fine views in all directions.

DISTANCES. Lucy's (Diana's Baths) to foot of Red Ridge Path $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to point where path leaves stream $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to N. Peak $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Albany Highway via Ridge and South Moat Paths $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Lucy's to Red Ridge Path 15 min.; to where path leaves stream 50 min.; to summit 2 hrs. 45 min.; to Albany road 6 hrs. 30 min.

South Moat Path. (I. I. S.)

The path, marked by a sign, leaves the farm of Alfred Hammond on the Albany road $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Conway. Opposite this point there is an all year crossing of Swift River in the form of a cable and cable car. The path, recently obscured by conservative logging at its lower end, has been reopened through slash, but is difficult to find from the road.

After following a wood road for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. it turns L. off the road and ascends through hard pines and beeches, passing W. of the prominent shoulder seen from below. About opposite the tip of this shoulder is a *spring*, occasionally dry, on a short side path, 50 feet L. from the main trail. Above here the path crosses open ledges and finally climbs the ridge to the S. Peak.

DISTANCES. Hammond's to summit of South Moat $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Lucy's (Diana's Baths) via Ridge Path and N. Peak $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Hammond's to S. peak 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Lucy's 6 hrs. 30 min.

Ridge Path. (I. I. S.)

This path runs from South Moat over the summit of Middle Moat, where it is joined by the Red Ridge Path to the summit of North Moat, thus connecting the two paths last described. It runs mostly over open ledges, and is marked by cairns. Through the scrubby spots it is cut out and blazed. The views are fine. There is no reliable *water*, though there is said to be a spring on the S. side of the middle peak. It is hard to locate and is probably not permanent.

DISTANCES. South Moat to Middle Moat $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to North Moat $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. South Moat to Middle Moat 1 hr.; to North Moat 2 hrs.

Middle Moat and Red Ridge.

Middle Moat (2,760 ft.) is the central peak of Moat Mountain, and Red Ridge is the high, barren spur of reddish granite ledges which project for over a mile N. E. from the summit, gradually descending to end in wooded sides, sloping steeply to the valley behind Cathedral and White Horse Ledges. From Intervale the shortest way to Red Ridge is by way of Diana's Baths; from Conway by a path from Echo Lake Schoolhouse.

FROM DIANA'S BATHS. The path branches to the L. from the North Moat Path about 15 min. walk ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) from Diana's Baths and 2 min. after crossing Cedar Brook (sign). After 5 min. the path is very wet for $\frac{1}{4}$ m., and is passed on stepping stones. It then runs roughly S. by W. for a distance of about 2 m. (1 hr.) to the junction (signs) with the path leading from Echo Lake schoolhouse around the S. end of White Horse Ledge. At the junction it turns abruptly to the W. and

follows up the E. branch of Moat Brook for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (15 min.), crosses the brook (last sure *water*) and strikes up the wooded slope of Red Ridge, being pretty steep for the first $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Passing alternately through scrub and over ledges, it finally emerges and winds up the bare ledges to the summit of Middle Moat, where it joins the Ridge Path by which one can go to either North or South Moat. Through the woods it is well worn and marked by signs and blazes; on the ledges it is marked by cairns.

FROM ECHO LAKE SCHOOLHOUSE. This path, laid out to Thompson's Falls by the White Mountain Club of Portland, Me., starts from Echo Lake schoolhouse on the road W. of Saco River at the end of the road over North Conway bridge, 1.6 m. from North Conway and 3.1 m. from Intervale. Passing S. of White Horse Ledge and following roads to the N.W. corner of the clearing (Hale's farm), the path enters the woods (R.), soon crosses to the W. bank of Moat Brook and, gently ascending, passes near Thompson's Falls. Five minutes later a camp in a pine grove is reached. Passing to the L. to a wood road and continuing R. for 15 min., it reaches the junction with the path from Diana's Baths. Turn L. for Red Ridge. Turn R. for Diana's Baths, 2 m. distant, making an interesting circuit.

In descending, after leaving the junction the path follows an old wood road. In about 15 min. a clearing is crossed. Five minutes later the pine grove and camp are seen on the L., at which point the path leaves the wood road. Watch carefully, as this point is easily passed unseen. If passed, the wood road can be followed out to the clearing and the highway, though it is longer and wetter than the path from the camp.

DISTANCES. From Diana's Baths or Echo Lake schoolhouse to junction of paths 2 m.; to summit of Middle Moat 4 m.

TIMES. From Diana's Baths or Echo Lake school-house to junction of paths 1 hr. 15 min.; to summit of Middle Moat 3 hrs. 30 min.

DESCENDING. Summit of Middle Moat to junction of paths 1 hr.; to Diana's Baths or to Echo Lake school-house 2 hrs. 15 min.

The circuit, ascending via Diana's Baths to North Moat along the Ridge Path to Middle Moat and descending Red Ridge to Echo Lake schoolhouse or to Diana's Baths can be made in 5½ hrs. This route gives shade in ascending and fine views in descending and is quicker and easier than the reverse.

West Moat or Big Attitash.

West Moat Mountain, the western spur of Moat Mountain (Big Attitash of the government map), is a group of peaks (2,980 ft., 2,882 ft. and 2,884 ft.) lying about 1 m. W. of North Moat. The peaks, having been burned over, are now partly bare ledges, interspersed with spruce growth 15 to 20 ft. high. The summit may be reached from the Glen-Bartlett road via the path to Little Attitash (see p. 262). This is followed to the point where it leaves the logging road. The route to West Moat continues along the logging road across Stony Brook. There is no sign at the point where the trail leaves the logging road, but the spot is well indicated by the entrance of a road from the L. A big beech at the junction, on the R. of the trail, contains directions scratched in the bark. At various forks of the trail other trees are similarly marked. In general, the best of the roads are followed. Upon reaching the top of the ridge the trail bears to the R. and follows logging roads to the top.

West Moat can also be reached from North Moat along the connecting ridge over ledges and through

dense growth. These mountains, having been lumbered and burned over, are in such condition that traveling is difficult and exceedingly slow.

Mt. Attitash or Little Attitash.

Mt. Attitash (2,445 ft.) (Little Attitash of the government map) is on a long curving ridge running north from Moat Mountain. Thence Humphrey Ledge projects northeast into the Saco Valley. The view includes Mt. Carrigain, the Mt. Washington and Carter Ranges.

The path was constructed by Dr. Frederick Tuckerman and Mr. A. B. Hubbard. It leaves the Glen-Bartlett highway at the schoolhouse 2 m. E. of Bartlett or 4 m. W. of Glen, and follows the Stony Brook logging road on the W. bank $\frac{1}{2}$ m. At this point the path crosses the brook (last sure *water*). The path then ascends steeply to the crest of the ridge, which it follows to the summit. Attitash Brook is about 200 yds. to the L. of the path up the crest, and at times of high water the falls are very beautiful. Not infrequently *water* will be found at the summit close against the rock bearing the cairn. The path is now in poor condition from lumbering and lack of care.

DISTANCES. Highway to brook crossing $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Highway to brook crossing 30 min.; to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Attitash may now be reached by a trail (blazed only, about 1917), which leaves the North Moat Path $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Diana's Baths, near where the Moat Path leaves the logging road and turns sharply up hill. From this point follow the road beside the stream for one minute, cross and walk up stream along the N. bank three minutes to a sign and blaze on the R. Follow the blazes carefully to the summit ledges.

On reaching them, note carefully where the path leaves or it is likely to be lost in descending. To connect with the Stony Brook Path to Bartlett go S.W. to a big boulder. Here the cairns will be found leading down to the S.W.

DISTANCE. From stream $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

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

White Horse and Cathedral Ledges.

These ledges are semi-detached bluffs covered with trees except on their eastern faces. From the summit of either ledge beautiful views are obtained of the broad intervalle of the Saco Valley from Thorn Mountain to Centre Conway, with the mountain background of Mts. Doublehead and Pequawket, the Green Hills and other peaks.

The Bryce Path. (I. I. S.)

This path was laid out by Viscount James Bryce (then British Ambassador) during his stay in Intervale in 1907, and connects with the path from Diana's Baths to Cathedral Ledge.

The path begins at the fork of the road about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of Lucy Farm on the road W. of the Saco River. It is a well marked road to the entrance to the woods at the base of the ledges. The path leaves the road at the sugar house, turning to the R. After 10 or 15 min. of steep climbing the path forks (sign), the R. leading to Cathedral Ledge (1,145 ft.) and the L. to White Horse Ledge (1,455 ft.). After leaving the fork both paths run through young growth, very thick, in which the path can only be followed by blazes on very small trees and the worn footway.

DISTANCES. Intervale, via foot bridge, to Lucy Farm $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to fork in the road $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit 3 m. North Conway to fork in the road 2 m. Bartlett to fork in the road $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Intervale, via foot bridge, to Lucy Farm 35 min.; to fork in the road 45 min.; to summit 2 hrs. North Conway to fork in the road 45 min. Bartlett to fork in the road $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Pitman Arch Path.

The path leaves the highway on the W. side of the Saco River $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Lucy Farm (see p. 257), from close beside a small wooden building bearing a sign, and follows the old toll road to Pitman Arch.

Humphrey Ledge.

Humphrey Ledge Path. (I. I. S.)

The path, much overgrown, leaves the highway at the same point as the Pitman Arch Path, follows the remains of an old carriage road and, swinging to the L., ascends by easy grades to the Ledge.

The Baker Path. (I. I. S.)

This path leaves the highway on the W. side of Saco River $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Lucy Farm (see p. 257) and follows a cart-way through pine woods. It soon turns to the R. and ascends between two humps, and then a few steps to the N.E. to the peak of a hump; the highest point on the path, with a fine view. It then passes N. of E. to the final ledge and connects with the old road on the N. side, leading to Pitman Arch. There is a *spring* about half-way up the path. From the col between the two humps mentioned, Dolloff Bluff can be reached by turning to the L. (S.W.) and following up over the ledges.

Dolloff Bluff.

This is a bare ledge on the lower part of the long spur running N.E. from Mt. Attitash, S.W. of and higher up than Humphrey's Ledge. The Bluff can be reached from Bartlett by the path up Cow Brook or

by following up the ledges S.W. from the point where the Baker Path to Humphrey Ledge turns to the N.E.

The path from Bartlett leaves the highway on the S. side of the Saco River $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Bartlett, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. after it crosses Cow Brook and about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. E. of the bridge over the Saco on the road from Glen station to Bartlett. Entering the field opposite the cellar-hole of the old Dolloff house, the path turns sharply to the R. and follows a cart-road and fence (on the R.) a short distance, then swings to the L., crosses a brook (generally dry) where a sign "Path" is placed, still keeps to the L. and follows the road to an open field. Keeping close to the woods on the L., where large cairns are placed, it follows a logging road, clear and open, to a path sign on the L., from which point the path is blazed to the Bluff. *Water* can always be found about half-way up the path.

DISTANCE. Highway to Bluff 1.2 m.

TIME. Highway to Bluff 1 hr.

Mt. Tremont.

Mt. Tremont (3,365 ft.) shows many different aspects as seen from different directions. The summit ridge has been swept by fire and is bare. By using logging roads the ascent may be made from Livermore. The roads described are now badly overgrown, and can be followed only with difficulty. The view from the summit is fine, overlooking the Saco Valley and the Albany Intervale.

DESCRIPTION. The path follows the logging rail-
road in a S.W. direction from Livermore $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to a plain logging road on the L., leading S. and S.E. to Sawyer Pond, which is distant from the railroad about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. A few hundred yards before reaching the pond the path follows the logging road on the L. leading N.E. between Sawyer Pond and a small pond hole.

This road with its extension will be found to ascend rapidly the S.E. side of the S.W. spur overhanging the pond. Following the road to its end, the path then works up the slope to the main ridge, which leads from N. to S. Following up this ridge in a S. direction through woods, then through bushes and over several ledgy humps, the bare main summit (at the S. end of the ridge) is reached. There is an A. M. C. cylinder on the summit.

In descending, instead of returning by the route described, one can strike straight down the cliffs on the S.E. side, soon finding and following down a branch of Douglas Brook between Owl Cliff and Mt. Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack) until the lumber railroad and Douglas Brook are reached and crossed, the Bear Mountain Notch Path being found not far to the E. of Douglas Brook.

DISTANCES. Livermore to logging road $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to fork of road near Sawyer Pond $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Tremont $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Livermore to logging road 45 min.; to fork of road near Sawyer Pond 1 hr. 45 min.; to summit of Mt. Tremont 4 to 5 hrs.

Another route to the summit of Mt. Tremont is to go around the S. shore of Sawyer Pond. A slide, some distance away and not easily found, can be followed nearly to the top.

Owl Cliff

(2,950 ft.), lies just S. of Mt. Tremont. It is covered with a thick low growth and there are no paths. It can probably be ascended through the woods from the S.W., from the Rob Brook Trail, or from the N.E. from the head of the W. branch of Douglas Brook.

Mt. Silver Spring.

This mountain (2,995 ft.), otherwise known as Mt. Revelation or Bartlett Haystack, lies E. of Mt. Tremont. It has no well defined paths, but can easily be ascended from Bartlett by the experienced woodsman by leaving Bear Mountain Notch Path at the sign "2½ m. to Bartlett" and ascending W. through open hardwood and white birch growth. The return may be made down the E. side of the W. spur to the highway 2 m. W. of Bartlett. There is a fine view from the summit, particularly of the Albany Intervale, that well repays the climb. The northern humps can be reached by a path from Silver Spring Cottage.

DISTANCES. Bartlett to Bear Mountain Notch 3 m.; to summit 4½ m.

TIMES. Bartlett to Bear Mountain Notch 2 hrs.; to summit 3½ hrs.

Swift River Trail. (A. M. C.)

The Swift River Trail leaves the Albany Intervale road a short distance above the Swift River Inn and follows the roadbed of the main line of the abandoned logging R. R. about 4 m. to its end at a logging camp. The trail here merges into the main logging road. About 100 yards beyond the abandoned railhead, the Waterville Cut-off diverges to the L. The main trail follows the logging road to Camp 6, on the line of the Sawyer River lumber railroad. From this point W. the trail is now (1922) officially closed. From Camp 6 it climbs over the divide between Mts. Kanmagus and Huntington and down to the headwaters of the Hancock Branch of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset. At a point 3 m. down from the divide it reaches

the remains of Henry's lumber railroad, which can easily be followed to Lincoln and North Woodstock. This trail is well supplied with water and the grades are easy. For full description see reverse route, Section XVI.

CAUTION. The crossing of the East Branch at the mouth of the Hancock Branch is difficult and often impossible in times of high water. Consequently for several years no work has been done on this trail W. of Camp 6.

DISTANCES (approximate): Swift River Inn to Camp 6, 6 m.

"Camp 6 to Henry's railroad 7 m.; to Lincoln about 16 m.

Livermore Trail. (A. M. C.)

This path, officially known as the American Institute of Instruction Path, leads from Camp 6 S.W. over the divide between Mt. Kancamagus and North Tripyramid and down to Elliot's Hotel, Waterville. From Camp 6 one can also follow the lumber railroad N.E. to Livermore and Sawyer River Station. For a full description of this trail see Waterville section.

DISTANCES. Camp 6 to Waterville (via Institute Path) $7\frac{1}{4}$ m.

"Camp 6 to Livermore (via railroad) 6 m.; to Sawyer River Station $7\frac{3}{4}$ m.

Waterville Cut-off. (A. M. C.)

"This trail diverges to the L. from the Swift River trail about 100 yards W. of the end of the abandoned logging railway. It follows logging roads through low country for nearly a mile to the end of the logging where it enters the woods and in a few feet crosses the former location of the Swift River Trail. It then rises steadily through hardwood growth, bears to the

R. and enters the Livermore Trail $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Waterville. It shortens the distance from Albany to Waterville by about 2 m. compared with the route via Camp 6.

DISTANCE. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

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

Bear Mountain Notch Path. (U. S. F. S.)

This path, which leads from Bartlett to Albany, was opened in 1905 and adopted as an A. M. C. path. In 1916 it was assumed by the U. S. F. S. The path is an important link in a series of trails from Chocorua and Wonalancet to the Presidential Range.

The trail starts from the southern end of the road which crosses the railroad tracks at Bartlett Station and runs through the mills and the straggling mill settlement. At its end a sign will be found on the R. indicating the beginning of the path. It leads up and down over easy grades to Louisville Reservoir and the crossing of Louisville Brook. Continuing to the R. Albany Brook is next crossed and the trail follows a clearly defined path, ascending gradually at first and later more abruptly, to the first crossing of Bear Mountain Brook. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the latter the trail reaches the bed of the old Bartlett & Albany logging railroad. This is the height of land, being approximately 1,000 feet above Bartlett. For a short distance the trail follows the old railroad bed, a most attractive location. It then turns L. and follows a branch of Douglas Brook to a small clearing where it crosses the brook itself. It continues along the R. bank of Douglas Brook for 0.3 m. and then crosses again. It proceeds by easy grades through an old lumber camp to a third crossing of Douglas Brook, thence across an open pasture, along the old railroad bed to the crossing of Swift River. The U. S. F. S.

has constructed a suspension bridge at this point. The Albany highway will be reached shortly S. of the river.

DISTANCES. Bartlett Post Office to beginning of trail 0.5 m.; to Reservoir 1.4 m.; to Bear Mt. Brook 2.5 m.; to railroad bed 3.1 m.; leave railroad bed 3.4 m.; to Douglas Brook 4.4 m.; to old camp site 5.2 m.; to Swift River 6.7 m.; to highway 7 m.

TIMES. To beginning of trail 15 min.; to Reservoir 45 min.; to Bear Mt. Brook 1 hr. 30 min.; to railroad bed 1 hr. 50 min.; leave railroad bed 2 hrs.; to Douglas Brook 2 hrs. 30 min.; to old camp site 2 hrs. 50 min.; to Swift River 3 hrs. 35 min.; to highway 3 hrs. 45 min.

From the junction of this trail with the Albany highway the northern ends of the Bolles Trail and the Champney Falls Trail are $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the E. The northern end of the Oliverian Brook Trail to Wonalancet via Paugus Pass is 0.6 m. to the W. Swift River Inn is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the W.

Table and Bear Mountains.

Table Mountain (2,663 ft.) lies west of Moat Mountain. Bear Mountain lies west of and adjoining Table Mountain. It has several peaks (3,230 ft., 3,180 ft. and 3,050 ft.) and the slopes are steep. Both mountains have been lumbered to the top and there are no paths. They are reported as accessible from the Bear Mountain Notch Path by lumber roads, but the traveling is hard.

Albany—Sawyer Pond Trail. (U. S. F. S.)

The trail leaves the Albany Intervale about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the Swift River Inn, the point being marked by a sign. In $\frac{1}{4}$ m. it crosses Swift River, continues N.W. and passes over a divide E. of Green Cliff. It soon

descends more to the N. reaching the W. side of Sawyer Pond, where it meets the trail from Livermore (see p. 268). Distance about 5 m. Time, 2½ hrs. The old Rob Brook Trail to Albany leaves the S.E. corner of the Pond, but is obscure and cannot be recommended.

Mts. Langdon, Pickering and Stanton.

These mountains, which make the southern extremity of the Montalban Ridge, lie between the valley of the Saco River and Razor Brook and that of the Rocky Branch River. There are paths to the summits of Mts. Langdon and Stanton, but they are in poor condition.

Mt. Langdon.

Mt. Langdon (2,410 ft.) lies S.E. of Mt. Parker. The path starts from the road on the N. bank of the Saco at Bartlett. Take the road leading N. from the town, cross the river by the iron bridge and turn to the R. for a short distance to the Yates farm. The path starts directly opposite the house, close by the farm buildings. It crosses the pasture, unmarked except that it keeps close to a trench containing a water-pipe. It crosses a stream, enters the woods and becomes a well-marked foot-path. It rises rather rapidly and about half way up the mountain (about 1,600 ft.) passes near a ledge from which there is a fine outlook. Continuing the ascent, the path approaches the col between Mt. Langdon and its first westerly shoulder where the path to Mt. Parker diverges to L. The main path turns to the R. and soon reaches the summit, which is wooded and the view partly obstructed. This path is reported to be in poor condition.

Some years ago a trail was built from Mt. Langdon to Mt. Parker. It left the Mt. Langdon path just below the summit on a level place at about 2,000 ft. elevation. From here it dropped down into the col N.W. of Langdon, ran to the N. and W. of an unnamed hump (2,190 ft.), and finally ascended the ridge to the summit of Parker. This trail is said to be now in poor condition to a point north of the hump, where it is joined by the new U. S. F. S. path described in the Montalban Ridge section, p. 224.

The easterly cliffs of Mt. Langdon can easily be reached from the summit by any one accustomed to traveling in the woods without trails. Through the trees to the N. W. will be seen a large flat ledge. If one descends through the woods to this point, continues across it and bears to the R. beyond, he will come out at the top of the bare, rounded cliffs which are such a prominent feature of the mountain as seen from Jericho and the Rocky Branch valley. Continuing along the top of the cliffs in a N. direction until they are passed, one can easily descend through the woods to a logging road. The latter, followed down to the R., leads to the bed of the old Rocky Branch logging railroad and beyond it to the river, on the further bank of which the Jinks Hill road will be found. Follow this down stream to the R. for Jericho.

DISTANCES. Bartlett Station to Yates' 1 m.; to outlook 2 m.; to summit $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Bartlett Station to Yates' 20 min.; to outlook 1 hr. 20 m.; to summit 2 hrs. 15 min.

Mt. Pickering.

Mt. Pickering (1,945 ft.) has no path. Its low summit can, however, be reached from the E. end of the road N. of the Saco River at Bartlett (see p. 271), or

from the Rocky Branch above Jericho. The latter route is perhaps the easier.

At Jericho cross Allen's Bridge (see p. 241) and continue up the roadway (W.) on the further bank until the ridge making N. from Mt. Pickering is passed. Then turn to the L. up the "hopper" toward the summit. There are some old wood roads, but they are so overgrown as to be of little help, and one must make his way up through rather thick woods to the top. There is a fair view to the E. and N. from ledges near the summit.

From Mt. Pickering it is easy to follow the ridge slightly to the S. of E. to Mt. Stanton. The only difficulty is part way down Mt. Pickering, where there are two short, rocky ridges ending in low but sharp ledges. It is best to keep between them. Water will be found in the col between Mts. Stanton and Pickering, but it fails in dry weather.

Mt. Stanton.

Mt. Stanton (1,725 ft.) is the end of the Montalban Ridge. It terminates in the magnificent cliff known as White's Ledge, which towers about 1,000 ft. above the river. Its summit is covered with a sparse growth of hard pine, which makes a picturesque foreground for a series of charming views of the Saco Valley. It deserves to be more frequently visited.

The path is hard to follow owing to numerous branchings and is reported to be in poor condition. It leaves the Bartlett road about 2 m. W. of Glen Station, just N. of the covered bridge across the Saco. It follows W. along a wood road parallel with the river to a small clearing. The logging road leaves this clearing on the R. near its further end. In a short distance it reaches a place where the soil has been dug away on the L. Three logging roads branch off here. The

path takes the middle one, nearly at a right angle. This should be followed until a path branches off on the R. (sign "To White's Ledge"). Some distance above a branch to the R. bears a sign reading "To Big Boulder." Keep to the L. here, following the sign reading "To White's Ledge." About half way from the base to the summit the path comes into another, running at right angles to it. Here turn to the L. for a few yards and then to the R. again, and the path is perfectly clear for the rest of the way.

In descending, one should take care not to follow a lead which branches to the L. soon after leaving the summit.

DISTANCE. Highway to summit 2 m.

TIME. Highway to summit 1 hr. 30 min.

Another path to Mt. Stanton starts at Stillings farm on the Jericho road about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Glen Station.

Cave Mountain.

Cave Mountain (1,335 ft.) is remarkable for the cave near its top, a shallow opening formed by the disintegration of a soft granite bearing above it a harder rock. There is a fine view from it. It is easily reached from Bartlett by the road which runs N. from the town and crosses the Saco River on the iron bridge. From the bridge the path leaves the road at the turn immediately ahead. The path is very indefinite, but the cave is plainly visible across the open pasture and one can make directly to it, up the hill. A faint trail to the R. of the cave leads by a short scramble to the top of the cliff in which the cave is located. The top of the mountain is wooded.

DISTANCES. Bartlett to cave 1 m.; to top $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIME. Bartlett to cave 45 min.; to top 1 hr.

Hart's Ledge.

Hart's Ledge is a fine cliff situated in the bend of the Saco River just above Bartlett. It rises more than 1,000 ft. above the meadows at its foot and affords commanding views to the north, south and west. There is no path, but its top is easily reached. From Bartlett take the road leading N., cross the iron bridge to the N. bank of the Saco and turning W. proceed about 2 m. to the last house, that of John C. Cobb, directly across the ford from Sawyer's Rock. Just beyond the house a lane leads over the railroad tracks. Immediately beyond the latter an obscure cart-path turns to the L. and should be followed for about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. through a series of pastures. In this way one gets well beyond the inaccessible line of crags and finds an easy line of ascent to the W. of and beyond them. Give them plenty of leeway. The boundary line of the National Forest passes just N. of the top of Hart's Ledge and is marked by red blazes and a single line of barbed wire.

The ledge can also be reached from Cobb's by keeping along the right hand fence, after crossing the railroad as described above. Another wood road will be found leading back to a pasture, from which the ravine E. of the principal crag can be ascended. At the top of this ravine bear to the W. or S.W. around to the crags. Whichever route is chosen, there is no *water* beyond the brooks which are found in both pastures.

DISTANCES. Bartlett to Cobb's $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to top of ledge $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Bartlett to Cobb's 1 hr.; to top of ledge $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

SECTION XII.

Mt. Carrigain Region.

In the A. M. C. Guide of 1907 it was stated that the region about the headwaters of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset contained one of the largest tracts of virgin forest in New England. Since that date most of this fine timber has fallen before the lumberman and the last remaining stand of any considerable size, that on the North Fork, is in process of destruction. Accordingly, while the following descriptions are based on the latest information in the hands of the writers, it is impossible to speak with certainty, since lumbering causes such rapid changes in conditions.

In 1906 the A. M. C. opened about twenty miles of blazed trails radiating from the North Fork about a mile above the East Branch, known as North Fork Junction. Lumbering operations have so changed conditions that the whole region around the junction of these streams is now known as North Fork Junction. From here trails lead up the Fork by Thoreau Falls and out by way of Zealand Notch, or by Ethan Pond to Willey House Station; up Mt. Bond and over the Twin Range to the Twin Mountain House; down the East Branch by the lumber railway and so out to North Woodstock; up the East Branch and out through Carrigain Notch to Livermore and Sawyer River Station.

See map of Mt. Washington Range; also Franconia and Waterville sheets, included with this guide.

Ethan Pond Trail. (A. M. C.)

This is a trail leading from the Willey Range Trail to North Fork Junction via Ethan Pond and Thoreau Falls. Ethan Pond (Willey Pond) (2,850 ft.), named for its discoverer, Ethan Allen Crawford, is a beautiful mountain tarn lying S.W. of the summit of Mt. Willey

and for that reason is sometimes called Willey Pond. The region is noted for its blueberries.

Thoreau Falls, named in honor of Henry D. Thoreau, the poet-naturalist, are a series of cascades extending along the North Fork for a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The lowest falls are much the steepest and most interesting, and are easily reached from the Ethan Pond Trail.

DESCRIPTION. The trail leaves the Willey Range Trail about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Willey House Station (sign). It climbs steadily to the height of land, passing at a red boundary post from the N. H. State Reservation into the National Forest, continues without much grade past *water*, and bearing to the R. enters a broad logging road, in which there is a well-worn footway. This road is followed steadily down hill past Ethan Pond, to the lower end of which a path diverges sharply to the R. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, the trail passes through an old lumber camp and in another $\frac{3}{4}$ m., just beyond the Bethlehem-Lincoln town boundary (also the present National Forest Boundary), diverges to the R. from the lumber road, the latter curving steadily to the L. to Shoal Pond, whence it can be followed down beside Shoal Pond Branch to the abandoned railway location on the East Branch.

The Ethan Pond trail continues about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. across the lumbered waste, marked with targets and arrow signs, until it merges into the bed of a spur of the old Zealand Notch logging railway. It follows this spur and the main line (all rails removed) to the point where the railway crossed the North Fork on its way to Zealand Notch. The bare, scarred peaks forming the walls of the Notch are plainly visible across the river. Near this point on the North Fork there is a Geological Survey dam to measure the flow of water. The path does not cross the stream but diverges to the L. from the railway bed and is indicated as clearly

as possible by mowing through blueberry bushes, by blazes on the dead tree trunks still standing, by targets and by sawed windfalls. It keeps, in the main, near the edge of the bluff above the stream, passes within sight of the brook at Thoreau Falls and, opposite a fresh slide on the N.W. bank, comes into the recent cutting, the logging road being found close by the bank of the stream. The wooded bluffs now come close to the river bank on either side, but soon recede, the remaining distance to the Junction being fairly level. About 3 m. above the Junction the logging railway is reached at Camp 23 and the railway is followed down past Camp 22 to its crossing of the East Branch. Continuing on the railway a few rods beyond this point a fork of the railway to the W. crosses the East Branch and leads up the W. side of the North Fork. This is the route to Mt. Bond and the Twin Range (Sec. XIV). Continuing about 100 yards further down the railway, a trail diverges to the L. near a building (signs) and, marked by targets, leads in a few hundred yards (crossing a spur track on the way) to the main railway up the East Branch which is here quite a distance from the stream. Turning to the L. up this railway is the route to Carrigain Notch (p. 283). The two forks of the railway unite about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. W. whence they may be followed down to Lincoln (Sec. XVI).

DISTANCES. Willey House Station to Ethan Pond Trail $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Ethan Pond $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to point of leaving Zealand Notch R. R. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Thoreau Falls 5 m.; to North Fork Junction 10 m.

TIMES. Willey House Station to Ethan Pond Trail 1 hr.; to Ethan Pond 2 hrs.; to point of leaving Zealand Notch R. R. 3 hrs. 15 min.; to Thoreau Falls 4 hrs.; to North Fork Junction 7 hrs.

Zealand Notch.

West of the Rosebrook Range and separating it from Mt. Hale of the Twin Range, are Zealand Notch and the Zealand River, the latter a branch of the Ammonoosuc. Through the bottom of the valley a lumber railroad leading through Zealand Notch to Shoal Pond formerly existed. The rails have been removed and a succession of forest fires has been destroying everything of an inflammable character, the road-bed being now the only evidence left.

DESCRIPTION. The old railroad bed can be reached as follows: Where the highway first crosses the Boston & Maine R. R. east of Twin Mountain Village, take a fork to the R. which leads through a field and immediately crosses the Ammonoosuc. Even if there is a bar across the bridge, or other sign that the road is impassable, this route must be taken. In about 30 min. the road crosses the Zealand River just before a steep pitch, and the old railroad bed may be seen on the W. bank of the river at the R. of the road. It is, however, so choked at this point with cherry growth that it is probably better to proceed as follows: Continue on the road across the river, up the hill and along the plateau about 15 min. more until the road descends to a ruined bridge over the Ammonoosuc. Here a well defined path turns off sharply to the R., ascends to the plateau, crosses it diagonally back S.W. and in about 15 min. drops to the old railroad bed here on the E. bank. The railroad location must now be followed closely the entire distance through Zealand Notch. The trail soon crosses to the W. bank and after a while Zealand Falls will be heard, but not seen, from the path. They are formed by a drop of the river over a ten-foot precipice, and are worth a visit.

The railroad bed may also be reached from the Mt. Pleasant House by the Mt. Echo Trail, following it to

a sign "Mts. Rosebrook and Oscar," about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. below the summit of Mt. Echo. Here turn to the R. and proceed in a W. direction $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Leave this path on the L. by a rough, obscure trail about 1 m. long, marked by infrequent blazes, leading down the W. slope to Mt. Tom Brook, which is followed down to Zealand River. The trail and the railroad bed will be found on the opposite (W.) bank about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below Zealand Falls. This method of approach is not recommended.

Above the Falls the railroad crosses the river more and more frequently, and in about 3 hrs. from the time of starting on it Zealand Pond is seen on the R. In front rise the bare, fire-scarred walls of Zealand Notch, on the E. side of which the railroad passed. Here the road-bed has been alternately buried and carried away by slides. Emerging from the Notch, the road bears to the L. and soon crosses the North Fork of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset. It then joins the Ethan Pond Trail, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Thoreau Falls, on which, continuing toward the E., the Maine Central R. R. can be reached at Willey House Station in about 3 hrs. The old railroad itself, soon bearing to the S.E., in about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. reaches Shoal Pond. (See p. 277.)

The walk along this abandoned railroad gives exceedingly interesting views of a desolate country, little visited except by fishermen and berry pickers. On account of its steady grade and even footing it is very easy in proportion to its length, but no one should attempt it unless skilled in following the signs that indicate an old railroad bed. On the reverse route the railway is particularly blind just N. of where it crossed the North Fork.

DISTANCES. Twin Mountain Village to Zealand Pond 9 m.; to North Fork Trail 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Shoal Pond 12 m.

TIMES. Twin Mountain Village to Zealand Pond 4 hrs.; to North Fork Trail $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to Shoal Pond $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Mt. Carrigain Trail. (A. M. C.)

Mt. Carrigain (4,647 ft.), occupying as it does so central a position, commands a view considered by many the finest in the White Mountains. The first path was cut by the A. M. C. in 1879. This path was afterwards (1898) relocated by the Club, which still maintains it. Two prominent spurs project from the mountain mass, Vose Spur (3,855 ft.) toward the E., forming the westerly wall of Carrigain Notch, and Signal Ridge (4,400 ft.) toward the S., over a portion of which the path leads. (See *Appalachia*, Vol. II, p. 108, and Vol. IX, p. 99.) Philip Carrigain, for whom the mountain was named, was Secretary of State from 1805-1810. His most notable work was a map of New Hampshire, published in 1816.

DESCRIPTION. Leave the train at Sawyer River Station on the Maine Central R. R. and follow road or logging railroad about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. to Livermore, a lumber village. The way leaves the village across the track from the store and follows a wide lumber road N. of Sawyer River past the little red schoolhouse and an old barn. In 15 to 20 min. Whiteface Brook is crossed on the ruins of a lumber bridge. For the next 15 min. the road follows within sight and sound of the brook, rising gradually. The path then becomes more level and bears to the L., leaving Whiteface Brook and becoming very wet and boggy. At $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Livermore the Carrigain Notch Trail leaves on the R., marked by a sign (see p. 282), and the road soon crosses Carrigain Brook. It then follows up a gradual slope, and in 20 min. from the fork the ruins of Camp 5 are reached, a good *camp* site near a brook. The road is

followed directly past the camp, beyond which it rises more steeply and soon swings to the L. It follows the main logging road up the S. side of a valley through a region devastated by lumbering, the way, however, being perfectly plain. High up the road slabs the head of the valley, and when well across it the trail (marked by an inconspicuous sign) diverges to the L. About 100 yards above this point the trail turns L. into another old logging road for a short distance and then turns R. again. It soon enters the virgin growth and shortly comes into the open at the crest of Signal Ridge. This ridge is clear of trees and affords unrivalled views in all directions, the sheer cliffs of Mt. Lowell across Carrigain Notch being perhaps the most prominent object. From Signal Ridge the path again enters the trees and ascends sharply, passing near the cabin of the State fire warden and emerging in about 20 min. on the wooded summit of the mountain. A tripod affords an outlook over the low trees. Water may be obtained from a well dug by the fire warden.

DISTANCES. Sawyer River Station to Livermore $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Carrigain Notch Trail $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Camp 5, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Signal Ridge 6 m.; to summit $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Sawyer River Station to Livermore $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to Camp 5, 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Signal Ridge 4 hrs. 30 min.; to summit 5 hrs.

Carrigain Notch Trail. (A. M. C.)

This trail was opened by the A. M. C. in the spring of 1906 to serve as a connecting link between its Mt. Carrigain Path on the S. and the Twin Range and Ethan Pond Trails at their junction on the North Fork of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset (see p. 276). The trail also serves as a convenient approach from either the N. or the S. for the ascent of Mts. Lowell, Anderson, Nancy and Bemis. At North

Fork Junction connection is made with the Ethan Pond Trail leading to Crawford Notch at Willey House Station (Maine Central R. R.) or down the East Branch by Henry's lumber railroad to North Woodstock.

DESCRIPTION. The trail leaves the Mt. Carrigain Trail just before reaching Carrigain Brook (see p. 281); and leads in a N.W. direction through a region logged by the Sawyer River Lumber Co. Logging roads are followed, with gradual ascent, crossing Carrigain Brook, keeping along the base of Mt. Carrigain and leading through Carrigain Notch. About 1 m. from Mt. Carrigain Trail, the road passes a lumber camp and at the height of land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, there is a good camping spot at the base of Mt. Lowell on the E. side of the Notch, at Wild Duck Pond. This point is only about five or six hundred feet in altitude above the point of divergence of the Mt. Carrigain Trail. Within a few feet after passing the height of land it comes into logging, and logging roads are at once found leading down N. to the old railroad bed. This can be followed to Lincoln if desired. Not far from the 11th mile post a trail diverges to the R., crosses a spur track and joins the railway which leads up the N. Fork. This railway forks about 100 yards beyond, the L. fork leading to the Twin Range (Sec. XIV) and the R. fork to Thoreau Falls and Ethan Pond (p. 276).

To reach Carrigain Notch from North Fork Junction, follow the East Branch logging railway to the end of the rails and continue straight along the old road bed to a point where it forks about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond an old lumber camp. Take the R. fork leading directly toward the Notch (the L. fork being the route to Camp 19 and Norcross Pond, see p. 285) and follow it a short distance to its end at an old loading platform. From

this platform an A. M. C. target and sign are easily visible and the route to the Notch is clearly marked with signs.

DISTANCES: Sawyer River Station to Livermore $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Carrigain Notch branch from Mt. Carrigain Trail $3\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to Carrigain Notch $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to North Fork Junction $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Sawyer River Station to Livermore $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to Carrigain Notch branch from Mt. Carrigain Trail 2 hrs. 15 min.; to Carrigain Notch 4 hrs.; to North Fork Junction 8 hrs. 30 min.

Mts. Lowell, Anderson, Nancy and Bemis.

Mt. Lowell (3,730 ft.); Mt. Anderson (3,729 ft.); Mt. Nancy (3,810 ft.) and Mt. Bemis (3,708 ft.) are a group of peaks between Carrigain Notch and the Crawford Glen which form the watershed between the Saco and Pemigewasset Rivers. Formerly wooded peaks entirely without paths, they have now been lumbered almost to the summit from both east and west, leaving in many places a mere fringe of trees along the crest of the ridge. Four little lakes lie in their midst, one E. of Anderson, the source of Whiteface Brook, a branch of Sawyer River; another, known as Norcross Pond, between Mts. Anderson and Nancy, the source of the Norcross branch of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset; and to the E. the third, Nancy Pond, the source of Nancy Brook, a branch of the Saco, bearing in its middle course wonderful waterfalls of great height, but little known on account of their inaccessibility; and the fourth between Mts. Nancy and Bemis, also draining into the Saco via Nancy Brook.

Mts. Lowell and Anderson can best be ascended by leaving the Carrigain Notch Trail N. of the Notch and following logging roads to their end, after which

strike up the slope without a path. The Livermore-Lincoln town boundary (a blazed line) follows the crest of the ridge from Lowell to Nancy and is probably easier walking if found. The summit of Mt. Lowell is quite open and the views are fine. Although the cliffs above Carrigain Notch have been climbed, only those skilled in rock climbing should attempt the feat.

From the Lowell-Anderson col the summit of Mt. Anderson is reached in about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of steep climbing similar to that up Mt. Lowell.

The A. M. C. cylinder is located on an outcropping ledge on the W. side of Mt. Anderson, near the line, which before the lumbering was the only good viewpoint. There is also a cylinder on the highest point of Mt. Nancy, the trees around being spotted to aid in its location. The cones of Mts. Lowell, Anderson and Nancy are all steep. Mt. Bemis lies E. of the town boundary and has no very definite summit.

The descent to the E. can be made down the steep S. shoulder to Nancy Brook through fine spruce growth and thence good logging roads can be taken out to the Maine Central R. R. a short distance below Bemis Station. (See Nancy Cascades.)

The above range should be traveled only by those experienced in woodcraft. On account of the length of the trip camping equipment is necessary.

DISTANCES. Carrigain Notch to Lowell-Anderson col $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of either Mt. Lowell or Mt. Anderson $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Mt. Anderson to Nancy Pond $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Mt. Nancy $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Mt. Bemis 4 m.

TIMES. Carrigain Notch to Lowell-Anderson col $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to summit of either Mt. Lowell or Mt. Anderson $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Mt. Anderson to Nancy Pond $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to Mt. Nancy 3 hrs.; to Mt. Bemis 5 hrs.

Norcross Pond may be reached directly by following to its end the fork of the old railroad bed which di-

verges to the E. about 2 m. N. of Carrigain Notch (see p. 283), then take main logging road toward the depression between Mts. Anderson and Nancy. From Norcross Pond Mt. Nancy can be reached by climbing to the L. (N.) and Mt. Anderson by climbing to the R. (S.W.) while Nancy Pond lies nearly E. just across the col.

DISTANCE. Junction of main logging railway bed to Norcross Pond about 3 m.

These peaks can also be reached from Livermore by leaving the Mt. Carrigain Trail (see p. 281) about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the Mills and following lumber roads up the valley of Whiteface Brook and over a slight divide to Nancy Pond, where a lumber camp was built in 1908. Lumber roads from this camp extend well up on the S.W. side of Mt. Bemis, and the descent of the mountain to the pond by this means is easy.

DISTANCE. Livermore to Nancy Pond 5 m.

TIME. $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Nancy Cascades.

