

K5C

WIDENER LIBRARY

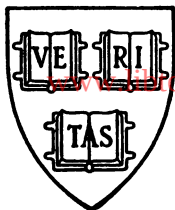


HX KMB1 I

GUIDE
TO THE
PATHS AND CAMPS
IN THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
—
PART I



KSC 313



Harvard College Library

FROM

Alfred H. Whitman

.....

.....

.....



3 2044 05

www.libtool.com.cn

www.libtool.com.cn

www.libtool.com.cn

www.libtool.com.cn

GUIDE
TO THE
PATHS AND CAMPS
IN THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS

PART I

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

PUBLISHED BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS
OF THE
APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB

BOSTON, MASS.

1907

△

~~US 11783.2.77 (1)~~

KSC 303(1)✓



COPYRIGHT, 1907
APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB

N. ALLEN LINDSEY & CO.
PRINTERS
45 KILBY STREET, BOSTON

CONTENTS

SECTION I.	Mt. WASHINGTON.
" II.	NORTHERN PEAKS.
" III.	SOUTHERN PEAKS.
" IV.	CARTER-MORIAH RANGE.
" V.	THE NORTH COUNTRY.
" VI.	ROSEBROOK RANGE TO Mt. WILLEY.
" VII.	TWIN MOUNTAIN RANGE.
" VIII.	MONTALBAN AND ROCKY BRANCH RIDGES.
" IX.	Mt. CARRIGAIN REGION.
" X.	ABOUT BARTLETT AND CON- WAY.
" XI.	JACKSON AND VICINITY.

MAPS

Northern Slopes of Madison, Adams and Jefferson. (In Pocket.) Louis F. Cutter.

Contour Map of the Southern Peaks and Vicinity. (In Pocket.) Robert E. Blakeslee, 1907.

Map of the Mt. Carrigain Region, p. 148, Robert E. Blakeslee, 1907.

www.libtool.com.cn

Club Paths and Camps.

www.libtool.com.cn

The Club has sought to further the sport of mountain climbing among a wider constituency than its mere membership, and to render extended forest rambles and sojourns feasible to all frequenters of the White Mountains by the construction of paths, trails and camps. A care for the safety of persons exposed to danger from darkness or storm has led to the construction of a few refuges at bleak heights. Several thousand dollars have been expended for such ends. A considerable sum is appropriated annually to maintain existing constructions. While undertaking to keep in good condition paths which have been duly accepted by the Council as "Club paths," the right is reserved to discontinue, with due notice, any which for any reason seems no longer sufficiently called for. Recent policy looks to the establishing of trunk lines covering the whole White Mountain region, leaving to local initiative the maintenance of merely local paths.

Simple and just rules for the conduct of guests at the Club's huts have been made,

and the good will of the public is the best warrant for their observance.

Club Paths.

MTS. MADISON, ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

1. Air Line. (Ravine House and Mt. Adams.) 4 m.
2. Air Line Br. (From 1 to Hut.) $\frac{1}{4}$ m.
3. Lowe's Path. (From Lowe's to Mt. Adams.) 4 m.
4. Ravine Path. (From 3 to Gateway.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.
5. Cabin-Cascades Trail. From 3 to "Link," at Cascades.) 1 m.
6. Castle-Cascades Trail. (Junction of brooks and 5.) $\frac{3}{4}$ m.
7. Castellated Ridge Trail. (Bowman Station to Plateau.) 4 m.

RANDOLPH.

1. Pond of Safety Path. (1st Mt. Washington Outlook to North Shore.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.
2. Ice Gulch Path. (Leighton's barn to Gulch.) 2 m.

CARTER-MORIAH RANGE.

1. Jackson-Carter Notch Path. 4 m.
2. Nineteen-Mile Brook Path. (From Glen Road to Carter Notch.) 4 m.
3. Carter-Moriah Path. (Carter Notch to Mt. Moriah, 10 m.
4. Wildcat Path. (Carter Notch to summit.) 1 m.

MT. WASHINGTON

1. Tuckerman Ravine Path. (Ends at Raymond Path.) $1\frac{7}{10}$ m.
2. Boott Spur Trail. (Hermit Lake to Crawford Path.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.
3. Raymond Path. Carriage Road to summit. (Via Tuckerman Ravine.) $4\frac{2}{10}$ m.
4. Glen Boulder Trail. (Glen Road to Boott Spur Trail.) $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.

FRANCONIA MTS.

1. Twin Mt. Path and Tr. (Little River Valley and Forks of Pemigewasset.) 11 m.
2. Mt. Liberty Path. (From Flume to Ridge Path.) $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.
3. Franconia Ridge Path. (Mt. Lafayette to Henry's Railway.) 9 m.

SACO VALLEY.

1. Moat Mountain Path. Diana's Baths to Albany Road.) $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.
2. Mt. Carrigain Path. (Livermore Mills to summit.) 5 m.
3. Bear Mt. Notch Path. (Bartlett to Albany Intervale.) 7 m.
4. Mt. Willey Path. (Maine Central Railway to summit.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

WATERVILLE.

1. American Institute Path. (Water-ville to Camp 6.) 7 m.

VIII CLUB PATHS AND CAMPS.

2. Swift River Trail. (South bank of river to Henry's Railway.) 11 m.
3. Black Mt. (Sandwich Dome Path.) $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.

SANDWICH RANGE.

1. Passaconaway Loop. (Over summit from Rollins Path, with branch to slide.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.
2. Bolles Trail. (From Tamworth to Albany, between Chocorua, and Paugus.) 8 m.

Total, 130 m.

*Supplementary Paths.

MT. MADISON.

Osgood Path. (Mt. Washington Carriage Road to summit.) $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

MT. WASHINGTON.

Huntington Branch. (Raymond Path to Fan.) 1 m.

SANDWICH MTS.

Champney Falls Path. (Albany Road to Mt. Chocorua.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

EAST BRANCH PEMIGEWASSET.