These lofty falls on Nancy Brook were visited in 1883 by Albert Matthews, George A. Sargent and the late E. B. Cook, and are described in *Appalachia*, Vol. III, p. 281. By a logging road which ascends the brook to a point $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below the falls they are now easily reached from the following points.

FROM BEMIS STATION. Follow the highway S., passing the stone house built by Dr. Bemis and crossing the gorge of Nancy Brook, where a small cascade will be seen from the railroad bridge. At $\frac{5}{8}$ m. from Bemis take a logging road to the W. Follow lumber roads up the brook as far as possible. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bemis near the junction of the main stream and N. branch is the boundary between Carroll and Grafton Counties, and here the lumbering ends. For the re-

maining $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the cascades the bed of the brook must be followed through fine virgin growth of spruce and pine. A small branch brook entering from the N.W. is passed, and at $2\frac{1}{8}$ m. the confluence of two brooks of nearly equal size is reached. The cascades are on the brook which comes from the W. and is the main stream, as it is the one flowing from Nancy Pond. Following up this brook, the white water of the first cascade is soon seen. Another cascade is immediately above, but cannot be seen from the foot of the first. The combined height of the two falls is nearly 200 ft. A little further up the brook is a third fall almost 50 ft. high, and from the top of this fall there is a view. Just above this fall is another, 25 ft. high. Above this fourth fall the brook is not steep, but flows gently over broad ledges of brown rock. Other falls, not more than 20 ft. high, are passed before Nancy Pond is reached. From the first cascade to the pond the distance is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

FROM SAWYER RIVER STATION. Follow the State highway N. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to Hawkins' camp, where the highway crosses the railroad. Near the camp is a *spring*. Enter the main logging road (across the railroad from the camp) and follow it N. to the junction with the route from Bemis described above. This junction is $1\frac{1}{8}$ m. from Sawyer River Station. The remainder of the route is the same as from Bemis.

DISTANCES. From Bemis to first cascade 3 m.; Sawyer River Station to first cascade $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Mt. Hancock.

Mt. Hancock (4,430 ft.) lies almost due W. of Mt. Carrigain to which it is joined by a high ridge. It is completely wooded and no paths exist. The view is most interesting despite the fact that it is usually necessary to climb a tree, as few outlooks have been cut.

1. Mt. Hancock is reached most easily from the Lincoln—Swift River Trail. Cross the brook at the point where the trail leaves the old railroad bed and follow the railroad to the N. and E. under the shoulder of Mt. Huntington to the logging yards. Cross the brook to the N. and follow the main road N.E. At each fork take the branch nearer the stream; if one fork crosses the stream, take the other one. There are occasional arrows and old blazes. (If unable to follow roads take to the brook.) This route will lead to the foot of the slide so prominent from the S. and W. The slide is easily climbed and a blazed and partly cleared trail leads from the top of the slide to the summit. The foot of the slide makes a good *camping* place, although *water* will be found higher up the slide.

DISTANCES. Swift River Trail to foot of slide about 5 m.; to summit $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. To foot of slide 3 hrs. (the way is very badly overgrown); to summit 4 hrs.

2. Mt. Hancock can also be reached from the summit of Mt. Carrigain. Follow the Lincoln-Livermore line to the W. down to the col. Blowdowns are best avoided by dipping to the N. Carrigain Pond in this col is the only *water* between the summits, and although a tongue of lumbering has marred its beauty, the woods beyond make a good *camping* spot. From the pond follow the contour around the "nubble" to the N. until the col beyond is reached, and follow the town line to "B. M. 93" (noting sharp bends at "B. M. 87 and 88") and then strike up the ridge N.W. by W. to the summit.

The Scarborough map is incorrect in marking the summit as at a bend in the town line; it is, in fact, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. and W. of the line.

TIMES. Mt. Carrigain to col $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Mt. Hancock 5 to 6 hrs.

3. Mt. Hancock can also be ascended from the forks of the Pemigewasset. The main ridge coming down here is climbed in a S. direction. There are many different summits, and a final long slope. There is no water, and this way is not recommended.

TIME. About 6 hrs. from the forks.

4. An easy route for descending to the N.E. is to strike due E. from the summit reaching logging roads in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to 1 hr. and following the same to Camp 20 and the Carrigain Notch Trail.

TIME. 3 hrs.

The most interesting trip is the traverse from Mt. Carrigain to the Swift River, or in the opposite direction. All these routes necessitate camping, and the times are for packs.

Arethusa Fall. (A. M. C.)

This fall, perhaps the highest single plunge in the White Mountains, is on Bemis Brook $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the railroad. It was discovered about 1840 by Professor Edward Tuckerman, and received the name of Tuckerman Fall. Later the present name was given to it. The fall is now easily reached by a good path from the railroad section house near the bridge over Bemis Brook $2\frac{3}{8}$ m. by the railroad from Bemis and $1\frac{7}{8}$ m. from Willey House Station. The section house can be reached also from the State highway by a cart-path about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, which leaves the highway a little N. of the bridge over Bemis Brook.

CAUTION. In walking by the railroad track from Willey House Station it is better not to walk over the Frankenstein Trestle, but rather to take the path below. Trains may approach unexpectedly, the course of the railroad making it impossible to see or hear them until close at hand.

DESCRIPTION. The path leaves the railroad through a gate in a high fence just S. of the section house and enters the woods by a blazed trail. It soon runs into a good logging road, which it follows for a long distance. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the railroad the path approaches the brook and the roar of the cascades is heard. One of these cascades is said to be 40 ft. high and is worth visiting. A small branch brook is crossed, then another cascade is passed, and soon the path leaves the logging road and enters the bed of the brook, which it follows $\frac{1}{8}$ m. to the foot of Arethusa Fall. The first view of this fall, from a bend in the brook some distance below, is very impressive. The water, after falling over rough rocks, plunges down a wide, steep smooth slope of yellowish granite, and then, after a slight further descent over rough rocks, is received in a small shallow rock basin. The forest setting adds to the beauty of the scene.

The whole fall is about 140 ft. high. Its head is attained by a scrambling path S. of the stream. The view from the head is very fine. The Giant Stairs are seen over the winding valley of Bemis Brook, which flows between heavily wooded slopes with alternate overlapping ridges seen one behind another. Above the fall are rapids, where the brook flows over ledges of brownish granite.

DISTANCES. Arethusa Fall from railroad $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; from highway $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; from Willey House Station $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; from Bemis $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.

TIME. From railroad to fall 1 hr. 15 min.

Ripley Fall. (A. M. C.)

The falls on Avalanche Brook (then called Cow Brook) were visited and described in September, 1858, by Henry W. Ripley, who was told of their existence, by a hunter. The lower fall, now called Ripley Fall,

is about 100 ft. high and has a good setting of trees, though the woods on the N. have been damaged by fire. It is best visited soon after a rain, as in dry weather the brook is rather low.

The fall, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Willey House Station, is easily reached by a path branching to the L. from the Willey Range Trail (see p. 298). This branch path is $\frac{1}{5}$ m. from the railroad station, follows a good logging road for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. and then a blazed line in the woods to the foot of the fall. Returning to the logging road, the latter may be followed until it approaches the brook, and the head of the fall can be reached by following down the brook past interesting rapids.

To reach the upper falls, return to the logging road and follow it, soon crossing the brook and continuing up the E. bank. At $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the station a branch stream enters on the opposite side of the brook. On the branch stream, beginning close to its junction with the main stream, is a series of five beautiful cascades (besides rapids and minor cascades), mainly in virgin woods. The highest of these falls is about 60 ft. high. An ill defined trail leads through the woods N. of the brook, but the falls are best seen by following up the bed of the brook itself. At the head of the cascades and rapids is the swampy plateau from which both branches of Avalanche Brook take their rise.

Ripley Fall is wholly within the New Hampshire State Forest, but the upper cascades appear to be partly outside the State reservation, which might well be extended to preserve the forest setting of these beautiful falls.

DISTANCES. Willey House Station to Ripley Fall $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to mouth of branch brook $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to head of upper cascades 1 m.

TIMES. From Willey House Station to head of upper cascades and return, with time to visit and enjoy all the falls, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Frankenstein Cliff.

This fine cliff juts out from the table-land W. of the Saco and S. of Mt. Willey. It is a prominent feature from the Crawford Notch State Road and from the railroad. The latter crosses Bemis Brook on the Frankenstein Trestle just S. of it. There are fine views to the S. and E. which well repay the easy climb. There is no trail, but the cliff is easily reached by leaving the railroad about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of Willey House Station at a rock slide some 50 feet high. Bear well away from the R. R. for about 15 min., so as to get on top of the upper line of cliffs and avoid some lower ones. Then slab around to the L. again and follow up the edge of the upper cliff. It is well to carry a compass, and of course inexperienced climbers should not depart from trails. The distance is about 2 m. from Willey House Station and the time about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

SECTION XIII.

Rosebrook, Willey and Dartmouth Ranges.

The Rosebrook Range, situated to the west of the Southern Peaks, is separated from them by the valley of the Ammonoosuc River and is bounded on the west by the Zealand River. The range comprises Mt. Oscar (2,736 ft.), Mt. Rosebrook (2,960 ft.), Mt. Echo (3,020 ft.), with its spur Mt. Stickney (2,570 ft.). It may be considered as a continuation of the adjoining Willey Range, which includes Mt. Tom (4,040 ft.), Mt. Field (4,300 ft.), with its spurs, Mt. Avalon (3,482 ft.) and Mt. Willard (2,786 ft.), and Mt. Willey (4,261 ft.). For convenience in description Mt. Deception (3,700 ft.) of the Dartmouth Range is included in this section.

Paths exist to the summits of Mts. Oscar, Rosebrook, Echo, Stickney, Avalon, Field and Willey, while Mt. Willard is reached by a steep carriage road. A trail exists to the summit of Mt. Tom from the Crawford House, but has been much neglected and is obscure.

See R. E. Blakeslee's Pocket Contour Map of Bretton Woods and Vicinity (1903); also L. F. Cutter's Map of the Mount Washington Range included with this Guide.

Mt. Echo.

The bridle path, the usual way of ascending Mt. Echo, leaves the Maine Central R. R. directly in the rear of the Mt. Pleasant House (sign), bears to the rear of the cottage on the side of the mountain, and then to the L. It zigzags up the slope, crossing and recrossing many times an old logging road, and passing through fine timber until the upper slopes are reached. The

entire top of the range was burned over in 1888 and the young growth of cherry, etc., ill conceals the blasted trunks still standing.

The top of the ridge is waterless and sunny; the last sure *water* is found less than 1 m. up. The path from Mt. Stickney comes in on the L. (sign) about 1 m. up, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on a path diverges to the R. (sign) to Mts. Rosebrook and Oscar. At the end of 1.9 m. the summit of Mt. Echo is reached, which commands from its W. outlook a comprehensive view of the Zealand Valley and Mt. Hale, both burned over in 1903, and from its S. outlook perhaps the most beautiful of all views of the Mount Washington Range.

From Mt. Echo southward the path keeps on the crest of the approximately level range 1 m. over San Juan Hill with its view-point and continues down the further slope. *Water* is found 0.8 m. from Mt. Echo on a path to the R. a few steps, in a swamp containing a cold spring.

Resuming, the path soon crosses through Hunter's Hollow, at which point the Coal Kiln Trail, a short cut to the railroad and Mt. Pleasant House (5 m. from Mt. Echo by this route), leaves on the L. The path then rises on the side of Mt. Tom and in skirting around it passes Stump Spring 2 m. from Mt. Echo, an ice-cold rill except in dry seasons, and a charming lunching place.

At $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond this point the old spotted trail from Mt. Tom comes in on the R. and the path then descends the steep slope to the Mt. Avalon path above Pearl Cascade, thence out to Crawford's. This path is much easier if traversed in the direction described than in reverse.

DISTANCES. Mt. Pleasant House to Mt. Stickney Path 1 m.; to Mt. Echo 1.9 m.; to Stump Spring 4 m.; to Crawford's 6 m.

TIMES. Mt. Pleasant House to Mt. Stickney Path 45 min.; to Mt. Echo 1 hr. 30 min.; to Stump Spring 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Crawford's 3 hrs. 45 min.

Mts. Rosebrook and Oscar.

Mts. Rosebrook and Oscar are best reached by the path leaving the Mt. Echo trail $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. up, turning to the R. and marked by a sign. After a few minutes of nearly level walking, a sign "Zealand Valley Path,"* is passed, beyond which the path rises rapidly, with one or two loops, to the summit of Mt. Rosebrook, where there is a fire warden's station and an observation tower.

The path continues over Mt. Rosebrook and descends along the ridge nearly 1 m. to the col E. of Mt. Oscar, and in a few minutes ascends to the bare summit of the latter. From this col a path diverges sharply to the E., slabbing gradually down the side of Mt. Rosebrook to Fabyan's and the Mt. Pleasant House. This furnishes the best method of return.

DISTANCES. Mt. Pleasant House to divergence from Mt. Echo Path 1.5 m.; to Mt. Rosebrook 2 m.; to Mt. Oscar branch 2.9 m.; to Mt. Pleasant House $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Mt. Pleasant House to Mt. Rosebrook 1 hr. 30 min.; to Mt. Oscar 2 hrs. Round trip 2 hrs. 45 min.

Mt. Willard (Crawford House).

This low peak (2,786 ft.), a spur of the Field-Tom group, is principally famous for its view of Crawford Notch. Its summit is a bare ledge overhanging the Notch and is reached by a well-kept carriage road

*This path, leaving at a right angle toward the W., is said to offer the shortest route from Bretton Woods to the Zealand River Valley (see Sec. XII), but it is doubtful whether it can be followed very far.

about 1.4 m. in length, which crosses the railroad near the station.

A few rods below the summit a trail, unmarked by a sign, leaves the carriage road on the L. (E.) and descends to Hitchcock Flume, a deep cleft in the ledge. There is no path beyond, so the way must be retraced to the road.

Mt. Avalon (Crawford House).

Mt. Avalon, an offshoot of Mt. Field, is 3,432 ft. high and about 1,500 ft. above the Crawford House. The summit is clear and the view excellent. The path is maintained by the Crawford House management.

The path is a continuation of the one to Beecher and Pearl Cascades, which starts from the Crawford House foot bridge over the railroad. It is a wide cinder path as far as Beecher Cascade, where it crosses from the S. to the N. bank of the stream on a foot bridge. Further up it passes Pearl Cascade and the Blue Bench, and then the Artist's View of Mt. Pleasant. Just beyond this point the path to the Rosebrook Range leaves on the R. Some distance further on, the path divides, the L. (S.) branch, which soon crosses to the S. bank of the brook, being the most direct route to the summit. The R. (N.) branch remains on the N. bank of the stream and goes to Camp Lookoff, from which a short trail leads directly across the stream and connects with the direct path. The path circles the mountain and approaches the summit from the W. side. It is quite steep in its upper part, but is everywhere in fine condition. Water is found in a little stream a short distance beyond the upper junction of the direct and Camp Lookoff trails. In dry weather it is the last to be found directly on the path.

DISTANCES. From Crawford's to the summit about 2 m.

TIMES. Crawford's to Beecher Cascade 5 min.; to Pearl Cascade 10 min.; to Artist's View 15 min.; to Rosebrook Range path 20 min.; to Camp Lookoff 40 min.; to summit 1 hr. 30 min.

Wiley Range Trail. (A. M. C.)

In 1909 a trail was blazed by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cruickshank from Mt. Avalon over Mt. Field to Mt. Wiley. In 1918 this was adopted as an A. M. C. path, and in 1919, with the trail up Mt. Wiley from Wiley House Station was designated the Wiley Range Trail. The trip in either direction by this trail and the Mt. Avalon Path between the Crawford House and Wiley House Station is one of the most satisfactory day's walks in the mountains.

Mt. Field.

The trail leaves the Mt. Avalon path in a little depression just W. of the summit (sign), and soon begins to climb the side of the ridge. It swings to the L. when well up and reaches the summit of Mt. Field from the N.W. There is a vista through the woods on the summit toward Mt. Wiley. Passing across this slight opening a sign indicates the continuation of the trail, which descends steadily to the base of the cone. It has been reached by logging at one or two points, but the way is indicated by arrow signs and targets. It then continues on the W. side of the ridge connecting Mts. Field and Wiley. It ascends Mt. Wiley gradually, coming out in the scrub on the W. side to the remarkable view-point a few yards W. of the summit. The descent to Wiley House Station is indicated on the next page.

The trail is through beautiful woods substantially the entire distance and is now (1921) in excellent condition.

DISTANCES. Mt. Avalon to Mt. Field 1 m.; to Mt. Willey $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Mt. Avalon to Mt. Field 1 hr.; to Mt. Willey $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Mt. Willey.

The former A. M. C. path left the railroad about 3 m. below Crawford's and ascended steeply to a point near which the present path, opened in 1906, crosses the Brook Kedron. The present trail is part of the Willey Range trail.

A sign at the N. end of the trestle N. of Willey House Station marks the point of departure from the Maine Central R. R. In a few hundred yards the A. M. C. path to Ripley Fall diverges to the L. (sign). The Willey Range Trail follows for over a mile the old trail to Ethan Pond, sometimes known as Willey Pond, climbing by a grade at first steep, then steady and easy. After the Ethan Pond Trail diverges to the L. (sign) (see p. 276), a few rods of wet, boggy trail leads into the old path at the crossing of the Brook Kedron (last sure *water*). From this point the path is one of the steepest in the mountains, following for some distance the track of an ancient slide. The view from the summit will well repay the stiff climb.

From the view-point W. of the summit of Mt. Willey the trail (see Mt. Field) leads N. over Mt. Field to Mt. Avalon, from which point the descent can be made to the Crawford House by the Mt. Avalon Trail.

DISTANCES. Maine Central R. R. to Brook Kedron $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. To Brook Kedron $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The traverse between the Crawford House and Willey House Station can usually be made by good trampers between the time of the morning

train south and the afternoon train north, with time for lunch on Mt. Willey.

Mt. Deception.

Mt. Deception (3,700 ft.), the southwesterly peak of the Dartmouth Range, is not a part of the Rosebrook Range, but is included in this chapter because it is most easily ascended from Bretton Woods. The view from the summit, except toward the N.W., is exceptionally fine, the Mount Washington Range, Rosebrook Range and the Ammonoosuc Valley being seen near at hand as well as many more distant ranges and peaks.

The path leaves the rear of the Lodge of the Mt. Washington Hotel, passing Boulder Spring Path on the L. 100 yds. in, and, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond, the Little Mt. Deception Path, also on the L. Camp Brackett is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further on, a short distance beyond which the path to Cherry Mountain Road (1 m. distant) leaves on the L. The Mt. Deception Path then continues by easy grades to within $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of the summit, from which point it ascends steeply to the top.

By following a blazed trail $\frac{1}{4}$ m. down the further side an outlook can be obtained toward the N. W.

DISTANCE. Road to summit $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIME. 2 hrs. 15 min.

SECTION XIV, Twin Mountain Range.

The principal mountains in this range, named in order from N. to S., are North Twin (4,783 ft.), South Twin (4,922 ft.), Guyot (4,589 ft.) and Bond (4,769 ft.). The Nubble (about 2,700 ft.) is a prominent shoulder on the N. slope of North Twin. The Cliffs of Bond (about 4,000 ft.) are a series of fine crags and ledges S.W. of Mt. Bond. The Little River Mountains run N.E. from Mt. Guyot, culminating in Mt. Hale (4,102 ft.), which is separated from the Twins by the Little River Valley. Mt. Hale, named in honor of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, described in 1891 as a "fine wooded peak," is now a desolate burned wilderness. For map see the Franconia Sheet.

The Sugar Loaves.

A good path leading to the first of the Sugar Loaves leaves the highway by a logging road on the R., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Twin Mountain, whence it is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the top. The second Loaf is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the first, the trail being nearly obliterated. A deep depression and sheer cliff separate the second and third Loaves, and no trail exists.

Twin Range Trail. (A. M. C.)

The first trail over the Twin Range was built by the A. M. C. in 1882. After repeated damage by fire and lumbering, it is now (1921) in good condition.

DESCRIPTION. The trail follows the highway running W. on the S. of the Boston & Maine R. R. from Twin Mountain Station about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and then takes the wood road S. about 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., generally following the Little River and the old logging railroad. (If

this part of the way is covered by team, be sure the driver goes far enough, *i. e.*, to the beginning of the trail, which starts at a point marked by a club sign among the bushes.) Crossing the stream on the R. at once, the trail follows a logging road for a time, with occasional *water*, then rises rather steeply, crossing areas formerly burned over, and comes into evergreens not far from the summit of North Twin, which is scrubby but affords excellent views in all directions from the outlooks. *Water* (marked by a sign) is found near the summit, except in dry seasons.

From North Twin the trail leads in a S. direction to South Twin through low scrub without much loss of altitude. *Water* has been found and marked near South Twin, but is not known to be permanent.

From the summit of South Twin the trail starts nearly W. At about 50 ft. the Garfield Ridge Trail (see p. 308) continues to the W., while the trail to Mt. Guyot turns sharply to the S., descending somewhat and entering taller growth. Care should be taken not to confuse the trail with a blazed town boundary which it crosses and recrosses. The path then leaves the trees, bears S.E. and climbs the broad, smooth dome of Mt. Guyot, passing just to the W. of the main summit. It then bears S. and drops into the scrub, crosses three small gullies, in the last of which, 10 min. down to the E., is a fine *spring* at Guyot Shelter (A. M. C.) an open log shelter, built in 1913 and accommodating 6 to 8 persons. The main trail, resumed, climbs several scrubby ledges, finally coming out on the main summit of Mt. Bond. From the summit the trail leads down steeply S.E. through scrub, then through rapidly increasing growth. After about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. it turns to the L. leaving the old location and crosses to the head of a logging road which it follows to the logging railway on the W. side of the North

Fork. The railway is in turn followed down to and across the East Branch to North Fork Junction (see p. 276), where it joins the railway which leads L. up the E. side of the North Fork (the route to Ethan Pond and Willey House Station, see p. 278). About 100 yards further down a trail diverges to the L. (the route to Carrigain Notch; see p. 283). The railway may be followed down to Lincoln, p. 326.

In ascending from North Fork Junction keep to the L. at all forks of the railway, crossing the East Branch a few rods below the mouth of the North Fork. This branch of the railway is followed about 1 m. to a large loading platform on the L. from which point a logging road is taken and followed to its end, where the trail proper begins. From the East Branch to the trail the route is indicated with red paint on rocks and trees.

DISTANCES. Twin Mountain House to logging road $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to trail $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to North Twin 7 m.; to South Twin 8 m.; to Mt. Guyot $10\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Mt. Bond $11\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to North Fork Junction $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. North Woodstock is distant about 12 m. from this point, and logging trains can sometimes be taken to or from Lincoln, 1 m. from North Woodstock.

TIMES. As it is customary on account of the length of the trip over the range to camp out at least one night, the times given are for those carrying packs.

Twin Mountain House to wood road $\frac{1}{4}$ h.; to foot of trail 2 hrs.; to North Twin 5 hrs.; to South Twin 6 hrs.; to Mt. Guyot 8 hrs.; to Mt. Bond 9 hrs.; to North Fork Junction $12\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Cliffs of Bond.

These magnificent precipices form the northern slopes of the high ridge running S. W. from Bond. A path, cut in 1920-21, enters the scrub a few feet W. of the cairn on the summit of Bond. After about $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

the country becomes open and a line of cairns leads to the col between Bond and the Cliffs. From here easy open walking along the edge of the cliffs affords most impressive views.

In 1920 the lumbermen built a road which slabs the S. slopes of the Cliffs and terminates on the crest of the ridge S. W. of their summit. A short but difficult scramble through the dense scrub brings one to this road, which forms an easy route to Camp 16, about 9 m. from Lincoln on the railroad. Ascent by this route is also easy: keep to the roads near the brook in the lower stages and always take the R. fork at junctions in the upper stages, until the small white slide at the head of the brook is almost reached, where the road turns sharply to the L.

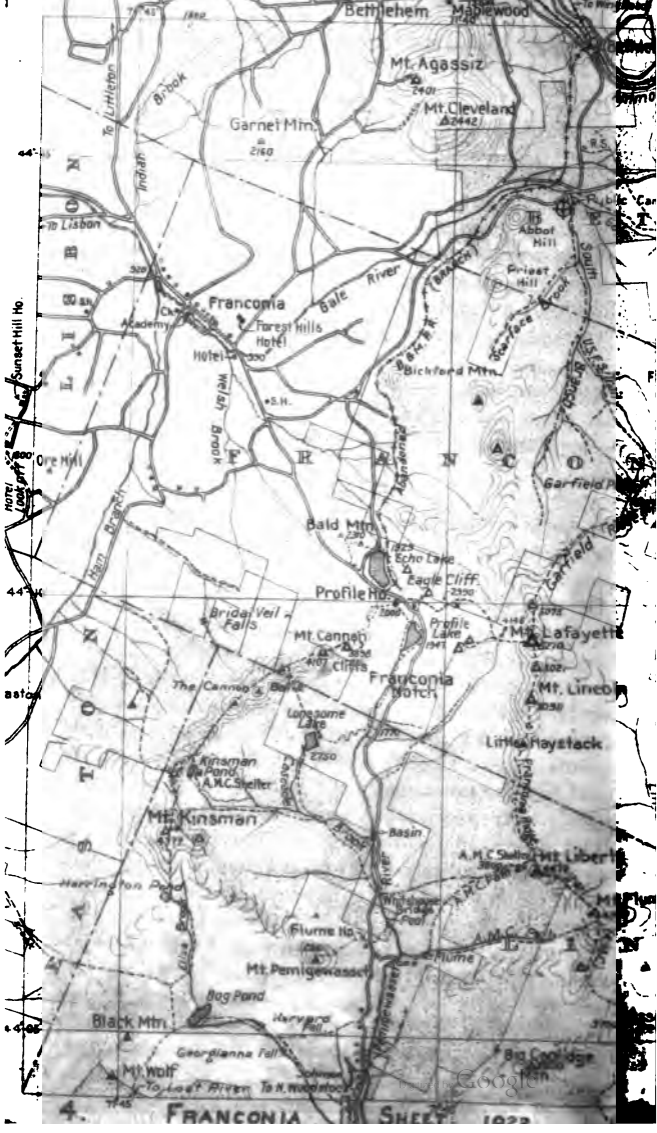
SECTION XV.

The Franconia Region.

Next to the Mount Washington Range and Crawford Notch no section of the White Mountains is so well known or combines so much scenic interest as the Franconia Range and Notch. Lacking in some measure the grandeur of the Mount Washington Range, in compensation the Franconia Mountains have the charm of intimacy and picturesqueness. The Profile, Lonesome Lake, Echo Lake, The Flume, Pool and Basin are but a few of the many interesting and easily accessible natural features for which this region is justly famous.

The individual peaks of the Franconia Range bordering the Notch on the east, beginning at the north, are Mts. Lafayette (5,269 ft.), Lincoln (5,098 ft.), Little Haystack, Liberty (4,472 ft.), and Flume (4,340 ft.), the range terminating at the East Branch of the Pemigewasset in the minor peaks of Big and Little Coolidge (about 2,600 ft. and 2,300 ft. respectively), and Osseo or Whaleback (about 3,700 ft.). Mt. Garfield (4,519 ft.) to the northeast is the highest point in the ridge connecting the Franconia Range and the Twin Range. To the west of the Notch are Cannon Mountain (4,107 ft.) and Mt. Pemigewasset (2,561 ft.).

Forest fires following logging operations in the valley of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset have destroyed much of the vegetation on Owl's Head and along the Franconia Branch. Small fires on the west slopes have in some cases overlapped the ridge. The western slopes are now largely owned by the U. S. Government and the hotel. Large areas on Mt. Garfield have been burned over. Landslides, due to the cutting of the forests and the fires which have followed, have occurred



Sunset Hill No.
Hotel Look off

Boston

4.405



on the steep faces of the range at a number of points, those on Mts. Liberty and Flume being prominent landmarks. All the higher peaks of this range are either bare or covered only with low scrub, so that views are unobstructed. In places, between Little Haystack and Lincoln, the ridge is a knife-edge with many interesting rock formations.

The Profile House and the Flume are the climbing centers in this region, and the trips naturally taken from each are as follows:

From the Profile House (1,911 ft.): Mt. Lafayette, the Franconia and Garfield Ridge Trails, Mt. Garfield, Cannon Mountain (The Profile), Kinsman Ridge Trail, Bald Mountain and Artist Bluff, Lonesome Lake (Moran Lake), Cascade Brook and The Basin.

From the Flume Restaurant (1,368 ft.): Mt. Liberty and Liberty Camp, The Flume, the Franconia Ridge Trail, either north or south, Kinsman Pond, Mt. Pemigewasset and the Pool.

From the Profile House.

Mt. Lafayette.

Mt. Lafayette (5,269 ft.), the highest peak of the Franconia Range, is most easily climbed from the Profile House, though it can be reached from the S. via the Franconia Ridge Trail from either the Flume Restaurant (p. 317) or the village of Lincoln (p. 323) and via the Garfield Ridge from the N. E. (p. 308).

On Carrigain's map of 1816 this peak was known as Great Haystack, but at the time of Lafayette's visit to the United States in 1824-5 the name was changed in his honor.

A bridle-path once led to the summit, on which there was a house for the accommodation of travellers, but the path is now hardly fit for pedestrians, while of the house only the foundation walls remain.

Profile House Path.

The path leaves the highway opposite the Profile House tennis courts, leads E. and enters the woods, descending slightly and crossing a small brook. It then rises by easy zigzags, slabbing the S. W. flank of Eagle Cliff, and is broad and well defined, though filled with small stones. At about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. there is a *spring* at the L. Soon after, a glimpse of the Profile is obtained, and occasional views of the Notch are seen. At about 1 m. from the hotel, and 1,000 ft. above it, the path enters Eagle Pass, a narrow cleft between Eagle Cliff and the mountain proper in which are interesting cliff and rock formations. Through this pass the path leads in a N.E. direction, fairly level, but soon begins to rise, passes a good *spring* on the R., and attacks the steep slope of the N.W. shoulder. This part of the path is filled with loose stones and in wet weather becomes a veritable brook-bed. A little more than 1 m. above Eagle Pass there is a fine *spring* in a mossy bed 10 yds. to the L. Soon after, the path emerges on the open top of the shoulder, along which it passes S. with extended views in all directions. At this point a path to the R. through the scrub marks the end of the old bridle path (see next page), and a faint trail to the L. leads to the best view of the Eagle Lakes. The main trail then dips slightly, enters the scrub, passing on the L. the Eagle Lakes, two picturesque but shallow lakes which may be reached by a short side path (*water*). The main path now rises moderately, emerges from the scrub, then ascends steeply over flat ledges and loose stones. About 300 yards below the summit, to the R., under a ledge, *water* is usually found. The path then bears around to the N. and surmounts the summit ledges, which are crowned by a huge cairn. *Water* may

sometimes be found in a spring under a large boulder reached by a rough trail about 100 yds. down the E. slope.

From the summit the Garfield Ridge Trail leads N. and then N.E. to Mt. Garfield and the Twin Range. To the S. the Franconia Ridge Trail leads to the Flume House or the East Branch logging railroad above the village of Lincoln.

DISTANCES. Profile House to Eagle Pass 1 m.; to Eagle Lakes $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Profile House to Eagle Pass 1 hr.; to Eagle Lakes 2 hrs. 15 min.; to summit 3 hrs. 15 min.

In descending, the paths running N. (Garfield Ridge Trail) and S. (Franconia Ridge Trail) should be avoided. Severe winds sometimes remove the sign, which should be found, pointing to the Profile House. The trail leads W. past the foundation walls of the old house, and is marked by sparse and small cairns and the marks of many feet over the rocks and gravel. Alternate zigzags may frequently be chosen. The only really diverging path is beyond Eagle Lakes, in the scrub to the L., where the old Mt. Lafayette House Bridle Path turns off. The first few rods look promising, but this trail should be avoided, as it has fallen entirely into disuse. (See next paragraph.)

Old Bridle Path to Mt. Lafayette.

This path from the site of the Lafayette House (burned about 1861) on the Notch road about 2 m. S. of the Profile House, while still traceable in part, has long been disused and portions have been obliterated by logging. It began at a point on the Notch road about 250 ft. N. of the Lincoln-Franconia town line posts. It emerges upon the path from the Profile House to Mt. Lafayette near Eagle Lakes. The use of the Old Bridle-Path is not recommended.

The Garfield Ridge Trail. (A. M. C.)

This trail was constructed by the A. M. C. in 1914-1916 to connect the Franconia Ridge and Twin Mountain Trails. It traverses the high ridge joining Mt. Lafayette to South Twin Mountain, the highest point being Mt. Garfield (see next page).

DESCRIPTION. The trail starts from the summit of Mt. Lafayette and runs N. along the ridge and over the north peak (5,075 ft.). Swinging to the N.E. it descends to timber-line, and continues nearly on the crest of the ridge. In the first col E. of Lafayette *water* will be found about 125 yds. N. of the trail. The trail then passes over a large hump, descending its rough end to a tangled col, and then climbs gradually towards Mt. Garfield. Near the foot of the cone of Mt. Garfield it passes to the S. of Garfield Pond, formerly known as Haystack Lake. Here the Garfield Pond Trail diverges to the L., passes the outlet of the Pond and in about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. reaches the U. S. F. S. Mt. Garfield Trail (p. 311). At the E. end of the Pond a side trail diverges to the R. for about 150 yards to the Garfield Pond Shelter built by the A. M. C. in 1917 and accommodating six persons. Elizabeth *Spring* lies near the Pond. The trail then climbs the cone to within a few rods of the bare summit, which is reached by a short side path to the R. At this junction the direct trail of the U. S. Forest Service to the State highway forks to the L. (see p. 311). Continuing, the Garfield Ridge Trail descends toward the N.E. and E. to avoid some bad ledges directly E. of the cone. In the first col to the E., in a clearing at the head of Garfield Stream, it meets the logging road from Gale River Station (see p. 310). *Water* will always be found a few rods down the road. From the col the trail follows the ridge, sometimes to the N. and sometimes to the S. of the crest. In two places it passes the edge of the extensive

burned area on the S. side of the ridge, from which excellent outlooks are obtained. The trail itself, however, goes through some particularly fine forest. Toward the end of the ridge the trail swings N. of a prominent knoll, then climbs diagonally across a clearing and follows the course of an old surveyor's line to the summit of South Twin Mountain. From this point the trumper may go over North Twin and down to Twin Mountain Village, or S. over Mts. Guyot and Bond and down to the valley of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset at North Fork Junction (see p. 300). *Water* will sometimes be found in some of the depressions of the ridge. The trail crosses and recrosses various surveyor's lines, but these points have all been carefully marked.

DISTANCES. Mt. Lafayette to Garfield Pond 3 m., to Mt. Garfield $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to road from Gale River $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to clearing $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to South Twin Mountain $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Mt. Lafayette to Garfield Pond 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Mt. Garfield 3 hrs.; to road from Gale River 3 hrs. 45 min.; to clearing 6 hrs.; to South Twin Mountain 6 hrs. 45 min.

Mt. Garfield.

Mt. Garfield (4,519 ft.) is the culminating point of the ridge connecting Mt. Lafayette with South Twin Mountain, and though included in the chapter on the Franconia Region, is not strictly a part of either the Franconia or Twin Range. It was formerly known as one of the Franconia Haystacks, and later as Haystack. In 1881 it received its present name from the selectmen of Franconia in honor of the martyred President whose death occurred that year. The summit is bare and the view of the Franconia and Twin Ranges particularly fine. Prior to the present trails there have been at least two to the summit, both of which have

fallen into disuse. The mountain can now be climbed most easily from the State highway, which is about 200 yds. from Gale River Station (a flag station without any building on the branch railroad from Bethlehem Junction to the Profile House). There are two routes, the first via Hawthorne Fall to the Garfield Ridge Trail in the col E. of Mt. Garfield, and the second leading more directly to the summit of Mt. Garfield.

Height-of-Land Trail via Hawthorne Fall. (U. S. F. S.)

A good logging road with an easy grade leads S.E. from the State highway between the Profile House and Twin Mountain Village at its junction with the roads to Bethlehem Junction and Gale River Station. The road has various forks, but all are marked with signs. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the highway the road crosses the north branch of Gale River, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on, at the R. of the road, is a private camp called Camp Rest. The road to this point is passable for a buckboard. Within the next $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the road crosses the stream twice, the second crossing being just beyond the red tool chest of the U. S. Forest Service. Just beyond this crossing, the road branches at a fork of the stream. Take the R. fork up hill, which quickly bears to the L. and crosses Garfield Stream. Beyond this point the road grows somewhat steeper and, after about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., passes near Hawthorne Fall, a beautiful cascade, reached by short path to the R. (sign). The main trail soon crosses the stream twice and at length strikes the Garfield Ridge Trail (see p. 308) in a clearing in the first col E. of Mt. Garfield and about 1 m. from the summit.

This col is substantially the lowest point in the Franconia-Twin Ridge, and old lumber roads may be followed down the S. side to the East Branch logging railroad (about 8 m.).

DISTANCES. From the State highway to first crossing of Gale River $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Camp Rest 3 m.; to

Hawthorne Fall 5 m.; to Garfield Ridge Trail $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. First crossing 50 min.; to Camp Rest 1 hr. 30 min.; to Hawthorne Fall 3 hrs. 15 min.; to Garfield Ridge Trail 3 hrs. 45 min.; to summit 5 hrs.

The descent should be made easily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Mt. Garfield Trail. (U. S. F. S.)

This trail leaves the State highway from Twin Mountain to the Profile House about 15 rods W. of the iron bridge over Gale River and about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. W. of the junction of this highway with the roads to Bethlehem Junction and Gale River. The trail runs S. along the south branch of Gale River about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. and then crosses in succession the south branch, a tributary brook and the south branch again. The path is now perfectly plain, keeping always to the L. along the bank of the brook. After 20 to 30 min. the trail again crosses the brook at a point where the latter runs close to a gravel bank, leaving scarcely room for the path between bank and brook. The trail now bears S.E. and away from the south branch. In about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Spruce Brook is crossed and shortly after Burnt Brook is crossed twice. The trail from this point has an increasing, though easy, ascent. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the burned country is reached; a reminder of the great forest fires of 1902. The trail now bears to the L., passing out of the burn and slabbing the side of Burnt Knoll and the W. slope of Mt. Garfield. It then leaves the succession of logging roads which it has followed up to this point and becomes a real trail. Several small streams are crossed and Burnt Brook is again crossed at a point where it falls over a mossy rock close to the trail (last sure water).

The trail now rises steeply and soon enters virgin forest. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the last crossing of Burnt Brook the Garfield Pond Trail diverges to the R. and

leads in $\frac{3}{4}$ m. (25 min.) to the Garfield Ridge Trail at Garfield Pond (p. 308). The main trail resumed, continues up the cone of Garfield and is joined by the Garfield Ridge Trail as it emerges into the open a few rods below the summit.

DISTANCES. Highway to burned country $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., to last crossing of Burnt Brook $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of Mt. Garfield $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Highway to burned country 1 hr. 45 min.; to last crossing of Burnt Brook 2 hrs. 45 min.; to summit 4 hrs.

Cannon Mountain (Profile Mountain).

Cannon Mountain (4,107 ft.), an interesting, dome-shaped mountain famous for its wonderful profile (The Old Man of the Mountain), forms the west wall of Franconia Notch. It is very precipitous on its south and east faces. Above these are three ledges which, seen from near Profile Lake, form the Great Stone Face immortalized by Hawthorne. The Cannon, from which the mountain takes its name, is a natural stone table superimposed on a boulder, which, as seen from near the hotel assumes the form of a cannon.

Path from Profile House.

The path enters the woods directly behind the laundry of the Profile House, the entrance being plainly marked by a large sign. After a few minutes of easy walking the path divides, the L. fork continuing directly up the mountain and the R. fork leading to the Cascades on Cannon Brook (highest water) and entering the main trail about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further up. Continuing, the main trail is very steep for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; then it becomes level and, passing through a growth of low fir, comes out on the bare ledges at the lower (E.) summit (3,898 ft.), where the Kinsman Ridge Trail begins. From this point another trail, rather

indistinct at the start but soon plain and marked by cairns, leads N.E. down over the ledges to the Cannon, an excellent viewpoint. Experienced trampers may with difficulty follow the ridge S. (very faint trail) about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the ledges that form the Profile. The W. summit is reached by the Kinsman Ridge Trail. (See Section XIX.)

An interesting return is to follow the Kinsman Ridge Trail over the west peak to Copper Mine Col, thence to the highway by way of Lonesome Lake.

DISTANCES. From the Profile House to Cascade Branch $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to point where Cascade Path rejoins $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to E. summit $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. To Cascade Branch 10 min.; to point where Cascade Branch rejoins 30 min.; to E. summit 1 hr. 30 min.

Lonesome Lake.

This lake (2,750 ft.), formerly known as Tamarack Pond and Moran Lake, a mountain tarn on the S. shoulder of Cannon Mountain, is well worth a visit on account of the wildness of its setting, and the comprehensive views from its shores. Near the lake is a cabin now owned by the Profile House. From the Notch road a well marked bridle-path leads to the lake, which is about 1,000 ft. above.

DESCRIPTION. Take the Notch road or Wildwood Path S. from the Profile House to the Lonesome Lake Clearing (Lafayette Place) about 2 m. If the road is taken, turn to the R. into the cart-path entering the S.

*In approaching from the direction of North Woodstock, Lonesome Lake Clearing is to the W. of the road, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the Plume House, and 2 m. N. of the Basin. From the Profile House the Clearing may be recognized as that just S. of the Lincoln-Franconia town line, which is marked by posts on each side of the highway.

From the Clearing there are wonderful views of the rugged S. face of Cannon Mountain. On the E. side of the highway, just N. of the Clearing, is the site of the Lafayette House, burned in 1861, which stood at the beginning of the old bridle-path.

side of the clearing* and follow it 100 yds. across the Pemigewasset on a log bridge, the Wildwood Path joining immediately on the R. The cart-path continues W. a short distance to a frame barn and soon becomes a well-defined bridle-path, which rises steadily, zigzagging up the shoulder through dense growth. *Water* is found at a spring $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond the barn, and again when the path crosses the ravine on a bridge. At about 1 m. above the clearing the path reaches the height of land, continues fairly level through open evergreen growth, and finally descends somewhat to the lake. A good *spring* is found near the shore of the lake to the N.W. of the cabins (see Cascade Brook). From the spring the A. M. C. Lonesome Lake Trail continues N. to the Kinsman Ridge Trail. (See Section XIX).

DISTANCE. From the Notch road to the lake about $1\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Kinsman Ridge Trail $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIME. To Lake 1 hr. to 1 hr. 45 min.; to Kinsman Ridge Trail 1 hr. 45 min. to 3 hrs.

Cascade Brook and the Basin.

An interesting route for the return from Lonesome Lake is to follow the brook draining the lake, which is known locally as Cascade Brook. Old logging roads follow the upper part quite closely, and one of these forms a part of Whitehouse Bridge Trail. This road should be left where it crosses the brook, and the brook itself be followed, by the cascades, to a point near the highway. Cascade Brook enters the Pemigewasset just below the Basin, which is a deep pot-hole in the Pemigewasset River beside the road, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the Flume House.

Mt. Agassiz.

Mt. Agassiz (2,394 ft.), near Bethlehem, may be easily reached from Bethlehem street or Maplewood by well marked trails. On the summit is an observa-

tion tower, to which an admission fee is charged. The view is one of the finest in the mountains, including the Franconia and Mount Washington Ranges, the mountains of the North Country and Vermont.

Bald Mountain and Artist Bluff.

Bald Mountain (2,310 ft.) and Artist Bluff (2,315 ft.), which fill the north end of Franconia Notch, on account of their favorable location offer comprehensive views to the north and down the Notch. Both summits are easily accessible. On Artist Bluff is a rude summer house. The ascent of Bald Mountain and the return over Artist Bluff to the shore of Echo Lake is probably the better route, as offering finer views of the Notch.

DESCRIPTION. Follow the highway running N.W. from the Profile House and take the L. fork just beyond Echo Lake. Follow this $\frac{1}{4}$ m. and just beyond the ruins of a barn, turn to the R. into a plain cart path rising moderately for about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. from the road. There take a plain path at the L. which ascends rapidly through open woods, in about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. reaching the summit.

In returning, follow the route of ascent down to the cart path, turn to the L. on this for a few steps, then take the path to the R. leading S.E., which in little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. of moderate ascent reaches the summit of Artist Bluff. This is open and of similar character to its northern neighbor.

The descent from the Bluff can be made by a steep path down the S. slope to the road at the N. end of Echo Lake, from which point the return can be made by a path on either side of the lake.

The distance from the Profile House to the summit of either mountain is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and for the round trip as outlined above about $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.

From the Flume House Site.**Mt. Pemigewasset. (N. W. I. A.)**

The trail up Mt. Pemigewasset (2,561 ft.) starts across the lawn immediately N. of the Flume House site. The logging road leading N.W. is then taken. This road gradually bears to the L. until it runs W. and then S. At about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. a brook is passed (*water*). The path is unmistakable, and is plainly marked by blazes and signs. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. the path emerges on the summit ledges with good views of the Pemigewasset Valley, Mt. Kinsman and the Franconia Range.

The Pool.

This interesting pot-hole formation in the Pemigewasset River, over 100 ft. in diameter, can be reached by a well defined path about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length which starts from the highway just N. of the Flume restaurant.

The Flume.

This narrow gorge, one of the best known features in the Franconia Region, can be reached from the Flume House site by a good carriage road (a toll road, on which automobiles are prohibited) about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. It leaves the highway just S. of the Flume House restaurant and ends at the souvenir store near Flume Brook. The route from this point is over broad ledges worn smooth by the action of the water and scoured by the avalanche of June, 1883, which swept away the famous suspended boulder. Through the Flume the way is over plank walks and steps which cross and recross the stream. At the upper end is the Flume Cascade, which is worth visiting in wet weather.

Mt. Flume Trail (A. M. C.).

This trail, constructed by the A. M. C. in 1917, runs from the head of the Flume to the Franconia Ridge

Trail near the summit of Mt. Flume. It begins at the S. end of an old logging bridge a few hundred yards above the head of the Flume. It passes through the woods R. (sign) a few rods to another logging road, and then follows logging roads (forks marked by signs) to the foot of the old slide, which it climbs, keeping to the L. The general route over the slide is marked by white paint on the ledges. Near the top of the slide the trail enters the woods at the L. and climbs in about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the Franconia Ridge Trail, a few hundred feet S. of the summit of Mt. Flume. The last reliable *water* is the excellent cold spring not far below the foot of the slide.

DISTANCE. From the Flume $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.

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

Mt. Liberty and the Franconia Ridge Trail (A. M. C.).

Mt. Liberty (4,472 ft.) is reached by taking the Flume road (see paragraph above), and following up through the Flume to its head. The A. M. C. sign will be seen immediately at the R. About 100 yards further up the brook a broad logging road running at right angles is reached, and the trail enters the woods at a sign 100 ft. L. and follows an older logging road leading N.E. up moderate grades, then steeper. The trail in about 10 min. leaves this road, turning N. and slabbing the slope through fine hardwood, and is for a short distance quite boggy.

Water is found in a rill which crosses the path 20 min. after leaving the Flume. The trail soon becomes rather crooked, though perfectly plain, then ascends through a thick growth of cherry above the junction with the Whitehouse Bridge Trail (see p. 320). After crossing two comparatively new logging roads in this cherry section, the trail emerges into a burnt district

and threads its way among huge rocks and luxuriant raspberry bushes. It then enters evergreen growth, after which the *spring* and Liberty Shelter (3,800 ft.) are soon reached by a moderate ascent of about 15 min. The *spring* contains sure *water* at all seasons and the spot is a favorable *camping site*. The shelter accommodates six persons, and was built by the A. M. C. in 1905.

Resuming, the main path ascends fairly steeply through low evergreens and in 15 min. the Ridge Trail (4,150 ft.) is reached (see Franconia Ridge Trail) at a point between Mt. Liberty and Little Haystack. Turning to the R., the Ridge Trail soon climbs steeply, gaining in 5 to 10 min. the crest above the trees, from which point the rocky summit of Mt. Liberty is seen rising sharply 5 min. ahead. The view from the summit is unobstructed in every direction and is particularly fine in the direction of the East Branch and lower Pemigewasset valleys.

DISTANCES. Flume House to head of Flume $\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to rill $1\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to junction with Whitehouse Bridge Trail 2 m.; to Shelter $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Ridge Trail $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to summit $4\frac{1}{8}$ m.

TIMES. Flume House to head of Flume 30 min.; to rill 50 min.; to junction with Whitehouse Bridge Trail 1 hr. 15 min.; to Shelter 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Ridge Trail 2 hrs. 45 min.; to summit 3 hrs.

NOTE. From the summit of Mt. Liberty four paths lead down to the Pemigewasset valley: the trail just described; the Whitehouse Bridge Trail (p. 320); the A. M. C. Franconia Ridge Trail over Mt. Flume and Osseo Peak to the lumber railroad above the village of Lincoln (see p. 323); and the Mt. Flume Trail down to the Flume. *No water* is found on any trail above the spring near Liberty Shelter.

Mt. Liberty to Mt. Lafayette. (Franconia Ridge Trail.)
(A. M. C.)

From a point just N. of the summit of Mt. Liberty (reached from the Flume by the Mt. Liberty Trail or the Mt. Flume Trail, or from the village of Lincoln by the Ridge Trail) the Franconia Ridge Trail leads N. through open woods, descending slightly in the first $\frac{1}{2}$ m. It is then fairly level for a short distance, winds somewhat, then rises gradually, but soon more steeply until, after a hard scramble over the ledges, it surmounts the S. end of the wooded ridge known as Little Haystack Mountain. The path, still leading N., soon leaves the scrub and for the remainder of the way is over ledges and unobstructed, with magnificent views in all directions.

CAUTION. There is no shelter beyond this point and trampers are cautioned not to continue in the face of high winds or unfavorable weather, as the path in places on the ridge near Mt. Lincoln is of the knife-edge character, with sheer slopes on both sides.

Continuing, the trail descends into the Haystack-Lincoln col and then climbs the rocky ridge of Mt. Lincoln. It then descends into the dip between Mts. Lincoln and Lafayette and climbs the S. side of the latter over moderate, rock-strewn slopes, up which the path is marked by low cairns. Just before reaching the summit of Mt. Lafayette a rough trail leads down about 100 yds. to the E. to a large boulder, under which *water* is sometimes found. The summit of Mt. Lafayette is marked by a huge cairn and the remains of an old cellar, which, however, affords but little shelter from the wind. The Garfield Ridge Trail begins here. For description of path to Profile House see p. 307.

DISTANCES. Mt. Liberty Path* to Little Haystack Mountain $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Mt. Lincoln $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Mt. Lafayette $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to the Profile House $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Mt. Liberty Path to Little Haystack Mountain 1 hr. 20 min.; to Mt. Lincoln 2 hrs. 15 min.; to Mt. Lafayette 3 hrs. 15 min.; to the Profile House 5 hrs., 30 min.

Whitehouse Bridge Trail. (A. M. C.)

This trail was completed in 1921. It extends from the Kinsman Ridge Trail near Kinsman Pond, by way of Whitehouse Bridge (where the main highway crosses the river about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of Flume House) to a point on the Mt. Liberty Trail about 2 m. above Flume House. It thus forms for long-distance trampers a short cut from Kinsman Pond to Mt. Liberty, and consists essentially of two parts, which form respectively (1) the most direct route to Kinsman Pond, (2) the most direct route to Mt. Liberty, from the highway.

(1) Going W. from the S. end of Whitehouse Bridge, the trail follows an old main logging road, slabbing the mountain side to Cascade Brook, which it crosses, and recrosses to the S. side where the brook bends N. towards Lonesome Lake (see p. 313). The trail then proceeds by logging roads westerly, at first over wet ground, but soon mounts to higher levels, crossing a small brook at a cascade and reaching virgin forest a little way beyond a small clearing near a brook. The trail now bends N.W., crossing the brook, and later crossing the outlet of the Pond not far below the Pond itself, the E. bank of which is followed to Kinsman Pond Shelter (A. M. C.) and, just beyond it, Kinsman Ridge Trail (Sec. XIX). The new log shelter, built in 1921,

*This point is about $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant from the Flume House, via the Mt. Liberty Path, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village of Lincoln via the Ridge Trail over Osseo Peak and Mt. Liberty.

accommodates easily a dozen or fifteen persons. *Water* for drinking purposes is usually found beneath a large rock about 150 ft. N. of the shelter. *Water* from the Pond is about equally distant to the west.

DISTANCES. Whitehouse Bridge to Cascade Brook $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to clearing $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Pond 4 m.; to Shelter and Kinsman Ridge Trail $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIME. Whitehouse Bridge to Pond about 3 hrs.

(2) Going E. from the N. end of Whitehouse Bridge a sign directs across the old clearing. Within 100 yds. two small *brooks* are crossed at the edge of the woods, with a camping place just beyond. The trail slabs N.E. up through hardwood growth, in less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. joining the old main road from the former Whitehouse mill. This road is followed to its junction with the Mt. Liberty Trail coming up from the Flume. The direction is quite straight, the grades easy, and the footings mooth. *Water* is abundant.

DISTANCE. From Whitehouse Bridge to junction with the Mt. Liberty Trail from the Flume about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. (this junction is about 2 m. from the Flume House).

SECTION XVI.

North Woodstock and Vicinity.

North Woodstock (739 ft.), the principal village of the township of Woodstock, is situated at the confluence of Moosilauke Brook and the East Branch with the main Pemigewasset River, and is often known as the Western Gateway to the Mountains. It is surrounded by low mountains which are divided by the Pemigewasset River and its branches into four groups. To the northeast are the lower Franconia Peaks of Big and Little Coolidge; to the east the Loon Pond—Russell group; to the southwest, Mts. Grandview and Cilley, foothills of Mt. Moosilauke, and to the northwest the spurs of Mt. Kinsman and the Blue Ridge. Through the valleys of these streams access is also had to the higher peaks of the Franconia Range; to Mts. Moosilauke and Kinsman; and to the more remote summits bordering the region about the headwaters of the East Branch, formerly known as the Pemigewasset Wilderness. Waterville and the Swift River country can also be reached through North Woodstock.

A mile above North Woodstock on the East Branch is the village of Lincoln. It is the terminus of the Pemigewasset Branch of the Boston & Maine R. R., but a logging railroad extends up the East Branch almost to its headwaters, and forms a convenient route for trampers wishing to visit the Pemigewasset Wilderness or the adjacent peaks.

The North Woodstock Improvement Association, an organization of townspeople and summer residents, has cleared trails to most of the near-by peaks and places of interest, and it has, in order to give them individuality, spotted the various paths with paint of the following

colors: Agassiz Basin, Mt. Cilley, Bell's Cascade, Georgianna Falls, Parker Ledge, Loon Pond, Russell Crag, white and red; Russell Pond, Mt. Grandview, white and blue; Thornton Gore and Waterville, white and yellow. The paint has not been renewed recently.

For routes to local points of interest see "A Little Pathfinder to Places of Interest in or near North Woodstock," published by the North Woodstock Improvement Association (with new map,) 1921. See also Franconia, Waterville and Moosilauke Sections.

Franconia Ridge Trail. (East Branch Valley to Mt. Liberty.) (A. M. C.)

Some years ago the A. M. C. took over the trail partly constructed by the North Woodstock Improvement Association, over the entire Franconia Range, starting on the line of the logging railroad in the East Branch Valley and ending at the summit of Mt. Lafayette. This trail is joined S. of Mt. Flume by the Mt. Flume Trail, N. of Mt. Liberty by Mt. Liberty Trail, on which is situated Mt. Liberty Shelter and Spring, a convenient over-night stopping place for those essaying the entire ridge, which, except for the strongest trampers, would require two days. The Spring at Mt. Liberty Shelter ($\frac{3}{8}$ m. below the Ridge Trail) is the only sure *water* above Clear Brook (below Osseo Peak). Those wishing to do the higher part of the range in one day are advised to start from the Flume.

DESCRIPTION. The trail is reached by following the logging railroad $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. from Lincoln to Camp 3 at the upper dam. It starts at a sign directly across the railroad from the camp and soon turns into an old logging road which bears sharply to the L. It then curves gradually to the R. until the general direction

is N., with good surface and easy grades. In 10 min. it crosses Clear Brook, and in 20 min. more reaches a ruined camp and the second crossing of Clear Brook. For 5 min. the road follows the brook, rising a little above it (last sure *water*), then turns sharply to the R. into a branch road (wet going), bears to the L. and soon enters hardwood growth.

The trail now zigzags with increasing steepness in a N.E. direction for about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., then climbs into an easy old road leading to the R. for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. It then ascends over steep ledges and through small growth to another road, which passes through the lowest point in the ridge between Osseo Peak and Potash Knob, its southern shoulder. On the ridge a huge overhanging rock at the L., where a camp formerly existed, affords good shelter. Immediately beyond, the trail turns sharply to the L. and ascends more rapidly on a logging road for 5 min., then climbs to the R. to a still higher, parallel road. At the end of this road it ascends steeply to the R. around a shoulder and gains, in a few minutes, a little shelf at the base of an apparently inaccessible ledge. A stationary ladder leads up to the L. over this ledge, whence the trail slabs for 5 min. the steep S. side of the peak. It then turns sharply to the L. up a little ravine, and after a short, stiff climb gains the ridge which, followed 5 min., leads to the summit of Osseo Peak. Just as the trail gains the ridge a short side path leads to the L. to the edge of a cliff from which there are good views. To the E. the peak is wooded, with few outlooks.

Resuming, the main trail meanders for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. in thick growth, then takes a straight line N. over the ridge, which leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of gradual ascent to the junction with another ridge running W. and connecting with the Coolidge mountains. Continuing N., the trail descends a little, bears to the L. for a few

minutes and follows the part of the ridge leading straight toward Flume Mountain, glimpses of which are caught through the trees.

The last $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. before reaching the summit of Flume Mountain (4,340 ft.) is relatively steep, and just after passing the junction with the Mt. Flume Trail (p. 316) the path climbs the knife-edge of that serrated peak, emerging finally on an area but a few yards square, which forms the summit. The peak overlooks on one side the wonderful natural theater of the Flume and Liberty slides of 1883, and on the other the valley between the Franconia and Twin Ranges, with Mt. Liberty beyond the saddle-like intervening ridge. The descent to this saddle and the climb to the peak of Mt. Liberty present no particular difficulties. The way is wooded, burned in places, and the last 5 min. is a somewhat breathless clamber around the base of rough ledges and through close small growth.

From Mt. Liberty (4,472 ft.) the trail descends sharply to the N. for about 10 min. before reaching the junction with the trail leading to the *spring* and the A. M. C. Shelter ($\frac{3}{8}$ m.) and Flume House ($3\frac{5}{8}$ m.). All but the most vigorous trampers should plan to spend a night in this camp rather than attempt to cover the whole range in a single day. For a description of the trail northward to Mt. Lafayette see p. 319.

DISTANCES. Lincoln to Camp 3, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Osseo Peak 6 m.; to Flume Mt. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Mt. Liberty 10 m.; to junction with path from Flume House $10\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Lincoln to Camp 3, 1 hr.; to Osseo Peak, 3 hrs. 45 min.; to Flume Mt. 5 hrs. 15 min.; to Mt. Liberty 6 hrs.; to junction with path from Flume House 6 hrs. 15 min.

Pemigewasset Wilderness Trails.

North Fork Junction (see p. 276), the point of divergence of the Wilderness Trails of the A. M. C., is distant from Lincoln about 12 m. and can be reached by following the East Branch logging railroad, to the North Fork. At times passage can be secured on empty logging trains, usually leaving Lincoln about 7 A.M.

The railroad forks about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the point where it crosses to the S. side of the East Branch. The R. fork may be followed up the East Branch whence trails lead through Carrigain Notch to Livermore and Sawyer River Station (see Carrigain Notch Trail, p. 282). The L. fork (avoiding a spur track which diverges to the R.) subdivides in about $\frac{1}{3}$ m.; the L. of these tracks crosses the East Branch just below the mouth of the North Fork and forms the route to the Twin Range (see Twin Range Trail, p. 300), the R. track crosses the East Branch just above the mouth of the North Fork and forms the route to Thoreau Falls, Ethan Pond and Willey House Station (see Ethan Pond Trail, p. 276).

Albany Intervale via the Swift River Trail. (A. M. C.)

Follow the East Branch logging railroad from Lincoln $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Camp 4 beyond the Hancock Branch, which enters the East Branch from the S. The logging railroad formerly led up this branch, but only the road-bed now remains. Even the trestle across the East Branch has been burned, and the stream must be forded. *In times of high water this crossing is difficult and often impossible. At present this trail, being out of repair is closed W. of the height of land and is difficult to follow.* On the opposite bank of the East Branch the railroad bed will be found leading through the abandoned and nearly destroyed camps. For about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

the way is at a slight grade, through low growth and berry bushes. It then crosses to the S. bank on stones, as this trestle and all those above have been carried away by freshets. The way continues fairly level, the stream being crossed four times within the next hour. After the last crossing a spur track, known as The Siding, occurs. At this point the R. fork should be taken, $\frac{3}{8}$ m. beyond which the trail to Waterville via Greeley Ponds leaves on the R., marked by a sign. (See Hancock Branch—Waterville Trail, p. 328.)

Continuing on the Swift River Trail toward Albany, the Hancock Branch is again crossed, and just beyond it the railroad bed is left for a logging road which forks to the R., marked by a sign.* This road now ascends quite rapidly toward the ridge connecting Mts. Huntington and Kancamagus, crossing several branches of Hancock Branch, and passes through a region severely dealt with by the lumberman. After gaining the height of land the trail descends in a S.E. direction, still following logging roads, through a country less devastated by logging. It crosses and recrosses the headwaters of Swift River and, at the end of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the height of land, reaches the lumber railroad leading to Livermore. This railroad leads in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the site of Camp 6, a former logging camp, where it crosses the river. All the buildings have been destroyed. The railroad bed is left before crossing the river at Camp 6, and there are here two trails, marked by signs,—the Swift River Trail continuing to Albany Intervale (see p. 267), and the American Institute or Livermore Path to Waterville.

*The railroad bed from this point bears to the N. into the basin on the S. side of Mt. Hancock, where it ends. By following this route Mt. Hancock can easily be climbed by the slide on the S. face. See p. 287.

The railroad can be followed to Livermore and Sawyer's River Station, p. 352.

For reverse route see p. 267.

DISTANCES. Lincoln to Hancock Branch $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Waterville Trail $10\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to height of land 13 m.; to Camp 6, 17 m.

TIMES. Lincoln to Hancock Branch 1 hr. 45 min.; to Waterville Trail 4 hrs.; to height of land 5 hrs. 30 min.; to Camp 6, 7 hrs.

Hancock Branch to Waterville.

This trail leaves the bed of the logging railroad $\frac{3}{8}$ m. beyond The Siding (see preceding description) at a path sign on the R. and leads in a S. direction, utilizing old logging roads which are well trodden but more or less grown up with bushes. No serious difficulty will be experienced if the trampler bears constantly toward Mad River Notch, which is seen directly ahead to the S. between Mts. Osceola and Kancamagus. The trail ascends gradually, is more or less boggy, then ascends more rapidly through larger growth.

After the height of land is passed the trail descends moderately through fine woods, soon passing to the W. of the upper Greeley Pond, a beautiful sheet of water under the steep slope of Mt. Kancamagus. From here the trail (W. A. I. A.) is plainly marked, descends moderately, soon passes the lower ponds, and comes out on the main logging road leading to Waterville.

For reverse see Waterville Section.

DISTANCES. The Siding to upper Greeley Pond $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Waterville, 6 m.

TIMES. The Siding to upper Greeley Pond 1 hr.; to Waterville 2 hrs. 30 min.

North Woodstock to Waterville. (Via Thornton Gore.) (U. S. F. S.)

From Woodstock a road (on the site of an old logging railroad) runs about 6 m. into Thornton Gore, and with the connecting logging roads provides a convenient route to Waterville. This road can be followed from Woodstock by crossing the highway bridge at that point, or it can be reached by a short cut up the hill from a point on the North Woodstock—Woodstock road (E. of the Pemigewasset), about 3 m. S. of North Woodstock.

In coming from North Woodstock, take the first road S. of the Mountain Park Hotel, bearing E. about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. until the Tripoli road is reached. Follow this to the L. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the point of striking the road a camp is passed, near which a trestle has been destroyed, though there is a bridge over the stream. At about 3 m. a *spring* is passed at the L. and then another camp. When the road turns at right angles L. towards the Tripoli mill the old road must be followed straight ahead. The R. branch of this soon passes another abandoned camp. A foot path continues R. over the height of land where it turns sharply to the L., and in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. strikes the headwaters of the West Branch of Mad River. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. the trail passes another camp which is at the foot of the Mt. Osceola Path (see p. 341). Beyond this point the way is over the West Branch logging road, reaching Waterville in about $1\frac{2}{3}$ m.

The reverse route is described in the Waterville Section. (See p. 350.)

DISTANCES. North Woodstock to point of leaving highway 3 m.; to Tripoli road $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to point of leaving Tripoli road 9 m.; to Osceola Path $12\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Waterville 14 m.

TIME. North Woodstock to Waterville 5 to 6½ hrs.

Georgianna Falls and Bog Pond. (U. S. F. S.)

These falls, on Harvard Brook, a branch of the Pemigewasset River draining Bog Pond, are worth a visit in times of high water. There are two sets of cascades, perhaps a half mile apart; the upper is sometimes known as Harvard Fall from its discovery by a party of Harvard students prior to 1858. The trail at present is bushed out, marked and maintained by the U. S. Forest Service, and has been continued beyond the falls to Bog Pond. A Forest Service trail from the pond leads out through the valley between Wolf Mt. and Clark Ridge, passes Gordon Pond, and reaches North Woodstock, via the reservoir. Part of the section between Bog and Gordon Ponds is utilized by the Kinsman Ridge Trail. A branch of the Georgianna Falls path leads to the highway ¼ m. N. of the former Johnson Village, near the tool box of the Forest Service, and is a convenient means of approach for those coming from the direction of the Flume House.

The Georgianna Falls trail leaves the North Woodstock—Profile House highway about ⅓ m. N. of the crossing of the former Johnson logging railroad, and about 2½ m. N. of North Woodstock. A U. S. F. S. sign, "Bog Pond," on the W. of the road nearly opposite the Guernsey place (an old wood-colored house with a piazza in front) marks the entrance. The trail crosses the field in front of a house, crosses a brook N. W. of the house and reaches a grassy field. This it crosses diagonally to the logging road on the farther side, which in turn it follows about 1 m. to the crossing of the brook. The path here leaves the road, and follows up the E. bank, soon coming out at the foot of the lower fall. It then continues up the E. bank,

climbs some interesting ledges and re-enters the woods, reaching in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the top of the upper cascades where there is a fine view down the Pemigewasset Valley. It then follows the brook, with one crossing and recrossing, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Bog Pond.

DISTANCES: Highway to Georgianna Falls $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Bog Pond $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to North Woodstock 10 m. Georgianna Falls are distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the tool box on the road north of Johnson.

TIMES: Highway to Georgianna Falls 45 min.; to Bog Pond 1 hr. 30 min.; to North Woodstock 4 hr. 30 min.

Agassiz Basin. (N. W. I. A.)

This interesting series of pot-holes on Moosilauke Brook is easily reached from North Woodstock and is well worth a visit.

Take the Lost River road W. from North Woodstock $1\frac{3}{8}$ m. Enter the path which leaves the road at the L. near the D. O. C. cabin and crosses the stream at the foot of the Basin. It then follows up the S. bank $\frac{1}{8}$ m., recrossing at the upper bridge (Indian Leap).

Lost River and Mt. Moosilauke.

Lost River, one of the tributaries of Moosilauke Brook, flows for nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. through a series of glacial caverns and large pot-holes, for the most part under ground. At one place it falls twenty feet within one of the caverns, and at another place, known as Paradise Fall, thirty feet in the open air. Trails, walks and ladders make the caverns accessible. The forest on the bluff above the stream contains some fine specimens of primeval spruce trees.

In order to protect the forest and caverns in 1911 one hundred and forty-eight acres of land surrounding Lost River, and in 1917 one hundred and fifty-two acres

additional, were purchased by the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests. The society has erected a log cabin near-by, at which travellers may remain over night for a fee of seventy-five cents. There is also a lunch room here. Camp sites will be rented at low rates on application to the Forester, Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Franconia, N. H.

The State road which runs from North Woodstock through Kinsman Notch passes the Lost River cabin 6 m. from the North Woodstock P.O. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, near some deserted logging camps at Beaver Meadows, the Beaver Brook Trail leads to the L. to Mt. Moosilauke and a few steps further on the Kinsman Ridge Trail leads to the R. to Mt. Kinsman and Cannon Mountain. The road continues 3 m. down the valley of the Wild Ammonoosuc River to Wildwood from which place the Benton Trail up Mt. Moosilauke can be reached. Turning to the N. the highway passes the foot of the Kinsman Ridge Trail in Easton. These trails are described in Section XIX.

Loon Pond Mountain. (U. S. F. S.)

Loon Pond Mountain (2,430 ft.) can be reached by following the railroad track S. from North Woodstock Station $\frac{1}{8}$ m. beyond the railroad bridge. Just before reaching the yard limit sign the trail will be seen entering the bushes on the L. of the track. Immediately crossing a brook, it enters the woods and follows at varying distances the N. bank of a small stream, keeping a general E. direction, and in about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. joining an old logging road, that leads back in a W. direction to Sunset Farm, and thence to the railroad track near the Fairview Hotel.

The trail follows this road, crossing and recrossing the stream. About 2 m. up, the Russell Pond Path branches off to the R. (marked by a large sign) and about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. further on the trail turns sharply to the L., crosses the brook, leaves it, and becomes easier walking. It then descends slightly for some distance, passes through a little ravine where there is usually *water*, then swings to the E. and rises very sharply for about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. Becoming level again, the path reaches the summit (sign) and then turns abruptly to the L. and runs over the ledges through the bushes to the outlook, or west summit, the best view being to the W. The east summit, or so-called "N. Peak" beyond the pond, though seldom visited, is easily reached by following around the N. side of the pond, (no path), and offers fine views from certain ledges.

The trail to Loon Pond continues straight ahead at the last turn by the sign and descends steeply, reaching the pond in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. When nearing the pond care should be taken, as the way becomes somewhat indistinct as it winds through the bushes.

DISTANCES. From the railroad to the logging road $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Russell Pond Path 2 m.; to summit 3 m.; to the Pond $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. From the railroad to the logging road 30 min.; to Russell Pond Path 1 hr. 15 min.; to summit 1 hr. 45 min.; to the pond 2 hrs.

The return to North Woodstock may be made on a trail which leaves close by the dam at the outlet of the lake, and descends the N. slope of the mountain through a fine evergreen forest. The path terminates at a dam on the East Branch. The logging railroad on the opposite bank can be followed to Lincoln and North Woodstock.

Russell Pond via Loon Pond Path. (U. S. F. S.)

A good forester's trail leads from the Loon Pond Mountain path to Russell Pond. The point of departure from the Loon Pond Mountain path, about 2 m. up, is plainly marked by a large sign. The trail ascends by an old logging road, S.W. of the height of land between Loon and Russell Mountains, then follows the E. side of a brook-bed for perhaps $\frac{1}{4}$ m., crosses and leaves it, descends steeply, skirting the E. slope of Russell Mt. above the pond. The trail, although rough, is fairly well blazed from this point to the N. shore of the pond, from which a path leads along the W. shore to the camps and the way out to the Pemigewasset valley road.

DISTANCES. From Loon Pond path to the height of land $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to shore of the pond 2 m.

TIMES. To height of land 25 min.; to shore of the pond 1 hr.

Russell Pond Path (Direct). (U. S. F. S.)

The direct path to Russell Pond leaves the highway on the E. side of the Pemigewasset River, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the Fairview House. It passes through a gate* on the L. of the highway and leads through a small, stony field into the woods. It is a much used woods road, passable even for carriages, and therefore unmistakable. The first half of the road is rather steep, but the latter half is easy walking. The road ends at the camps on the shore of the pond.

DISTANCE. From highway to the pond $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIME. From highway to the pond 35 min.

*The gate can be recognized as that first seen when, going S. from the Fairview House, a sugar house, a farmhouse and a second sugar house have been passed on the L. There is also a U. S. F. S. sign.

Russell Pond and Thornton Gore. (U. S. F. S.)

Just before reaching the outlet take the road to the R. along the S. shore of the pond. The trail bears to the R. from this road, ascending and then descending for a short distance. It then enters a logging road which it follows out to a main logging road near the crossing of Talford Brook. When reaching carriage road turn L. for Waterville and East Pond and R. for Woodstock.

Russell Crag. (N. W. I. A.)

The summit of Russell Mountain, S. of Loon Pond, is much overgrown and has few outlooks, but Russell Crag (2,200 ft.), a shoulder to the S., offers fine views.

The path leaves the highway down the E. side of the Pemigewasset River just beyond the fork before descending the hill to the Mountain Park Hotel. Take the L. branch of the road through a gate and across a small bridge. Turn L. into the field, and follow its N. edge near a brook until it reaches an old logging road at a small hemlock tree (sign). It ascends this road through the woods in an E. and then S. direction to the top of the ridge. From there a line of blazes will be seen on the R., which leads to the summit and then continues S. along the ledges to the best view-points. The southernmost ledge gives an outlook into Thornton Gore.

DISTANCE. From highway to summit $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIME. From highway to summit 30 min.

Parker Ledge. (N. W. I. A.)

This view-point is easily reached, and is a popular climb for visitors at North Woodstock. Going S. from North Woodstock about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the State road W. of the river, the route turns to the R., just before reaching a tennis court, up the driveway (sign) leading to Villa Quisisana, a summer cottage. The

drive soon branches near a large maple. The R. fork should be followed across the lawn in front of the cottage, beyond which a sign marks the entrance of the path into the woods. The path is well worn and unmistakable for $\frac{3}{8}$ m. It then forks, the L. branch being taken. The path then bears to the S. and emerges on the ledges near the observatory.

The distance from the road to the summit is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and 20 min. should be allowed for the climb.

Mt. Cilley. (N. W. I. A.)

The original settlement in the town of Woodstock (then named Peeling) was on high ground about 2 m. W. of the present State road through the valley. It is now entirely abandoned, and the region is known as Mt. Cilley. The remains of the main street of the village, a number of detached farms and a milldam make it an interesting region for excursions, and various points afford excellent views. The elevations range from 1,350 ft. to 2,400 ft. For a full exploration of the region at least a full day is desirable and a guide very useful. The most accessible part is the village street, and the adjacent "Joe Smith Place" (about 1,800 ft.) affords good views. This may be approached from Grandview Mountain (as described under that heading); from the W. by the trail from the old Warren road; from Elbow Pond; and from the State highway by the old road. The last named route is herewith described.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of North Woodstock on the State road W. of the river the route turns to the R. into the old road at a pasture gate by the Smith place, and is marked with white and red paint marks. The road is no longer passable for vehicles. It rises easily through pastures and hardwood, and about 1 m. up crosses a brook beside which is an abandoned camp. The trail

ends in a clearing, once the village street, but now hardly recognizable except by the remains of stone walls, cellars and rosebushes. The way to the Joe Smith Place is immediately to the L. and follows a poorly defined road down across a little brook, then ascends W.S.W. to a second clearing, at the summit of which are the remains of the house surrounded by a broad tangle of rosebushes, a small shed and the remains of a barn.

DISTANCES. Highway to brook 1 m.; to village street $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Joe Smith Place $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Highway to brook 40 min.; to village street 1 hr. 15 min.; to Joe Smith Place 1 hr. 35 min.

Mt. Grandview. (N. W. I. A.)

This summit (about 2,300 ft.), just N. of Mt. Cilley, is accessible from it or from North Woodstock by the State road on the W. of the river.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of North Woodstock, just S. of the cemetery, follow R. the cart track across the fields for about 8 min. in a S.W. direction. Then an excellent trail ascends at first gently, then more steeply through hardwood. At an elevation of about 1,800 ft. a good *spring* is passed on the R. of the trail. Shortly before reaching the top, the trail rises steeply, bears to the L. and comes out in an E. direction into the open.

On the summit, which has been partly logged, is a rustic observatory built in 1921 by the North Woodstock Improvement Association, affording the most extensive view gained by a minor climb in this region. It includes a sweep from Mt. Moosilauke around through the Franconia Range, Mount Washington and the Twin Range to the Waterville mountains.

DISTANCES. Road to spring $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit 2 m.

TIMES. Road to spring 1 hr.; to summit 1 hr. 20 min.

Just W. of the summit a path diverges from the main path (painted white and blue), passes over an intervening valley and ridge through hardwood growth, and in about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. reaches the main street at Mt. Cilley. Time, 30 min.

Little Coolidge Mt. (N. W. I. A.)

There are several ledges on the S. slope of this mountain from which striking views of the villages and the Pemigewasset Valley are afforded. A trail leaves the highway between Deer Park bridge (1 m. N. of North Woodstock) and the village of Lincoln, at the large stock barn on the old Dearborn place. After running about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. N. through a pasture, it turns obliquely R. at a sign. In another $\frac{1}{8}$ m. it crosses a fence (sign) and then follows a lane about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. From here it is blazed about 1 m. through the woods to the ledges near the top of the mountain. This trail is, however, now seldom used, and is partly in bad condition. The country estate of Mr. Charles Henry extends up to these ledges, and has recently been extensively developed.

Gordon Pond (U. S. F. S.).

The trail leaves the Lost River road at a sign where a side road turns R. to the farm of Harry Clark. It passes the farm buildings and traverses open pastures till, near the reservoir of the village water system, it enters logging roads, which are followed first on the W. side and then on the E. side of the brook. Passing Gordon Falls on the L., the trail reaches Gordon Pond near its outlet, at the junction of the Kinsman Ridge Trail (see Section XIX).

DISTANCE. From North Woodstock to Gordon Pond, about 5 m.

TIME. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The Joseph Story Fay Reservation. (A. M. C.)

This reservation, one hundred and fifty acres in extent, the gift in 1897 of Miss Sarah B. Fay in memory of her father, whose name it bears, is in the towns of Woodstock and Lincoln, just N. of the village of North Woodstock, and lies along both sides of the stage road from North Woodstock to the Flume and Profile House. On the E. side of the road, and between it and the Pemigewasset River, lie two strips, generally long and narrow, but broadening out here and there into small grassy glades, revealing glimpses of the rapid stream. The main body of the reservation lies upon the W. side of the highway, and does not reach so near the thickly settled portion of the village as does the south strip of the river section.

The reservation is open to the public, and paths have been cleared through it to make accessible the principal view-points.

SECTION XVII.

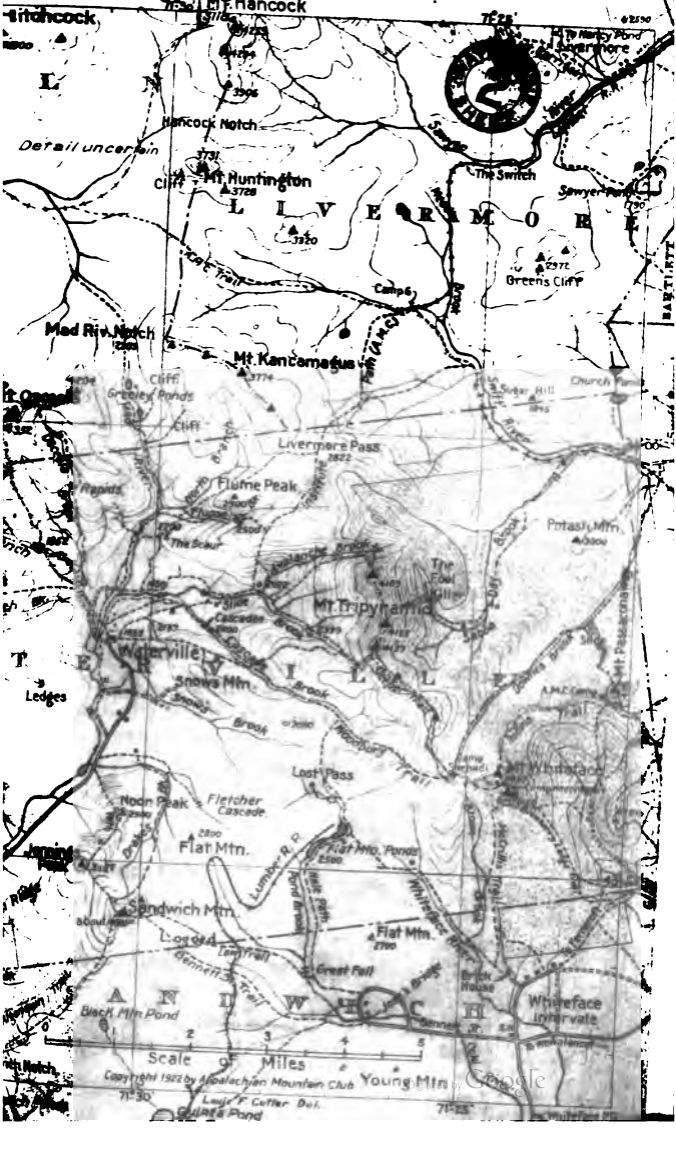
The Waterville Valley.

GENERAL INFORMATION. The Waterville Valley is that part of the township of Waterville included in the watershed of Mad River. A road runs from Campton, on the Pemigewasset Valley branch of the Boston & Maine R. R., 13 m. up Mad River to a small clearing in the center of the valley, in which is situated a hotel called first Greeley's, later Elliott's, now the Waterville Inn. The road ends here, at an elevation of 1,550 ft. Mountains surround the valley, from which trails run over the passes to North Woodstock, the Pemigewasset Wilderness, the Carrigain region, Albany Intervale and the Sandwich country.

The valley was granted to settlers as early as 1820, and years of effort to farm it followed. Fishermen's tales began to attract a boarder or two, and by 1860 the most successful of the farmers, Nathaniel Greeley, began to realize that in that direction lay the future of the valley. From his farmhouse grew the present hotel, and his successors acquired all the cleared land in the valley. An association of guests has recently acquired the property. Summer visitors, combined as the Waterville Athletic and Improvement Association, have opened and maintained many miles of trails.

LOCAL GUIDE. A local guide book with map, "The Waterville Valley," by A. L. Goodrich, may be consulted for details of history and description, for guidance on shorter local trails, and for further details of the trails described below.





Hitchcock

Hancock

75°25'

4350

Hwy to Nancy Pond
Sawyer Pond

Hancock Notch

Detail uncertain

3731
Cliff
Mt. Huntington
3728

L I V E R M O R E

The Switch

Sawyer Pond

3320

Camp 6

2572
Greens Cliff

Mad Riv. Notch
2300

Mt. Kancomekus
3774

Cliff

Cliff

Livermore Pass
2822

Flume Peak
2500

Portals Mtn.
4000

Mt. Tripyramis

Waterville

2999

Ledges

2800

Loot Pass

Noon Peak
3200

Fletcher
Cascade
2800

Flat Mtn.
2500

Flat Mtn. Ponds
2500

Sandwich Mtn.

Flat Mtn.
2700

Black Mtn. Pond

Great Fall

Brick House

Whitewater
Innervale

Scale of Miles

Copyright 1922 by Adirondack Mountain Club

Young Mtn.

71°30'

Louis F. Cutler Del.