1. Willey Pond—North Fork Trail. (Mt. Willey Path to Forks of Pemigewasset.) 9 m.

*Maintained but not adopted by the club.

-
2. Carrigain Notch—North Fork Trail.
(Mt. Carrigain Path to N. Fork of East
Branch.) 9 m.

Total, 28 m.

Camps.

*MADISON SPRING HUT.

Col between Madison and Adams. Eleva-
tion, 4,820. Tight stone hut.

REFUGE HUT.

South base of cone, Mt. Washington. Ele-
vation, 5,200. Frame cabin.

IMP CAMP.

Imp Mountain. Elevation, 3,500. Open
bark shelter.

CARTER NOTCH CAMP.

East of Pond, base of Carter Dome. Closed
log shelter.

HERMIT LAKE CAMP.

Below Tuckerman Ravine. Elevation
3,650. Open bark shelter.

PASSACONAWAY LODGE.

West base of Summit cone. Elevation,
3,700. Open log shelter.

MT. LIBERTY CAMP.

At Spring. Open log shelter.

*In charge of Trustees of Real Estate. All other
Paths and Camps maintained by the Department of Im-
provements.

www.libtool.com.cn

Introduction.

The need of a comprehensive guide book of the White Mountains, to replace Sweetser's, now out of print, has long been felt by the tramping public and to meet this demand Part 1, the present Guide, appears, covering that section of the mountains in which the need seems to be greatest, it being the only large territory not covered by local guide books.

Constant changes are occurring in the trails owing to depredations of the lumberman and forest fire, and the modest form in which the Guide Book is issued readily allows frequent revisions tending to keep the work up to date, as well as the addition of new trails as they may be created.

Owing to the limited time at the disposal of the Committee as well as unsettled conditions caused by lumbering, some important trails not trunk lines, particularly on the Northern Peaks, have been omitted from this volume, but it is hoped that Cutter's Blue Print Map of this region, which is included, may cover the ground until future editions can remedy the deficiency.

This Guide is intended for use mainly as a pathfinder and descriptions of views are, consequently, for the most part, omitted.

In describing trails, points of interest are mentioned in their order from base to summit. If there are difficulties in following the trail downward that would not be encountered in ascending, they are mentioned at the end of the account. Where a trail follows a range it is described as for a party following it in the direction usually traveled, or toward the culminating point. Places where water is to be found are mentioned in the description, the word water being printed in italics. Good camp-sites are similarly mentioned in passing, but permanent camps are described in special paragraphs. In speaking of streams the terms "east bank" or "north bank" are used to avoid the often misunderstood terms "right bank" or "left bank."

Most of the paths are marked by signs, but these are not reliable as they often become lost or misplaced.

Distances and Times.

The distances given are cumulative and are in most cases only approximately correct. The times mentioned are based on the records of as many trips by as many

persons as the Committee could secure, and are also cumulative. They are, however, decidedly slower than the averages for summer. Athletic young men will sometimes be able to cut them in halves and ladies, if fairly strong climbers, will usually be able to equal them. In winter, unless snow conditions are unusually good, more time should be allowed.

Abbreviations.

The abbreviations R. and L. are used for right and left, N., S., E. and W. for north, south, east and west, M. for miles, ft. for feet, hr. for hour, min. for minutes, and A. M. C. for Appalachian Mountain Club.

Maps.

U. S. Geological Survey. "Mt. Washington and Vicinity," ed. of 1896. (Altitudes used in this Guide.)

The Scarborough Co. (National Publishing Co.,) "Topographic Map of the White Mountains and Central New Hampshire," 1903.

"A. M. C. Map of Northern Slopes of Madison, Adams and Jefferson," Louis F. Cutter, 1898. (Included with this Guide.)

Robert E. Blakeslee's Contour Map of the Southern Peaks, 1907. (Drawn especially for this Guide.)

Robert E. Blakeslee's "Pocket Map of the White Mountains," 1902.

Robert E. Blakeslee's "Pocket Contour Map of Bretton Woods and Vicinity," 1903.

All of the above may be secured at the Old Corner Book Store, Boston.

The five White Mountain Sheets of the U. S. Geological Survey cover almost identically the territory included in this Guide, and have, for that reason, been adopted as the standard map for use with this book. These Survey maps as a rule omit the possessive case in all proper names, which custom has been followed by the committee in the preparation of this work.

Literature.

Sweetser's "White Mountains" and Pickering's "Walking Guide to the White Mountains," (both out of print).

Thomas Starr King's "The White Hills."

Burt's "Mt. Washington," and "Among the Clouds."

"Appalachia" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston).

Path Books for Bretton Woods, entitled "Short Walks" and "Long Walks". (Anderson & Price).

For forestry conditions see Bulletin No. 55, Bureau of Forestry, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

Beginners will find two little pamphlets issued by the Club of value—"Suggestions as to Outfit for Tramping and Camping," and "Suggestions as to Walking Trip Equipment, with a Woman's Camping List and Notes on Alpine Outfit." They may be obtained at the Club Rooms for ten cents each. The first contains a valuable bibliography.

The following guides to regions not covered by this volume are supposed to be still in the market:

"Guide to Wonalancet and the Sandwich Range," published by the Wonalancet Out Door Club, 1900.

"Guide Book to the Franconia Notch and the Pemigewasset Valley," by Frank O. Carpenter, 1898.

"A Little Pathfinder to Places of Interest near North Woodstock, N. H.," published by the North Woodstock Improvement Society.

"The Waterville Valley," by
A. L. Goodrich, second edition, re-
vised 1904.

"Walks, Tramps and Drives
about the Piper House" (Mt. Cho-
corua), Pequaket, N. H., 1906.

Co-operation.

In carrying out a work of this nature the
Committee needs and is dependent upon
the co-operation of many persons both in-
side and outside the Club, who are familiar
with the region. It would be greatly aided
if those using the Guide would report any
errors or omissions to the Councillor of Im-
provements, 1050 Tremont Building, Boston.