71°25'

Google

Mt. Osceola.

Mt. Osceola (4,352 ft.; 4,307 ft. U. S. G. S.*), lies across the northern end of the valley. North of it is the lumbered waste of the Pemigewasset Wilderness; Mad River Notch cuts it off from Mt. Kancamagus on the E. and Thornton Gap from Mt. Tecumseh on the S.W. Westward the Scar Ridge joins it to the low summits overlooking North Woodstock.

The main trail (W. A. I. A.) climbs an easy S.W. buttress. Starting from the hotel it goes N. past Osceola cottage and crosses Mad River on a foot-bridge, turns to the L. a rod beyond and soon enters a logging road near a fork. Following the L. branch of the logging road through recent cuttings, it crosses the West Branch and turns to the R., the Tecumseh Path (see p. 343) soon forking to the L. The logging road again divides just before reaching a logging camp seen in the distance. The trail follows the L. fork and in a few rods leads to the L. from the logging road, continues up past an outlook toward Mt. Tripyramid and again comes down to and crosses the logging road at a second logging camp.† The trail turns to the R. between the shacks and climbs steeply for a few rods to the terrace above the stream. From this point it is plain and without forks. *Water* is found at a spring just beyond the 2½ m. sign. From there to the 3½ m. sign the grade is steep. The trail is wooded to the summit, but a few yards beyond the 3½ m. sign there is another excellent outlook toward Mt. Tripyramid.

*These elevations, determined in 1912, are provisional. They were adopted by the U. S. Geological Survey, but being based on incomplete data are subject to correction.

†The logging road may be used all the way to this point if preferred (keeping to the L. at all forks). It is longer and much gullied, especially above the camp first named, but keeps near the stream and loses no elevation.

At $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the summit is another *spring*, near which is the cabin of the State fire warden; the trail from Thornton Gore also comes in at this point. Just beyond the spring a loop trail leads to the L., to the lookout tower, and continues to the summit. The main trail passes the open log shelters maintained by the local association.

DISTANCES. Hotel to first camp 1 m.; to second camp $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to warden's cabin $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to summit $4\frac{1}{8}$ m.

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

Ravine Path. (W. A. I. A.)

The Ravine Path, a rougher and steeper trail, used chiefly for descending, follows the crest ridge toward the East Peak to the col, and then strikes down to Osceola Brook. The Split Cliff is N. of the crest ridge, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the summit, and is reached by a side path from the Ravine Path. The view and the cliff formation are unusual. On the East Peak (no view) there are no accepted trails, although parties occasionally follow a surveyor's line along the crest ridge from the col, and then strike down to the top of one or the other of the long slides that fall into Mad River Notch.

Scar Ridge.

The Scar Ridge, running N.W. from the main summit, is pathless, save for an old surveyor's line. Both slopes have been stripped by loggers.

Trail from Thornton Gore. (U. S. F. S.)

A trail up Mt. Osceola from the Woodstock side was blocked out by the fire warden, C. B. Shiffer, in 1913. It starts from the old tripoli mill in Thornton Gore, which may be reached by the "Tripoli Road" maintained by the U. S. F. S. and in part at least passable for autos. This is the old logging railroad grade, and leaves the highway on the E. side of the Pemigewasset about 3 m.

S. of North Woodstock. A short distance beyond an abrupt L. turn (R. is trail to Waterville) the mill is reached. Take most prominent road N. past mill for a few hundred feet, then R., first climbing and then dropping to a brook. This is crossed and the road ascends more steeply, changing at length to another on a higher level, which bends to the N. At a pile of stones a path climbs up the bank (R.) and, entering the virgin forest, leads E. to the warden's cabin a short distance below the summit on the old path.

DISTANCES (approximate). From highway to tripoli mill 5 m.; to brook $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to road on higher level $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to path entering woods 7 m.; to summit $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. From tripoli mill to summit about 2 hrs.

Mt. Tecumseh. (W. A. I. A.)

Mt. Tecumseh (4,008 ft.; 3,911 ft. U. S. G. S.), is the highest and northernmost summit of the bulky mass of ridges which form the western wall of the valley. Thornton Gap separates it from Mt. Osceola to the N.E.; to the W. and S.W. long ridges run out toward Woodstock and Thornton.

The trail* ascends the N.E. buttress. It follows the Osceola trail (see above) and after crossing the West Branch turns to the L. From this point it is plain and the grade unrelenting. *Water* is found just below the 2 m. sign, except in seasons of drought. The trail is wooded to the open summit.

DISTANCES. Hotel to fork of Osceola trail $\frac{7}{8}$ m.; to summit $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.

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

*NOTE. Recent logging has crossed this trail. For temporary relocation (1921) inquire at Waterville Inn.

Welch Mountain.

From the summit of Mt. Tecumseh the crest ridge can be followed S. (no trail) over unimportant summits with uncertain names (Green, Fisher, Stone) to Welch Mountain, the fine rocky pile overlooking the Campton meadows. This route includes some scrub and many stretches of smooth ledges.

DISTANCE. Tecumseh to Welch Mountain 5 m.

TIME. 4 to 5 hrs.

A path up Welch Mountain starts through the pasture belonging to the farm on the W. bank of Mad River at Six Mile Bridge. Enter pasture on N. side of road at top of hill above farmhouse. Follow cart track N. through pasture, turning R. at first fork, and immediately passing through an old orchard. At cellar hole just beyond, turn L. and climb to top of pasture, where trail starts through maples, soon coming to bare ledges. Marked by cairns and footway. Trail climbs first the conical S. peak. The flat N. peak though higher, has little more view. No *water* on mountain.

DISTANCE. 1½ m.

Sandwich Mountain.

Sandwich Mountain, formerly called Sandwich Dome or Black Mountain (3,999 ft.), the westernmost summit of the Sandwich Range, closes the valley on the S. Westward it looks over the lower Mad River; on the S. and S.W. Sandwich Notch cuts off the Campton and Holderness Mountains; to the N.E. a high col separates it from Flat Mountain in Waterville, while Cold River has cut a deep ravine between its eastern shoulder and the Flat Mountain in Sandwich.

The summit is double, but the trails all ascend the westerly peak, as the easterly is wooded and affords

no view. The mountain can be climbed by the following trails.

Main Trail from Waterville (W. A. I. A.)

This trail leaves the road at the S. end of Drake Brook bridge about 2 m. below the hotel and climbs steeply to Noon Peak, the outlook on which is reached by a few yards of side trail to the L. The main trail, resumed, then follows the curving, gradual ridge covered with some of the most beautiful mosses in the White Mountains, and passes numerous outlooks. *Water*, unfailing, is found on the W. side of the trail, which soon skirts the E. slope of Jennings Peak, the summit of which, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the R., is reached by a steep side trail. The main trail swings more to the E. and climbs through woods to the open summit.

DISTANCES. From Hotel by road to trail $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; from road to Noon Peak $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIME. Road to summit 2 to 3 hrs.

Drake Valley Trail.

This trail, opened in 1921 by A. McC. Mathewson and others, leaves the Waterville road about 500 ft. N. of the bridge over Drake's Brook, follows a logging road to the site of Josselyn's mill, crosses here and continues by logging roads on the W. side of Drake's Brook to a deserted logging camp. Crossing the brook here it climbs a shoulder of Sandwich Mt. to an outlook. Above this a headwater of Drake's Brook is crossed (last *water*), and the main trail is entered about 10 min. below the summit.

DISTANCE and TIMES not known, but total probably about same as main trail.

Algonquin Trail.

This trail, cut in 1902 by the boys from Camp Algonquin, leaves the Sandwich Notch road at the top

of the western divide and climbs the high, open, S.W. shoulder, joining the Waterville trail a few rods below the summit. For description see p. 393.

Via Acteon Ridge.

From Jennings Peak to the W. through Sachem Peak runs a ridge ending in the rocky humps of Bald Knob, which faces Welch Mountain across the mouth of the Mad River Valley. This ridge, sometimes called Acteon Ridge, is occasionally traversed (no path) and affords many outlooks and much variety of going.

In ascending, take the upper road which runs E. from Six Mile Bridge about 1 m. and then turn into wood roads to the R. for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. more until the roads turn down hill. From this point strike to the L. up hill about N.E. for the ridge. There is no *water* above the road.

DISTANCE. From road to Jennings Peak about 3 m.

TIME. 3 to 4 hrs.

(For Algonquin Trail, Sandwich Bennett St. Trail and Low Trail see p. 393 and p. 394.)

Mt. Tripyramid.

Mt. Tripyramid (North Peak 4,189 ft.; 4,121 ft. U. S. G. S.; 4,253 ft. Yale Forest School; Middle Peak 4,156 ft.; South Peak 4,139 ft.), stands between the Waterville Valley on the W. and the Albany Intervale on the E. The high col of Livermore Pass (2,822 ft. U. S. G. S.) separates it from Mt. Kancamagus on the N.; southward a high ridge joins it to Mt. Whiteface. On the N.W. face of the North Peak and the S.W. face of the South Peak are the huge slides which are the mountain's chief attraction. The South Slide fell in 1869 and 1885, the North in 1885. The rock thus laid bare has proved of much interest to geologists (see *American Journal of Science*, April, 1911).

DESCRIPTION. The usual route of ascent (W. A. I.

A.) follows the Livermore Trail (see p. 352) nearly to Avalanche Camp. A few rods S. of the camp it turns to the R. into a branch logging road and crosses Avalanche Brook. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on the road forks, the R. fork going to the South Slide and the L. fork to the North Slide. The route follows the L. fork until the road ends; from that point the brook should be followed. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the foot of the slide will be reached.

There is no marked trail up the North Slide. One has been cut from the E. corner of the top of the western section of the slide to the summit of the North Peak. A rough trail runs along the wooded crest (good outlooks on each peak) and down to the W. tip of the South Slide. There is *no water* on the mountain.

In descending the South Slide, the brook at the bottom is followed to the small flume called "The V." From the upper end of the flume, on the N. bank, a trail that soon strikes a logging road leads back to the fork near Avalanche Camp, on the route of ascent. From the S. bank of the "V" a trail crosses the ridge on a contour and descends to Cascade Brook and strikes the Whiteface Air Line, which can be followed to Waterville. While this route may be reversed it is easier to climb the North Slide and descend the South Slide.

DISTANCES. Hotel to Avalanche Camp $2\frac{1}{3}$ m.; to foot of North Slide about $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to North Peak about $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; North Peak to South Peak about 1 m.; South Peak to Hotel about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. by either route.

TIMES. From Hotel to foot of North Slide 2 hrs.; to North Peak $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; across the peaks about 1 hr.; return to Hotel via the South Slide $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Sleeper Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

The Sleeper Trail to Mt. Whiteface, marked by blue paint, leaves the South Slide well upon the E. side, blue sign, and follows the high double-domed

ridge which joins Mts. Tripyramid and Whiteface. These domes may well be called The Sleepers or Sleeper Ridge. At the headwaters of Downes Brook, E. of the second dome, the Woodbury Trail joins on the R. *Water* is found on the trail a few rods N. Here the lumber roads to Albany Intervale continue N. (see p. 388). The main trail turns S.E. by branch roads (blue arrows) and climbs to the Rollins Summit Trail at Camp Shehadi. (To the L. the Rollins Trail leads to Mt. Passaconaway, see p. 386). Turning to the R. on the Rollins Trail, this trail is followed to the main ledgy summit. *Water* will be found a few rods down the Blueberry Ledge Trail (see p. 385).

DISTANCES. South Slide to Woodbury Trail about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Camp Shehadi $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. South Slide to Woodbury Trail about $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to Camp Shehadi $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

For a route up Mt. Tripyramid from the Albany side see p. 394.

Mt. Whiteface.

Mt. Whiteface (4,057 ft.) is reached from Waterville by the Woodbury Trail $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, chiefly the work of W. R. Woodbury, P. R. Jenks and C. W. Blood. *Water* is plentiful on this trail. (See also p. 384.)

Woodbury Trail. (W. A. I. A.)

Leaving the hotel at the E. end, the trail ascends the walk, passing between the highest cottages. At the edge of the pasture the Livermore Trail forks to the L., the Woodbury Trail passing through the fence and continuing straight ahead into hardwood growth where the blazings are not obvious but the foot-way is well worn. The trail climbs steeply for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., then more gradually for $\frac{1}{4}$ m., when it turns slightly to the R. and runs nearly level $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to

Cascade Brook, which it crosses. The cut-off to Mt. Tripyramid and the older and longer trail down Cascade Brook, here fork to the L. The trail then follows the brook quite closely. In about 1 m. the trail to Flat Mountain Ponds forks to the R. and at about the same point the main trail begins climbing the S.W. spur which juts from the Sleeper Ridge. Surmounting this ridge at an elevation of about 3,400 ft., it makes a slight descent into logged country, following a series of rough log roads and crossing first the head waters of Cold River and then the head waters of Downes Brook, where it joins the Sleeper Trail on the L. This section of the trail was crossed by logging in 1913 and a cut-off to Mt. Passaconaway forking to the L. was obscured. The Sleeper Trail is now followed to Camp Shehadi and the summit. See p. 347.

DISTANCES. Hotel to Cascade Brook $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Flat Mountain Pond Path $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to height of land $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Sleeper Trail at Downes Brook $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Rollins Path $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit $6\frac{2}{3}$ m.

TIME. From Hotel to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Mt. Kancamagus:

Mt. Kancamagus (3,724 ft.) is a mass of rounded ridges in the triangular space between Mts. Tripyramid, Osceola and Huntington. It forms the E. wall of Mad River Notch. Two cliffs facing S.W. are reached by blazed trails from the Greeley Ponds Path, but the summits are wooded and pathless.

Trails Leading Out of the Valley.

To the Sandwich-Tamworth Country.

The trails over Mt. Whiteface and Sandwich Mountain have already been described (see above). There is a third trail to the same region via the Flat Mountain Ponds, that was used in the '60's and '70's and

reopened in 1905-06. It leaves the Woodbury trail where it last touches Cascade Brook, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Hotel, and climbs over the low ridge to the swampy shelf that feeds Snow Brook. From there it passes through Lost Pass (2,900 ft.),—the col between Flat Mountain and a buttress of Sleeper Ridge,—and follows the Pond Brook to Flat Mountain Ponds. From the upper end of the upper pond the trail turns sharply to the E. across a small divide and follows down McGaffey River, coming out at the brick house in Whiteface Intervale (see p. 390). This trail has not been cleared for some years and has probably been crossed by logging in the vicinity of Flat Mountain Pond.

DISTANCES. From Hotel to Pond trail $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Flat Mountain Ponds about 6 m.; to Whiteface Intervale about $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. From Hotel to Flat Mountain Ponds $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Whiteface Intervale 5 hrs.

Another trail continuing on the E. side of the upper pond and by the lower pond follows down Pond Brook about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to "Bennett Street" in Sandwich, which is the starting point of the Bennett Street Trail to Sandwich Mountain (see p. 392). At Great Fall about 2 m. below the Ponds, another trail up Sandwich Mountain forks to the W. across the brook (see p. 393).

To North Woodstock. (U. S. F. S.)

This trail follows the Osceola route (see p. 341) to the second logging camp and continues up the logging road along the West Branch past a third camp to the height of land in Thornton Gap (2,332 ft. U. S. G. S.), the pass between Mts. Osceola and Tecumseh. From this point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of trail leads to the logging in Thornton Gore. The Tripoli road, which occupies an old railroad bed is then followed to Woodstock Station or to the Pemigewasset River road about 3 m. S. of North

Woodstock. A trail up Osceola from the Woodstock side leaves the logging railroad at the spur track just below the highest camp (see p. 342).

DISTANCES. Waterville to height of land $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to North Woodstock 14 m.

TIME. Waterville to North Woodstock 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

For reverse route see p. 329.

To the Pemigewasset Wilderness. (W. A. I. A.)

This trail runs through the fine Mad River Notch (2,303 ft. U. S. G. S.) between Mts. Osceola and Kancamagus, to the S. fork of the Hancock Branch where it joins the Swift River—Lincoln Trail. From this fork Mt. Hancock, the Twin Range, etc., can be reached, as described elsewhere.

From the hotel the trail goes N. past Osceola Cottage, crosses Mad River on the foot-bridge, and at the fork keeps to the R. parallel with the river. Recent cutting is reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ m., and for another $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the trail is hard to indicate. It passes between the central logging camp (on the L.) and the river, crosses the main E. (Slide Brook) logging road, and follows the tributary road paralleling Mad River on the W. (see map).* The trail passes to the W. of both Greeley Ponds, over the low divide N. of the upper pond and then pitches down to the railroad grade at Hancock Branch. This trail, beyond the Ponds, has not been cleared for several years.

DISTANCES. Hotel to upper Greeley Pond $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Swift River—Lincoln Trail 6 m.

TIME. Hotel to Swift River—Lincoln Trail $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hrs.

For reverse route see p. 328.

*An alternate way, surer and but little longer, is to follow the logging road all the way from the hotel, keeping to the R. at the first main fork, and to the L. at the second.

To Albany Intervale, Carrigain and Crawford Notch.

This (A. M. C.) path is often known as the Livermore Trail though its official name is American Institute of Instruction Path. While its limits are somewhat indeterminate, it may be said to run from The Waterville Inn to Sawyer River Station on the Maine Central R. R.

It was opened in 1879 with funds subscribed by the 1878 meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, to take the place of an earlier trail from Waterville to the Crawford Notch opened in 1860, but later abandoned. This earlier trail, a bridle path, ran out through Mad River Notch and around the flank of Mt. Huntington to Sawyer River. It was one of the earliest "through trails." A sign belonging to it, still preserved, reads "Mt. Washington 28 miles, Old Crawford House,"

*Leaving the hotel at the E. end, the path ascends and passes between the two highest cottages. At the edge of the pasture it turns to the L. and follows the Cascade Path which climbs the hill on a long diagonal. Passing a neglected outlook and a *spring* it then drops to Cascade Brook, crosses it a few yards up and proceeds over a low divide to Slide Brook, which is reached at the vanished clearing known as Beckytown. Crossing the brook to the logging road on the opposite bank and turning to the R., the trail follows the road to Avalanche Camp $2\frac{1}{3}$ m., just before reaching which the trail to Mt. Tripyramid forks to the R. (see p. 347). Just beyond the camp the main path turns to the L. into the woods and up hill. A sharp climb of $\frac{3}{4}$ m. follows to the edge of a rather level shelf, along which it runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., crossing several small brooks, to Washington Outlook, a fine view-point on the E. side of Livermore

*See note, p. 353.

Pass (2,822 ft. U. S. G. S.), the col between Mts. Trip pyramid and Kancamagus.*

After a short but steep drop from the pass the trail follows old lumber roads to the Swift River at the old logging camp site known as Camp 6, where it meets the logging railroad and crosses the Swift River Trail and the river. Thence it follows the logging railroad along Meadow Brook and crosses an imperceptible divide to Sawyer River at a point known in Waterville as the Switch. From this point the railroad is followed to Livermore Mills and then the railroad or carriage road to Sawyer River Station.

Waterville Cut-Off.

A cut-off from this trail (about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Waterville) to the Swift River Trail shortens the distance between Waterville and Albany Intervale.

DISTANCES. From Waterville to height of land (Washington Outlook) $4\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to cut-off to Albany Intervale $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Camp 6, $7\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to The Switch about $9\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Livermore about $13\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Sawyer River Station about 15 m.

TIMES. Waterville to Washington Outlook 2 hrs.; to Camp 6, 3 hrs. 10 min.; to The Switch 3 hrs. 50 min.; to Livermore 4 hrs. 50 min.; to Station 5 hrs. 20 min.

These times (walking time only; stops not included) are the averages of fifteen recorded trips in both di-

*NOTE. An enormous blowdown made a relocation necessary, and logging operations make any location temporary. The above is allowed to stand, as it may be reopened, but the trail as now (1922) in use is as follows: Follow route to Greeley Ponds as far as lumber camp at junction of Flume Brook and Mad River. Turn R. up S. bank of Flume Brook, following logging road to dam. Just beyond dam turn L., crossing brook and following logging road up North Fork of Flume Brook, which is crossed many times. When the ravine opens out into a small flat, with steep logged slope on R., watch for signs. Trail enters uncut woods beyond the logged slope, turning a little to the R. and climbing steeply. It slabs the ridge for a long distance and at the top bends sharply to the R. and soon joins the old trail about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. S.W. of Washington Outlook.

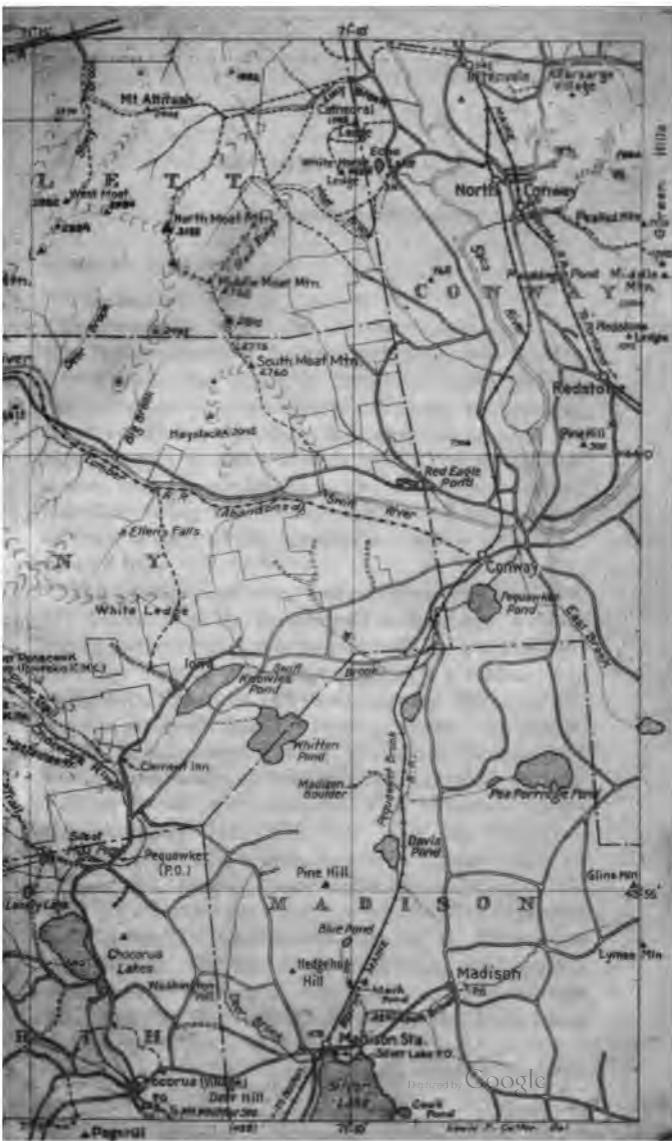
rections. To harmonize with other times in this book $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 hrs. should be allowed for the trip.

Short Walks.

For these walks the local guide book should be consulted. Those most worthy of mention are to Greeley Ponds (4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) in Mad River Notch; The Scaur ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m.), a ledge affording a remarkable view; the huge boulders of Davis Park ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m.); and the outlooks made by logging operations on Snow's Mountain ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.).



3. CHOCORUA SHEET. 1922.



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SECTION XVIII.

The Sandwich Range.

General Features.

The Sandwich Range extends from the vicinity of Conway on the Saco River westward to Campton on the Pemigewasset, a distance of about thirty miles. Rising somewhat abruptly from the comparatively flat lake country to summits of 4,000 feet, it commands views combining mountain and water scenery as the higher ranges to the north do not. The range itself is seen to great advantage by the northbound railroad traveller looking from Weirs across Lake Winnepesaukee or from several of the stations in Ossipee on the Intervale line.

The most conspicuous and picturesque mountain is Mt. Chocorua at the eastern end of the range, a rocky cone 3,508 feet high. A little south of west is the irregular ledgy mass of Mt. Paugus (3,248 ft.), midway between Mts. Chocorua and Passaconaway, the latter rising as a graceful wooded peak to 4,116 feet. Southwest of Mt. Passaconaway lies Mt. Whiteface, distinguished by bare precipitous cliffs south of its summit (4,057 ft.). Further in the same direction, Flat Mountain (2,700 ft.), connects Mt. Whiteface with the prominent wooded ridge of Sandwich Mountain (formerly known as Sandwich Dome or Black Mountain (about 4,000 ft.)). This is flanked on the south by Mt. Israel in Sandwich (see Section XX) and on the S.W. by Mt. Weetamoo in Campton. On the north Mt. Tripyramid, northwest of Mt. Whiteface, separates the valley of the Mad River in Waterville from that of the Swift River in Albany.

Practically all of Mts. Chocorua, Paugus, Passaconaway and Whiteface have been included in National Forest purchases.

The most convenient climbing centers for the Sandwich Range are Clement Inn (formerly Piper's), Chocorua Village, Wonalancet, Waterville and the Albany Intervale. The Passaconaway House in the Albany Intervale was burned in 1916, but a new hotel, the Swift River Inn, has been built on the old site. The nearest railroad stations are Conway for the Albany Intervale, Madison for Clement Inn and Mt. Whittier for Wonalancet and Chocorua village, all three stations being on the Portland Division of the Boston & Maine R. R.

The Wonalancet Out-Door Club and the Chocorua Mountain Club have rendered useful service in cutting and maintaining trails. Open camps will be found near the summits of Mts. Chocorua, Whiteface, Paugus and Passaconaway. The Peak House on Mt. Chocorua was blown down in September, 1915.

Local guide books have been issued for the Wonalancet and Waterville districts. The Chocorua-Paugus region is accurately shown on a map issued in 1922 by the C. M. C. Beals' "Passaconaway in the White Mountains" is a description of the Albany Intervale, with a charming and exhaustive summary of its history and traditions.

Mt. Chocorua.

Mt. Chocorua (3,508 ft.) is abundantly supplied with trails. Persons coming by road from Conway or other points to the north of the mountain, or from Clement Inn, should take the Piper Trail or the Weetamoo Trail. The nearest station on the Boston & Maine R. R. is Madison, about 4 m. by highway from the foot of the Hammond Trail. From Chocorua Village the

Hammond Trail is the most direct route. From Tamworth take either the Liberty Path or the Brook Trail, the former being easier though gravelly in parts and the latter more attractive. From Wonalancet approach the mountain via the Bickford Trail to Mt. Mexico Farm, Paugus Mill and the Brook Trail, or drive to the foot of the Liberty Path or Brook Trail. From the Albany Intervale take the Champney Falls Trail, which has recently been reopened. Between Mt. Paugus and Mt. Chocorua the direct route is by the "Bee Line" Trails. (See pp. 362 and 368.)

Piper Trail. (C. M. C.)

This trail was first blazed years ago by Joshua Piper. The following description is taken, with some changes, from a little pamphlet entitled "Walks, Tramps and Drives about the Piper House."

Starting from the gate opposite the Clement Inn, the trail leads by a cart-road across a small brook to the old sap house, just before reaching which the Weetamoo Trail branches off on the L. From the sap house the trail goes on through the upper pasture on the R. (E.) side, crossing the small brook. The cart-road narrows to a foot-path and is easily followed, crossing two or three small brook-beds, to the large Chocorua Brook. From this point the trail is easy for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. or more, where the steep climbing begins. Camp Upweekis and the short side trail on the R. (N.) to Camp Penacook (see p. 358) are passed about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the first ledges. The last sure *water* is obtained here. The last $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the trail is over ledges on the treeless northern ridge and is plainly marked by yellow paint and cairns,

The Champney Falls Trail comes in $\frac{1}{3}$ m. from the summit on the R. in ascending. In descending go 30 yds. S.W. from the summit, by the only marked

trail, to a junction with signs, thence N., skirting the peak, to the open ridge.

DISTANCES. From Inn to Chocorua River 2 m.; to Camp Upweekis 2.9 m.; to summit 3.6 m.

TIMES. From Inn to Chocorua River 1 hr. 30 min.; to Camp Upweekis 2 hrs. 15 min.; to summit 3 hrs. Descent 2 hrs. 15 min.

Camps Upweekis and Penacook.

These camps are the property of the Chocorua Mountain Club, and are open to the public. Camp Upweekis is located on the Piper Trail about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the ledges. There is good *water* near it. It is an open, unequipped shelter accommodating about five persons.

Camp Penacook was built in 1916 by the C. M. C. It is about 100 yds. N.E. of Camp Upweekis, on a ledge commanding a view of the peak and to the S. It is an open camp accommodating 11 persons. It is unequipped except for cooking utensils and axe. A short trail from Camp Upweekis and another from the Piper Trail higher up lead to it.

Three Sisters.

The original Piper Trail formerly left the present trail $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Chocorua Brook and went over the ledgy northern spurs (Three Sisters). It rejoined the new trail above the timber line, and was at least $\frac{1}{2}$ m. longer. It is now obscured and overgrown, but the Sisters may readily be traversed from above and afford splendid views of the peak.

Weetamoo Trail. (C. M. C.)

This attractive and varied trail connects the lower end of the Piper Trail with the Hammond Trail well up on the ledges. Leaving the Piper Trail on the L. 300 yds. from the highway it crosses Chocorua River and leads through Weetamoo Glen $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Clement

Inn. It then ascends gradually and crosses two rivulets (last sure *water*). About $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Inn it passes an immense boulder, Weetamoo Rock, and soon joins the Hammond Trail on the lower ledges. In descending, it leaves the latter on the L. (marked by a sign) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below the Liberty Path.

DISTANCES. From Clement Inn to Hammond Trail 2 m.; to summit of Chocorua 3.5 m.

TIMES. From Clement Inn to Hammond Trail 2 hrs.; to summit of Chocorua 3 hrs. 15 min. Descent 2 hrs. 15 min.

Hammond Trail. (C. M. C.)

This trail starts near the old Hammond farm, now the summer home of Mr. Scott. The house is on a by-way about $\frac{2}{3}$ m. long, which leaves the W. side of the State road about 2 m. N. of Chocorua Inn (sign). The trail will be found on the R. of the by-way, just before reaching the farm, and in sight of it. It crosses a brook twice in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., then ascends a ridge called Bald Mountain and follows its rocky crest. On the ledges it is marked by cairns. *Water* is sometimes found in a spring on the L. side of the trail about midway between the first ledges and the Peak House. A short distance above the spring there is a cut-off (on the L.) following the original trail to the Liberty Path. The main trail joins the Liberty Path $\frac{1}{4}$ m. farther up. The Liberty Path is then followed to the summit (see p. 360).

In descending the junction with the Liberty Path will be found about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the site of the Peak House, on the L., marked by a sign. The cut-off following the original trail leaves the Liberty Path $\frac{1}{4}$ m. farther down (also on the L. and marked by a sign).

DISTANCES. Hammond farm to Bald Mtn. 1.8 m.; to Liberty Path 3.1 m.; to summit 3.8 m.

TIMES. Hammond farm to Bald Mtn. 1 hr. 30 min.; to Liberty Path 2 hrs. 15 min.; to summit 3 hrs. 15 min. Descent, 2 hrs. 30 min.

Skull Cairn and Chase Trails.

These trails, ascending the mountain from the S., cannot readily be followed by one unfamiliar with them, as the blazes are now somewhat obscure and are confused by surveyor's lines. Their lower ends are unmarked. See map. The Skull Cairn Trail is the more easily followed. Its upper end is on the cut-off from the Hammond Trail to the Liberty Path, about midway between them and is marked with three blazes set vertically. There is no sure *water*.

Liberty Path. (C. M. C.)

This path is a very old one. It was improved somewhat by James Liberty in 1887, and further developed as a wagon road and bridle-path by David Knowles and Newell Forrest in 1892. After its improvement the path was a toll route under State charter, but no toll is now charged. The fire warden's telephone line was re-located in 1921 along this path to his cabin. Nathaniel Berry and James Liberty began a stone house near where the Peak House (built by Mr. Knowles in 1892) stood until blown down in September, 1915.

The path is reached by way of the abandoned Durrell farm, which is on a short road branching off to the N. from the highway between Wonalancet and Chocorua Lake, just E. of Berry's Bridge over Paugus Brook (fine vista of Mt. Chocorua). The road continues for about $\frac{2}{3}$ m. beyond Durrell's. Here the Liberty Path branches off to the R., the straight road continuing to Paugus Mill (bridge up, 1922). Above this junction the road is steep, but passable for carriages to the Half-way House, where vehicles are left. From here a bridle-path climbs to the site of the Peak House.

While the path is easily followed by pedestrians, it has been so badly washed out above the Half-way House as to be practically impassable for horses. Numerous by-passes avoid wet places and some of the gravelly washouts. The cut-off to the Hammond Trail leaves the Liberty Path on the high shoulder of the mountain $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the site of the Peak House. The main Hammond Trail joins the Liberty Path 300 yds. further on. Some thirty yards S.W. of the site of the Peak House is usually a puddle of *water*, but it is often dirty. From the house the climber ascends the well-marked but steep path up the rocky cone with the aid of stairs and handrails. They are not always in good repair and *caution* should be used. Well up on the peak the path crosses a narrow plateau where a fire warden's station is located, this being the meeting place of the Liberty Path and Brook Trail. Directly back of the cabin is a *spring*, good except in dry seasons. From this point the path swings to the R. (N.E.) and ascends quite steeply the W. slope of the cone.

In descending, the upper end of the path will be found in a little gully running W. from a point about 25 ft. S. of the highest point (sign 30 yds. S.W. of top).

DISTANCES. Durrell farm to Half-Way House 1.7 m.; to Peak House 3.7 m.; to summit 4.1 m.

TIMES. Durrell farm to Half-Way House 45 min.; to Peak House 2 hrs. 15 min.; to summit 3 hrs. Descent 2 hrs.

Brook Trail. (C. M. C.)

This trail was cut by the country people to enable them to reach the blueberries on the upper ledges without paying toll. It is perhaps the most beautiful of the many trails on Mt. Chocorua. Follow the road leading N. from the Durrell farm toward Paugus Mill, avoiding the Liberty Road which branches to

the R. about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. from Durrell's. About 300 yards further on the Brook Trail leaves on the R., marked by a sign. After $\frac{3}{8}$ m. it crosses to the W. bank of Clay Bank Brook. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond this crossing the Bickford Trail from Paugus Mill comes in on the L. (sign), and in another $\frac{1}{8}$ m. it recrosses to the S.E. bank, where it remains, sometimes at quite a distance from the brook, well into the ravine, ascending by moderate grades. Finally it swings to the L. and crosses a small tributary and then the main stream (only 20 ft. apart), the last sure *water*. The trail then climbs sharply through tall spruces to the steep open ledges, upon which it is marked by cairns. Above the tree line the "Bee Line" Trail comes in on the L. About 100 yds. above this point it reaches the fire warden's hut. Here it joins the Liberty Path (coming in on the R.) and the latter is followed to the summit (see p. 360).

In descending, keep to the R. at the fire warden's hut and to the L. at the junction of the "Bee Line" Trail just below it. Keep to the L. again at the junction of the Bickford Trail to Paugus Mill at the bottom of the valley (signs at all junctions).

DISTANCES. From Durrell farm to first crossing of brook 1.1 m.; to last brook 3 m.; to summit 4 m.

TIMES. From Durrell farm to first crossing of brook 30 min.; to last brook 1 hr. 45 min.; to summit 3 hrs. 15 min. Descent, 2 hrs. 30 min.

"Bee Line" Trail. (C. M. C.)

The Chocorua section of this trail leaves the main Paugus Valley logging road (Bolles Trail, p. 366) at the site of Mason's Camp, the first lumber camp N. of Paugus Mill. The junction is marked by a yellow sign. The trail follows an old lumber road N.E. up a valley burned in 1915, and crosses the brook twice,

last sure *water*. Thence it climbs along the former location of the telephone line to a small spruce woods. On the N. edge of this it joins a steep slide which it follows to within 100 yds. of its junction with the Brook Trail, this junction being about 100 yds. below the fire warden's cabin. *Water* is usually obtained at the cabin. Yellow paint and cairns mark the trail on the ledges.

In descending, follow the Brook Trail from the fire warden's hut to the upper end of the trail, marked by a yellow sign. On the small slide yellow paint, cairns and a sign mark the point where the trail leaves on the L.

The two sections of this trail (see p. 368 for the Paugus section), make a "bee line" between the summits of Mts. Chocorua and Paugus and are most used by parties going from one summit to the other. A more attractive route, repaying the extra effort, is by the Brook Trail, Bickford Trail to Paugus Mill and the Old Paugus Trail to the summit.

DISTANCES. From Berry's or Durrell's at the S. end of Paugus Mill road to Mason's Camp 2.5 m.; to summit 4.6 m.

TIMES. Berry's or Durrell's to Mason's Camp 1 hr.; to summit 3 hrs. 15 min. Descent 2 hrs. 30 min.

Champney Falls Trail. (C. M. C.)

This trail was originally built by Prof. J. S. Pray. In 1915 the region around and above Champney Falls was destroyed by fire and the ground rendered so treacherous that a relocation was desirable. This relocation was made for the A. M. C. by the local Forest Ranger in the summer of 1919. In 1921 the trail was turned over to the Chocorua Mountain Club, the red blazes were painted yellow and it was completely cleared through to the junction with the Piper Trail at the foot of the Cone.

The trail, marked by a yellow sign, leaves the Conway-Passaconaway highway at a point 3.3 m. E. of Swift River Inn. Twin Brook crosses the road at this point and the Allen and Champney Falls Cottages are close by. The Bolles Trail to Paugus Mill is a few hundred feet to the W. By very easy grades the trail reaches the first crossing of Champney Brook in about ten minutes' walk. Soon the site of an old logging camp is crossed and a second crossing is made. Twice more the trail crosses Champney Brook before it finally proceeds along the W. bank. To reach the Falls one may turn L. at the fourth brook crossing and proceed up the E. side of the brook by an obscure lumber road, which may be reopened in 1922, or walk up the brook-bed for $\frac{1}{2}$ m., a rough trip. At the base of the Falls the graceful Pitcher Falls will be found a few yards up a narrow cleft on the L. (E.). Caution should be used in ascending or descending the series of ledges along Champney Falls. Above the highest cascade a branch trail, marked by a yellow "path" sign, leads W. (R.) into an old logging road and follows it to the main trail 150 yds. from the brook. In descending, this branch trail, marked by a sign, leads sharply back to the S.E. (R.).

After leaving the brook the trail rises by comparatively easy but constant grades higher and higher above the brook bed. Splendid views to the N. are obtained from the time the trail begins to rise from the hardwood forest into burned country. On the R. (W.) side of the trail a *spring* believed to be constant issues from broken ledges. Just beyond the spring the trail turns to the R. (S.W.) and follows a shallow gully to the fire-swept ridge N.W. of the main ridge of the mountain. Bearing S. for a short distance and then E., it mounts the bare ledges N.W. of the point where the old trail debouched. From the ledges the trail pro-

ceeds S. and joins the Piper Trail for the ascent of the Cone.

DISTANCES. From highway to point opposite Champney Falls 1.7 m.; to spring 2.5 m.; to summit 3.5 m.

TIMES. To Falls 1 hr. 15 min.; to spring 2 hrs.; to summit 3 hrs. Descent, 2 hrs. 15 min.

Swift River—Iona Trail. (U. S. F. S.)

The Forest Service built in 1921 a trail skirting the eastern end of White Ledge, east of Mt. Chocorua, and affording access to the eastern part of Albany from the south. Leave the State road by a former town highway opposite Pine Knoll Camp (5 m. S. of Conway) and go N.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the abandoned Alva Head Farm. Thence the trail ascends N.E., passes through a high notch just S.E. of the main bluff to the clearing of the old Ross place and swings around the eastern slope of White Ledge on a gentle grade for about 1 m. Then it drops N.W. for a mile by a fairly heavy grade to the abandoned logging railroad just E. of Ellen's Falls Brook (about 6 m. W. of Conway). About 2 m. E. a cable and cable car provides an all year crossing of Swift River.

DISTANCE. About $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

Bickford Trail (from Wonalancet to Paugus Mill and Brook Trail). (W. O. D. C.)

This trail is included here because, with the Brook Trail, it is the most direct route for those who wish to ascend Mt. Chocorua from Wonalancet, walking the whole distance. It also offers a route from Wonalancet to Mt. Mexico Farm, Paugus Mill, the Bolles Trail and the Bee Line Trails up Mts. Chocorua and Paugus. The trail is marked by blue paint. It leaves the Wonalancet highway just E. of the height of land and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wonalancet Farm, its junction with the highway

being marked by a sign. An easy half-mile brings one to a spur of Mt. Mexico, affording a fine view to the S. and E., also excellent blackberries in their season. The recent extension of the Ridge Trail (p. 372) leads up this spur to the N. (L.). Descending sharply to Mt. Mexico Farm, the trail crosses the clearing and then a wooded ridge to Paugus Mill. Crossing the stream at the road (which has replaced the Bolles Trail) the trail again enters the woods and terminates at its junction with the Brook Trail (sign) (see p. 361).

DISTANCES. Highway to Mt. Mexico Farm 0.7 m.; to Paugus Mill 1.9 m.; to Brook Trail 2.7 m.; to summit of Chocorua 5.2 m.

TIMES. Highway to Mt. Mexico Farm 20 min.; to Paugus Mill 1 hr.; to Brook Trail 1 hr. 20 min.; to summit of Chocorua 4 hrs.

Bolles Trail (Lost Trail). (U. S. F. S.)

An old logging road from Tamworth to Albany between Mts. Paugus and Chocorua was reopened by the late Frank Bolles in 1891. Some years ago it was destroyed by lumbermen and a new logging road which replaced it was partly destroyed by fire in 1915 so that the region is now desolate. The trail was turned over by the A. M. C. to the U. S. F. S. and reopened in 1920. Paugus Mill, at its S. extremity is reached from the Chocorua-Wonalancet highway by a rough road from Berry's farm or from Durrell's (bridge on the latter road is now impassable to vehicles). Its N. extremity is just W. of the Twin Brook at "The Cottages" on the Albany Road 3.3 m. E. of Swift River Inn.