Chairman: HARLAND A. PERKINS,
Councillor of Improvements.
RALPH C. LARRABEE,
WARREN W. HART,
HENDERSON KELLOGG,
RICHARD A. HALB,
Committee.

Department of Improvements,
Appalachian Mountain Club.
Boston, Mass., 1907.

SECTION I.

Mount Washington.

General Information. www.libtool.com.cn

PHYSICAL FEATURES. Mt. Washington (6,293 ft.) is the highest point E. of the Mississippi and N. of the Carolinas. The central cone is surrounded by flat "lawns" whose elevations vary from 5,000 to 5,500 ft. This plateau is broken by a series of great ravines, separated by ridges, better recognized from a contour map than from description. Those visiting the mountain on foot should always carry compasses, and should remember that the railroad on one slope and the carriage road on the other make a line, very crooked to be sure, across it from east to west. If lost in a cloud remember on which side of this line you stand. Once fairly on the mountain itself go N. or S. as the case may be, skirting the heads of ravines, and you will sooner or later reach a landmark that cannot be missed in the darkest night or the thickest fog.

The Railroad.

HISTORY. The original Mount Washington Railway, now owned by the B. & M. R. R.

was completed in 1869 and extended from the base station to the summit, the part from Fabyan's to the base not being built till 1876. Its maximum grade of $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the yard is equalled by but one other railroad in existence (not counting funicular roads), that on Pilatus in the Alps. During the summer, while trains are running, persons are not allowed to walk on the track, but in winter this offers the easiest route for ascending on foot.

DESCRIPTION. The railroad ascends an insignificant westerly ridge in a nearly straight line to the tree line near Jacob's Ladder (5,468 ft.), a trestle which is the steepest point on the road. Between Jacob's Ladder and the upper tank remnants of the old Fabyan bridle-path may be seen. After crossing the shoulder towards Mt. Clay, a short distance to the L., the line curves to the south and passes quite close to the edge of the Great Gulf. From the Gulf Tank (5,800 ft.) there is a fine view across the Gulf towards 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.

DISTANCE AND TIME. The distance from the base station to the Summit House is

about 3 miles. The 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.

The Carriage Road.

HISTORY. 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 this 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 is 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 and beyond the clearing at once begins the ascent. It climbs the ridge in long zigzags and is above tree-line for about half its length. 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 New Road), and the Raymond Path. The Half-Way House (3,840 ft.) is on the R. at the tree-line. Just above, where there is a fine view to the N., the road skirts a prominent shoul-

der, known as The Ledge. At the 5th mile-post there is a good view to the S. The view increases in grandeur above. The trench-like structures occasionally seen near the road are the remains of the old Glen House bridle-path, built in 1851. Near the 7th mile-post the remains of an old corral are to be seen in the midst of a lawn known as the Cow Pasture. Just before reaching the summit the Bourne Monument, the path to the Northern Peaks, and the railroad, are seen on the R.

DISTANCES AND TIMES. The length of the road is about 8 miles. Time for walking, about 4 hours. Toll must be paid at the Half-Way House. Foot passengers, 16 cents each way.

"New Road." There was formerly a steep carriage road from the Pinkham Notch Road $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of the Glen House to the second mile-post. Though no longer passable for carriages it will save about 4 miles for pedestrians ascending from the south. In descending it may be recognized as the lower of the two paths leaving the road at the sharp bend near the 2-mile-post, the upper being the Raymond Path. There is a sign at its junction with the Mt. Washington Carriage Road, but its point of departure from the Pinkham Notch Road is not marked.

Path to Northern Peaks. Gulfside Trail. (See Section II.)

Follow carriage road down $\frac{1}{4}$ M., leaving at sign-board on the L.

Path to Southern Peaks. Crawford Bridle Path. (See Section III.)

The path leaves the summit behind the Signal Station.

Tuckerman Ravine Path.

HISTORY. Tuckerman Ravine is a remarkable gorge in the S. E. side of the mountain. It was named for Professor Edward Tuckerman, the botanist. The path offers the shortest and easiest way of ascending the mountain on foot. The Club path extends only from the Pinkham Notch Road to the junction with the Raymond Path, $\frac{3}{10}$ mile below Hermit Lake. From here to the snow arch it is, properly speaking, a part of the Raymond Path. The trail from the snow arch to the summit was laid out by Mr. F. H. Burt and others in 1881 and is now maintained by the Club. For the convenience of the climber it has seemed best to describe the path as a continuous one from the Pinkham Notch Road to the summit.

DESCRIPTION. The Club path leaves the W. side of the Pinkham Notch Road 9 M. N. of Jackson, just beyond the bridge over

Cutler River, marked by a large sign-board. The well-worn path soon crosses from the N. to the S. bank of Cutler River over a foot-bridge, just beyond which—an easy half-mile from the road—an excellent view is afforded of Crystal Cascade. This part of the path was damaged last year by a fire and still more recently by lumbering, but is relocated around the cutting. Continuing up 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 Mt. Washington Carriage Road, marked by a sign, comes in on the R. Soon the Boott Spur Trail leaves on the L. and directly opposite on the R. is the short side-path to Hermit Lake Camp, both marked by signs. Hermit Lake, just beyond, offers a remarkable view. The cliff on the R. is Lion Head, so-called from 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, climbing 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 left and passing un-

der the cliff at the top of the wall, the trail emerges from the ravine and leads almost straight W. up a grassy, ledgy slope, where there may be a little difficulty in following it. Reaching the top of the plateau it bears sharply to the R. and ascends the rocks to the summit and is marked by cairns. There is plenty of *water* on this trail as far as the base of the cone, and less than half-way up the latter there is a fine spring marked by a large cairn.

In descending, the trail leaves the R. side of the carriage road between the stables, the entrance being marked by a sign.

DISTANCES AND TIMES. Distances from Road: To Crystal Cascade $\frac{3}{8}$ M. To Raymond Path $1\frac{7}{10}$ M. To Hermit Lake 2 M. To Snow Arch $2\frac{8}{10}$ M. To Summit $3\frac{6}{10}$ M.

The following times between points are slow averages, stops being subtracted. To Cutler River (2d crossing) 1 hr. Hermit Lake 1 hr. 45 min. Snow Arch 2 hrs. 30 min. Summit 4 hrs. 15 min. The ascent is easily made in the above time and has been done in less than 2 hours.

NOTES ON SNOW ARCH, ETC. The snow may persist until late summer, but the arch is not always formed. If it is present persons are cautioned not to approach too near and under no consideration to venture be-

neath it. Pieces weighing tons are apt to break off at any moment. One death and several narrow escapes have already resulted. Persons ascending the head-wall are cautioned not to start rocks rolling down, 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 left and passes under the cliff at the top of the wall, but under ordinary summer conditions the path, though steep and rough, is safe and fairly clear. After a rain the Fall of a Thousand Streams, on the L. in ascending the head-wall, is especially fine.

Hermit Lake Camp.

Hermit Lake Camp (3,650 ft.), situated a short distance down the path from the lake, is an open, bark shelter, accommodating 7 people. There are no blankets or other furnishings. Visitors are cautioned to extinguish every spark of fire before leaving, and not to cut live trees within sight of the camp.

Raymond Path.

HISTORY. This fine path extends from the Mt. Washington Carriage Road to the site of the Snow Arch. The late Maj. Curtis B. Raymond, who first blazed the way in 1863, completed the trail in 1879 and main-

tained it up to the time of his death in 1893. Since then it has been maintained by Mrs. Raymond. It is now an A. M. C. path.

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

DISTANCES AND TIMES. Distance from Mt. Washington Carriage Road to junction

of Club path 2.3 M. To Hermit Lake 2.6 M.
To Snow Arch 3.4 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 be easily made by an average walker in 5½ hours.

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 dangerous route.

Leave the Raymond Path where it crosses the Raymond Cataract Brook, following it up the ravine and 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 difficulty and the roughness of the way consume at least as much time as through Huntington Ravine.

Huntington Ravine Path.

HISTORY. This ravine was named in honor of Prof. J. H. Huntington in 1871.

A trail leading into it from the Raymond Path has been in existence for a number of years, but on account of the danger of the ascent of the steep walls of the ravine few trampers have visited it. In 1906 the trail was thoroughly cleared and signed to near the foot of the "Fan."

DESCRIPTION. The trail leaves the Raymond Path about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from its junction with the Tuckerman Ravine Path, and about $1\frac{1}{10}$ M. from the Mt. Washington Carriage Road. It leaves the Raymond Path near the northerly bank of one of the branches of Cutler River and is plainly marked by a sign, "Huntington Ravine."

For the first mile the path follows close to this stream, hardly ever being more than 100 yds. distant from it. It crosses several times, but for the most part continues on the northerly bank and will 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 these offer interesting bits of climbing even to veteran rock climbers. $\frac{1}{2}$ M. further up the ravine marks the beginning of the precipitous walls, all of which are without paths and are dangerous.

The wall to the L. is most dangerous, but has been scaled. The centre wall is the easiest of the three and has been climbed many times. The wall to the R. has rarely been climbed, but is more interesting than either of the others.

To climb the centre wall it is necessary to note the position of the main gully, which will be plainly seen straight ahead of the tramper. At the base of this gully a pile of broken rock extends down for a considerable distance and this is generally referred to as the "Fan." Climbing to within about fifty yards of the top of this "Fan," using great care over the treacherous rocks; a little shelf, or lead, will be noted extending diagonally up to the R. Following this with care a patch of scrub will be reached and from that point fairly good leads will be found to the Alpine Garden above the top of the wall. *Water* will be found here. From the Alpine Garden $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. W. is the Mt. Washington Carriage Road, which will be reached at a point between the 7th mile-post and the summit.

Trampers who are accustomed to rock climbing may climb the R. wall which culminates in Nelson Crag. Slightly to the R. of the centre wall there is a good-sized gully, down from 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 it is probably the most interesting rock climbing on Mt. 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 skirt to the R. of it. This wall is considerably higher than either of the others and from the top the Mt. Washington Carriage Road will be found but a short distance to the N. W.

DISTANCES AND TIMES. The distance from the Raymond Path to the base of either wall is estimated at $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; to the top of either wall and on to the summit of Mt. Washington, via the carriage road, $3\frac{1}{4}$ M.

An estimate of times needed between points: From Pinkham Notch Road via Tuckerman Ravine Path to junction with Raymond Path and on to beginning of Huntington Ravine Path, 1 hr. 45 min., or to same point from Glen House via Mt. Washington Carriage Road and Raymond Path, 2 hrs., 30 min. Beginning of Huntington Ravine Path to top of either wall,

3 hrs. From top of wall to summit of Mt. Washington, 1 hr.

Boott Spur Trail.

HISTORY. Boott Spur (5,520 ft.) is the prominent ridge running S. from Washington, from which it is separated by Bigelow Lawn. The Club path was laid out by Parker B. Field in 1900. (See Appalachia, Vol. IX, Page 383.)

DESCRIPTION. 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 goes straight up the side of the ridge through the scrub and, while perfectly clear, it is excessively steep. When it tops the ridge it 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 over the Ravine are superb, particularly as it 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, where the Glen Boulder Trail joins on the L., it follows the old Davis Path across Bigelow Lawn, and finally joins the Craw-

ford Path a short distance S. of the cone of Washington. To reach the summit turn to the R. here and follow the Crawford Path, or, in case of trouble, turn L. at Crawford Path and follow it about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the Club's shelter (for use only in case of emergency). A Club register will be found in a cylinder on the summit of the Spur.

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

The Davis Path.