Starting at the S. end, the trail follows a lumber road. It crosses Brown Brook at the upper end of the mill-pond and Paugus Brook $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, which it follows. Just before crossing the brook the trail to Mt. Paugus diverges to the L. In 0.7 m. more, a few rods beyond

the site of Mason's Camp, the Bee Line Trail from Mt. Chocorua to Mt. Paugus is crossed. The trail soon crosses a brook running W. and, 2 m. from Paugus Mill, again crosses Paugus Brook and traverses an old camp from which several old lumber roads diverge. The trail (unmarked in 1921) follows the one to the N.W. from the W. corner of the building and ascends the head of the valley to the N. About half-way up the slope the trail crosses a gully and passes to the R. close under a prominent pinnacle, burned and bare. At the divide it enters the head of an old logging road in the green growth and descends sharply to Twin Brook, which it crosses and recrosses repeatedly, until the brook finally turns sharply E. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the Albany Highway. There is *water* except on the upper part of the trail.

DISTANCES. Paugus Mill to Bee Line Trail (Mason's Camp) 1.2 m.; to height of land 3 m.; to highway 5 m.

TIMES. To Bee Line Trail 30 min.; to height of land 2 hrs.; to Albany highway 3 hrs. Albany Highway to height of land 1 hr. 30 min.; to Paugus Mill 3 hrs.

Mt. Paugus.

This low but rugged summit, named by Lucy Larcom for the Pequawket chief who led in the battle of Lovell's Pond, is lower than Mts. Chocorua and Passaconaway on either side of it, and so gives intimate views of those mountains not otherwise obtainable. Its summit (3,248 ft.) is wooded, but there are bare ledges a short distance S. of it, and on these all trails end. It is separated from the Wonalancet highway by the ridge of Mt. Mexico. Brown Brook lies between Mts. Mexico and Paugus. Trails ascend Mt. Paugus from the S.E. and from the W., affording in combination an interesting circuit.

"Bee Line" Trail. (C. M. C.)

The Paugus section of this trail has two branches at its lower end. One leaves the main Paugus Valley logging road (Bolles Trail) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Paugus Mill, following a lumber road to the N. W. (L.). The other leaves the Bolles Trail at Mason's Camp, forming a continuation of the Bee Line Trail from Mt. Chocorua (see p. 362). Crossing the stream and then a narrow ridge, this branch joins the other in $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; and then the trail follows old lumber roads up the steep side of the mountain to the Old Paugus Trail near the top of the ridge. All junctions are marked by yellow C. M. C. signs, and the trail itself by yellow blazes. *Water* can be obtained, after leaving the Paugus Valley, at a brook above the junction of the two branches; also at a spring to the R. of the path at the base of a grove of spruces (sign) well up the ridge, and at the pool at Old Shag Camp.

In descending, the junction with the Old Paugus Trail is indicated by a sign, the Bee Line Trail being the left hand branch. There is a fine view of Mt. Chocorua just below this point.

DISTANCES. From Berry's or Durrell's to beginning of first branch 1.8 m.; to junction with second branch 2.4 m.; to summit (by first branch) 4 m.

TIMES. To beginning of first branch 1 hr.; to junction with second branch 1 hr. 20 min.; to summit (by first branch) 3 hr. 15 min. Descent 2 hrs. 30 min.

Old Paugus Trail. (C. M. C.)

Historically, the upper part of this route is the old Bickford Path, the central portion of which has been destroyed. The trail, leading from Paugus Mill, has been reopened along a new logging road, leading to the L. (W.), just beyond the small office building (sign), and marked with yellow blazes. It soon crosses to the N. side of Brown Brook and at the beginning of the

Brown Brook Trail it turns sharply by a secondary road up the valley side to the N., where it is joined by the relocated Big Rock Cave Trail. A few rods beyond there is a good *spring* on the L. (W.). The trail, marked by yellow blazes, now leads up a gravelly cut to the base of a cliff, which it skirts to the N.E. After traversing a spruce forest it is joined by the Bee Line Trail coming in on the E. (R.) at the N. side of a small logged area. A quarter m. below the summit ledges is Old Shag Camp (3,000 ft.) of the C. M. C. on a short branch to the N. (sign), with a pool of *water* just west of it. This is the last *water*. The trail ends on an open ledge 600 yds. S. of the true summit. There is a cairn with an A. M. C. cylinder.

In descending, the trail will be found E. of the cairn, marked by a sign. Keep to the R. at the junction with the Bee Line Trail.

DISTANCES. Paugus Mill to Brown Brook Trail 1 m.; to Bee Line Trail 2 m.; to summit ledges 2.7 m.

TIMES. To Brown Brook Trail 45 min.; Bee Line Trail 1¾ hrs.; summit 2½ hrs. Descent, 1 hr. 45 min.

Old Shag Camp.

Old Shag Camp (3,000 ft.) of the Chocorua Mountain Club is situated near the small pool of water just below (E. of) the summit ledges of Mt. Paugus. It is reached by a short side path leading to the R. in ascending the Old Paugus Trail. There is a sign at the junction. It is an open log shelter, accommodating six or eight persons. It is unequipped except for an ax and a few utensils.

Brown Brook Trail. (C. M. C.)

This new trail, opened in Sept., 1921, makes possible as a day trip from Paugus Mill a circuit of great scenic interest, going up Mt. Paugus by the Old Paugus Trail, down over the Overhang to Carrigain Outlook by the

Lawrence Trail, continuing through spruce forest along the Ridge Trail to its junction with the Cabin Trail, thence by the Brown Brook Trail, descending from this junction to the E. (L.) through more spruce forest to the brook, which is followed down to the Old Paugus Trail and the mill. The trail passes through an excellent example of a lumber camp, now the property of the U. S., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the Old Paugus Trail. The Big Rock Cave Trail is crossed $\frac{1}{6}$ m. from the Old Paugus Trail.

The trail may be followed in the reverse direction by going on up the Brown Brook lumber road where the Old Paugus Trail diverges N. (R.). At the camp the trail passes to the right of the site of the last small cabin and in 50 yards crosses to the L. (S.W.) side of the brook, which it follows for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. It then climbs through spruce to Whitin Ridge at the junction of the Cabin and Ridge Trails.

DISTANCES. Paugus Mill to junction with Old Paugus Trail 1 m.; to Whitin Ridge 2.6 m.; to Carri-gain Outlook 3.0 m.

TIMES. Paugus Mill to junction with Old Paugus Trail 45 min.; to Whitin Ridge 1 hr. 50 min.; to Carri-gain Outlook 2 hrs. 15 min.

Big Rock Cave Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

Of three trails leading to the cave and recently destroyed by logging this alone has been reopened. It was originally cut in 1898 by the Wonalancet Outdoor Club. Leaving the highway $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Wonalancet Farm by a short road leading to Miss Dupee's summer cottages, it takes the R. fork of this road and, as an old logging road, goes up a long, gradual wooded ascent. From near the end of the logging road it continues as a blazed trail over the crest of Mt. Mexico at an elevation of 2,000 feet. The Ridge Trail crosses

it near the height of land (see p. 372). The trail soon comes into recent lumbering and is marked by blue paint down to the cave, about 2 m. from the highway. Beyond the cave it is continued by a portion of the old "Bickford Path" (not to be confused with the other Bickford Trail) descending to Brown Brook $\frac{1}{6}$ m. N., on the N. side of which a lumber road, the Brown Brook Trail, leads E. to Paugus Mill. The trail crosses this and ascends N.E. $\frac{1}{3}$ m. to the Old Paugus Trail.

The Mt. Mexico Farm Path began as a farm road behind the house for which it was named and continued as a blazed trail up the abrupt south face of Mt. Mexico and down to the cave. It is obliterated on the north slope.

The Locke Falls Cottage Path climbed from the cottage around the east spur of Mt. Mexico. It is now obscure throughout and is obliterated on the north slope.

Lawrence Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

This trail was cut for Mr. R. B. Lawrence. It leaves the Mast Road at a point 2 m. from the highway. This point is N. of the junction of the Mast Road and Walden Trail, and N. of the height of land. Turning R. into the Lawrence Trail, the latter soon passes an outlook on the L. toward Mt. Washington and in $\frac{1}{4}$ m. reaches Paugus Pass, where it is joined on the N. (L.) by the new U. S. F. S. Oliverian Brook Trail to Albany Intervale and on the R. (S.) by the Kelley Trail. In another $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the Lawrence Trail meets the Ridge Trail at Carrigain Outlook (2,351 ft.). Crossing to the E. side of the ridge, the trail passes a *spring* on the N. side of the trail 100 yards E. of the Outlook and descends to the base of the Overhang (2,221 ft.). Thence it passes along the face of high, wooded cliffs, ascending 325 ft. and then descending 125 ft. into a hollow, in which *water* will

usually be found. A steep gravelly ascent brings one to the vicinity of the summit of Mt. Paugus.

In descending, the path must be located with care, with the help of blue blazes. It goes S.W. from the cairn 20 yds. then W. to the W. end of the ledges.

DISTANCES. Highway (Ferencroft) to beginning of the Lawrence Trail 2.8 m.; to Carrigain Outlook 3.5 m.; to summit 4.8 m.

TIMES. Highway (Ferencroft) to beginning of Lawrence Trail 1 hr. 45 min.; to Carrigain Outlook 2 hrs. 15 m.; to summit 3 hrs. 45 min.

Paugus Pass and Vicinity.

Paugus Pass is a low point on the ridge connecting Mt. Hedgehog of the Wonalancet Range on the W. (see p. 377) with Mts. Paugus and Mexico on the E. The Lawrence Trail crosses it from W. to E. The Kelley Trail ascends the valley to the S., and the new U. S. F. S. Oliverian Brook Trail comes up that to the N., both joining the Lawrence Trail at the same point in the Pass. The Pass is also conveniently reached by the Ridge Trail, Cabin Trail or Mast Road. The map will show which route is most direct for persons wishing to go from Wonalancet to the Albany Intervale or to Mt. Paugus or in the reverse direction.

Ridge Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

This trail was built in 1914 by the Wonalancet Outdoor Club and extended in 1920. It runs from a point on the Wonalancet highway opposite the abandoned E. end of "Locke Road" and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the Mt. Mexico Farm by-road (sign), crosses the Bickford Trail, then ascends a knoll with a good view and continues up a spur of Mt. Mexico to the Big Rock Cave Trail $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of the cave. Thence it runs along the ridge to a junction with the Cabin Trail (L.) and the new

Brown Brook Trail (R.) (see p. 369) and terminates on the Lawrence Trail at Carrigain Outlook. There is no view of particular interest on this ridge, but the north part of the trail passes through a fine spruce forest. It links up other trails of greater importance. There is no *water* after leaving the highway.

DISTANCES. Highway to Big Rock Cave Trail 1 m.; to Carrigain Outlook 2.8 m.

TIMES. Highway to Big Rock Cave Trail 45 min.; to Carrigain Outlook 2 hrs.

Cabin Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

This trail offers a shorter route to Carrigain Outlook, Paugus Pass and Mt. Paugus via the Lawrence Trail than the Mast Road for persons starting from Wonalancet Farm and its vicinity. The circuit made possible by this trail, the Ridge Trail and the Mast Road or the Kelley Trail is a delightful forenoon's walk from Wonalancet. It takes in the Carrigain and Mount Washington Outlooks. The Cabin Trail branches off on the L. from the Big Rock Cave Trail (see p. 370) just above the Cabin. It ascends to the height of land through open woods and joins the Ridge Trail at its junction with the new Brown Brook Trail. For Mt. Paugus keep to the L. and follow the Ridge Trail $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the Lawrence Trail at Carrigain Outlook. Turn to the R. at Carrigain Outlook for Mt. Paugus and to the L. for Paugus Pass.

DISTANCES. Highway to Carrigain Outlook 3 m.; to summit of Mt. Paugus 4.3 m.

TIMES. Highway to Carrigain Outlook 2 hrs.; to summit 3 hrs. 30 min.

Kelley Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

This trail, which was built in 1915 by the Wonalancet Out-Door Club, is useful as an alternative route to Mt. Paugus. It was cut because of the interesting

falls, bluffs and wooded slopes in the ravine of Cold Brook. It starts at the lower end of the Mast Road and follows the right-hand stream (Cold Brook) to the height of land, where it joins the Lawrence Trail in Paugus Pass about midway between Carrigain Outlook and the Mast Road. There is an upper and a lower trail part of the way.

The distance from Ferncroft to the Lawrence Path is 2.8 m.; and the time 2 hrs.

Old Mast Road. (W. O. D. C.)

This road was originally a logging road, built for hauling out heavy timber. Its S. end starts from the highway just E. of Ferncroft and ascends at an easy grade, skirting the E. slope of Mt. Wonalancet. A short distance N. of the height of land the Walden Trail to Mts. Hedgehog and Passaconaway leaves on the L. A little further on, first the Lawrence Trail to Carrigain Outlook, Paugus Pass and Mt. Paugus, and then a short spur trail to Mount Washington Outlook, diverge, both on the R. An extension of the Mast Road formerly descended to the Albany Intervale via Oliverian Brook, passing under the face of Square Ledge, which was reached by a branch on the L. As far as Square Ledge (see p. 376) the trail was re-located several years ago by the W. O. D. C. The U. S. F. S. Oliverian Brook Trail replaces the Mast Road N. of the height of land, although its southern terminus is no longer on the Mast Road itself, but at Paugus Pass, a short distance E. along the Lawrence Trail. (See p. 371.)

DISTANCES. From Ferncroft to height of land 2.8 m.; to foot of Square Ledge about 4 m.

TIMES. Ferncroft to height of land 1 hr. 15 min.; to foot of Square Ledge 2 hrs.

Oliverian Brook Trail. (U. S. F. S.)

This trail from the Albany highway to Paugus Pass was recently constructed by the U. S. F. S. and replaces the northern part of the old Mast Road, which had been in large part destroyed by logging. With any one of the southern trails described above it offers an easy route between Wonalancet and the region of Swift River Inn in the Albany Intervale. It is also a link in a series of trails from Wonalancet to Mt. Washington (via Bear Mt. Notch Path, the new U. S. F. S. trail over Mt. Parker and the Davis Path).

The trail leaves the highway in the Albany Intervale at a point about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of Swift River Inn and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Oliverian Brook. It crosses the clearing to the bed of the old Conway logging R. R., from which the tracks have been removed. Here it crosses the Y and follows the road-bed for 0.7 m. to landings, where it turns L. along the face of the landings and then sharply R. at the end of the road-bed. From here on it is well-defined and the grades comparatively easy. At 2.1 m. from the highway the trail crosses a branch of Oliverian Brook from the W. A half-mile further on it crosses Oliverian itself for the first of several times in the course of a mile. This district is swampy. Just beyond the swamp the trail to Square Ledge leaves on the R., marked by a rough sign. Square Ledge Brook is now crossed, after which Oliverian Brook is crossed twice more, and then the climb to Paugus Pass begins in earnest. The total altitude climbed is about 950 ft.

The trail intersects the Lawrence Trail in the Pass. From this point the most direct route to Ferncroft is by the Kelley Trail. For Wonalancet Farm it is nearer to turn L. into the Lawrence Trail as far as Carrigain Outlook and here keep R. down the Ridge and Cabin Trails.

DISTANCES. Highway to R. R. bed 0.4 m.; to end of R. R. 1.3 m.; to first crossing of Oliverian Brook 2.7 m.; to Paugus Pass 4 m.; to Wonalancet road via Kelley Trail 6.8 m.

TIMES. Highway to R. R. 10 min.; to end of R. R. 35 min.; to first crossing of Oliverian Brook 1 hr. 30 min.; to Paugus Pass 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Wonalancet Road 3 hrs. 30 min.

Square Ledge.

This is a bold, rocky promontory at the end of a long ridge running N. E. from Mt. Passaconaway.

From Wonalancet the Ledge is best reached by following up the Mast Road to its junction with the Lawrence Trail just beyond the height of land. The continuation of the Mast Road northward from this point has become obsolete, but a trail to the foot of Square Ledge has been relocated to the W. of it. This joins the obscure trail which branches off from the Oliverian Brook trail, and runs to the top of the Ledge. The distance from Ferncroft is about 4 m. and the time about $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

From Albany Intervale the Ledge can be reached by way of the Oliverian Brook Trail, the new trail to Mt. Passaconaway (see bottom of p. 381), and the Square Ledge Trail, or by following the Oliverian Brook Trail farther S. to a side trail on the W. (impassable in 1921) leading to the Mast Road and the top. Distance about 4 m. Time about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Square Ledge Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

The original trail, built by Dr. Rollins, started at what is now the Walden Trail in the col S.E. of the summit of Passaconaway, slabbed the unnamed hump on the ridge between Mts. Passaconaway and Wonalancet and approached the Ledge from behind and above.

The trail, once destroyed by logging, was reopened along logging roads in 1919. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Mt. Passaconaway, where the Walden Trail turns sharply up hill to the S., it continues descending to the E. The distance from this point to the Ledge is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The Wonalancet Range. (W. O. D. C.)

This range, sometimes all included as Mt. Wonalancet, consists of three low, rounded summits. They are south of Mts. Paugus and Passaconaway, between these mountains and the Wonalancet highway. From southwest to northeast they consist of Wonalancet proper, Hibbard and Hedgehog (another Hedgehog is 3 m. N.). The Wonalancet Hedgehog ends quite steeply on its eastern side and below this steep bluff the low flat ridge continues east to end in Mt. Mexico. A sharp ridge connects this eastern portion of the ridge with Mt. Paugus. Another ridge, upon which is the Walden Trail, extends from Mt. Hedgehog to Mt. Passaconaway over an intervening, unnamed hump. The summits are all wooded, but there are ledges which afford good views, especially to the south.

A good trail leads from Ferncroft to the top of the S. W. summit (Mt. Wonalancet proper). It is quite steep and passes over some interesting ledges near the top. At the summit a tripod affords a good view. The Wonalancet Out-Door Club has recently opened a ridge trail from this peak over Mt. Hibbard to Mt. Hedgehog, where it joins the Walden Trail. There are several fine view-points, some looking south and others west into the fine wooded valley between Mts. Passaconaway and Whiteface. At the junction with the Walden Trail (see p. 380), one can turn to the L. and ascend Mt. Passaconaway or turn to the R. and descend by the Walden Trail to the Mast Road. Turn R.

on the latter for Ferncroft or L. (N.) a few rods for the Lawrence Trail.

There is no *water* on the trail.

DISTANCES. Ferncroft to Mt. Wonalancet proper 1.7 m.; to Mt. Hedgehog 3.3 m.; to junction of Mast Road and Walden Trail 4 m.; to Ferncroft 6.7 m.

TIMES. Ferncroft to Mt. Wonalancet proper 1 hr. 30 min.; to Mt. Hedgehog 3 hrs.; to junction of Mast Road and Walden Trail 3 hrs. 30 min.; to Ferncroft 4 hrs. 30 min.

In the reverse direction: Ferncroft to Walden Trail 1 hr. 15 min.; to Mt. Hedgehog 2 hrs.; to Mt. Wonalancet 3 hrs. 30 min.; to Ferncroft 4 hrs. 30 min.

Mt. Passaconaway.

Mt. Passaconaway (4,116 ft.) is the highest peak of the Sandwich Range and is densely wooded, but two outlooks near the summit give extended views. Stretching southward from the east side of the peak is an arm of the mountain which connects it with the Wonalancet ridge. Another great ridge runs southwest to join the north ridge of Mt. Whiteface. The easterly spurs give a characteristic, step-like profile to the view of the mountain from the lake country to the south. The mountain can be ascended from Wonalancet on the south or from the Albany Intervale on the north.

Mt. Passaconaway was named for the great chief of the Penacooks who ruled at the time the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. In 1660 he abdicated in favor of his son Wonalancet.

Dacey's Mill Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

The Dacey's Mill Trail was the first trail to be laid out on the mountain. From Ferncroft continue W. along the highway, which becomes a wood road as it passes the last house (H. W. Winkley's). It soon turns

sharply to the R. in a little grassy place and climbs quite steeply for a short distance around a curve known as the "S," keeping on the E. side of the main stream, in places quite close to the steep side of Mt. Wonalancet. There are no branching roads and the way is perfectly clear. The Wiggin Trail leaves on the L. shortly S. of the site of Dicey's Mill (about 2,000 ft. altitude). The buildings have wholly disappeared. At the mill a new trail (see p. 381) branches to the R. to connect with the Walden Trail, while the main trail crosses to the W. bank of the stream and the steep part of the climb begins. The trail follows an old logging road on the E. side of a ridge, the logging road becoming a trail as the virgin spruce woods are reached on the upper slopes. The Rollins Trail to Mt. Whiteface leaves on the L., and, 150 ft. beyond, the main trail now turns L., avoiding the East Loop which continues East. A short $\frac{1}{4}$ m. brings the climber to *water* and the W. O. D. C. camp, Passaconaway Lodge (see p. 382). Leaving the camp on the L., the trail climbs steeply up to the summit, which it reaches at the west outlook. The two outlooks are connected by a short trail, the Downes Brook (Slide) Trail coming in on its N. side.

DISTANCES. Ferncroft to Dicey's Mill 2 m.; to Rollins Trail $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Ferncroft to Dicey's Mill 1 hr. 15 min.; to Rollins Trail 2 hrs 50 min.; to summit 3 hrs. 30 min. Descent, 2 hrs. 30 min.

East Loop. (W. O. D. C.)

This includes the upper part of the original Dicey's Mill Trail slabbing the S. face of the cone from the junction just above the junction with the Rollins Trail. (The upper end of what is here described as the Dicey's Mill Trail was formerly the Passaconaway Loop.)

To the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. one branch of the Walden Trail comes

in on the R. (S.) and in another $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the trail joins a steep lumber road, utilized up to this point by the other branch of the Walden Trail. It follows up this road to its end and thence climbs the final cone by a steep gully. It comes out at the east outlook, from which a short bit of trail leads to the west outlook and the Dacey's Mill Trail.

DISTANCE. Rollins Trail to summit, about 1 m.

TIME. Rollins Trail to summit, about 45 min.

Walden Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

This trail runs from the Mast Road to the East Loop on Mt. Passaconaway. Its lower end can be reached from Ferncroft by the Mast Road, which it leaves on the W. just N. of the height of land. From Wonalancet Farm it can be reached by way of the Cabin Trail, Ridge Trail, Lawrence Trail and Mast Road, remembering that the junction of the Walden Trail and Mast Road is S. of that of the Lawrence Trail and the Mast Road. After leaving the Mast Road the trail ascends the steep E. side of Mt. Hedgehog (not to be confused with another 3 m. N.). Above the first bluff on a level place a short blazed trail to the S. leads to an interesting flume. Near the top of Mt. Hedgehog the trail swings to the R., descends and crosses a deep col and then goes over the shoulder of a minor, unnamed hump. Beyond this the trail utilizes lumber roads, descending sharply to the N.E. to a junction with the trail to Square Ledge, which leaves on the L. The Walden Trail then ascends by a steep lumber road to the N. W. and in $\frac{1}{4}$ m. branches, the one on the L. slabbing the mountain to the East Loop and the Rollins Trail, the other continuing straight up the lumber road. In another $\frac{1}{4}$ m. it also joins the East Loop, which emerges from the forest at this point and continues up this road to the summit of Mt. Passaconaway.

DISTANCES. Ferncroft to junction of Mast Road and Walden Trail 2.7 m.; to Mt. Hedgehog 3.4 m.; to summit of Mt. Passaconaway about $5\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. To Walden Trail 1 hr. 15 min.; to Mt. Hedgehog 2 hrs.; to summit of Mt. Passaconaway 4 hrs.

Cut-off from Dicey's Mill to Walden Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

This trail runs from Dicey's Mill to a point on the Walden Trail on the shoulder of the unnamed hump N.W. of Mt. Hedgehog. Its length is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and its ascent will require about 1 hr. 15 min.

Downes Brook or Slide Trail (W. O. D. C., Slide to Summit).

The trail follows the Downes Brook logging road as far as the foot of the slide. This is the first of two roads which leave the Albany Intervale or Swift River road about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Swift River Inn, the first L. beyond the cottage called "Camp Paugus." Upon reaching the foot of the slide the latter may be followed to its apex or a logging road just beyond (S.W.) may be used as far as a sharp bend to the R. which is opposite a similar bend about half-way up the slide. Above this point the slide is steeper. The trail is not marked on the slide itself, but the way is unmistakable. The L. side (in ascending) offers the easiest and driest footing. Care should be taken not to start rocks rolling. At the top of the slide the trail will be found again. It climbs steeply through thick woods and joins the short trail between the two outlooks on the summit.

DISTANCES. Swift River Inn to foot of slide 2 m.; to summit 4 m.

TIMES. Swift River Inn to foot of slide $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to summit 4 hrs.

Mt. Passaconaway can also be reached from the Albany Intervale by the following routes:

1. Follow the Oliverian Brook Trail, leaving it at

a long piece of corduroy about 2 m. S. of the Intervale (conspicuous double arrow on the L. and a sign on the R.). The trail follows old lumber roads partly cleared and with signs at obscure points, crossing a branch of Oliverian Brook three times, thence continuing on its south side to some abandoned lumber camps $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. of Square Ledge, last sure *water*. Here it joins the Square Ledge Trail (see p. 376), which is followed to the Walden Trail and the summit.

2. Follow the U. S. F. S. Oliverian Brook Trail (see p. 375) to the Square Ledge Branch, and the latter (impassable in 1921) to the Mast Road and the top of the Ledge. From here take the Square Ledge trail to Mt. Passaconaway.

Either of these, with the Downes Brook Trail, makes possible a long but interesting circuit route. The ascent had better be made by the Downes Brook Trail.

Passaconaway Lodge.

This is a W. O. D. C. camp situated on the S.W. side of Mt. Passaconaway upon the Dicey's Mill Trail, at an elevation of about 3,600 ft. It is an open log shelter accommodating about six persons. It contains no blankets or other equipment.

Mts. Potash and Hedgehog.

These two little mountains are situated north of Mt. Passaconaway, between the latter and the Swift River Valley. Both, but especially Mt. Potash, afford excellent views of the valley and surrounding mountains and, in spite of the recent destruction by the lumbermen, well repay the slight labor of ascending them.

Mt. Hedgehog.

This mountain (about 2,600 ft.) must be distinguished from another of the same name in the Wonalancet Range, not more than 3 m. from it in an air line. The

ny Hedgehog separates the valley of Oliverian
k on its E. from that of Downes Brook on its W.
e is a ravine on the N.E. side of the mountain.
n's Ledge on its lower (N.) lip gives fine views to
E. and N. There are ledges near the summit
h give views in other directions, but they are in-
r to those from Mt. Potash.

he trail starts out by the first wood road leaving
highway W. of Swift River Inn, about 200 yards
n the latter and just beyond the Beals cottage.
ut half-way across the meadow the trail takes a
nch road to the R. It soon crosses the R. R. bed,
ars the woods and begins the ascent. After fol-
ing a logging road for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the trail branches
rply to the L., crosses a gully and soon comes out
Allen's Ledge, from which there is an excellent view.
the point where the trail reaches the Ledge it turns
rply to the R. and continues, well-cleared to the top.
descending, care should be taken to follow the blazes
d to avoid logging roads leading to the L. into Downes
ook valley.

The distance to the Ledge is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit
1. The trip can easily be made in a half day.

. Potash.

Mt. Potash (about 3,000 ft.) separates the valley
Downes Brook on its E. from that of Sabba Day
ook on its W. A ledge on a prominent hump on its
E. shoulder gives excellent views to the E. and N.E.
e summit is open and ledgy and affords excellent
ws in all directions. Near the top on the S.E. side
a large boulder, which is so delicately balanced that
can be rocked. The ascent is well worth while.
e old path, destroyed by lumbering as far as the
ove-mentioned shoulder, was later relocated along
e logging roads, but is now obscure.

A new trail, well marked by signs and blazes, leaves the Downes Brook lumber road $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the highway, branching sharply to the R. (W.). It soon crosses Downes Brook (last sure *water*) and then follows a direct line to the ledges on the shoulder of the mountain. It crosses several lumber roads but follows none of them. At the ledges a sharp turn leads to the old trail, which is followed to the top. It is well to note the point where the path debouches at the summit, in order that it may be found in descending.

DISTANCES. Swift River Inn to shoulder $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit 2 m.

TIMES. Inn to shoulder 1 hr. 15 min.; to summit 1 hr. 45 min.

Mt. Whiteface.

Mt. Whiteface (4,057 ft.) doubtless received its name because of the precipitous ledges south of its summit, which were stripped by a landslide in October, 1820. The backbone of the mountain runs northeast from the summit, being continued as a prominent ridge connecting it with Mt. Passaconaway. The Rollins Trail lies on this ridge. There are two ridges on the south, the easterly one bearing the Blueberry Ledge Trail and the westerly one the McCrillis Trail. Another ridge, upon which are two prominent rounded humps, runs northwest towards Mt. Tripyramid.

The highest point on the mountain is wooded, but there is a magnificent view-point some distance S. of it, at the top of the precipices. In speaking of the summit, this point is referred to. *Water* is found at this ledgy summit a few yards to the northeast on the Blueberry Ledge Trail. The spring has been known to fail in very dry seasons. There are two camps,—Heermance at the ledgy summit (about 100 ft. to the

north) and Shehadi (about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. away) in the first col N. of the summit on the Rollins Trail. (See p. 389).

Blueberry Ledge Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

This is the usual route of ascent from Wonalancet. It was laid out by Gordon Taylor and opened by the Wonalancet Out-Door Club in 1899 and is marked with blue paint. It leaves the highway just beyond Ferncroft, crosses the stream on the "Squirrel Bridge" and immediately turns sharply to the R. After passing a cottage on the R. and going through a gate in a barbed wire fence, it enters a pasture and slabs the N. side of the hill beyond. It follows a wooded lane (Whiteface Intervale road) for a while and then leaves it on the R. at the foot of a hill where the old road to Whiteface Intervale turns sharply to the L. It crosses swampy ground, where *water* can sometimes be found, and then climbs to the foot of the ledges. Over the latter it is marked (none too well) by blazes and cairns. Above the ledges it rises over a series of step-like slopes to Wonalancet Outlook (about 3,000 ft.), cut by Edgar J. Rich. Beyond this point it climbs sharply to the top of the ridge, drops slightly into a hollow where the Wiggin Trail (see p. 386) comes in on the R., and then ascends a rough and somewhat difficult rocky ridge to the summit.*

In descending, care should be taken in finding the top of the trail. It will be found about 25 ft. back from the top of the cliff on the E. side of the summit and passes the spring about 20 yds. S.E. of Camp Heermance.

There is no sure *water* on the trail after leaving the stream at the "Squirrel Bridge" until the summit is

*The Wiggin Trail was built before the Blueberry Ledge Trail. As the Blueberry Ledge Trail is the one most frequently used, it has been thought best to consider it as a continuous route from base to summit.

reached. As the ledges are very uncomfortable in the glare of the summer sun, the climber will do well to carry water in hot weather.

DISTANCES (cyclometer measurements). Ferncroft to foot of ledges 0.9 m.; to Outlook 2.3 m.; to summit 3.6 m.

TIMES. Ferncroft to foot of ledges 45 min.; to Outlook 2 hrs. 15 min.; to summit 3 hrs. 30 min. Descent 2 hrs. 30 min.

Wiggin Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

This trail was cut by Thomas S. Wiggin in 1895. It leaves the Dicey's Mill Trail (see p. 378) on the L., a short distance S. of the old mill site. It crosses the stream and, bearing to the L., ascends a little knoll, crosses a small brook and bears to the R. again. It is very steep and justifies its nickname, "The Fire Escape." It finally joins the Blueberry Ledge Trail $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the summit (see p. 385).

DISTANCES. Ferncroft to junction with Dicey's Mill Trail and Wiggin Trail $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Blueberry Ledge Trail 3 m.; to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Ferncroft to Wiggin Trail 1 hr. 10 min.; to Blueberry Ledge Trail 2 hrs. 45 min.; to summit 3 hrs. 30 min.

Rollins Summit Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

This fine trail from Mt. Passaconaway to Mt. Whiteface was cut in 1899 under the direction of Dr. William H. Rollins. It leaves the Dicey's Mill Trail (see p. 378) about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below Passaconaway Lodge. It runs along the main ridge of Mt. Whiteface and affords fine views to the S.E. of the great cirque-like ravine, locally called The Bowl and said to contain some of the finest virgin timber in New England. It runs mostly up hill and over a series of humps. There is no *water*. The Waterville Trail, as originally laid out but now im-

passable, came in on the R. (in ascending) on the last hump before reaching Camp Shehadi, which is on the Rollins Trail in the last hollow before reaching the summit. At Camp Shehadi the Sleeper Trail from Tripyramid comes in on the L. (S.E.) side of the camp. This is at present the only route from Waterville.

In descending from Mt. Whiteface the trail will be found just beyond and to the L. (N.W.) of the highest rock as one stands with his back to the cliffs.

DISTANCE. From junction with Dicey's Mill Trail to summit about $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. From Dicey's Mill Trail to summit 2 hrs. Returning, summit to Dicey's Mill Trail 1 hr. 45 min.

McCrillis Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

This trail has two entrances from the town road near the McCrillis farm, one by the brick house and the other through the pasture back of the house which stands opposite the cemetery.

The "Brick House Trail" passes between the house and barn and continues almost due N. by some shanties into a small clearing some 150 yds. beyond the main field. In this clearing the trail forks (guideboard), the branch to the N.W. (L.) going to Flat Mountain Ponds, and that to the N.E. (R.) going to Mt. Whiteface. The latter is almost straight, and follows an old lumber road running along the line of White Brook and generally following the crest of the W. bank. The grade is not steep, and the walking is smooth.

The "Red Trail" (red paint blazes) enters the pasture behind the Ambrose barn through a set of bars (please close them!) and follows a wagon road through alders for some 200 yds. to the clearing used by the A. M. C. on its camp in this region. Just after entering this clearing a stone wall may be seen running from the woods on the L. The path turns and passes along this

wall on the W. side, crosses a small brook and follows a sapping road to an old clearing with the ruins of a barn. It crosses this clearing by the N. end of the ruins and enters the woods opposite where it enters the clearing. From here it bends to the N., follows the line of White Brook for some 200 yds., then turns to the L., crosses the brook, climbs the W. bank and shortly meets the other trail. The meeting is not well marked and may easily be missed on the way down the mountain. The trail is plentifully blazed with red paint, and can hardly be lost, though not so clear under foot as the "Brick House Trail."

From the junction the trail climbs noticeably for some distance until it passes the first ridge, and then is nearly level for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. At about 1 m. from the Intervale it crosses the Waterville town line, and immediately enters an old slash. Some five or ten minutes later it runs about 100 yds. down hill to a brook (last water). In about 1 m. the first ledges are reached. These are at about the level of the bottom of the great slide and almost due W. from it. Where the trail crosses the rocks it is marked by cairns, and the trees are well spotted. The trail reaches the summit ledges some 100 to 200 yds. W. of the peak, and considerably below it. As soon as it attains the rocks it swings sharply to the E. and slabs the slope, gradually swinging N. again and reaching the summit from the S.W.

"DISTANCE. $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.

TIME. $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From Albany Intervale.

The summit of Whiteface may be reached from the Albany Intervale by going over Passaconaway or, more directly, by the following route: The Downes Brook logging-road, which leads to the Passaconaway slide (see p. 381), continues on up the valley. It crosses

the brook repeatedly, and at every fork the branch leading toward the brook should be taken. A new slide from near the top of the northerly part of Mt. Whiteface is continued down the brook for a mile by a wash-out, which has destroyed the road. The brook bed should be followed to the slide, beyond which the old road will be found on the W. (R.) side of the brook. Eventually the road comes out on the broad plateau connecting Tripyramid and Whiteface and at a fork reaches the lumber roads forming the Sleeper Trail (see p. 347). The road bearing R. (S.W.) leads in a few rods to the end of the Woodbury Trail. The left road, which follows in nearly the same direction as the road which has so far been followed but bears more and more to the L., leads to Camp Shehadi and the summit of Whiteface.

In descending, after leaving the Sleeper Trail where it forks sharply back to the S.W., follow Downes Brook for a few rods where it descends steeply to the lower lumber road, which is more open and more obvious than the upper road.

Sleeper and Woodbury Trails.

The Sleeper Trail to Tripyramid and the Woodbury Trail to Waterville, which leaves the Sleeper Trail (see p. 347) about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the summit of Mt. Whiteface are described in the Waterville section.

Camp Shehadi.

This camp was built in 1899 by the Wonalancet Out-Door Club from the proceeds of a lecture by Shehadi Abdullah Shehadi. It is on the Rollins Trail in the first col N. of and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the top of Mt. Whiteface. It is a closed camp and will accommodate about six people. It is unequipped. Its vicinity has been marred by much cutting of firewood. The nearest and only practicable water is the spring on the

summit of Mt. Whiteface. In very dry seasons campers will do well to ascertain the condition of the spring.

Camp Heermance.

This camp was built in 1912 and was named in honor of Rev. Edgar L. Heermance. It is in a sheltered spot near the summit of Mt. Whiteface, about 100 ft. N. of the spring at the top of Blueberry Ledge Trail. It is an open shelter accommodating about six persons. It is unequipped, but is in good condition. Campers are urged not to cut live trees above the spring.

Flat Mountain and Flat Mountain Ponds.

Flat Mountain lies between Mt. Whiteface and Sandwich Mountain. It has two summits some distance apart, the northern flat, the southern (about 2,700 ft.) rounded. Between the summits, and only about 200 ft. below them, are three ponds connected by a narrow stream. Flat Mountain is entirely wooded, and there is no trail to either summit. The chief charm of this region was the fine virgin forest, but lumbering began in this region in 1920 and conditions are changing rapidly. (See Waterville map.)

Lumber R. R. from Campton.

Flat Mountain Ponds (about 2,500 ft.) may be reached by the railroad from the point where it crosses the Sandwich Notch Road (see map p. 410) or from the Bennett Street or Low Trails (see p. 392, 393). There is a large lumber camp on the N. shore of the lower pond.

Path from Whiteface Intervale.

The ponds are also reached by an old logging road which leaves the highway at a brick house W. of the McCrillis Farm, and follows the course of McGaffey's River. A few hundred yards from the brick house the McCrillis Trail to Mt. Whiteface forks to the R.

about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further on the path comes in sight of the river on the L., and about $\frac{3}{8}$ m. further it crosses a tributary flowing W. Beyond here it rises some 450 ft. about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. About $\frac{3}{8}$ m. beyond and 100 ft. higher it crosses the river, turns to the L. in a grassy and bushy place and immediately crosses a brook which enters the river just below. The footway is indistinct in the grass and bushes, but on the further side of the brook the path can be found by spots of blue paint on the trees. It ascends by an old logging road for a while and then branches off to the R. and reaches the upper pond in about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. At the pond the path branches, the branch to the N. following a branch of the pond brook to its source and then crossing a low divide to the Woodbury Trail to Waterville in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 m., near the $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. mark of the latter (see p. 348). The south branch follows the S. shore of the upper pond to a camp that is in poor repair. It is located about 200 yds. from the narrows between the ponds.

DISTANCES. Brick house to river $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to crossing $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to last crossing 2 m.; to E. end of upper pond $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to W. end of lower pond $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIME. Brick house to ponds 2 hrs.

Hale Path.

This path was built by the boys from Camp Hale. It follows the old logging road (Great Falls Trail) from the head of the Bennett Street Loop about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the head of the ravine at Great Falls. At this point the Snow Trail (see p. 393) forks to the L. down the ravine to the falls. The Hale Path continues straight ahead, descending gradually to the stream, from which point it turns to the R. and follows the E. bank to Flat Mt. ponds, running around the E. and S. shores of both ponds. It passes the camp and joins the Whiteface Intervale path a short distance beyond.

DISTANCES. Bennett St. to Great Falls $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to lower pond 2 m.; to E. end of upper pond $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. Bennett St. to lower pond $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to upper pond $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

Sandwich Mountain, (Sandwich Dome.)

This mountain, also described in the Waterville section, is reached from Sandwich by three trails. Since the summer of 1919 the advent of a lumber company on the S. and E. slopes of the mountain has produced great changes and the trails here are denuded in their central portions. (See Waterville map.)

Bennett Street Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

This trail, which was once a bridle-path, leaves the upper end of Bennett Street near Jose bridge. It follows a wood road on the S. bank of the stream about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to a pasture which it crosses to its W. end. Thence it crosses and recrosses a brook and runs nearly level for about 1 m. to another brook, which it crosses. From the railroad near this point to about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. below the summit the trail is obliterated by the crossing and recrossing of the lumber road down which logs are dragged. This road, however, affords an easy ascent, and unusually picturesque vistas of the landscape to the S. and E., as it winds back and forth. The point where the trail is resumed through the upper forest is not well marked. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the summit the Low Trail comes in on the R. and a few rods further on there is an excellent *spring* on the R., almost in the trail. Just before reaching the summit there is a log cabin in poor repair but affording some shelter for 2 to 4 persons. *Water* may usually be found 100 ft. N.E. at the base of a rock (blue arrow).

DISTANCE. Bennett Street to summit 3 m.

TIME. 3 hrs.

Low Trail. (W. O. D. C.)

This trail, located and cleared by Woods Low, is reached by an old logging road which runs from "Mountainside" at the head of the Bennett Street Loop up the stream which flows from Flat Mountain Ponds (see p. 391). Leave the logging road and cross the stream to the W. just below Great Falls. After heavy rains the crossing of the stream is difficult and sometimes impossible. The trail rises steeply for about 100 yds., then swings to the N.W. and slabs the mountain at an easier grade. Here it is cut by the logging railroad which penetrates further into the mountain. Good trampers can, however, reach the upper level by following the log roads. On the original trail about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the brook a *spring* was passed and the forest, beautiful throughout, soon changed from hardwood to evergreen. The trail finally passes through an extensive blow-down and comes out on the Bennett Street Trail about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the summit. The trail is plain throughout, but roughly cleared in places.