This bridle-path was built in 1845 and ascended Mt. Washington from Bemis over the Montalban Ridge and Boott Spur. It never became popular and in a few years was abandoned. It may be followed in places over the Spur, but is soon lost in the scrub. It is now only of historical interest. Its beginning, also that of the Glen Boulder Trail, leaves the Boott Spur Trail and passes through gap just W. of summit of Spur, marked by a sign. (See Montalban Ridge, p. 138.)

Glen Boulder Trail.

A new A. M. C. trail from Pinkham Notch Road to the Boott Spur Trail.

HISTORY. Through the generosity of Miss

Harriet E. Freeman, a member of the Club, the first section of this trail, that from the Glen Road to the boulder—2 miles—was cut by Vyron D. Lowe in the summer of 1905. The path was brought to the attention of the Club and investigation proved it to be an exceedingly easy and picturesque route to the summit of Mt. Washington, particularly to one coming from the direction of Jackson, so arrangements were made whereby an extension around the Gulf of Slides to the Club's path on Boott Spur was made in the spring of 1906, the expense being borne jointly by Miss Freeman and the Club.

DESCRIPTION. The path leaves the Pinkham Notch Road north of Spruce Hill, about midway between the top of the hill and Glen Ellis Falls, marked by a Club sign, and continues without much elevation for two hundred yards, 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 path then turns S., crosses a brook—twenty minutes from road,—and immediately a short branch to the left marked by a sign leads to an outlook on the brink of the cliff which commands a fine view of Wildcat and Pinkham Notch. The

main path resumed turns W., rises gradually, then steeply, striking at the end of one-half hour the N. bank of a brook draining the minor ravine S. of the Gulf of Slides. This followed, soon divides, the path turning S. W. crosses both branches (*water*), 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 Washington, being particularly fine of Wildcat and well repaying the slight exertion necessary, even if one goes no farther.

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, the low peak heading the Gulf of Slides, then turns N., descends slightly, soon leaving the scrub and striking the old Davis Path below the summit of Boott Spur, near which the Club's trail bearing the same name is found and followed to the Crawford Bridle Path. (See "Boott Spur Trail," p. 20.)

In descending leave the Boott Spur Trail by the Davis Path, which in turn is left $\frac{1}{4}$ M. below the summit of the Spur, marked by a sign.

Water is found near the path, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. above the Boulder, marked by a sign.

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

DISTANCES. Glen Road to Boulder 2 M.; to Boott Spur $3\frac{3}{4}$ M.

TIMES. Glen Road to Boulder 1 hr. 45 min.; to Boott Spur 3 hrs. 15 min.

SECTION II.

The Northern Peaks.

General Information.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. The Northern Peaks comprise the northerly part of the Presidential Range. They extend N. E. from Mt. Washington, in the following order: Mt. Clay, (5,554 ft.), Mt. Jefferson, (5,725 ft.), Mt. Adams, (5,805 ft.), and Mt. Madison, (5,380 ft.) There are also two minor peaks of Mt. Adams, of considerable prominence; Sam Adams, (5,585 ft.), and John Quincy Adams, (5,470 ft.)

The four mountain masses are so united that they may be considered one great ridge several miles in length, averaging nearly 5,000 ft. above the sea level. Each of the 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 or shrubs. One may pass from Mt. Madison to Mt. Washington without going to the summit of the intervening peaks, but it is not difficult to go from summit to summit.

To the S. and E. of the Range are Jefferson Ravine, Madison Ravine, and the Great Gulf; to the N. and W. 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 E. Osgood Ridge leads down from Mt. Madison to the Glen.

HISTORY. The Northern Peaks were observed by Gorges and Vines from the summit of Mt. Washington in 1642, but were evidently considered to be a part of that mountain, for on their return the explorers wrote, "The mountain runs E. and W. 30 miles, but the peak is above all the rest."

In the early 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 Mt. Washington, and from that summit named Mts. Jefferson, Adams, and Madison, but did not explore them.

On August 31st, 1820, Messrs. Brackett, Weeks, and Stuart made a second visit to the

summit of Mt. 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, commencing at a point on the Jefferson-Randolph Highway, E. of E. A. Crawford's in Jefferson, led over slopes of Mt. Jefferson and Mt. Clay to the summit of Mt. Washington.

In 1860, or the following year, Gordon the guide made a partial trail over the peaks to Mt. 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.

Present Path Conditions.

Since 1878 paths have multiplied with great rapidity, and the N. 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 only possible, here, to cover the more important paths, particularly through lines; this has been done in every case except where paths have been damaged by logging, or have fallen into disuse.

All paths described in this chapter are passable or will be made so during the summer

of 1907, unless a contrary statement appears in the descriptions which follow.

Paths not described are not, necessarily, to be considered 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 Map of Northern Slopes of Madison, Adams, and Jefferson, which is included with this Guide, will be of great assistance to trampers; it is a painstaking work and may be relied upon.

Paths mentioned incidentally, are not necessarily to be considered passable. For instance, if in the description of Lowe's Path the statement appears that, "Path crosses The Link," this in no sense indicates the condition of The Link.

Logging.

For a number of winters there has been extensive logging on the N. slopes of the Northern Peaks and at the present writing, 1907, a very large proportion of the forest has been destroyed. This has resulted in either damaging or destroying many interesting paths on Mts. Madison, Adams, and Jefferson.

The logged area extends for more than 2 M. up the mountain sides from the Randolph-

Jefferson highway, and in some cases to a much greater distance. As a result, the Castle Path is denuded of forest, the cutting extending nearly to the first Castle; the section traversed by the Israel Ridge Path is covered with slash as far as the Cascades; Lowe's Path is in timber cuttings as far as the Log Cabin; King Ravine has been stripped of its forest; the Air Line has been logged for 2 M.; the Madison Path has been cut over for nearly 2 M., with the exception of the A. M. C. reservation along the banks of Snyder Brook; and the Howker Ridge Path from Coösauk Fall to Hitchcock Fall merges in a wide logging road.