DISTANCES. Bennett Street to Great Fall $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Bennett St. Trail 3 m.; to summit $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Bennett Street to Great Fall $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to Bennett St. Trail $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to summit 3 hrs.

Algonquin Trail.

This trail traverses the S.W. shoulder, much of it in the open with splendid views on all sides. It was cut in 1902 by boys from Camp Algonquin and was re-cleared in 1921 and the lower end relocated. It now leaves the Sandwich Notch Road, traversable by automobiles though very rough on the Thornton side, over a mile E. of the top of the notch, at the first house W. of the lumber railroad along Beebe River (sign and blue paint on a rock in the bed of the lumber road). (See map p. 410.) All critical points in the trail are marked with blue paint.

For $\frac{1}{2}$ m. a lumber road is followed, crossing a brook several times, the only sure *water* except on the Bennett St. Trail. At the edge of the cutting just N. of a lumber camp it climbs through hardwoods; traverses another small cutting (watch blue paint on stumps) and soon reaches the divide. This is a U. S. National Forest boundary marked with red paint, which should NOT be followed. The trail traverses the treeless Bald Ridge, descends 250 ft., and then traverses another open ridge to the small trees of the summit, joining the Waterville Trail a few rods below it.

DISTANCE. Road to summit about 4 m.

TIME. Ascent 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Descent 2 hrs.

Mt. Tripyramid.

Besides the well-known north and south slides on this mountain (see pp. 346 and 347) there is a smaller one which comes down from the ridge north of the middle peak into a branch of Sabba Day Brook. It offers a route of ascent from Albany and a chance for a strong climber to cross to Waterville. From the vicinity of the Swift River Inn only the tip of the middle peak, part of the long ridge between the middle and north peaks, and the top of the north peak can be seen. A long ridge, whose N. slope blends so closely with the slope of North Tripyramid that it can be distinguished only by looking carefully on a clear day, lies between the observer and Mt. Tripyramid. Several parties have ascended this ridge only to find themselves separated from Mt. Tripyramid by a deep valley or a long scrubby ridge. Hence it is sometimes called "The Fool-Killer."

From Albany Intervale via the East Slide.

Mt. Tripyramid may be reached by the Sabba Day Brook logging road. Follow the route to the Falls (see p. 395) and continue up the main logging road,

crossing to the E. bank at the second bridge. The road on the E. side should be followed to a lumber camp far up the valley. Here the path turns sharply R., into a branch road, descends, crosses the stream and follows it up between Tripyramid and the "Fool-Killer," passing another camp in $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Finally a slide on the "Fool-Killer" at the R. is passed, and, a short distance beyond, the Tripyramid slide is seen on the L. Here, at a sign, the path crosses the brook to the slide.

The slide is ascended to its tip, and affords wild and interesting views towards Passaconaway and Chocorua. At its upper L. corner the path will be found, leading out into a lumber clearing. The path follows the lower edge of this clearing for a few rods, and then cuts across the edge and enters the woods (sign). From here it is blazed and cleared to its junction with the rough trail along the ridge of Tripyramid, in the col between the middle and N. peaks. Turn R. here for the N. peak. There is no *water* beyond the foot of the slide.

DISTANCES (approximate). Swift River Inn to camp at end of "Fool-Killer" 4 m.; to foot of E. slide 5 m.; to top of E. slide $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to North Tripyramid 7 m.

TIMES. To camp 2 hrs.; to foot of E. slide $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to top of E. slide $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to North Tripyramid $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Sabba Day Falls.

Follow the railroad bed (from which the tracks have been removed) to the large lumber camp at the mouth of Sabba Day Brook. Then take the main road up the W. side of the brook. A path turns to the L. down through the slash to the falls. There is also a branch road a short distance beyond, which crosses the stream just above the falls.

DISTANCE. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Swift River Inn.

TIME. 1 hr.

The Range Traverse.

Camping parties can go the whole length of the range,—over Mts. Chocorua, Paugus, Passaconaway and Whiteface to Waterville, or the reverse, spending one or two nights on the way.

The following three-day trip is recommended. Ascend Mt. Chocorua by any of the southern or western trails. Cross to Mt. Paugus by the "Bee Line" Trails (see pp. 362 and 368), and spend the night at Old Shag Camp (see p. 369). Distance for the day $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; time 7 hrs. It will save much labor if packs are sent in by team to Paugus Mill, in which case descend Mt. Chocorua by the Brook Trail and the Bickford Trail to Paugus Mill, picking up the baggage here and ascending Mt. Paugus via the Old Paugus Trail (see p. 368). On the second day descend Mt. Paugus by the Lawrence Trail to its termination at the Mast Road. Keep to the R. where the Lawrence Trail is joined by the Ridge Trail at Carrigain Outlook. Turn to the L. on the Mast Road for a short distance to the Walden Trail. Turn to the R. here and cross to Mt. Passaconaway (see p. 380). Come down the Dicey's Mill Trail and camp at Passaconaway Lodge, or continue to Mt. Whiteface by the Rollins Trail, spending the night at one of the camps on that mountain (see pp. 389-390). Distance for the day 5 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; time $4\frac{1}{2}$ or $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Descend to Waterville by the Woodbury Trail (see p. 348) on the third day. Distance for the day 9 or $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; time 6 or 4 hrs. A more interesting trip, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. (2 hrs.) longer, is by the Sleeper Trail (p. 347) and the rough but easily followed trail over the three peaks of Mt. Tripyramid (pp. 346-347) to the North Slide, and thence to Waterville.

The trip can, if preferred, be made in two days by strong climbers. Spend the first night at Old Shag

up if going from E. to W., or at Passaconaway
ge (see p. 382) if going from W. to E. One's in-
clivity will suggest other combinations, perhaps the
of which is to carry a tent and camp in the open
ny spring or stream. It is possible for exception-
vigorous walkers to do the whole range in a long
mer day.

he total distance is about 22 m. The total time,
ording to the schedule adopted in this guide, is
at 19 hrs. It should be borne in mind that, while
e times are estimated for very slow walkers, no
is allowed for stops and they are not estimated
persons carrying heavy packs.

SECTION XIX.

Moosilauke and Kinsman.

Mt. Moosilauke.

Mt. Moosilauke (4,811 ft.) in the town of Benton is one of the most famous and easily accessible of the New Hampshire mountains. Standing on the western frontier of the mountain district, practically isolated, its view is considered by many as the best in New Hampshire, as it commands the Mount Washington and Franconia Mountains, the Connecticut Valley and the Vermont Mountains. The summit is bare and the vegetation of sub-alpine character. Two minor summits to the N.E. are known as Mt. Blue (4,530 ft.) and Mt. Jim (4,312 ft.). On the S.E. side between the South and Blue Ridges is a deep valley known as Jobildunk Ravine, through which flow the upper waters of Baker River from its source in Deer Lake between the main summit and Mt. Blue.

The stone Tip Top House built on the summit in 1860 is now the property of the D. O. C. and is operated under the name Moosilauke Summit Camp on the same plan as the A. M. C. huts. It is reached by the old carriage road from Breezy Point on the S., the Beaver Falls Trail from Kinsman Notch on the N. E., the Benton Path from Benton on the N. and the Glencliff Path from Glencliff Station on the S.W.

Beaver Brook Trail. (D. O. C.)

The Beaver Brook Trail to Mt. Moosilauke leaves the side of the Kinsman Notch road $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Lost River, about 150 ft. S. of the abandoned lumber camp at Beaver Meadows, marked with a D. O. C. sign. It follows logging roads for a short distance, but soon leaves them and leads through the woods R. to Beaver

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MOOSELAKE SHEET I

WOODSTOCK

ELLSWORTH THORNTON

Scale of Miles

Copyright 1912 by Appalachian Mountain Club

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Brook. The path then follows the E. bank of the brook, rising very steeply and passing the Beaver Brook Cascades, the finest in this vicinity. It continues very steep until it passes Camp 14, an abandoned logging camp on the R., where it comes out of the woods into the logged area and bears away from the stream, straight uphill, crossing several logging roads but following none. It must be watched carefully at this point, where a logging road detour R. is commonly followed. A short distance above Camp 14 *water* is found on the L. of the path at Cool Spring, which gushes from under the tree root, and although small is clear and cold.

Continuing, the path ascends more and more gradually, at length becoming identified with a logging road, and is then unmistakable. About 2 m. up it joins the former Little's Path from North Woodstock, which is now impassable below this point on account of logging. Here it turns sharply to the R. and W., skirting around the steep slopes of Jobildunk Ravine, over which the summit house is seen to the S.W. A mile further on *water* is again found at a springy place in the path where the beginnings of Baker River are crossed, after the path has swung to the S.W., built high up along the wall of the ravine, with precipitous slopes to the L. Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the summit a side path to a view of Jobildunk Ravine is passed on the L. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. down to view-point), and soon after the barn and the Tip-Top House are seen ahead. The trail ascends the remaining distance rather steeply, and ends near the house.

DISTANCES. From Kinsman Notch road at Beaver Meadows to Beaver Brook $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Camp 14, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Cool Spring $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Little's Path $2\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to second spring $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to path to Jobildunk Ravine $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit 4 m.

TIMES. From road at Beaver Meadows to Beaver Brook 15 m.; to Camp 14, 1 hr.; to Cool Spring 1 hr. 15 min.; to Little's Path 1 hr. 45 min.; to second spring 2 hrs. 15 min.; to path to Jobidunk Ravine 2 hrs. 30 min.; to summit 2 hrs. 45 min.

The Benton Path.

This path, for a short time used as a bridle-path, leaves the highway near the boarding-house of L. B. Parker in Benton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Bungay Corner (Wildwood) on the Tunnel-Brook road. The distance from Franconia and Sugar Hill to the summit of Mt. Moosilauke by Easton, Bungay Corner and Parker's is $17\frac{1}{2}$ m.

DESCRIPTION. The path crosses Tunnel Brook at the foot of the meadow below (S.) the house and by gentle grades ascends the wooded spur forming the S. wall of the Little Tunnel Ravine. At $\frac{5}{8}$ m. *water* is found on the L. About 1 m. from the brook precipitous crags are passed on the L. with lookoffs affording impressive views of the Little Tunnel, Mt. Blue and the more distant valley of the Wild Ammonoosuc River.

Further on the path bears more to the S., passing through timber cuttings with little or no shade. Just beyond the 2 m. point a short walk leads to *water* on the L. and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above, to the R., is a fine *spring* near the path.

After passing short copses of evergreen and crossing a shoulder or subordinate peak, the path ascends a grassy slope, gaining the N. end of the crest, whence a line of cairns leads across the broad stony plateau to the Tip-Top House.

DISTANCE. Parker's to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. Parker's to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hrs.

Cliff Path (Warren Summit Path). (D. O. C.)

This trail is one of the links in the Dartmouth Out-Club's chain from Hanover to Mount Washington. Follow the Sanatorium road from Glencliff P. O. and Colhouse ($\frac{1}{8}$ m. from Glencliff Station) about 1 to a farm road on the R. with a sign reading "O.C." Follow this road to an old red house 300 (1,500 ft. elevation). The trail begins 200 yds. from the house and rises sharply to the L., passing woods to the rear of the Dartmouth Outing Club's at Bear Camp. (View.) The trail soon crosses the National Forest and rises steadily along a back through a handsome spruce aisle. For a long distance it slabs the W. face of the south peak, going easily through hardwood to about 3,500 ft. elevation, then climbs more rapidly to a point near the summit, where it swings around the N. side and joins the carriage road from Breezy Point at the scrub (4,500 ft.). About 1 m. up the carriage road the in summit is reached. In clear weather the Tip-Top House is constantly in view from the time the road entered. Water is abundant below 3,500 ft. elevation; there is none above.

DISTANCES. From Glencliff Station to Great Bear Camp $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to carriage road 4 m.; to summit about 1.

TIMES. Glencliff Station to Great Bear Camp 45 min.; to carriage road 3 hrs.; to summit 3 hrs. 30 min.

DESCENDING. The path begins about 1 m. down the carriage road from the Tip-Top House, and is marked by cairns and signs. It is mainly within the forest with few outlooks, rather steep throughout its length but unmistakable. The first water is found near the path about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the carriage road.

DISTANCES. Tip-Top House to path 1 m.; to highway at base $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to Glencliff Station 5 m.

The Carriage Road.

The carriage road starts on the Breezy Point road $5\frac{1}{8}$ m. from Warren Station. It is 5 m. from this point to the summit, and the road though little used is still passable for carriages but not for automobiles.

Mt. Kinsman.

Mt. Kinsman (4,377 ft.), the culminating point of the Cannon-Kinsman Range, consists of a long, rather irregular wooded ridge, with two principal and several subordinate summits. From the main summits the view of the Franconia Range is unsurpassed, Mt. Kinsman being at the proper distance and angle from which to enjoy and fully appreciate its lines and proportions. The range is seen entire from the horn of Mt. Garfield to Mt. Whaleback (Osseo Peak). Nathan Kinsman, whose name the mountain bears, was the first settler in eastern Landaff. The name of the mountain appeared first on Carrigain's map of 1816. Mt. Kinsman is accessible by the Kinsman Ridge Trail (see p. 404) and by the various approaches to that trail, viz.; the Lonesome Lake Trail (p. 313), the Whitehouse Bridge Trail, (p. 320), the Georgianna Falls Path (p. 330), the path from North Woodstock to Gordon Pond. There is also a trail of many years' standing from Easton to the North Peak, from which in 1912 it was extended to the South Peak. The latter extension became in 1919 a part of the through Kinsman Ridge Trail (see p. 404). The trail from Easton, description of which follows, is clearly defined and, except in dry weather, well supplied with *water*.

DESCRIPTION. The path leaves the highway at the pasture bars, a few rods N. of the house of Cecil P. Bowles in Easton, some $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Franconia Village, and follows a logging road across Bowles' pastures directly to his sugar house, where it enters the

woods. Thence it keeps a nearly straight course and level grade through large timber for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the upper bars, beyond which it ascends by easy slopes through an arcade in the forest, then bears to the R. and soon crosses a log bridge over a stream called the Pool. The path now ascends rapidly for $\frac{1}{4}$ m., crosses Mossy Falls Brook, a pretty cascade, again rises for about the same distance and reaches Flume Brook, which is crossed on the ruins of an old lumber bridge.

Here a trail to the R. leads to the head of the Kinsman Flume, 30 rods distant, joining the path to Bald Knob (10 min. walk), a rocky dome crowning one of the spurs of Mt. Kinsman, whence may be obtained a view of the north peak, the western valleys and many mountains.

Continuing towards Mt. Kinsman, the path next traverses a flat through timber cuttings, with little or no climbing for $\frac{1}{2}$ m., rises gradually, then sharply, to the upper bridge, beyond which the ascent becomes less steep. A short distance above this point *water* is nearly always found in the path. The head of the logging road being reached, the path winds up through virgin forest of spruce and fir and, soon after crossing the Easton-Lincoln town line, joins the Kinsman Ridge Trail which comes in from the L. from Mt. Cannon. The summit of the north peak, a few rods beyond, rough covered with dwarf trees, is sufficiently open to afford noble views in all directions. A trail leads *water* close by, under a rock, and then to the ledges of the precipitous cliff on the E., at the foot of which is Kinsman Pond.

The Kinsman Ridge Trail continues R. to the S. peak of Mt. Kinsman and thence to Lost River. In the col between the peaks a large rock is passed on the R. where *water* is sometimes found. From the top the ascent is easy and gradual, the path emerging

from the scrub and gaining the ledges at the E. end of the crest. A trail to the L. soon leads to Spring Rock, where *water* is usually found. The main path turns sharply to the R., crossing a shallow depression to the true summit. The crest of South Kinsman is scrubby, flattened and open, with outcropping ledges, presenting a rocky expanse of several acres, the summit having been burned over about 1870. The mountain sandwort, cowberry and Labrador tea grow here in great profusion. The view is extensive and, in some respects, superior to that from the north peak. The summit cairn contains an A. M. C. cylinder.

DISTANCES. Highway to sugar house $\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to Flume Brook 2 m.; to head of logging road 3 m.; to North Peak $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to South Peak $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Highway to Flume Brook 1 hr. 30 min.; to North Peak 3 hrs. 30 min.; to South Peak 4 hrs. 15 min.

Kinsman Ridge Trail. (A. M. C.)

This trail, constructed by the A. M. C. in 1917-19, extends from Lost River in the Kinsman Notch over Mt. Kinsman to Cannon Mt., where it meets the trail from the Profile House.

DESCRIPTION. The trail leaves the highway at a sign just N. of the foot of the Beaver Brook-Moosilauke Path, and climbs the ridge in a northeasterly direction through the reservation of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. On reaching the top of the cliff above Lost River, the path soon descends sharply for a short distance into a col, after which it maintains a general northeasterly direction, with minor ups and downs along the summit of the main ridge leading towards Wolf Mt. Occasional glimpses of Wolf Mt., Moosilauke, and the Franconia peaks, are obtained, before the trail crosses three small

brooklets as it descends gradually to Gordon Pond.

At this point it meets the path of the U. S. F. S. leading from North Woodstock to Bog Pond and Easton (sign) (p. 338). Turning L. along the shore of the pond the U. S. F. S. path is followed over the height of land east of Wolf Mt. and down across a brook to the junction of the U. S. F. S. path to Easton (L.). The latter path is followed to the point where it turns L. to go through the Notch to Easton (sign). At this junction the A. M. C. trail diverges (sign), and leads in a northeasterly direction to the crossing of "Eliza Brook." The path now ascends the eastern bank of the brook, with many glimpses of beautiful brook scenery, for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; then recrossing the stream, mounts steeply towards the W. through larger growth for a quarter of an hour to "Harrington Pond." Passing the eastern end of the little pond across luxuriant swamp growth, the trail re-enters the woods at once on the R. (sign), and soon begins to slab rather steeply the main Kinsman ridge. The grade increases till the path zigzags to a level stretch of the ridge, after which a short and steep ascent, with many outlooks towards Bog Pond and adjacent mountains, brings the trumper into the scrub. Passing directly over "Stetson Cave" (a possible shelter in bad weather), the open summit of South Kinsman is soon reached, marked by a cairn (A. M. C. cylinder). (See p. 404).

The trail then continues across a shallow depression, turns sharply to L. (a trail nearly straight ahead leading to Spring Rock where *water* is usually found) and following along the crest of the ridge, descends gradually to the col between the N. and S. peaks. Here *water* is sometimes found by a large rock to the L. of the trail. The trail then ascends to the summit of the N. peak (p. 403). Here a trail to the R. leads

to *water* and the E. view-point. The main trail continues N. (the trail to Easton soon diverging to the L.) and descends the cone rapidly to the ridge leading to Cannon Mt. At the point where it reaches this ridge, the Whitehouse Bridge Trail (see p. 320) diverges sharply to the R. The Kinsman Pond Shelter, built in 1921 by the A. M. C., is a few hundred yards down this trail on the E. side of the pond. The view of the N. Peak from this spot well repays the slight effort of a visit. The main trail, resumed, passes over, around and between various subsidiary humps to the three main humps or "Cannon-balls" that constitute the ridge leading to Cannon Mt. On top of the first Cannon-ball is a meadow, and a little below this, on the path, *water* may be found. The path descends sharply to a deep ravine, where excellent *water* will certainly be found. Bearing to the L., the trail slabs the second Cannon-ball and enters the next col with very little descent. Over the third Cannon-ball it descends to Copper Mine Col, at the base of Cannon Mt. (whence the Lonesome Lake Trail leads S., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to Lonesome Lake) (*water* 10 min. down this trail). It then ascends to the top and descends through scrub to the open ledges to the E., where it meets the path from the Profile House (p. 312).

DISTANCES. Lost River to top of cliff, $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Gordon Pond $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to junction for Bog Pond 5 m.; to junction for Easton $6\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to "Eliza Brook" $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to recrossing of the brook, 8 m.; to "Harrington Pond" $8\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to summit of S. Kinsman $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit of N. Kinsman $10\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Kinsman Pond Trail 11 m.; to Lonesome Lake Trail $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Cannon Mt. Trail $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. To summit of cliff $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to Gordon Pond 2 hrs.; to junction for Bog Pond 2 hrs. 40 min.; to junction for Easton 3 hrs. 10 min.; to "Eliza Brook" 3 hrs. 25 min.; to recrossing of brook 4 hrs. 15 min.;

to "Harrington Pond" $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to summit of S. Kinsman 6 hrs.; to summit N. Kinsman $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; to Whitehouse Bridge Trail $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to Lonesome Lake Trail $9\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to Cannon Mt. Trail $10\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

The Benton Range.

To the west of Mts. Moosilauke and Kinsman is the lower Benton Range extending N. and S., of which Black Mountain and Sugar Loaf are perhaps the most interesting, though possibly more adapted to those not looking for trails.

Black Mountain.

This mountain is now a fire station, and a good trail leads to the warden's cabin perched at the S. end of the crest at the foot of a low cliff just below the summit.

SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST TRAILS.

Leave road up N. branch of Oliverian Brook where it begins to bend W. toward Haverhill center. Just beyond a ruined house a cart road turns R. down hill. Avoid L. forks to shacks on hill and old limekiln, but take L. fork after second bend (R. leads toward Sugar Loaf). Road climbs to high pasture, passing cellar hole, entering woods, and running to old logging camp in col between Black and Sugar Loaf. From here trail climbs S.E. side of Black by easy grade. For S.W. trail turn L. from cart road at cellar hole, climb pasture heading for slash at L. of ledges and find trail at top of slash. No signs, but good when found, though steep. Both trails lead to fire station at top (cabin and tower). *Water* at cabin.

DISTANCE. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. by S.W. trail; 3 m. by S.E. trail.

TIME. By S.W. trail $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

The mountain is also reached from the N., from the farm of Myron Bowles in Benton, where inquiries should be made.

Sugar Loaf.

This peak is approached from the W. by the Lime-kiln road, as described by Sweetser. Inquiries may be made at any of the farmhouses near the foot of the mountain. The pins sunk in the rocks which marked a former path are said to be still there. There appear to be no trails to Blueberry.

Hogsback.

On Hogsback a Forest Service trail descends the east side from the fire station to the N. and S. road near the head of Oliverian Brook. This, for a mile, is an abandoned road, but the balance of the way to Glencliff is a good wagon road.

SECTION XX.

Outlying Mountains.

In the vicinity of Squam Lake, Mt. Israel to the N. the low peaks of the Squam Range to the N.W., Mt. Prospect to the W. and Red Hill to the E. offer views out of proportion to the effort involved in the ascent. See Map on page 410.

Mt. Israel.

This outlying mountain near the Sandwich Range, though low (about 2,500 ft.), affords a fine view of mountains and lakes and is well worth the climb to see the shore line of Squam Lake alone. There is a state fire station on the summit and the trail is maintained by the New Hampshire Forestry Department. At present it leaves the highway running N. from Centre Sandwich about 4 m. from the village at a point beyond the brook flowing E. into the Bear Camp River where there is a camp on the W. side of the road. It is very steep and poorly laid out but has the virtue of being comparatively short. The department may construct an easier trail in 1922.

DISTANCE. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The summit may also be reached with little difficulty by ascending through old pastures that stretch far up the S. side of the mountain from farms on the N. side of the Bear Camp River. These are reached by a by-way forking to the R. (N.) from the Sandwich Notch Road about 3 m. from Centre Sandwich or 2 m. from Chiek's Corner.

Squam Range.

Mt. Percival.

This bald, rocky peak (about 2,000 ft.) though not the highest, is one of the most interesting of the Squam.



Copyright, 1922 by
71°35'

SQUAM SHEET. 1922.

Appalachian Mountain Club
AC Comey
71°30' Lake Winnepesaukee
Scale of Miles

Range. It may now be reached by the new trail over Mt. Morgan (see below).

A shorter trail, which has two branches, both blazed but now overgrown, may be found from the school-house where the road to Rockywold and Deephaven leaves the Ashland—Centre Sandwich highway by going N. on the latter about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the third farmhouse on L. Pass between house and barn, and strike N.W. across the pasture through stone wall toward highest ragged peak (Morgan Mt.). Find an obscure wood road at the N, extremity of the field, good going, soon crossing brook. Entrance to mountain wood road is through stone wall (sign). At a lettered birch the road divides; the L. fork is the Brook Trail route, the R. via the Caves.

Brook Trail: Fork L. then cross the brook. At next fork bear R. following blazes, which soon turn L. and in a few hundred feet reach the brook which is ascended without trail until clear blazes branch to R. When near head of brook (last *water*) ascend sharply; swing R. along ledges (with views), marked with cairns, N.E. to the peak.

Cave Trail: At lettered birch take R. fork, watching blazes. Soon (at sign) turn L. from the road to the brook, and follow up E. bank to a *spring*. Follow blazes R. along the foot of ledges, dipping a little, then up a gully, and follow cairns over open rocks. The trail forks R. when in view of a cliff near the summit to permit visiting the caves. The L. fork avoids the cave, climbs a narrow rock slope, then goes straight up a wooded gully, and turns L. to the summit.

DISTANCE. Road to summit about 2 m.

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

Mt. Morgan.

This is probably the highest summit in the Squam Range (about 2,100 ft.). A new trail leaves the Ash-

land—Centre Sandwich highway at its junction with the road to Rockywold and Deephaven. Climb the field opposite the schoolhouse to the wood road at its W. corner. In $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the path leaves the wood road on the R. On emerging in a big field continue in the same direction across a wall. Then turn sharp L. to the highest angle where a good trail will be found leading to another wood road. This is followed $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to a leanto at the highest *water*. Beyond this the path leads to the ridge and along the latter to Morgan and Percival.

Several years ago Rev. Malcolm Taylor discovered the remnants of an old trail leading directly up the mountain from the Sandwich Road. It has recently been cleared. It starts from the second farmhouse on the L., $\frac{3}{8}$ m. north of the Rockywold cross-road. The path leaves the highway at a gap in the wall 100 ft. N. of the farmhouse (sign). It goes N.E. up the pasture to a gap in the birches, where there is another sign, and thence by a good wood road to a blackberry pasture. It follows red blazes to the N. corner and again enters the woods, passing through several small clearings. After passing through a clump of large white birches it turns L., enters a hardwood growth and passes a quartz outcrop. It then climbs steeply to the height of land, where it swings R. up a little valley with crags on the L. and containing *water* (in wet seasons only). Just beyond the cliffs it turns L. up a steep side gully reaching to the top of a ledge, from which the best view of the lake is obtained. The real summit is some 300 ft. N. of this point and is worth visiting for the sake of the northerly view. The path is marked by cairns.

DISTANCE. From Sandwich Road 2 m.

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

This mountain may also be reached along the Squam Ridge by a longer route from Mt. Livermore on the S. Although there is no definite and continuous trail, the way along the ridge is obvious. There are many viewpoints, and the circuit including Mt. Percival is a delightful all-day walk.

Mt. Livermore.

Mt. Livermore (about 1,500 ft.) can be ascended by road and path. From Squam Lake proceed as directed in Mt. Prospect description, but when on the divide turn L. into a well defined path through the woods to open pasture which is followed to the top.

TIME. Public landing on Squam Lake (N. of Webster boathouse) to summit 1 hr. The ascent can also be made by trail from the Mt. Livermore House.

Mt. Prospect.

Mt. Prospect (2,072 ft.) in Holderness, with fine view up Franconia Notch, can be ascended by cart roads from the Plymouth side, or by trail from the vicinity of Squam Lake. From the highway along the W. shore of Squam Lake go W. on Beech Road, then L. a short distance, then R. on the Plymouth Road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. over the divide (Mt. Livermore Path on L.) and past forks to where white and gray houses are opposite. Turn R. (N.) between stone posts of gray house, past barn, between stone walls; then the trail crosses a small brook. The trail soon peters out. Make a long L. diagonal N.W. through the woods to an open ridge that bares the S. and W. fronts of Prospect Mt. There is a tripod on top. *Water* may be found to N.E. of summit in spruce wood to which a ragged lone birch in the open will guide.

It is possible to drive an automobile from Holderness by highway and a rough range road to within a mile of the top on the S. side.

The Rattlesnakes.**West Rattlesnake.**

West Rattlesnake Mt. is wooded on the N. but is open to the S. with fine views over Squam Lake.

Ramsey Trail: This route is short, but steep, and is marked with white paint. Turn R. from the Ashland—Centre Sandwich highway at the schoolhouse on branch road to Deephaven Camp. Leave this road at a sugar cabin on the left between the entrances to Deephaven and Rockywold (both entrances marked by signs). The trail starts behind the cabin, passes through a small growth, to large hemlocks, where paint spots begin and a sharp turn to L. occurs. The path then rises slightly (watch for sign at the R.) then more steeply over rocks. On reaching the upper level and cairns, turn L. of windfall over wet place to reddish path (North Path enters on the L.), which in 2 min. reaches the summit. Time from sugar house to summit 20-30 minutes.

North Path: The ascent by this route is longer but easier, with views and *water*. Leave the Ashland—Centre Sandwich highway at a farmhouse on the R. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the side road to Deephaven Camp. Pass between the house and barn, then between stone walls, through a wire fence, up a conspicuous line of maples to their end. Then go diagonally R. (S.E.) zigzagging on a field road. Keep to R. forks and plainest track. When entering woods look for *spring*. In the woods 400 ft. from the summit the Ramsey Trail comes in from the R. Here to the L. *water* is sometimes found.

DISTANCE. From schoolhouse to summit $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.

TIME. 50 min.

East Rattlesnake.

NORTH ASCENT. From schoolhouse mentioned on p. 414 follow Sandwich road $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. and E. until a large rock-ledged brook is crossed (last safe *water*) to little road R. leading S.E. toward a tiny cemetery. At the first house follow a field road toward the mountain to a pine wood. Fork L. into this wood. Watch for a clearing with a view N.

DISTANCE. School to top 3 m.

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

East Rattlesnake can be ascended from the S., but only with the consent of the owners of Pinehurst; and can also be reached from W. Rattlesnake across the saddle.

Red Hill.

Red Hill in the town of Moultonborough has two summits, but the northerly and higher one (2,038 ft.) is the one commanding a view.

South Path: The path to the summit leaves the highway which runs along the W. base of the mountain. The first $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the highway is a steep wagon road running to an unoccupied farmhouse (about 1,375 ft. elev.). East of the house turn sharply to the L. and pass through a gate. The path proper begins at the gate and is very broad and clearly defined. From the gate to the summit is about 1 m. The only *water* is a spring about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the summit at the L. of the path (sign).

To reach the lower end of the path from Centre Harbor, take the Sandwich road (first left E. of the library) for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the first road on the R. Follow the latter for $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., crossing the bridge between Quinebarrage and Round ponds, to the first road on the L. Following the latter $\frac{1}{4}$ m. brings one to the road (on the R.) to the farmhouse mentioned above.

DISTANCES. Centre Harbor to foot of mountain $3\frac{1}{8}$ m.; to gate and path $3\frac{5}{8}$ m.; to summit $4\frac{5}{8}$ m.

TIMES. Centre Harbor to foot of mountain 1 hr. 30 min.; to gate and path 2 hrs.; to spring 2 hrs. 30 min.; to summit 3 hrs.

Sandwich Path: The mountain can also be ascended from the N. by the Sandwich Trail. Leave the road on the E. shore of Squam Lake at the Range Road (Sign: Sandwich Lower Corners) $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Sandwich Landing. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. take R. fork (grassy) to abandoned red house. Cross and climb pastures S. of the house, keeping to R. of brook, following field road to a sugar cabin. Go S. up long, narrowing pastures, no trail, crossing and recrossing the brook. Then through a small clearing to the brook (last water). Blazes follow brook R. and L. to top. Join S. path near the summit; junction obscure.

South Summit: A path to the south summit and along the ridge (N.) to connect with the South path has recently been cut. It leaves the Moultonborough road about 3 m. E. of Centre Harbor. Enquire at one of the numerous farm boarding-houses just E. of Goodrich Mills, near Quinebarge pond.

Mt. Ossipee.

The Ossipee Mountains occupy an irregular tract about six miles square, including parts of Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonborough and Moultonborough. Roads extend into this region from the villages on the E. and N., but the most attractive approach is by steamer from points on Lake Winnepesaukee to Melvin Village. During July and August there are R. F. D. mail boats from Wolfeboro, Weirs and other lake landings (including Three Mile Island), besides the larger boats of the Lake Winnepesaukee Transport Co.

About 2 m. N.E. of Melvin Village, or somewhat less by a wood path, the "mountain road," skirting the S.W. base from Tuftonborough to Moultonborough, is reached near its crossing of Drake Brook, a branch of Melvin River. Crossing this brook one leaves the "mountain road" at a pair of bars on the L. and follows a pasture lane among alders to the edge of the woods. Here the lane becomes a well-marked logging road, rising more rapidly along the brook. Light teams can be taken to this point. The main logging road is followed for 10 min., past pretty waterfalls to a grassy expansion among the ruinous buildings of an old logging camp. This is an excellent camp site, and was occupied by the Club party in 1909. Continuing up the logging road for 10 min., on the R. side of the ridge which separates the stream from a nearly parallel gully to the R., one enters a pasture partly grown up with small pines and affording outlooks ahead. At the top of a steep slope a large cairn marks the point of departure of a branch trail to the R., crossing the gully already mentioned and ascending the open pasture in a general E. direction, marked by cairns, to the ledgy spur called Tate Mountain.

The main trail, bearing gradually to the L. and crossing a raspberry patch, reaches the brook again, crosses and follows it more or less closely through second growth nearly to its source. The remainder of the ascent is of steeper grade, through a mixed growth of spruce and hardwood. The top is somewhat thickly wooded, but a tree with spikes affords a wide outlook, and N.E. of the summit trees have been cut, opening the northern horizon from Mt. Moosilauke to Mt. Kearsarge. Several points on the ascent afford fine views over Lake Winnepesaukee.

The summit is an irregular ridge about 1 m. in length, with three well marked nubbles. A rough trail trav-

erses this ridge, with glimpses of Dan Hole and other ponds.

Leaving the south peak in a S.E. direction and swinging gradually to the R. over occasional slightly ledges, one may reach Tate Mountain and descend by the pasture trail mentioned above to the junction and the highway. This descent gives continual fine views of Winnepesaukee and the smaller lakes, with the Belknaps and southern Kearsarge looming across the former. This rocky spur is much frequented by berry pickers. Water will be found near the upper N.E. wall of the pasture.

DISTANCES. Logging camp to summit 3 m.; to south peak 4 m.; to Tate Mountain $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to logging camp 7 m.

TIMES. Logging camp to summit 2 hrs.; to south peak 2 hrs. 45 min.; to Tate Mountain 3 hrs. 30 min.; to logging camp 4 hrs. Ascent from logging camp to Tate Mountain 1 hr.

The west portions of the Ossipee range, including the former Ossipee Mountain Park, have recently passed into private hands, and have undergone extensive changes, including the laying out of well graded roads to the summits, and the erection of observatories on Mt. Shaw (2,950 ft.) and Black Snout (2,700 ft.).

Mt. Belknap.

Mt. Belknap (2,378 ft.) and Gunstock Mountain (2,253 ft.) in the town of Gilford can be climbed by two routes from the lakeward side and two from the landward. There is a fire-warden's tower on the summit.

1. From Spring Haven Station.

This route is shown on the U. S. Geological Survey's Winnepesaukee map. For $\frac{3}{4}$ m. it follows a wood road up the mountain side, thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by a trail

following a brook. There it enters a highway, opposite an unpainted house with dormer windows, at an elevation of 1,070 ft. (570 ft. above the lake), and turning S. (L.) follows it $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the first R. turn, thence $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to a farmhouse (1,000 ft.) and there turns to the L. up a farm road to the last house. The trail begins at a gate beside a small outbuilding immediately behind the house. The trail, marked by small cairns from the gate to the summit, follows bushy pastures $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to a spring, 1,200 ft. (last *water*), thence in 15 min. to open ledges (1,800 ft.) affording a view. From this point the trail is mostly over open ledges to the summit; which is reached in 30 min. from the first ledge.

The way across the saddle from Mt. Belknap to Gunstock Mountain leads from the summit of Mt. Belknap in a general N.E. direction to an outlook (5 min.), thence more northerly down through spruces and over ledges into the saddle. The trail is almost gone; there are no blazes and few cairns. An E. and W. wire fence (10 min. from the summit of Mt. Belknap) is passed through a barway to connect with a N. and S. wire fence, which is followed through spruce woods and across the saddle to a barway. Cross the fence here and ascend Gunstock Mountain across pastures.

DISTANCES. Spring Haven to trail $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to highway $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to last house $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to spring $3\frac{3}{4}$ m., to Belknap summit $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Gunstock summit $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.

TIMES. Spring Haven to trail 30 min.; to highway 1 hr. 15 min.; to last house 1 hr. 45 min.; to spring 2 hrs.; to Belknap summit 3 hrs.; to Gunstock summit 3 hrs. 30 min.

2. From Lake Shore Park Station.

Follow the wagon road W. to the highway, crossing the R.R. at the station, on the way, thence R. to the

bridge over Poor Farm Brook. Turn L. through the yard of the farm just across the bridge, following an attractive wood road along the brook $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the highway (800 ft. elev.), 50 min. from the railroad. Turn S. (L.) on the highway and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. (30 min.) the point is reached where route No. 1 enters the road from Spring Haven, opposite an unpainted house with dormer windows. Thence to the summit by route No. 1.

DISTANCES. Lake Shore Park to bridge and farmhouse $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to highway $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to junction with trail from Spring Haven $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to last house $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to spring 4 m.; to Belknap summit 5 m.; to Gunstock summit 6 m.

TIMES. Lake Shore Park to bridge and farmhouse 15 min.; to highway 50 min.; to junction with trail from Spring Haven 1 hr. 20 min.; to last house 1 hr. 40 min.; to spring 2 hrs.; to Belknap summit 2 hrs. 45 min.; to Gunstock summit 3 hrs. 15 min.

3. From Glendale Station.

Follow the main highway W. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to a fork in the road, whence bear to the L. on the Gilford road. Inquire for Potter farm. From Glendale to Potter farm 1 hr. From Potter farm follow a wood road opening from the highway on the L. just S. of the farmhouse. This leads to Pasture Hill and follows S. toward Gunstock Mountain, ascending the latter through woods. Thence the route is by cairn line to Mt. Belknap in reverse of the route from Spring Haven. This is a roundabout route, little used and not easy to follow.

DISTANCES. Glendale to Gilford road $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Potter farm 3 m.; to Gunstock summit 5 m.; to Belknap summit 6 m.

TIMES. Glendale to Gilford road 15 min.; to Potter farm 1 hr.; to Gunstock summit 3 hrs.; to Belknap summit 3 hrs. 30 min.

4. From Gilford.

The ascent of Mt. Belknap from the W. side begins at George Morrill's farm, about 2 m. from Gilford village. The path starts on the L. of the barn, swings to the R. through a pasture gate, bears to the L. and makes a sharp dip, crossing a small brook (in wet weather). It then follows along the N.E. side of a wire fence until a fork is reached. Both parts of the fork are good wood roads, but take the L., which makes a fair, good ascent.

The path now follows the ridge of a minor shoulder and runs nearly E. with Gunstock Brook on the R. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the start the brook and path come together and a few rods further is the last *water*. The path, now steeper, soon turns to the L., going N. across a large clearing with an excellent view to the W. of Mts. Cardigan, Lower Kearsarge and Monadnock. At the N. end of the clearing the path (here rather faint) turns to the R. and enters the woods, going E. The ascent is now steeper, over loose stones until a series of small ledges is passed and the top is reached by swinging a little N.E. From the top various small paths go to lookouts and also to Gunstock Mountain but the latter path is very faint.

DISTANCES. To last water $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIME. From Morrill's to summit $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Route No. 1 is best for those approaching the mountain by conveyance from the lakeside (E.). Drive to the "last house" mentioned above.

Route No. 4 is best for those approaching by conveyance from the Laconia side (W.). Drive to Gunstock River bridge at the foot of Piper Mountain.

Routes Nos. 1 and 2 afford the best views after reaching the ledges.

Middle Connecticut River Mountains.

These mountains, extending along the E. bank of the Connecticut River from Haverhill to Claremont, are low, but afford views with a character of their own. The Dartmouth Outing Club is developing this region. A chain of frame camps, a day's tramp apart, is projected; those at Moose Mountain, Cube Mountain, Armington Pond, Glencliff and Agassiz Basin are built. These D. O. C. camps are, by special courtesy, open to A. M. C. members. A route map, Hanover to North Woodstock, can be obtained at Storr's Bookstore, Hanover. See also "Tarleton Trails" 1921, published by Lake Tarleton Club, Pike, N. H. (with map).

Piermont Mountain.

A trail starts opposite the Lake Tarleton Club house, mounts to the ridge and follows it to the summit (2,500 ft.). *Water* is always found beside the trail before it slabs the ridge. Another trail starts on the Warren road near the outlet of Armington pond and ascends direct to the ridge a short distance from the summit. *Water* is almost always found at the foot of the ridge. Time, either way, about 1½ hrs.

Cube Mountain.

Cube Mountain (2,927 ft.) lies between Orford and Wentworth. The old Orford-Wentworth highway runs around its N. end. At the height of land, about half-way between the Fairlee-Orford and Wentworth stations (7 m. from each), is the old Cube Mountain House, from which a path ascends direct. Time, 1 to 1½ hrs. The view is good. The Cube cabin of the D. O. C. is close by the road running under the W. face of the mountain, and a trail begins there. Time, 1½ to 2 hrs.

Smart's Mountain.

Smart's Mountain (about 3,200 ft.) lies on the line between Lyme and Dorchester. The broad, flattish

summit is mostly wooded, but two fire-lookout towers have been erected.

The summit can be reached by following logging roads from "Quint Town," 6 m. E. of Orford, or from the Lyme-Dorchester road 6 m. E. of Thetford. The latter, used by the fire-warden, turns L. from the Lyme-Dorchester road about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Lyme Center, just before the road crosses Grant Brook for the third time after passing that village. The trail is well marked. In general keep to the L., and follow the telephone wire. Time from highway 2-3 hrs.

Moose Mountain.

Moose Mountain (2,326 ft.) in the eastern part of Hanover is climbed from the Guyer farm 8 m. N.E. of Norwich-Hanover station. An old road, a portion of the track laid out by Governor Wentworth from Wolfeboro to Hanover in 1772, crosses a col in the long ridge. Follow this road from the Guyer farm straight E. to the height of land, then turn N. (view to the E. from the lumbered section) and follow the crest ridge to a grassy clearing, giving a view to the W. Water will be found in the edge of the woods on the E. side of the summit clearing. There are outlooks on the slightly higher summit S. of the Governor's Road, reached by trails starting from the D. O. C. Moose Cabin, which is in the woods $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the Bradbury farm.

Mt. Croydon.

Mt. Croydon (2,789 ft.) is a mass of low ridges in Cornish, Grantham, Croydon and Plainfield. The summit affords a clear sweep and is occupied as a look-out station by the N. H. F. D. It is, however, entirely in the game preserve called Blue Mountain Forest, or, locally, Corbin Park, and permission to enter has to be secured by correspondence. It is most easily reached from Lake Sunapee.

Mt. Cardigan.

This isolated summit (3,200 ft.) is situated in the towns of Orange and Alexandria. It is now a N. H. State Forest. A carriage road leads up the W. side of the mountain for some distance, and there are two trails on the E. side. Canaan is the most convenient point from which to approach the carriage road, and Bristol is the nearest railroad station to the two trails.

Old Carriage Road.

From Canaan Station go by road to Orange. After passing the second church the road at *once crosses* Orange Bk. and forks twice, keep to R. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther at next fork, turn L., and L. again at next fork $\frac{1}{8}$ m. farther. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond a cellar hole is passed, and the road enters the woods. It becomes narrower and steeper as it leads upward and at length becomes a foot path. Considerably more than half way up the mountain it leads past a *spring*, said to be permanent. Here the path turns left.

A short distance further on the path leads to the foot of extensive ledges. The way over these ledges to the summit is but slightly marked. There is no difficulty, however, in reaching the highest point without a trail, but it is best to fix upon some landmark to aid in locating the path at this point for the return. The summit is of bare rock and affords an unobstructed view. It was burned over in 1855.

In beginning the descent it is well to remember that the path is in the valley to the north of the striking S.W. ridge.

DISTANCES. Canaan R. R. station to Orange, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to summit $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The Clark Path.*

Bristol is the nearest railroad station from which to ascend Mt. Cardigan on the E. side. From Bristol follow the highway to the red schoolhouse in Alexandria and keep to the R. After making this turn the next road to the L. leads to the Clark farm, now abandoned. From near the buildings on this farm follow up the brook to a point near the woods, where the path will be seen leading up a steep bank into the woods. High up on the mountain the path crosses a small water course where *water* can almost always be found. The path leads up the S.E. side of the ledgy mountain top, and it is best to swing about to the S. side of the summit.

DISTANCES. Bristol to the red schoolhouse 8 m.; to Clark farm 10 m.; to summit 12 m.

The Holt Path.*

The beginning of this path is not far from the Clark Path. From the red schoolhouse in Alexandria turn to the L. and continue on this road to the Tucker farm, now occupied by J. H. Austin. Near this point is the site once occupied by a steam mill. From the mill site follow up a brook to a logging road. This old road leads into the Clark Path.

DISTANCES. Red schoolhouse to Tucker farm $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to beginning of logging road 2 m.; to Clark Path 3 m.

Mt. Kearsarge.

HISTORY. Among the historic mountains of New England, Mt. Kearsarge (2,943 ft.) has an important place. Situated in the towns of Andover, New London, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner and Wilmot, it is the dom-

*NOTE: These paths are (1919) reported neglected and in part destroyed by logging.

inating peak of Merrimac County. Rising conspicuously in a region of lakes and rivers, it is not unlikely that it was seen by the first explorer of the Merrimac Valley wilderness. At all events it was discovered shortly after the landing of the Pilgrims, for it appears as "Carasarga" on Gardner's survey map, which was authorized by the Massachusetts General Court in 1638. On other early maps the name varied from "Cusagee" to "Kyasarga," but since Carrigain's map of 1816 it has continued in its present form:

For years the same name has been attached to a fine mountain near Conway. This northern region was settled, in part, by people whose early days were spent in sight of Mt. Kearsarge, and it is claimed that they took the name with them, although many people called the mountain to the north Pequawket. In 1915 these names were passed upon by the U. S. Geographic Board. The name Kearsarge was adopted for the Merrimac County mountain and Pequawket for its distant northern neighbor.

On the summit two adjoining reservations were established in 1917. One, 800 acres in extent and lying N. of the summit, is the Kearsarge State Forest. The other, of 521 acres to the S. of the summit, was purchased through subscribed funds and is held in public trust by the S. P. N. H. F. as a memorial to the late Governor Rollins.

The summit commands views of Lake Sunapee, Newfound Lake, Lake Winnepesaukee, the Merrimac River and many noted mountains in New Hampshire and Vermont. Years ago there was a hotel on the mountain and an excellent carriage road led up from the Warner side. This house has long since disappeared, but the carriage road can still be followed, although not by carriages, and is the most interesting route for

the ascent. There is a trail on the north side, leaving the highway about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 m. from Potter Place station. This makes it possible for visitors to enjoy a variety of scenery by ascending by one route and descending by the other.

Carriage Road.

From Warner follow a highway about N. through an interesting farming country. After 2 to 3 m. fewer farms are cultivated and the region becomes wilder. After passing the Salisbury road, which leads off to the R., the next turn to the R., which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 m. from Warner, is the mountain road. Formerly there was a sign at this point indicating the way to Mt. Kearsarge. There is no difficulty in locating the road, for abandoned farm buildings can be seen from the corner and are but a few rods away. Following this branch road past the old buildings and another abandoned farm, the road leads through a gate. From this point the mountain road leads N. past the ruins of a barn, begins the ascent through forest and in a few minutes passes through another gate. The path then leads N.W. and is broad and distinct until the ruins of the Half-Way House are reached at a point about 2 m. from the highway. For the remaining distance the road winds about and as it nears the summit becomes much narrower and less distinct. If a little care is taken the way will be found without much difficulty. The road ends in a swale just below the summit. Here *water* is found and the place is a convenient one for camping. It is but a few rods to the topmost ledges.

DISTANCES. Warner to mountain road $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 m.; to summit $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 m.

TIME. From beginning of mountain road to summit about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Trail up the North Side.

From Potter Place station a highway leads S. to the site of the Winslow House, which was destroyed by fire some years since. Here there is a small building where refreshments are sometimes sold. In the rear of this building the path up the mountain begins. It leads past a clump of trees and then through a pasture, keeping E. of a wire fence. The way is not well defined at first, but can be found without difficulty and after entering the woods is quite conspicuous and in places is badly washed. There are several *springs*, some of which are probably permanent. The path finally comes out on bare ledges and although marked by cairns it is somewhat difficult to follow. Its general direction over the ledges is a little S. of W. The summit is bare, irregular and conspicuous. Water is found by descending S. a few rods into a swale which can be seen from the summit. In this swale the old road from Warner ends.

DISTANCES. Potter Place station to site of Winslow House $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to summit about 5 m.

TIME. From site of Winslow House to summit $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Mt. Sunapee.

Situated in the town of Newbury, this mountain (2,743 ft.) has the advantage of proximity to Lake Sunapee and has also a small but charming lake (Lake Solitude, six acres) near its summit. It is doubtful if there is a mountain in the State of the same elevation which equals Mt. Sunapee in charm and variety of scenery. Six hundred and fifty acres surrounding the summit have been purchased as a forest reserve by residents around Sunapee Lake. This tract has been placed in care of the Society for the Protection of N. H. Forests. The trails are so arranged that one may ascend by one route and descend by another, including Lake Solitude and the summit.

From Lake Sunapee R. R. Station.

Some three minutes S. of the railroad station a path leaves the highway near a small stream. It is marked by a sign and leads W. Soon it merges into a logging road which it follows for a few rods. It is soon joined by a path leading up from Newbury.

In about 40 min. the path leads past the Eagle's Nest, a small wooden building perched on the top of interesting ledges and affording a fine view of Lake Sunapee. Continuing about S.W. from the building it soon descends slightly and crosses a small stream. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Eagle's Nest it leads past a spring discovered in 1912; it then turns abruptly to the S. for a short distance, but soon winds to the W. and approaches an excellent outlook called South Reak Ledge. Continuing about due W. it leads into a saddle from which the south peak rises rather steeply. The path leads past another outlook and ascends gently. After reaching the top of the ledge it turns about due W. and continues, sometimes descending and sometimes ascending, to Lake Solitude which is a few rods S. of the path. Three minutes beyond the lake and just to the W. of the path is the White Ledge. The summit of Mt. Sunapee is about 40 min. further W. and there is no difficulty in following the trail. An observation platform has been placed there and adds materially to the extent of the view.

From Mt. Sunapee P. O.

From the Johnson farm, which is but a short distance from Mt. Sunapee P. O., there is another route to the summit, which follows a road in a S. direction, passing deserted farm buildings in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. or less. A logging road continues in substantially the same direction. It passes close to a large sawdust pile, near which another path leads up to the L. (S.W.) to Lake Solitude.

The main trail leads through a rather blind region, but there are signs and no difficulty will be found. It passes a *spring* marked by a sign and after ascending for a time descends for a few rods to an interesting ledge. It then rises to an outlook where an observatory has been constructed in the form of a ladder leading to the branches of a good-sized tree. The path continues to the N., leads past *water* and in about 20 min. reaches the summit.

Crotched Mountain.

Crotched Mountain (2,055 ft.) in Francestown and Bennington, N. H., is easily ascended from either place. It is shown on the northerly margin of the Peterboro sheet of the U. S. Geological Survey. On its summit which is open and ledgy, is a fire warden's station. The saddle, a few hundred yards below the summit, is reached by a carriage road about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length, leading up the east slope from Mountain Farm, which is on a side road off the highway between Francestown and Bennington. In coming from the direction of Bennington, at about 4 m. turn to the R. to the road to Mountain Farm and follow it $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the farm. Greenfield, N. H., on the Boston & Maine R. R., is the station for Francestown, which is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. From Francestown go toward Bennington, and at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. turn to the L. on the road which, followed about 1 m., leads past Mountain Farm.

Piscataquog Mountain.

Piscataquog or Fuller Mountain (1,262 ft.) in Lyndeboro, N. H., can be reached from Lyndeboro Centre by going N. on the road toward Francestown $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 m. to the Pinnacle House on the south slope. After passing the hotel turn to the R. into the Fuller pasture, which leads to the open summit.

Piscataquog Mountain and its neighbor, Lyndeboro Mountain, are shown on the Peterboro sheet of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Pack Monadnock.

This extended ridge with its culminating peaks, North Pack (2,257 ft.) and South Pack (2,280 ft.), lies between Peterboro and Temple, N. H., and is a well known landmark from many points in southern New Hampshire and eastern Massachusetts. It is said that from South Pack more evidences of the habitation of man are visible than from any other mountain in the world. On the summit of South Pack is the Gen. James Miller Park, a State reservation, and on the south shoulder the A. M. C. reservation, a four-acre tract given the Club in 1901 by Mrs. Hattie A. Farrar of Boston.

A wagon road built and maintained by the State of New Hampshire leaves the N. side of the Wilton-Peterboro road at its highest point as it passes over the south shoulder of the mountain, about 4 m. from Peterboro and 10 m. from Wilton. It winds up the shoulder through picturesque woods, coming out in about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. on the ledges at the A. M. C. reservation. Passing this, it continues about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the shoulder and ends at Miller Park a few rods below the open and rocky summit. From the summit the descent can be made to the N. through open pastures to the saddle, thence to North Pack, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 m.

From the east North Pack can be reached from the Collins place at the end of the road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the "old County Farm" in Wilton, which in turn is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wilton station. Pass to the L. of the barn at the Collins place and across the brook, thence striking directly for the summit, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

distant. The way is through open pastures with a belt of evergreen. The summit is bare and ledgy. From North Pack the descent can be made through fairly open going to Brantwood Camp (a boys' camp) and thence by a cart-road to the South Lyndeboro—Peterboro highway at a point about 4 m. from the latter place.

Pack Monadnock is shown on the Peterboro sheet of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Mt. Monadnock. (Grand Monadnock.)

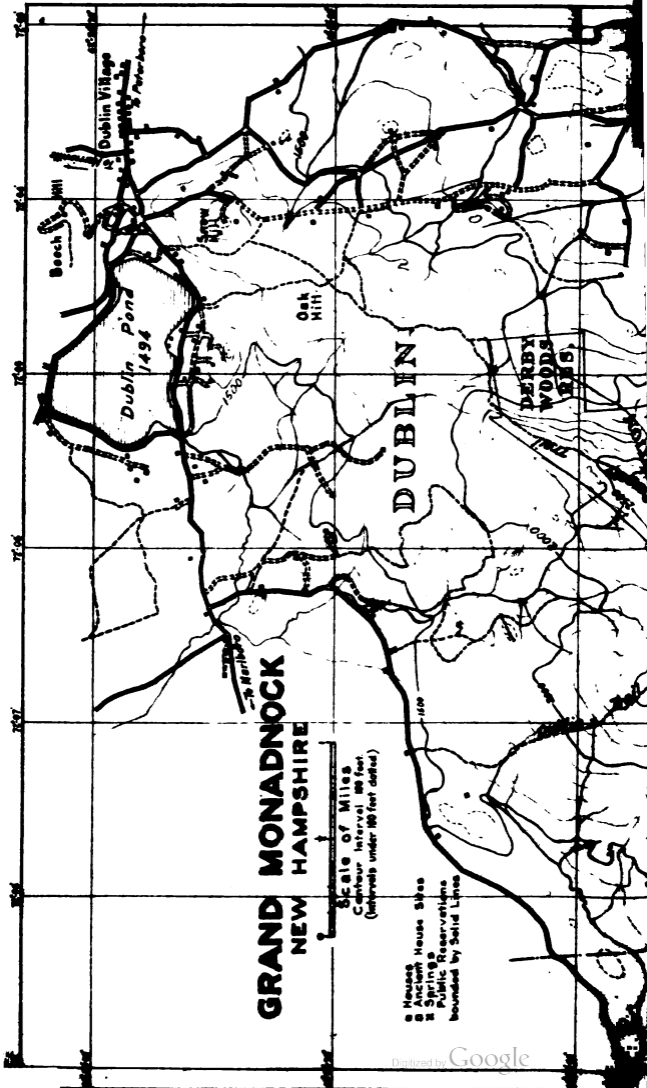
Mt. Monadnock in the towns of Dublin and Jaffrey, about 10 m. from the Massachusetts boundary, is an isolated mountain 3,166 ft. above sea level and from 1,500 to 2,000 ft. above the surrounding country. The upper 500 ft. consist of open rocks bared by forest fires of a century ago. There are several well-marked paths to the summit from both N. and S. sides. Two of these lead from Dublin on the N., one from the old hotel halfway up the mountain on the S. and two from the Dublin-Jaffrey highway on the S.E. Numerous links connect the main S. side trails, and ramify through the woods on the slopes. Only the main trails to the summit are here described.

Reservations on Mt. Monadnock.

These are three in number. (1). The State Reservation of 493 acres, on the S.E. slope (see National and State Forests). (2). The Jaffrey Town Reservation, comprising 200 acres, on the S. side near the summit. (3). The Masonian Reservation and Derby Woods (S. P. N. H. F.), comprising 775 acres on the summit and the Dublin Ridge. These lands are contiguous. (See map.)

The Half-Way House Trail.

This is one of the oldest routes to the summit and was much used at the time when Emerson and Thoreau

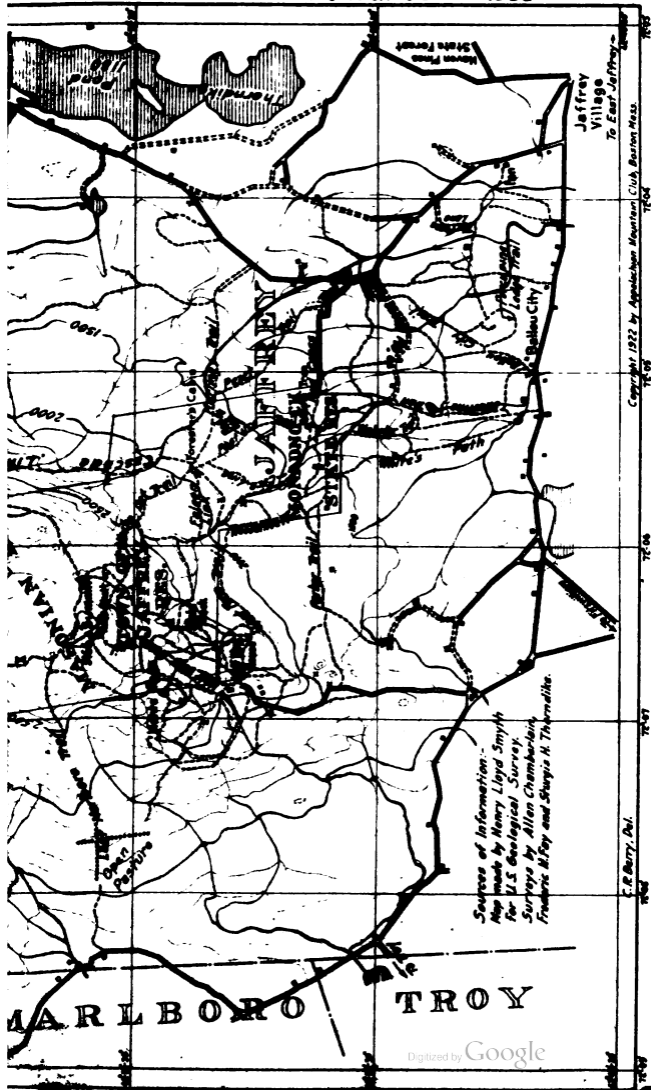


GRAND MONADNOCK NEW HAMPSHIRE

Scale of Miles
 Centour Interval 100 feet
 (Intervals under 100 feet dotted)

- Houses
- Ancient House Sites
- ⊠ Springs
- ▣ Public Reservations
 bounded by Solid Lines

Monadnock 1922



frequented the mountain, about 1850, though relocated in part since then. It begins near the carriage sheds of the Half-Way House and is a broad and clearly defined way, though rough, rocky and steep. It crosses the town of Jaffrey's reservation. For some distance it follows the brook and above the tree line is marked with white arrows on the rocks. *Spring* at tree line, R. Just below the summit there is a rain shelter built in 1910 by Scott A. Smith of Providence for the convenience of the public.

The Half-Way House is about 2,100 ft. above sea level and is reached by a toll road (free to trampers) $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, leaving the highway from East Jaffrey to Troy at a point 5 m. from the former and 4 m. from the latter. The mountain road is reached 6 m. from Fitzwilliam depot.

DISTANCE. Half-Way House to summit 1 m.

The Dublin Path.

The Dublin Path on the N. side of the mountain maintained by the Dublin Boy Scout Troop, leaves the road from Dublin to Troy opposite the barn and cellar hole of the abandoned Darling farm (sign), $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Dublin village, which is $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the railroad station at Peterboro, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Harrisville Station. Mail auto from latter. The path itself is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, the upper $\frac{3}{4}$ m., over the open ledges, being marked by small cairns. It is much traveled and easily followed. A *spring* in spruce woods, 1 m. above highway is undependable in a dry season. Another *spring* $\frac{1}{8}$ m. above tree line is more reliable.

The Pumpelly Trail.

Follow the highway W. from Dublin village $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to a wood road on L. opposite entrance to Dublin Lake Club. Follow this S. along the W. side of Snow Hill,

crossing a small valley and thence gradually ascending (S.W.) to summit of Oak Hill. To this point, and for a quarter of a mile beyond, it is a bridle path maintained by the Dublin Walking and Riding Club. The trail (blazed) leads thence to and up the steep N. end of the Dublin Ridge. There is a *spring* on the S. side of the trail near the foot of the steep pitch. Not easily found. The trail zigzags upward until it emerges on the open shoulder of the mountain about two miles from the summit. For the first $\frac{1}{4}$ m. on the ridge the trail winds in and out among the rocks and low scrubby spruces and firs, always following the top of the ridge. About a mile from the summit, it comes out upon the bare, glacier-swept rocks, whence for the remaining distance it is marked by large cairns. From a saddle (elev. 2,700 ft.), just N. of the central and dominating summit on the ridge, a line of cairns leads L., the Cascade Link, a direct descent toward the Ark and Jaffrey. Just before descending into a small ravine which separates the ridge from the main summit mass the little used upper section of the old Pasture Trail (White Dot) leads S. to the Jaffrey side. From the top of the zigzags to the summit the trail traverses the Derby and Masonian Reservations of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. Over the ridge it is a rough scramble.

DISTANCE. From road to summit $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The Red Cross Trail.

This trail was formerly known as the Mead Brook Trail, from the stream along whose left (N. E.) bank it follows closely for some distance through its middle section. It begins on the highway from Jaffrey to Dublin immediately in the rear of the Annex of The Ark, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from East Jaffrey. A clump of three small trees close to the roadside supporting a large

stone between their stems, the stone marked with a red painted cross, is the first landmark. These red crosses are found on the rocks all the way to the summit. For $\frac{3}{4}$ m. it follows a new road (passable for cars) to the boundary of the Monadnock State Forest where there is parking space. To avoid this road take trail behind Happy Home Cottage, first house W. of Ark barns. This leads through pine woods (signs at junctions) and intersects Red Cross Trail at parking place. The trail soon emerges into a clearing with a large *Maple Tree* bearing numerous trail signs, it being the focal point of half a dozen trails to the valley, to the Half Way House, and to the summit. One of these is the Pasture Trail to Falcon Cabin from which trail the Cascade Link diverges. Within $\frac{1}{8}$ m. W. the Fire Line Trail comes into the Red Cross Trail from the L. on the bank of Mead Brook, coincides with the latter up stream a few rods and then diverges to the R. (signs). The trail now follows the brook on the E. bank practically to its source. Several junctions with other trails and links are met in the course of the next mile (signs), in the following order: Lower Pasture Outlook, R.; Upper Pasture Outlook, R. (view within 100 yards of junction); the Wesselhoeft Trail, L.; Falcon Link, R.; Dingle Dell Trail to Half-Way House, L.; Link to White Dot, R. (blind). Throughout this section the trail is steep and side-hilling, hence difficult for snow-shoes. Blazed trees and red crosses on the rocks are frequent. Within $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond Dingle Dell junction the trail clammers sharply up the ledges by the Switch-Back and reaches the first open rocks (view). From this point on close watch should be made for the red crosses and small cairns, for the route is circuitous and the trees dwindle. Not far above the Switch-Back a final scramble up the rocks brings one to the Plateau with its impressive view of the summit dome

of which Thoreau wrote so enthusiastically. In clear weather the summit is always in plain sight thereafter. Another junction (signs) will be met just before the dome is reached, where the White Dot trail comes in from the R. Crossing a small but sharp ravine the dome is climbed over smoothly glaciated and slippery ledges to the summit.

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

White Dot, Harling and Pasture Trails.

The White Dot Trail is so named because it is marked with dots of white paint on the rocks. It is the steepest trail on the S. side of the mountain and not materially shorter than any other. It begins at the Falcon Cabin near Falcon Spring (elev. 1,860 ft.) and was cut in 1900 as an extension of the Pasture Trail. The Harling Trail, cut 1914, also connects at the cabin. At the Spring the Pasture Outlook Trail enters on the W., also the Falcon Link, a few rods higher up, both connecting with the Red Cross Trail. The White Dot is steep and laborious for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the cabin. It then emerges on the open plateau where a spur leaves R. to the Pumpelly Trail. The White Dot main trail leads toward the summit and soon merges with the Red Cross (sign). Owing to its steepness it is used mostly on the descent.

The Harling Trail begins on the highway leading from Jaffrey to Dublin just N. of the second brook N. of The Ark. For $\frac{3}{4}$ m. it follows the trace of an old wood road across partially cut-over land, where it is more or less bushy and blind. Small cairns at blind places. At the wall bounding the Monadnock State Forest on the E. it makes a junction with the Pezet Link, a short cut to The Ark, and entering the forest immediately begins to climb. About $\frac{3}{8}$ m. farther

on the Cascade Link crosses (sign) and in another 100 yards Falcon Cabin is reached.

The name Pasture Trail (a portion of the first trail to the summit cut from the S.E. in 1897) is at present applied only to the section between the *Maple Tree* (see Red Cross Trail) and the Falcon Spring. It is a much traveled route, at first through woods, then, as it rises on the mountain side, crosses bits of open pasture with views E., again entering woods where it makes a junction with the Fire Line, L., $\frac{1}{8}$ m. below the spring. About midway its course the Red Oak Trail (a link to the Harling Trail) enters from the N. Just above the Fire Line the Cascade Link has its beginning, also on the N.

DISTANCES. Highway to Falcon Cabin via Harling Trail $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. ($1\frac{3}{4}$ from The Ark). Maple Tree to cabin via Pasture Trail $\frac{3}{4}$ m. ($1\frac{3}{4}$ from The Ark). Cabin to summit via White Dot $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Marlborough Trail.

One of the oldest trails to the summit, probably dating back to 1850 or earlier, but now disused. Traceable for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its beginning at the abandoned Davis farm on the old road at the W. base of the mountain, its course is lost across the pastures and up the Marlboro Ridge through the woods, a distance of close to a mile. On the open ledges above it is clearly marked for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by large cairns to its intersection with the Dublin Trail $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the summit. The missing link should be rediscovered and opened up.

DISTANCE. Highway to summit about 2 m.

Cascade Link (A. M. C.)

This path was cut in 1919 by the Worcester Chapter of the A. M. C. It affords a direct approach to the central portion of the Dublin Ridge from Jaffrey. (See Pumpelly, Harling and Pasture trails.) Its

southerly end (sign) is at a point on the Pasture Trail just above the junction of the latter with the Fire Line, and near the Falcon Cabin. For $\frac{1}{4}$ m. it passes through spruce woods to a brook (sign) and the cascades from which it takes its name. Thence it follows the E. bank of the brook closely, rising 300 ft. in $\frac{1}{4}$ m., to the wall bounding the State Forest on the N. About $\frac{1}{8}$ m. beyond it turns L. (sign) over a knob of ledge (wide view). It is blazed thence through woods to a small brook which is crossed and followed closely along the E. bank. This stream has its rise close to the boundary line between Dublin and Jaffrey, from which point an old cairn line (now clearly rebuilt) leads over open ledges to a saddle on the Dublin Ridge (elev. 2,700 ft.) and intersects the Pumpelly Trail just N. of the eminence across which the town line crosses. A picturesque route with many broad outlooks.

DISTANCE. Pasture Trail to Pumpelly Trail $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Snow-Shoe Route.

The easiest route for a winter ascent from the S.E. is as follows: Red Cross Trail to Fire Line, 1 m., up latter R. $\frac{2}{3}$ m. to junction with Pasture Trail which follow L. $\frac{1}{8}$ m. to Falcon spring, thence by Falcon Link L. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Red Cross Trail; and by the latter R. 1 m. to summit. This route is not perceptibly longer than one of the more direct approaches and it avoids many excessively steep pitches, which are slippery and tiresome in winter.

Given good weather the most interesting descent toward the S.E. at any season is by following the Dublin Ridge to the Cascade Link $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. (see Pumpelly Trail and Cascade Link), dropping gradually by that route $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (outlooks) to the Harling Trail near Falcon Cabin, down the latter $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the Pezet Link, which in turn in something less than 1 m. enters the

Red Cross Trail at The Ark. Distances approximate only.

Maps:

A. M. C. topographic (100 ft. contours). Scale 1: 20,000 (approximately 3 inches to a mile), edition of 1922, covering the entire mountain and showing roads, houses, old house sites, public reservation boundaries and all the trails. (Included in this book, p. 432.)

Blue print, 400 ft. to 1 inch, by F. H. Fay and S. H. Thorndike, 1922, from careful surveys of the trails on the S.E. slope between the summit, the Half-Way House road, The Ark and the Jaffrey—Troy road.

Blue print sketch map without scale by E. J. Harling showing all trails in vicinity of Half-Way House and those on the S.E. slope.

SECTION XXI.

Mt. Ktaadn or Katahdin.

Mount Ktaadn or Katahdin, the monarch of the Maine wilderness, is situated about 80 m. N. of Bangor, between the East and West Branches of the Penobscot River and is truly, as Winthrop says in his "Life in the Open Air," "The best mountain in the wildest wild to be had on this side the continent."

Trumbull, first authority on Algonkin dialects, declares in favor of the first spelling given above, as nearest to the Indian pronunciation of the word meaning *greatest mountain*.

It was climbed in 1804 by a party of eleven, and Charles Turner, one of the party, wrote an account of this ascent, probably the first. (Colls. of Mass. Historical Soc., 2nd Series, Vol. VIII, pp. 112-116.)

No accurate survey has been available for this Guide, but the sketch map on the opposite page, and that on p. 443, will give the general features of the region, and the immediate details of the mountain. Distances are approximate.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. Ktaadn is a great irregularly shaped plateau, rising abruptly from a comparatively flat country and topped on its easterly margin by four low summits of which the southern (East Peak 5,260 ft. and West Peak 5,273 ft.) are the higher. These peaks are about 500 yds. apart, and from them a long, curved, serrated ridge of vertically fractured granite, known as the Knife Edge or Saw Teeth, stretches out hook-like toward the S.E., E. and N. About 1 m. from the plateau this ridge ends in a rock pyramid, called Chimney Peak, immediately beyond which, and separated from it by a sharp cleft, is a conical rock-peak, Pamola (4,819 ft.) named for the Indian avenging

spirit of the mountain. Of the North Peaks, the southerly (about 4,700 ft.) is the higher.

The plateau, some four miles long, falls away abruptly from 1,000 to 1,800 ft. on all sides, after which the slope becomes more gentle. Huge arms stretch out from the table-land embracing immense glacial cirques, here known as basins. Of these, the Great Basin, with its branch, the South Basin, is the most noted. In the floor of the latter at an altitude of 2,900 ft., flanked by stupendous cliffs and bordered by dense spruce forest, lies Chimney Pond, about eight acres in extent, an ideal camping place as a base for divergent mountain climbs. North of the Great Basin, but still on the E. side of the mountain is the North Basin (floor altitude 3,700 ft.) noted for its high, smooth ledged sides and boulder strewn floor.

On the west side of the plateau are the little known North West Basin (about 2,900 ft.) and farther south the Klondike and Little Klondike Basins into which the plateau sends much of its drainage.

In the Klondike, close below the plateau, lies a deep narrow pond, two-thirds of a mile long, of remarkable beauty. It is best reached by descending from the plateau.

From the twin peaks at the N. and S. ends of the plateau the land slopes gradually to the center, known as the Saddle. From the E. escarpment of the Saddle the plateau falls off gently toward its N.W. face, carpeted with dense scrub. This growth also covers other areas and all except the steepest walls of the plateau.

Many avalanches have marked the walls and two of these prove important channels for the ascent, namely, Basin Slide (from the Great Basin to the Saddle) and Abol Slide on the S. flank.



KTAADN REGION
 (After Sketch Map by Parker B. Field)
 Some Details from Memory

Scale of Miles

Copyright 1905 Appalachian Mountain Club

Ktaadn's nearest mountain neighbors, the Sourdna-hunk Mountains to the N.W. and Turner Mountain to the E., are of the same character but much lower.

Owing to its isolated position, the view from Ktaadn is exceptionally fine, embracing hundreds of lakes, including Moosehead, the many windings of the Penobscot, and to the S. the hills of Mount Desert and Camden. Mount Washington cannot be seen, as it lies in a direct line behind Squaw Mountain at the S. end of Moosehead Lake.

GENERAL APPROACHES. The West Branch, and a tote-road from Stacyville on the Bangor and Aroostook R. R., are the two most used approaches. From the W. Branch the routes are by the Abol Slide or by Hunt's Trail, thence across the table-land; and from Stacyville, a 28 m. walk to the South Basin, thence up Basin Slide to the Saddle, or up Pamola Peak and across the Knife Edge. From Stacyville the Wassataquoik can be followed and after 40 m. the N. end of the mountain reached, though this route is not advised as the region is the least interesting and logging roads are confusing.

WARNING. Novices should not attempt the Ktaadn trip without a guide, as all routes to the mountain traverse vast, uninhabited wildernesses. The Knife Edge should be avoided in high winds.

Abol Slide Trail.

This is the shortest and best known route. From Norcross on the B. & A. R. R., a steamer runs 13 m. through North Twin, Pemadumcook and Ambejijis Lake to the West Branch inlet. In 1921 the steamer ran on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, leaving Norcross on the arrival of the night train from Boston and reaching the head of Ambejijis Lake about noon. Special boat will be run on "off days"

on payment of extra fare. By arrangement with Pitman's Camp (address Norcross, Me.), guides will meet the steamer; dinner near the boat landing. Travel from this point is by canoe 16 m. up the West Branch (4 carries) to the entrance of Abol Stream. This point can also be reached from Moosehead Lake (N. E. Carry) by 50 m. canoe trip down the West Branch, through Chesuncook and Ripogenus Lakes. Abol Stream is 12 m. below the Ripogenus Dam. Ambejijis Lake and Abol Stream can also be reached from the railroad at Millinocket via the Millinocket Tote Road.

DISTANCE. Millinocket to Ambejijis Lake $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Abol Stream 20 m.

Leaving canoes at the mouth of Abol Stream follow a good tote-road $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up its S. bank to a junction with the Millinocket tote-road (20 m. from Millinocket). Turn L. on this road and cross the stream. In about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the Abol Lumber Camps (abandoned 1921) are reached. Continuing on the road about $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. a small clearing near the stream is reached where the trail leaves sharp R. and marked by a rough sign. In about another mile a small branch of the stream is crossed on a log foot bridge and crossing several brooks the foot of the Slide of 1816, now well over-grown, is reached and the trail soon comes to the foot of the more recent or the Abol Slide. Two-thirds of the way up the Slide (below timber line) is a log cabin built by Maine Forestry Commission for its fire warden, where a few people may find shelter. It is $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the bottom to the head of the slide whence the way to the tableland $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is over and through huge boulders, with increasing steepness. On the tableland Hunt's Trail comes in from the L., and from this point across the table-land the slopes are gentle and the dis-

tance to the S. Peaks about 1 m. *Water* can often be found on the plateau beside some of the boulders near the head of the slide and there is a *spring* beside a conspicuous boulder W. of the junction with Hunt's Trail, though a canteen is advised.

DISTANCES. West Branch to foot of slide $5\frac{3}{4}$ m., to top of slide $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to plateau 8 m.; to South Peaks 9 m. (from West Branch).

TIMES. West Branch to foot of Slide, 3 hrs. 30 min.; to South Peaks 6 hrs., 30 min. (from West Branch).

Hunt's Trail.

Leave the canoe at the mouth of Sourdnahunk Stream (a branch of the Penobscot, 2 m. above Abol Stream), and follow the tote-road leading up this stream 4 m. to York's Camp on Daisy Pond, or 5 m. to Hunt's Camp on Kidney Pond. Leaving Norcross by the steamer connecting with the morning up-train, either camp can be reached by nightfall.

From Hunt's to the table-land is 6 m. and from York's 5 m.; and as recent logging has obscured the path it is well to get directions before starting.

From York's Camp ferry across Daisy Pond to path which skirts S.E. of Elbow Pond and follow the telephone wire E. 1 m. to the Millinocket tote-road. Follow the road E. $\frac{7}{8}$ m. till it crosses Ktaadn Stream by an old logging camp. Immediately on crossing stream turn L. up an old logging road which ascends through a clearing to an open ridge path. Just before re-entering the timber the path passes the site of an old canvas shelter, now in ruins, where drinking *water* will be found. Here the grade steepens and as the way is somewhat blind, care is necessary to find the spotted trail leaving the top of the clearing. Failing to find the trail, an upward course will surely locate it in the

boulders some distance above. A cave formed between two large rocks $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the site of the canvas shelter is suitable for 5 or 6 people. It is provided with blankets and there is a good *spring*. Passing through a growth of small spruce and keeping on the N. side of the ridge above the Little Klondike, the trail later emerges on the bare crest, winding among gigantic boulders, before gaining the plateau. Then 1 m. of easy walking reaches the cairns from the Abol Slide (see p. 444) which are followed 1 m. to the summit.

DISTANCES. West Branch to York's 4 m.; to Millinocket tote-road $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to plateau 9 m.; to Summit 11 m.

West Branch to Hunt's 5 m.; to plateau 11 m.; to summit 13 m.

From Moosehead Lake.

There is an automobile road from Greenville to Lily Bay on Moosehead Lake 12 m. and thence 30 m. to Ripogenus Dam. Steamers also operate between Greenville and Lily Bay. Arrangements may be made at Greenville for auto to Ripogenus Dam. From the dam follow the tote road on the S. side of the West Branch. About 1 m. below the dam across the swift water of the river may be had the wonderful view of Ktaadn described by Winthrop. The tote road follows the R. bank of the West Branch, now in the deep forest, now along the rough beach of the river, and then, after skirting the Sourdnahunk dead water reaches the Sourdnahunk Dam. Cross on the dam and on the rocks at its N. end. A cut off runs E. from the dam to the path which leads up the W. bank of Sourdnahunk Stream to York's and Hunt's. From the Sourdnahunk Dam is an excellent view of Ktaadn. During high water there may be difficulty in crossing the dam and the

boom may have to be used. On sufficient notice guests for York's Camp or for Kidney Pond Camps (address Norcross, Me.) will be met at Ripogenus Dam.

DISTANCES. Lily Bay to Kokadjo Post Office (Roach Pond) 7 m.; to Grant Farm 17 m.; to Ripogenus Dam 30 m. Ripogenus Dam to Sourdnahunk Dead-water 6 m.; to Sourdnahunk Dam 9 m.

TIME. Ripogenus Dam to Sourdnahunk Dam 3 hrs.; to York's Camp 5 hrs.; to Hunt's Camp 5 hrs. 30 m.

Stacyville to Chimney Pond.

Of the 28 m. from Stacyville (see p. 443) to the Pond, 20 m. are passable for buckboards, though the road is so rough that walking is preferable.

Follow the highway leading W. from Stacyville station, passing at 1 m. a group of houses at the top of a rise from which is a fine view of Ktaadn. One-half m. beyond, after crossing the bridge over Swift Brook, the road degenerates into a tote-road. This leads in 4 m. to the site of the Hunt Farm on the East Branch of the Penobscot. A small log house (Palmer's) is open but unoccupied. Up stream 2 m. is Lunkasoo, a private camp of E. B. Draper. By leaving the tote-road $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond Mud Brook in the old field and following the telephone wire to the R. direct to Lunkasoo Camp, 20 min. can be saved.

At Lunkasoo Camp, cross the river by the ford and follow the tote-road over a ridge 5 m. to the site of Dacy's Dam, on the Wassataquoik. Here is an abandoned lumber camp and the tote-road and foot-trail to Ktaadn Lake divide. Dacy's Dam was washed out in 1919 and it now is necessary to ascend the stream $\frac{1}{2}$ m. for a suitable ford. It is $6\frac{3}{4}$ m. by the foot trail (which saves $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) to Ktaadn Lake.

Cross the ford and scramble up a steep gravel bank, to a blazed trail 200 ft. from the dam, on the top of the ridge which runs up stream. The trail soon descends the other side, and, after 2 m., crosses on a log the stream from Ktaadn Lake; 4 m. beyond is a logged and burned area, much overgrown, and containing a shallow pond, which should be skirted to the R. The $\frac{1}{2}$ m. through the low growth is somewhat blind, but the trail soon joins the tote-road which emerges at the outlet dam of Ktaadn Lake. Crossing the dam to the L., it is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., very wet, along the S. shore of the lake to a small village of log huts (formerly known as Cushman's Camp), with primitive accommodation, a beautiful sand beach and wonderful trout fishing. The camp is now run by Ralph E. Dorr of Orland, Me., as the Katahdin Lake Sporting Camps.

There is no suitable tote-road from Ktaadn Lake to the mountain, but a pack-horse may easily go 5 m. to Sandy Stream Pond, and it is possible, *though not recommended*, to lead a horse accustomed to such work over the remaining 4 m. to Chimney Pond.

Starting westward from the camp along the shore of the lake, in the woods, the trail after about 1 m. enters a region devastated by lumbermen and fire, through which it winds. Keep to L. at point where trail to Turner Mt. diverges to R. (The path up Turner Mt. is said to be poorly defined. After a short walk through the bushes the West Slide is reached, which leads to the highest peak. This point gives the most comprehensive view of the E. side of Ktaadn.) About 4 m. from Ktaadn Lake the trail reaches the shore of Sandy Stream Pond, at its outlet, which it crosses. A magnificent view of Ktaadn is here afforded.

Skirting the S. side of the pond the woods are soon entered and for the remaining 4 m. to Chimney Pond the average rise is said to be 350 feet to the mile. The

path is rough and winds around the N. flank of Pamola, often between large boulders and over many rocks. The Basin ponds are passed, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. before reaching Chimney Pond the trail leads through a gravelly basin known as Dry Pond. This probably holds a pond in the spring. Shortly after passing this basin, the trail to Pamola is passed on the L. and, farther on, the trail to the N. Basin is seen on the R.; $\frac{3}{8}$ m. beyond this, the trail descends to the shore of Chimney Pond, from which there is a sublime view of lake, cliffs, and peaks.