Of the above paths, all but the Israel Ridge Path, have been cleared and are now passable, but the beauty of their forest surroundings has, to a great extent, disappeared. There are still many standing trees in the logged district, however, and fortunately, the upper parts of a majority of the trails are above the line of available timber and are, therefore, uninjured.

Fire Caution.

The logged area on the Northern Peaks is so completely covered with slash of a highly combustible nature that camp fires must not be lighted there under any circumstances.

The dropping of a burning match or lighted cigar is likely to 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. www.libtool.com.cn

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

Routes on the Northern Peaks.

➤ To MADISON HUT:

From Mt. Washington:

Gulfside Trail, p. 76.

From Mt. Jefferson:

White Trail, p. 86; Gulfside Trail, p. 76.

From Mt. Adams:

Air Line, p. 57; Gulfside Trail, p. 76.

From Mt. Madison:

Hut-Mt. Madison Path, p. 73.

From Glen House:

Osgood Path, p. 39; Hut-Mt. Madison Path, p. 73.

From Randolph Station:

1. Howker Ridge Path, p. 42; Hut-Mt. Madison Path, p. 73.

2. Randolph Path, p. 44; Valley Way, p. 49.

3. Randolph Path, p. 44; Air Line, p. 57; Hut-Air Line Branch, p. 76.

From Ravine House:*

1. Valley Way, p. 49.
2. Air Line, p. 57; Gulfside Trail, p. 76.
3. Air Line, p. 57; Short Line, p. 52 (or King Ravine Branch of Air Line, p. 60); Lowe's King Ravine Path, p. 63; Air Line, p. 57; Gulfside Trail, p. 76.

From Bowman Station:

1. Castle Path, p. 68; Castle-Cascade Path, p. 68; Israel Ridge Path, p. 67; Gulfside Trail, p. 76.
2. Castle Path, p. 68; The Cornice, p. 71; Randolph Path, p. 44; Gulfside Trail, p. 76.

 To Mt. MADISON:

See "To Madison Hut" (within $\frac{1}{2}$ M. of summit via Hut-Mt. Madison Path, p. 73.)

 To Mt. ADAMS:**From Mt. Washington:**

Gulfside Trail, p. 76; Israel Ridge Path, p. 67; Lowe's Path, p. 61.

From Mt. Jefferson:

White Trail, p. 86; Gulfside Trail, p. 76; Israel Ridge Path, p. 67; Lowe's Path, p. 61.

***NOTE ON RAVINE HOUSE—MADISON HUT, ROUTES:** Route 1 is easiest, is sheltered in rough weather, but is oppressive on hot days. It is best suited to the descent. Route 2 is shortest, is impressive, less sheltered and less oppressive in sultry weather. It is best suited to the ascent. Route 3 is long, somewhat difficult, and very impressive. It is best suited to the ascent.

From Madison Hut:

Gulfside Trail, p. 76; Air Line, p. 57.

From Randolph Station:

1. Randolph Path, p. 44; Short Line, p. 52; Lowe's King Ravine Path, p. 63; Air Line, p. 57.

2. Randolph Path, p. 44; Spur Path, p. 65; Lowe's Path, p. 61.

3. Randolph Path, p. 44; Lowe's Path, p. 61.

From Ravine House:

1. Air Line, p. 57.

2. Air Line, p. 57; Short Line, p. 52 (or Air Line Branch to King Ravine, p. 60); Lowe's King Ravine Path, p. 63; Air Line, p. 57.

3. Air Line, p. 57; Short Line, p. 52; Randolph Path, p. 44; Spur Path, p. 65; Lowe's Path, p. 61.

4. Air Line, p. 57; Short Line, p. 52; Randolph Path, p. 44; Lowe's Path, p. 61.

5. Valley Way, p. 49; Scaur Path, p. 55; (or Bruin Path, p. 56); Air Line, p. 57.

From Bowman Station:

1. Castle Path, p. 68; Castle-Cascade Path, p. 68; Israel Ridge Path, p. 67.

2. Highway to Vyron D. Lowe's residence; Lowe's Path, p. 61.

3. Castle Path, p. 68; The Cornice, p. 71;

Randolph Path, p. 44; Gulfside Trail, p. 76; Israel Ridge Path, p. 67; Lowe's Path, p. 61.

 To Mt. JEFFERSON:

From Mt. Washington:

Gulfside Trail, p. 76; when near Monticello Lawn to summit without path.

From Mt. Adams:

Lowe's Path, p. 61; Israel Ridge Path, p. 67; Gulfside Trail, p. 76; White Trail, p. 86.

From Madison Hut:

Gulfside Trail, p. 76; White Trail, p. 86.

From Randolph Station:

Randolph Path, p. 44; White Trail, p. 86.

From Ravine House:

Air Line, p. 57; Short Line, p. 52; Randolph Path, p. 44; White Trail, p. 86.

From Bowman Station:

1. Castle Path, p. 68.

2. Israel Ridge Path, p. 67; Castle-Cascade Path, p. 68; Randolph Path, p. 44; White Trail, p. 86.

 To Mt. WASHINGTON:*

From Northern Summits:

Gulfside Trail, p. 76.

From Madison Hut:

Gulfside Trail, p. 76.

*NOTE: The routes to Mt. Washington are in each case the shortest and easiest from the points named.

From Randolph Station:

Randolph Path, p. 44; Gulfside Trail, p. 76.

From Ravine House:

Air Line, p. 57; Short Line, p. 52; Randolph Path, p. 44; Gulfside Trail, p. 76.

From Bowman Station:

Castle Path, p. 68; Castle-Cascade Path, p. 68; Israel Ridge Path, p. 67; Randolph Path, p. 44; Gulfside Trail, p. 76.

➤ To KING RAVINE:

From Mt. Washington:

Gulfside Trail, p. 76; Air Line, p. 57; Lowe's King Ravine Path, p. 63.

From Mt. Jefferson:

White Trail, p. 86; Gulfside Trail, p. 76; Air Line, p. 57; Lowe's King Ravine Path, p. 63.

From Mt. Adams:

Air Line, p. 57; Lowe's King Ravine Path, p. 63.

From Madison Hut:

Gulfside Trail, p. 76; Air Line (up), p. 57; Lowe's King Ravine Path, p. 63.

From Randolph Station:

Randolph Path, p. 44; Short Line, p. 52; Lowe's King Ravine Path, p. 63.

From Ravine House:

1. Air Line, p. 57; Short Line, p. 52; (or King Ravine Branch of the Air Line, p. 60;) Lowe's King Ravine Path, p. 63.

From Bowman Station:

Highway to Vyron D. Lowe's residence;
Lowe's Path, p. 61; Lowe's King Ra-
vine Path, p. 63.

 To CASTELLATED RIDGE:

From Mt. Washington:

Gulfside Trail, p. 76; from near Monti-
cello Lawn, to summit of Mt. Jefferson
(short distance with no path); Castle
Path, p. 68.

From Mt. Jefferson:

Castle Path, p. 68.

From Mt. Adams:

Lowe's Path, p. 61; Israel Ridge Path,
p. 67; Gulfside Trail, p. 76; Randolph
Path, p. 44; The Cornice, p. 71; Castle
Path, p. 68.

From Madison Hut:

Gulfside Trail, p. 76; Randolph Path, p.
44; The Cornice, p. 71; Castle Path,
p. 68.

From Randolph Station:

Randolph Path, p. 44; The Cornice, p.
71; Castle Path, p. 68.

From Ravine House:

Air Line, p. 57; Short Line, p. 52; Ran-
dolph Path, p. 44; The Cornice, p. 71;
Castle Path, p. 68.

From Bowman Station:

Castle Path, p. 68.

All Day Tramps for Vigorous Trampers.**FROM MADISON HUT:**

ROUTE 1. Gulfside Trail to Air Line; Air Line to summit of Mt. Adams; Lowe's Path, and Israel Ridge Path from summit of Mt. Adams to Gulfside Trail; Gulfside Trail to White Trail in the Adams-Jefferson col; White Trail to the summit of Mt. Jefferson; summit of Mt. Jefferson S. (with no path) to Gulfside Trail near Monticello Lawn; Gulfside Trail to Jefferson-Clay col; take path E. of Gulfside Trail over summits of Clay; Mt. Clay to Gulfside Trail; Gulfside Trail to Carriage Road; Carriage Road to summit of Mt. Washington.

Return from Mt. Washington to Madison Hut by Gulfside Trail.

ROUTE 2. From the Hut to summit of Mt. Jefferson by the same course as in Route 1; from summit of Mt. Jefferson descend by Castle Path to the Castles; then retrace steps toward summit of Mt. Jefferson to The Cornice; The Cornice to Randolph Path; Randolph Path to Gulfside Trail; Gulfside Trail to the Hut.

ROUTE 3. Hut-Air Line Branch to Air Line; Air Line to Lowe's King Ravine Path; Lowe's King Ravine Path to Randolph Path; Randolph Path to Israel

Ridge Path; Israel Ridge Path to Gulf-side Trail; Gulfside Trail to the Hut.

FROM RAVINE HOUSE AND VICINITY:

ROUTE 1. The shortest and easiest route for trampers, passing in either direction, between Randolph Station (or Ravine House) and Mt. Washington, is via Randolph Path and Gulfside Trail. This trip, and return, is a long day's tramp.

ROUTE 2. To Madison Hut by Air Line, or through King Ravine, descending by Valley Way.

ROUTE 3. Air Line, to summit of Mt. Adams; Lowe's Path, and Israel Ridge Path, to Randolph Path; Randolph Path, Short Line and Air Line to Ravine House.

ROUTE 4. Air Line, Short Line, Randolph Path, and White Trail to summit of Mt. Jefferson; retrace steps over White Trail to Gulfside Trail, in the Adams-Jefferson col; Gulfside Trail, Israel Ridge Path and Lowe's Path to summit of Mt. Adams; Air Line to Gulfside Trail; Gulfside Trail to Madison Hut; Valley Way, to Ravine House.

ROUTE 5. Ambitious trampers are advised to ascend Mt. Adams via Air Line, Short Line, Lowe's King Ravine Path and Air Line; thence to Mt. Jefferson by

Lowe's Path, Israel Ridge Path, Gulfside Trail, and White Trail; thence descend over Castellated Ridge, via Castle Path, to Bowman Station; thence to Ravine House on the highway.

www.libtool.com.cn

Osgood Path.

HISTORY: This path extending N. W. from the Glen House (1,632 ft.) to the summit of Mt. Madison (5,380 ft.) and lying for the most part on the crest of Osgood Ridge, was constructed in 1878 by Benjamin F. Osgood and prior to the burning of the Glen House was much used. After that event it fell into disuse but was reopened in 1904 by the boys in camp under the direction of Mr. F. L. Spaulding. In 1906 the A. M. C. did further work on the path and in the spring of 1907 will re-locate the lower end and adopt it as an official path.

DESCRIPTION. (As re-located in the year 1907).

Leaving the Glen House and passing a few rods along the Mt. 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 northerly direction, its beginning probably marked by a sign. It soon enters the trees, crosses a small brook, a branch of the Peabody, and follows up the W. bank of the

latter on a logging road which soon bears away from the stream in a N. W. direction. The road and its extension, marked by signs, are followed until the West Branch of the Peabody is reached and crossed, the path then coinciding with the plain logging road leading in a westerly direction, following up the north bank, though not always within sight of the water.

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

DISTANCES. From the Glen House to the West Branch $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to tree line 4 M.; to summit of Mt. Madison $5\frac{1}{2}$ M.