DISTANCES. Stacyville to tote-road $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Hunt Farm $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Lunkasoo Camp $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. (by short cut $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.); to site of Dacy's Dam, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Ktaadn Lake 19 m.; to Sandy Stream Pond, 24 m.; to Chimney Pond 28 m.

Chimney Pond to Summits.

The trail runs N. from Chimney Pond 200 yards to a ruined log camp on a watercourse, the bed of which it follows to the foot of the Basin Slide—30 min. from Chimney Pond. The ascent of the slide takes about an hour. Reaching the table-land, an infrequently cairned trail to the L. leads in about 1 m. to the summit of the mountain.

A similar trail to the R. leads to the N. peaks, 2 m. distant.

DISTANCES. Chimney Pond to head of slide $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to S. summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; or to N. Peaks, $3\frac{3}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Chimney Pond to head of slide, 1 hr. 30 min.; to S. summit, 2 hrs.; or to N. Peaks 2 hrs. 30 min.

Chimney Pond to Pamola.

The path should be retraced toward Stacyville nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. where a spotted trail to Pamola bears off to the R. This winds around the shoulder of the ridge and finally turns upward through the scrub and comes out on the

bare ridge. It is too sparsely cairned as it leads upward over the steep boulder strewn slope. If the trail is missed in ascending, continue upward to the peak, but when descending it is important to closely follow the cairns as the scrub on the lower slopes is practically impassable outside the channel which has been cut.

The 1 m. walk from Pamola over the Knife Edge to the main peak may be done in safety excepting in a gale.

It is difficult to conceive a much finer trip than that from Chimney Pond to Pamola, over the Knife Edge to the main peak and return via the Basin Slide—6 miles.

DISTANCES Chimney Pond to Pamola $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to S. Peaks $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

TIMES. Chimney Pond to Pamola 2 hr. 15 min.; to S. Peaks 3 hr.

Chimney Pond to North Basin.

Retrace the Stacyville path $\frac{3}{8}$ m. to a branch to the L. which in $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. reaches the North Basin. This path was continued in 1919 to the blueberry patch at the lip of the North Basin, known as "Blueberry Knoll." This point is a few feet above the floor of the Basin and gives a fine panorama view of both basins as well as a wide sweep to the E. The North Basin has been but little explored and offers a fine field for the cragsman, geologist and botanist.

Hamlin Ridge.

In 1920 a trail was cut to Hamlin Ridge which separates the North and South Basins. From Chimney Pond follow the North Basin trail about 1 m. where a trail diverges to L. to the E. end of the ridge. Tree line is reached in an easy climb of 20 m. and the backbone of the ridge after a short scramble over a boulder

strewn slope. The ridge may be followed to the tableland (keeping to L. of North Peak after passing head wall of North Basin) about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. of Basin Slide.

The South Basin and Chimney.

None but experienced rock climbers should attempt the Chimney. From the camp site at Chimney Pond circle the pond to the L. and after scrambling over the huge boulders opposite the camp, descend to the sandy shore of the pond where the outlet of the brook course will be found. The path leads up the brook (dry in summer) over granite boulders and is much overgrown by trees and alder bushes. After passing the "tree line," the brook course bears to the L. and reveals a remarkable flume or canyon beyond which Chimney Peak is seen. When the first chock stone is reached, ascend to the L. and do not attempt to climb under it. The passing of this chock stone is said to be the most difficult part of the climb, but as previously stated, only experienced rock-climbers should attempt it.

There are many beautiful and interesting cliffs in the South Basin above the tree line without risking the Chimney climb.

CAUTION. The upper walls of the Great Basin are nearly vertical and are lined with large rectangular prisms of granite standing on end with but poor attachment to the wall. There is a temptation to detach them and send them crashing a thousand feet or more down into the Basin, but in so doing one should remember he is disfiguring the grandest bit of scenery in the Eastern States, and may injure climbers below. Avalanches from such natural causes as frost, water, etc., frequently occur in both basins even in summer and climbers should note their possible paths and avoid them.

The Appalachian Mountain Club and Its Activities.

This Club was organized in 1876. It is now a Massachusetts Corporation and is empowered to hold mountain and forest lands and historic sites. It is the largest representative, in this part of the country, of the interests of lovers of the mountains. It has made substantial contributions to various branches of geography and has taken a leading part in efforts to preserve both the beauty and the economic value of the mountains and forests. It has built trails, camps and other conveniences, and has published maps, guides and other books pertaining to its special interests. It has a large library of bound volumes, journals, pamphlets and maps, a herbarium, and collections of photographs and lantern slides. It publishes a magazine, a monthly bulletin and an annual Register.

The home of the Club is at Room 1050 Tremont Building, Tremont St., Boston. There are affiliated chapters in New York City, Worcester, Mass., Manchester, N. H., Providence, R. I., one in Connecticut and one in North Carolina. Meetings, lectures, etc., are held in Boston at least once a month, besides which there are frequent social gatherings and local activities of various sorts. There are weekly outings around Boston and New York City. Longer excursions are frequently arranged, some to foreign countries. Its various departments offer to members opportunities to participate in trail-building, map-making and other outdoor activities.

On December 31, 1921, the Club had 3,066 members. Applications for membership require nomination and recommendation in writing by two members and sub-

sequent election by the Council. The admission fee including the first year's dues, is ten dollars and the annual dues thereafter are five dollars. Persons desiring to become members may write to the Recording Secretary for further particulars.

A. M. C. Huts.

There are now four of these camps, managed by the Trustees of Real Estate and located at Madison Spring, Carter Notch, Lakes-of-the-Clouds and Pinkham Notch. All are open to the public and each is equipped with bunks, supplied with blankets, and in charge of a caretaker. The season is approximately from July 1 to Sept. 15. Lodging is provided at \$1 and meals at \$1 each, prices subject to change. Breakfast at 7 A.M., dinner at 12 M., and supper at 6 P.M. At other seasons of the year a portion of each building (except the one in Pinkham Notch) is kept open for refuge only. The Refuge Hut on the old Crawford Path is unequipped, has no caretaker and is intended for emergencies only. Further details about the several huts will be found in the sections of this book covering the localities in question.

The huts are located within a day's walk of one another and a variety of routes between them may be worked out by the trapper by consulting the Mt. Washington Range Map and the text of this book. An extension of the hut system is projected and similar camps will probably be built in the Crawford and Franconia Notches in the near future.

A. M. C. Shelters.

There are nine open log structures of the "leanto" type, in charge of the Supervisor of Trails, and open to the public. They are not supplied with blankets or cooking utensils; there are no custodians, no meals are served and there is no charge for their use. Guests are earnestly requested to heed the ordinary rules of neatness, sanitation and fire prevention, and to leave

a little dry wood under cover for the next party. Each shelter is described in the section covering its locality.

A. M. C. Paths and Trails.

There are now (1922) 66 paths and trails, with an aggregate length of 257 miles, officially adopted and in charge of the Supervisor of Trails. A full list is published annually in the Club Register and each trail is described in this Guide. While it is the aim of the Club to keep its trails in standard condition, the right is reserved to discontinue any without notice and the Club expressly disclaims any legal responsibility for the condition of any of its trails at any time. The Supervisor of Trails welcomes criticisms and suggestions from any source.

A. M. C. Reservations.

These are under the control of the Trustees of Real Estate. They are considered to be held in trust for the public. Hence they have been exempted from taxation in Massachusetts, and for the greater part in New Hampshire. They are 17 in number, aggregating 1,050 acres, in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. For further details see the Club Register, also Appalachia, Vol. X, No. 3.

Private A. M. C. Camps.

Two large private camps (*not open to the public*), each under its own committee, afford comfortable vacation accommodations. One is at Three Mile Island in Lake Winnepesaukee and the other is Cold River Camp, at North Chatham. Although quarters should be engaged in advance, transients can usually be accommodated over-night. For further information see the annual Register.

Rhododendron Cottage in Fitzwilliam, N. H., may be rented by members on application to the Trustees of Real Estate. There is also a private camp at Ponka-poag Pond in the Blue Hills Reservation, near Boston.

National and State Forests,

White Mountain National Forest.

Everyone who tramps the mountains is interested in this National Forest. Under the Weeks Act, the United States Government contemplates purchasing upward of a million acres in the White Mountains and adjacent regions in New Hampshire and Maine. On January 31, 1922, purchases had been arranged aggregating 432,818 acres, of which 415,594 acres had been acquired.

As lands are acquired they are placed under the care of the United States Forest Service, and their immediate supervision is delegated to a Forest Supervisor whose office is at Gorham, N. H. Any one desiring to camp, or intending to spend much time on the National Forest, or who is considering leasing a camping site, or buying timber, or otherwise using the resources of the Forest should communicate with this officer by personal call, by mail, or telephone. A map showing the National Forest lands has been published by the Government and copies may be had upon request from the Gorham Office. These will be interesting and useful to trampers.

For the information of the casual trumper a few points are given here so that he may know his privileges when using the Forest as a recreation ground. Camping (permanent camps and cabins excepted) is permitted wherever not specifically prohibited. Conforming to the laws of the State of New Hampshire the Government requires that permits be obtained for authority to build camp fires on the National Forest. Permits may be obtained from the Forest Supervisor, Gorham, N. H., or any forest ranger or guard, and application may be made personally, or by letter or telephone.

Camp fires must be made in safe and sheltered places and not in leaves, rotten wood, or against logs or stumps. Before building a fire clear a space of at least five feet radius of all inflammable material down to the mineral soil. Under no circumstances should a fire be left unattended. All fires must be completely extinguished with earth or water before leaving a camp site even temporarily. Fire wood may be obtained only from dead trees. Green trees may be cut only under permit from the Forest Supervisor.

All camp refuse must be buried or burned, and on breaking camp the site must be made tidy and attractive for the next party that may wish to stop there. No rubbish or refuse should be thrown into any stream, spring, or pond, or into or beside any road or path. Bathing and the washing of clothes or dishes is absolutely prohibited in certain streams that are used for domestic water supply by neighboring towns.

Hunting and fishing must be in conformity with the laws of the State in which the lands are situated.

The policy of the Government is to reserve all the most desirable camp sites for the use of the general public in preference to leasing them to individuals for private monopoly.

It is important to remember that this is not a National Park. It is a National Forest. Parks are established primarily as recreation grounds. Forests are created primarily to protect the watersheds of the streams and to furnish lumber, and other timber products. The Government practises forestry in the White Mountains. The character of the timber which is produced and the market demands of the region are such that this can be done on a comparatively intensive scale. The timber will be cut wherever it is mature and can be removed without detriment to the flow of the streams, or to the scenic beauties of the lo-

cality, and without impairing the permanence of the Forest. Such cutting is done conservatively and with much care as to the protection of the young trees, and as to the disposal of brush to prevent forest fires. It is also the policy of the Government in logging operations to protect trails, streams, camping places, and other spots of public interest. It is recognized that the National Forest is of very great recreational importance, and this use will be kept in mind in all developments which are made, and in all plans for other uses.

The boundaries of the Forest are usually marked wherever the line crosses roads or trails. The printed notice faces outward from the Government land. Throughout the mountains red painted corner posts and blazes indicate National Forest boundaries or else the boundaries of various tracts which have been acquired.

State Forests.

The State of New Hampshire now has eight reservations, comprising a total of about 12,000 acres, under its Forestry Department. The State Forester, whose office is at Concord, controls the property.

The largest and most important of the State Forests is in Crawford Notch and has an area of about 6,000 acres. It occupies the northern end of Hart's Location and extends from the Gateway of the Notch to about 2 m. N. of Bemis Station, running well up to the height of land on either side. The regulations relative to camping that apply to the National Forest also apply in a general way to the State Forest. The local agent is F. P. Allard, District Chief, North Conway. There is also a Ranger, whose camp is on the State Road near Allen Spring and Brook Kedron. He will direct tourists

to convenient and safe camping sites. A lease of the Willey House site has recently been granted by the State, for the construction of a rest house.

There are other State Forests on Mt. Bartlett (400 acres), on the Conway Ledges (40 acres), at Livermore Falls, Campton (134 acres), on Mt. Kearsarge in Merrimack County (800 acres), on Mt. Monadnock (493 acres), on Mt. Cardigan (2,000 acres) and at the headwaters of the Ashuelot River in Washington and Goshen (2,300 acres).

Other White Mountain Reservations.

The town of Conway controls ten acres of the Cathedral Pines at Intervale, and Jaffrey has 200 acres on Mt. Monadnock.

The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests controls the Lost River Reservation, (see p. 331), the Masonian Reservation and Derby Woods on Mt. Monadnock, a tract on Mt. Kearsarge in Merrimack County (see p. 426), and another along the State Road N. of Chocorua Lake.

The A. M. C. reservations are referred to on p. 454. Further details will be found in the annual Register.

New England Trail Conference.

This was organized in 1917 for the purpose of developing the tramping possibilities of New England and adjacent regions by linking together the walking sections through the building of connecting trails. It is hoped that eventually a continuous through trail route will be opened from the New Jersey highlands up the Hudson River valley by way of the Interstate Park, across the Fishkill Mountains to the Taconics in Connecticut, over Mts. Everett and Greylock, in Massachusetts, up along the Green Mountains of Vermont, where there are several public forests, across into the White Mountain National Forest, north to Dixville Notch and the Connecticut lakes, and east to Rangeley and Moosehead lakes to Mt. Katahdin in Maine. Yet other trails are designed to connect the state parks and forests that lie along the Connecticut valley in Connecticut and Massachusetts, branching off at Mt. Holyoke toward Mt. Grace, over Monadnock, Mt. Sunapee and Mt. Kearsarge, to connect with the White Mountains.

The Conference also serves as a clearing house for information on matters of interest to trail organizations, as well as to individuals. It has published a trail census of New England, a map showing trails maintained by each of its members, and a manual of trail making.

Membership of the Conference.

Amherst Mountain Club, Amherst, Mass.
Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston.
Boston Society of Landscape Architects, Boston.
Boy Scouts, New England Region, Boston.
Chatham Trails Association, North Chatham, N. H.
Chocorua Mountain Club, Chocorua, N. H.

- Connecticut State Park and Forest Commission,
Northfield, Conn.
- Dartmouth Outing Club, Hanover, N. H.
- Field and Forest Club, Boston, Mass.
- Green Mountain Club and branches, Burlington, Vt.
- Intervale Improvement Society, Intervale, N. H.
- Lake Tarleton Club, Pike, N. H.
- Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, Boston, Mass.
- Metawampe Club (Massachusetts Agricultural College), Amherst, Mass.
- Monadnock Mountain Association, Jaffrey, N. H.
- New England Hotel Association, Northampton, Mass.
- New Hampshire Forestry Dept., Concord, N. H.
- New Hampshire Hotel Association, Manchester, N. H.
- North Woodstock Improvement Association, North Woodstock, N. H.
- Randolph Mountain Club, Randolph, N. H.
- Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Boston.
- U. S. Forest Service, Gorham, N. H.
- Waterville Athletic Association, Waterville, N. H.
- Williams Outing Club, Williamstown, Mass.
- Wonalancet Out-Door Club, Wonalancet, N. H.

Organization.

The direction of the work of the Conference is in the hands of a Committee of five of which Mr. Albert M. Turner (Connecticut State Park and Forest Commission) is chairman, and Mr. Arthur C. Comey (Chocoma Mountain Club), Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass., is Secretary. Any individual as well as any organization actively interested in the making, maintenance or use of trails is invited to write to the Secretary.

Emergencies in the Woods

The following brief description does not pretend to cover all of the accidents and illnesses that might occur in the woods. Neither does it attempt to detail the entire management of the conditions referred to. It is not exactly "First Aid," nor "What to do till the Doctor Comes," in the ordinary sense, because something more is needed under the circumstances. It is rather an attempt to answer the question,—what shall we do if this or that happens in the woods or on the mountain? Moreover we have in mind only the White Mountain region, covered by the Club's Guide Book, where a party is never more than a day's walk from civilization. It is not, therefore, adapted for long expeditions distant many days travel through the wilderness.

The commonest and most important emergencies in the woods are, of course, wounds, sprains, fractures and other surgical accidents. Medical and internal diseases are so numerous and their recognition and management so difficult and technical that accuracy is often impossible under out-of-door conditions, even for a trained physician. We therefore confine ourselves to a few bothersome, though relatively insignificant, disorders and a few statements as to symptoms significant of graver diseases.

In the White Mountain region hospitals exist at Berlin, North Conway, Whitefield and Plymouth. These institutions would doubtless give information over the telephone concerning competent physicians in their neighborhoods. Telephone exchanges would probably be able to put an enquirer in touch with local agencies of the better insurance companies, whose medical examiners are generally reliable and competent.

SPRAINS.

A sprain is an injury of a joint, not involving a broken bone or dislocation. There may be great swelling, but no change in relation of bones, no abnormal looseness at the joint, no loss of motion, except as pain limits motion. In **ankle sprains**, for instance, there is usually prompt swelling on the outer side of the joint but, seen from the front or side, the foot is in the right relation to the line of the leg, and there is no tendency of the foot to become displaced out or in or backward. We have a sprain, or at worst a *cracked* bone that may be treated as a sprain without much harm. Cold water, promptly applied, limits the swelling—after a half hour it does little or nothing. The sprained ankle should be strapped firmly (not really tight) with adhesive plaster an inch wide,



as in Fig. 1. Then try to walk—if it is pretty comfortable, moderate use does good, not harm. If it hurts much after strapping, get out of the woods before it hurts worse.

Sprains of the knee are common, and rather serious. The question of a displaced cartilage in addition is always present. If the knee can be fully straightened, there is no displaced cartilage. If it will not straighten, lay the patient on his back, bend the knee way up

(never mind if it does hurt), rotate the foot and leg on the thigh, in and out, occasionally straightening the knee, till the leg comes way down. Then strap with adhesive plaster, not clear around, but as in Fig. 2. Failing this, bandage tightly with golf stockings or the like. The joint will probably swell anyway (this is the much-talked-of water on the knee, not as serious as is usually thought), but the joint will work and is all right to get along on. We have known a man to do nine miles of hard, wet, trail with a hugely swollen knee, cinched tight with stockings, and to do this without harm. *But*, if you sprain your knee, take no chances. A sprained ankle is often trifling—a sprained knee is the end of the hike!



A sprained shoulder may be trifling. It should be used sparingly, however. If it is bad, use a double sling (see Fig. 3).

A sprained elbow is apt to be persistent, but not usually harmed by moderate use. If needed, the sling should be the one numbered *a* in Fig. 3.

A "sprained" wrist is usually the common Colles' fracture, a fracture with the bones driven together and therefore without false or loose motion. Therefore, any wrist sprain that swells up should be regarded as serious. Obviously minor sprains can be made perfectly useful with adhesive strapping. The others had better be strapped to a bark splint running along the back of the arm from knuckles to elbow—on the way to a doctor.

Common muscle-cramps should be treated by so holding the limb as to keep the muscle stretched, and then should be given a heavy *kneading* massage

for five minutes, or until the muscle softens. This hurts, but it works! Neglected, they may be very painful, though rarely crippling. Similar treatment is indicated for the night or morning stiffness of muscles, with or without actual cramps.

FRACTURES.

Ankle fractures are common and serious. If a damaged ankle shows the foot displaced back, or tipped to either side, or if it can be wobbled sidewise more than the good one, or if there is a prominent bone on the inner side, with the skin stretched tight over it, then call it a break, put it in as good position as you can and apply well padded splints (see Fig. 4).



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5

A break of the leg above the ankle is usually evident by the false motion at the break. Pull (hard) on the foot, if need be to get it in shape, then apply splints as in Fig. 5.

Thigh fractures, fortunately rare, may be handled with a long crotch-stick inside, long sticks from foot to waist on the back and the outer side. Pad with

coats or sweaters; bind on as with the leg splint just discussed, then lash the two legs together, all the way, for steadiness in transportation. Fig. 6—for clearness the padding has been omitted in the figure.

Arm fractures, whether forearm or upper arm, may best be splinted with bark splints, though straight twigs will do. Pad with anything handy, clothing or



moss, lash firmly (Fig. 7), not too tight,* and then apply slings as in Fig. 3, but for forearm fractures adjust the sling so as to support the hand as well as the arm.

A smashed shoulder is to be put in a double sling as shown in Fig. 3.

*Numbness, coldness, swelling, a feeling of tension in the hand, any of these mean interference with circulation from too tight lashings.

Collar bone fractures are unimportant, but do put the arm out of commission. Use a "figure-of-8" dressing, (Fig. 8), (using stockings, padded packstraps or the like) and pull the straps as tight as can be borne. Adjust a sling like that in *a*, Fig. 3, and the patient can thereafter travel comfortably without damage, and without serious discomfort.

A broken rib is fairly indicated by localized tenderness after a blow and sharp, localized pain on breathing. All that is needed (all that a doctor would do) is to strap the region *very snugly* with adhesive plaster running around the trunk in a belt. With a broken

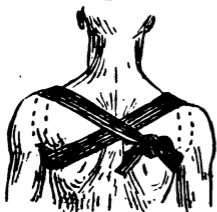


Fig. 8.

rib a man may move about or walk without damage. He is hardly fit for much active work, on account of pain, even with the strapping. Blood-spitting is an indication of a wound of the lung—a serious complication.

A compound fracture is one in which there is a wound leading to the fracture. Sometimes the bone sticks out. If it does, clean the wound first, removing all dirt and foreign matter, and disinfect thoroughly with iodine. Then pull (or twist) the limb till the bone is covered by the flesh, and put on sterile dressing and splints. Get the patient into competent surgical hands as soon as possible.

DISLOCATIONS.

Dislocations are rare. The shoulder joint "goes out" oftenest of all. A dislocated shoulder is a locked shoulder, and the elbow cannot be brought to the side. The safest way to handle it is to pull on the

arm at right angles to the trunk, or to pull the arm upward, up alongside the head. This means a slow, steady, heavy pull. Usually the bone pops in. Then the double sling is in order, Fig. 3. If the manoeuvres indicated do not work, the nearest doctor is the best bet.

A "dislocated" elbow is very often a "fracture-dislocation." In any case of this sort it is safe to pull on the straight arm, slowly and hard, in an attempt to reduce the obvious displacement. One need not be greatly concerned in such case about the intimate detail of displacement. Then, whether it goes in or not, pad and pack the limb, without splints, put on the double sling of Fig. 3, and get the patient out of the woods.

SPLINTS AND SLINGS, already described, are easily artficed out of small saplings or from stiff bark. The concave side of the bark lends itself very well to the contour of a limb. Padding may be anything at all that is soft; the lashings may be belts, shoe-lacings or anything that is firm. The general principle of splinting is that of a padding soft enough to mold itself somewhat and to allow a tightening of straps much firmer than the bare limb could tolerate. In fact, the harder one straps, the better, up to the point of producing tingling or loss of circulation (shown by loss of warmth and of pinkness) in foot or hand. The *light* hold is more comfortable, as well as more secure. In splinting a leg, carry the padding around under the sole of the foot and lash it in place. This is important, particularly in ankle injuries. For slings—somebody is going to cut up a shirt! A crutch, of sorts, may be made by cutting a crotch-stick—wide in the crotch—and then padding it for the arm pit.

WOUNDS.

Scrapes are best treated by drying in the air, better yet if so treated after cleaning with alcohol or with a *very little* iodine.

Tears and ragged cuts are to be filled with iodine (not always a pleasant dose) and then covered with a sterile pad and bandaged. Never leave a cut open without a dressing.

With **clean cuts** one uses iodine or alcohol, then a *small* sterile pad and rather tight adhesive-plaster strapping. Then one should press hard on the cut (covered by the dressing) for perhaps 10 minutes, to check bleeding. So treated, a cut in a man in hard condition will often heal in 3 to 4 days, and at worst, if so strapped with adhesive as to prevent motion of the cut parts, it does not interfere with use of the hand or arm or leg. Infected wounds are rare in the woods, though intrinsically serious here as elsewhere when they happen.

Mildly infected minor wounds can be cleaned and left over night in an alcohol dressing (medicated alcohol and water, equal parts), or even in a wet dressing, after one makes sure that the wound is open with no secretion dammed back. Graver cases need like treatment, but with rest, and one should seek prompt aid if improvement is not quickly evident.

Hemorrhage from cuts is, despite all one reads and hears, rarely a problem at all. A healthy young adult can lose a pint of blood not only without harm but without discomfort, and moderate bleeding helps to clean a cut. Profuse bleeding, and bleeding persisting beyond 10 minutes, calls for control, best done by direct pressure *on* the wound. A tourniquet is rarely needed. If there is spurting of blood, keeping time with the pulse, put a pad on the wound, and use a tourniquet for **pressure on the pad**. Do not put a tourniquet above

the wound unless there is continued bleeding or evident swelling of the limb after trying direct pressure. If you *must* use a tourniquet, twist it hard! A tourniquet above the wound, as usually and feebly applied, increases the ordinary bleeding from veins and does no good at all. Every year at the City Hospital we get a case or two in which the police (re-enforced by "first-aid" courses) have applied a tourniquet above a ruptured vein with the results one ought to expect.

Head injuries are a class apart in a way. Scalp wounds need only cleaning and disinfection. In default of stitches one may close a gaping wound by tying wisps of hair across it. With proper and generous disinfection there is no call to shave the head before putting on the dressing. A crack in the skull is of no account if the wound is clean. A "knock-out" *without a scalp wound* is often serious! In our opinion no one who has been "knocked out" should do any strenuous work until he has laid off over-night to await developments, though of course, many men take the chance without harm. Even after twenty-four hours, headache or weakness are against going on strenuously. In case of doubt, avoid risk, help or carry him out. It is a question whether any simple treatment other than absolute rest is of any value in head hurts. Cold water applications do no harm.

Eye injuries. One can do nothing for eye injuries locally, save to clean and protect. Use cold-water compresses, *no iodine or alcohol*. Avoidance of exertion, particularly for an hour or two, limits damage from hemorrhage. If the eye-ball is penetrated or seriously wounded, cover *both* eyes lightly with a bandage.

BLISTERS.

The commonest trouble in the woods is the foot blister. Blisters are the result of friction from any cause. Cold water hardens the skin, and postpones

blisters. Grease, or soap, or talc powder, lessening friction, are of use in prevention. Best of all, if one feels a blister coming, is to cover the tender area, and for a distance round about it, with zinc oxide adhesive plaster. With care on this line blisters are few. With the blister present and developed—then one must clean and dry it, and the adjacent skin. Sterilize the surface with 5 minutes application of half-strength alcohol (or half-strength iodine if no alcohol is at hand), puncture or cut the blister, and let all fluid out. Finally put on a thin dressing of sterile gauze—4 to 6 thickness—and strap tightly with adhesive plaster, taking in a goodly area beyond the blister. This leaves the skin on. Sometimes it will re-adhere. A day or so later, if the skin is off or loose, it may be trimmed to flat edges, the surface may then be sterilized with alcohol, dusted with zinc stearate, and redressed. So treated, blisters are compatible with continued travel, even if not quite comfortable, and they do not get infected. A blister, already infected, calls for an alcohol-soaked dressing (alcohol 1 part, water 3 parts) of gauze over-night—then a dressing as indicated. Seriously infected blisters with a good deal of redness and swelling mean a day or so off under treatment with weak alcohol dressings.

Burns.

In the woods, burns are mostly of minor character. One should treat them by sterilizing the blisters and opening them, then dry sterile dressing and adhesive straps—just as for any blister, save that the dressing is of larger area, to avoid the tender skin of the immediate surroundings. Do not use oily or grease dressings. They are more comfortable, but this method too often leads to infection.

Front Bite.

A slightly bitten cheek or ear needs only moderate

friction to bring it back; no after care save for protection. Severer freezing of hands or feet is most safely handled by friction in a cool atmosphere with snow or cold water. This is to prevent too rapid return of circulation through temporarily damaged vessels. Friction should be cautious and patient. Thawing may take a long time—up to an hour or more, and yet the part may recover undamaged save for a little subsequent swelling and soreness or a few blisters. Some recent authorities ridicule this cautious treatment. We have seen it work too well in severe cases, and have seen too many cases of crippling gangrene of feet and hands from neglect of caution, to leave it possible for us to change our minds or routine without fresh proof.

INTERNAL INJURIES.

Considering the frequency of severe falls, internal injuries are rare. One may break a rib and in so doing may hurt the **lung**—this shows up in the spitting of blood. Injury of the lung and of the pleura may show up as a puffing up of the chest and neck with air, under the skin. Either symptom is serious. The indication is to let the injured man rest a day or so first, rather than to hurry him out. There is usually no treatment called for in these cases but rest.

Abdominal injuries such as rupture of the liver, spleen or intestine may result from a heavy blow on the abdomen. Serious results from a blow are indicated by pain, tenderness and especially *tightening of the belly muscles*. With this goes general collapse in varying measure. The man should be kept quiet for an hour to allow bleeding to stop, then *carried out fast*, as he may need prompt operation.

Rupture of the kidney may result from a very heavy blow on the loin. Much swelling, soreness, pain, sometimes blood in the urine are signs. A serious condition, apt to be rather urgent.

Rupture of the urethra results from a fall astride something. It shows no wound. There is blood in the urine or inability to pass urine. A rare injury, but a surgeon's job.

Strangulated hernia. Many active men have ruptures—not always protected by trusses. Any hernia may get down and become "jammed" as a result of exertion and strain. Usually the man knows what it is and what has happened. He is moreover apt to be scared about it, and not without reason. Lay him on his back, everything loose, on a slope, with his head down. After a few minutes of flat rest, gentle manipulation of the hernia may help, but the patient must keep absolutely quiet and inert. With or without manipulation the hernia is apt to slide in if it hasn't been down more than a short while. If it goes in he is no worse off than he was before. If it doesn't go in then get him out—quick. Strangulation and gangrene in a jammed hernia take a good many hours, but it doesn't take long before the man is helpless from pain and vomiting. He is a surgeon's case the minute one has decided that the rupture isn't going in.

MEDICAL AND INTERNAL DISEASES.

Colds are surprisingly uncommon in persons leading an out-door life. They demand protection from fatigue as well as from exposure. They are mildly contagious. The most serious complication is pneumonia, indicated by prostration, fever, rapid and painful breathing and bloody sputum. A patient with such symptoms should be immediately assisted, or better carried, out of the woods.

Earache is more serious than most laymen realize. It is not disabling for the first day or so and there is no excuse for not getting out of the woods at once.

Sore throat may mean nothing but a minor local infection; especially if it follows exposure to wet and

cold, but it may mean scarlet fever or diphtheria. If there is fever or any rash, or if there is any white deposit (especially elsewhere than on the tonsils) get the patient out of the woods while the getting is good.

Lung symptoms. Cough alone is, of course, not necessarily serious. Associated with fever, rapid and painful breathing, or bloody sputum in a man who looks and feels sick, it may mean pneumonia. The patient should be gotten out of the woods with as much promptness and as little exertion as possible and under medical care.

Heart symptoms. The most significant are breathlessness, intensified by slight exertion, or by lying down, and rapidity or irregularity of the pulse. Mere intermittence or reduplication or rhythmic variations of rate along with the breathing are less serious. When a climber exhibits undue distress, which does not promptly subside after a brief pause, or which recurs on slight exertion, he should stop at once, whatever the circumstances may be. After he has recovered so far as he will, he must be assisted leisurely to the nearest place where any kind of shelter may be obtained. Prolonged *rest* is what he needs most, and, in contrast to other conditions described in this chapter there should be no effort to hurry him out.

Acute arthritis or rheumatism is indicated by tenderness, heat, redness and swelling of one or more joints, not definitely the result of injury, over-use or sprain. Hot applications will lessen the pain. Even if only a joint of the arm is involved, the patient should get out as quickly as possible. His vacation is over.

Constipation troubles many persons under camp conditions. It should be remembered that many laxative preparations contain powerful drugs like strychnia and belladonna, so that the quantity that may be safely used is limited. We recommend, therefore, for

use in camp the official compound rhubarb pill. For a mild laxative one pill may suffice, while for active purgation four or more may be used.

Diarrhœa in the woods usually results from improper or spoiled food, and is often associated with vomiting. Astringent remedies are not advised. A preliminary purge, the withholding for a day of all food or of all but a few crackers, followed by a few days of gradual return to the usual diet, is all that is commonly needed. Such attacks often result from over-use of fatty food. They are surprisingly debilitating and if severe require absolute rest.

Vomiting is commonly the result of indigestible food, but it may be a symptom of some serious condition or even of dangerous poisoning. The co-existence of fever, delirium, sore throat, cough, skin eruptions or abdominal pain would be indicative of some serious cause, needing expert medical assistance.

Abdominal pain, even if slight, is always a possible indication of serious trouble. Tenderness on pressure and tenseness of the abdominal wall are more significant. If it is located in the right, lower quadrant, especially if fever and vomiting are also present, better assume that it is due to appendicitis and act accordingly. Abdominal conditions associated with tenderness in other quadrants are less common but equally serious. Vomiting, fever, and prostration add to the seriousness of the case. Pain without tenderness on pressure is of course very common, and if it occurs after a gross indiscretion in diet, or associated with acute diarrhœa, is less apt to be serious. But it is best to err on the side of safety and get the sufferer into medical hands.

Poisoning may be the result of such a large variety of agents that it cannot be adequately treated here. Antidotes are out of the question. The only general

rule is to empty the stomach thoroughly. Large quantities of luke-warm water moderately flavored with soap will perhaps be the only available emetic. If mustard is at hand two or three heaping teaspoonfuls in a cup of water may be given. Give the warm water in large quantities over and over again. Finally, if it can be retained, give any strong cathartic that is at hand.

Retention of urine occasionally occurs in old men who have over-exerted. Let the patient lie down and rest, give him 10 to 20 grains of bromide and apply cloths wet with hot water over the lower abdomen. It would be better to get a physician in rather than to try getting the patient out. Inform the doctor as to the nature of the case, so that he will come prepared.

Nose-bleed may result from a blow or from picking the nose. It is usually one-sided, the bleeding point being just inside the nostril and on its inner wall. If the application of cold water outside the nose does not stop it, get the patient in a good light, wipe the blood away gently with some absorbent cotton or a strip of handkerchief wrapped about the end of a stick. When the bleeding point is located pack the nostril tight with cotton or strips of clean cloth so as to make pressure on this spot. Let the patient sit up. Remove the packing in six hours. When the bleeding has ceased, keep the fingers and the handkerchief in the pocket and leave the nose alone.

Hemorrhage from internal organs may be quite serious. Bleeding from the lungs is generally the result of tuberculosis, the blood being coughed up. If at all severe the patient should be kept absolutely still, with the aid of bromide or even morphine if necessary. If conditions permit rest should be prolonged for three or four days after all bleeding has ceased. Otherwise the patient should be carried out if it is possible.

Bleeding from the stomach in young persons is usually the result of ulcer. The blood is vomited. The patient should be kept absolutely at rest as long as bleeding continues and should receive neither food nor medicine by mouth—only sips of cold water at frequent intervals. As soon as possible he should be gotten home with the least possible exertion.

Bleeding from the rectum may be the result of hemorrhage from any point in the alimentary canal. If from the stomach or upper intestine the blood will be dark brown or black, and the same precautions should be taken as in the case of hemorrhage from the stomach. The passing of bright red blood usually means hemorrhoids, and unless unusually severe is not serious. Reasonable quiet for a day or so and correction of either constipation or diarrhoea is all that is generally needed.

Stings and bites of insects are, so far as New England is concerned, seldom serious. Except in rare cases where systemic reactions (prostration, headache, fever, etc.) occur they need no treatment. Don't scratch—leave 'em alone and they will not become infected. The following fly-dope will keep away some of the bugs and all of your friends. Any druggist can prepare it:—

Rectified oil of Tar	½ drachm
Oil of Pennyroyal	½ drachm
Vaseline	1 ounce

Mix and divide into two parts. Dispense in collapsible tin tubes.

In many years of travel in the White Mountains we have never seen a rattler or any other venomous snake, and we have yet to learn of an authentic case of rattlesnake bite. About all that could be done would be to apply a tourniquet and thoroughly disinfect with iodine.

Headache may be a symptom of almost anything, from "just nothing at all" up to the most serious of diseases. Most sufferers already know what gives them most relief and will adapt their usual treatment to woods conditions. Generally rest, a cathartic (say 3 of the rhubarb pills) and ten or twenty grains of potassium bromide will be the best treatment. The salicylates (including aspirin) are not advised as the tendency to kidney irritation is apt to be intensified by the conditions of woods life. The *cautious* use of coal tar analgesics like phenacetine is perhaps unobjectionable, but the bromides are safer and about as efficient.

Toothache is due either to a cavity, in which case there is no swelling, or to an abscess about the root of the tooth, in which case the gum will be swollen and tender. An aching cavity is best treated by packing *loosely* with a bit of cotton soaked in oil of cloves. If the gum is tender and swollen, paint it (once only) with tincture of iodine, and apply either hot or cold water to the outside of the cheek. Twenty or thirty grains of potassium bromide will help one to sleep.

Exhaustion and fatigue call for rest first and food afterward. Alcoholic stimulation may enable a discouraged and exhausted man to rise superior to his environment, but it is brief in its action and is to be avoided if exposure to cold must continue. If possible stop the party, or a part of it, give the man a rest and if possible a short nap. Afterwards some easily digestible food—say some hot tea and crackers—and cheer him up. Of course relieve him of his pack and get him leisurely home by the easiest route.

Insomnia is a habit which probably deters more people from enjoying woods life than anything else. Treat it with contempt, or read the chapter on "Lying Awake at Night" in White's "The Forest." There

is no objection to taking ten or twenty grains of potassium bromide (always dissolved in water). But always remember that *it does no harm to lie awake unless you let it get your goat!*

Hysteria and homesickness are more serious, often complicating the forced inaction of a prolonged rainy spell. Tact, kindness and plenty of work may avoid the need of returning to civilization. The proper procedure in cases of delirium or mental aberration is obvious.

Sunstroke is uncommon in the woods. If the skin is pale, cold and clammy, simply keep the patient quiet. If he is flushed and the skin is hot take any available means to cool him off, such as removing heavy clothing and bathing with cold water.



Fig. 9.

Unconsciousness, it need hardly be said, may be very serious. Lay the sufferer at full length, with the head low, loosen the clothing, and await developments. If it is merely a faint he (or more probably she) will promptly recover. If he does not you can only carry him, as best you

may, to the nearest shelter, near water if possible, where he may be protected from exposure until plans for his removal to civilization, after sending for necessary help, may be made. It should perhaps be added that a physician, under such conditions, can

do little more than a layman. Vigorous efforts to restore consciousness, or the administration of alcohol and other stimulants is unwise. The rule is *let him alone*.

Convulsions are most unpleasant to see, but are usually in themselves less serious than they seem. A sudden convulsion in a person of the youth and vigor generally characteristic of a mountain climber is most apt to be due to epilepsy. All that can be done is to get a bit of wood or a folded handkerchief between the teeth and try to remove from the mouth false teeth, food or other foreign material. The convulsion itself lasts only a minute or so, but it is usually followed by



Fig
10.

unconsciousness, stupor, or mental disturbances of various sorts. The sufferer should be closely watched until he is thoroughly himself again. If unconscious-

ness persists for more than an hour or two it is safest to assume that the Convulsion is due to some condition of more immediate seriousness than epilepsy and to proceed as with any other unconscious person.

Carrying the Injured.

A grown man is a heavy lift; carrying a person on trails is beyond an ordinary man's strength. One can carry a man "pick-a-back" for a while. Even better

Fig. 11.



(for the carrier) is the lift in Fig. 9, which has the advantage of being possible if the hurt man is unconscious or very weak, but it is hard on the patient. Two can carry as in Fig. 10, but not on a narrow path. The usual "Bos'n's chair" (clasping hands beneath the patient) is no good anyhow save for very short distances. A real stretcher can be made with two coats stretched over long poles with crotch spreaders, Fig 11. Shoulder straps (improvised) are wise—carrying of a man's weight is too hard on the hands for any long distance, and one may slip.

EMERGENCY OUTFIT.

For laymen:—Every party should have along with it at least the following:—

A roll of zinc oxide adhesive plaster 1 inch wide.

A package of sterile gauze pads or sponges.

One ounce of 3½ per cent. tincture of iodine (the official tincture diluted one-half with alcohol).

Bromide of potash, 10-grain tablets (must be dissolved in water before taking).

Compound rhubarb pills.

Oil of cloves.

Blister-dressings—1½ inch gauze squares, 4 to 6 thicknesses each,—sterilized.

Glover's needles for puncturing blisters.

This outfit, securely packed in a mailing box, may be obtained of The E. F. Mahady Co., 671 Boylston St., Boston, under the name of "The Appalachian Emergency Outfit." Price, \$2.50. Weight, 9 ounces. Dimensions, 2½ x 6 inches.

In addition, alcohol is handy and may be purchased legally as "Medicated Alcohol, Formula No. 4." It contains 2 per cent. formaldehyde, which makes it poisonous and unfit for internal use. For external use as an antiseptic it should be diluted to half-strength. Alcohol or liquor for internal use is unnecessary and cannot be legally carried. The water in mountain streams is practically sterile.

For medical men the essentials are:—

Adhesive Plaster

Sterile Sponges

Tincture of Iodine

Sterile catgut, No. 1, in tubes

Needles

Knife

Scissors

Mouse-tooth forceps

Hemostats (2)

Straight bone-cutter

Hypodermic syringe

Novocain tablets

Morphine tablets

Small rubber catheter and lubricant

In addition the following are desirable:—

Rubber gloves

Retractor (camp spoon will do)

Alcohol

“Bender” bandage

With this outfit one can, at need, do an appendix operation, a strangulated hernia or even an amputation.



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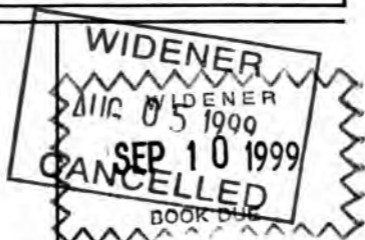
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