TIMES. Glen House to West Branch 1 hr.; to tree line $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; to summit 5-6 hrs.

Howker Ridge Path.

This path leads from Randolph Station, past Coösauk Fall, up over the Howker Ridge to the summit of Mt. Madison. As originally constructed by E. B. Cook and W. H. Peek (1878-1901) it led from a point farther 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 commences, 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 farther on, and leads to the L. across Bumpus Brook. After following the E. bank of this stream for a short distance, it then 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 it is joined by the Sylvan Way leading from near Appalachia Station. Continuing the trail leads up the logging road for about $\frac{1}{3}$ 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 and can be easily followed if the blazed trees are constantly noted. The Howker Ridge is semi-circular in shape and as the path follows the crest of the ridge it overlooks a wild and rugged area. On the W. is the deep bowl-shaped valley known as Bumpus Basin. The trail leads over many little peaks called "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 two of the "Howks" is a spring of good *water*. 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 the 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 4-6 hrs.

ELEVATIONS: (Approximate, except for Summit). Randolph Station 1,200 ft.; Hitchcock Fall 1,750 ft.; First Hawk 3,500 ft.; Summit of Madison 5,380 ft.

Randolph Path.

The Randolph Path extends from the Randolph-Glen House road, near Wood's farmhouse, S. W. and then S. over slopes of Mt. Madison and Mt. Adams, and joins the Gulfside Trail in the col between the peaks of Mt. Adams and Mt. 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 J. R. Edmands, the work, up to the Israel Ridge Path being done in 1897-8-9. From that point to the col near Spaulding Spring, the

*NOTE. This path is more favorable for the ascent as it is indistinct near the summit of Mt. Madison. In descending, the sign showing the divergence of this path from the Osgood Path is within sight of the summit.

path was constructed in 1893 and following years, as a part of Mr. Edmands' "Gulfside Route" to Mt. Washington.

DESCRIPTION. The beginning of the path is marked by a signboard at the edge of the Randolph-Glen House highway, between the bridge over Moose River and Randolph Station. From this signboard, which is in sight of Wood's farmhouse, path leads S. W. along a cart path which crosses a field, and passes through a gate, to the B. & M. R. R. This point on the railroad is but $\frac{1}{4}$ M. W. of Randolph Station and trampers may find it more convenient to start from the station and walk along the railroad, than to pass through the field. The path follows along the railroad from the gate, less than $\frac{1}{8}$ M. W. to an old R. R. siding; here it swings to the L. across a small cleared spot and enters the forest.

The path soon crosses the Sylvan Way, which leads from near Appalachia Station to Coösauk Fall, and then continues through timber cuttings to Snyder Brook. Close to this stream it crosses the Valley Way which leads from the Ravine House to the Madison Hut. A few feet farther on, the Randolph Path crosses the brook by a log bridge on the logging road and leads nearly at right angles with the stream. 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 $1\frac{5}{8}$ 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 tramper sees it, winding through the trees for some distance. At a point $2\frac{3}{8}$ M. from Wood's farm, the Short Line to King Ravine leads to the L., the junction being indicated by a signboard. The path then descends slightly, crosses Cold Brook and swings sharply to the W. up a ridge; it crosses the Highland Path and continues S. W. through an area which has been severely dealt with by lumbermen. When 3 M. up it crosses Lowe's King Ravine Path, 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 over-hanging 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, the private camp of W. G. Nowell. After passing these paths the trail begins a somewhat steeper ascent and leads S. It next crosses Lowe's Path, leading from Randolph to the summit of Mt. Adams, and passes a spring of remarkably cold *water*. The path has now reached the region of smaller trees and scrub, and soon offers exceptional views of the Castellated Ridge. *Water* is found in Franconia Spring on the L. at a point where the path leads along a level grade. There is an excellent outlook from the spring and Mt. Lafayette is seen in the distance, to the S. W. Soon after leaving this point a path leads off to the R. past the unique private camp of J. R. Edmands known as The Perch, and enters the Israel Ridge Path; this branch path leads, in a few steps, to *water* said to be the coldest in the mountains.

From this junction, which is nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 into the Gulfside Trail near Storm Lake.

The path now becomes a rock trail, high above the timber line, and its circuitous course may be plainly seen a long distance

before the tramper, its general direction being S. Shortly before it reaches the col between the peaks of Mt. Adams and Mt. Jefferson, Spaulding Spring (*water*) may be seen on the R. and W. Nearer the path, good *water* is found in a small excavation called The Well, and here The Cornice, an obscure trail, leads W. into the Castle Path. The Randolph Path continues S. and soon enters the Gulfside Trail, which leads from the Madison Hut to the summit of Mt. Washington.

DISTANCES. Randolph-Glen House highway, or Randolph Station, to the Air Line $1\frac{5}{8}$ M.; to Lowe's King Ravine Path 3 M.; to junction with Israel Ridge Path slightly less than 5 M.; to Gulfside Trail $5\frac{5}{8}$ M.; to summit of Mt. Washington via Randolph Path and Gulfside Trail 9 M. Distances from Ravine House via Madison Path, Short Line and Randolph Path, are $\frac{1}{2}$ M. less.

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

ELEVATIONS. (Approximate). Randolph Station 1,200 ft.; crossing of Snyder Brook 1,900 ft.; Cold Brook 2,500 ft.; Lowe's King

Ravine Path 3,000 ft.; Lowe's Path 3,550 ft.; Israel Ridge Path 4,800 ft.; Gulfside Trail 4,850 ft.

Valley Way.

The first path along Snyder Brook was cut in 1878 by L. M. Watson. It led from the Ravine House to Salmacis Pool, Bruin Rock, and thence to the summit of Mt. Madison via the present Watson Path. In 1894 E. B. Cook cut a trail up Snyder Glen from Bruin Rock, thus completing a direct route from the Ravine House to the Madison Hut. In 1895-7 J. R. Edmands constructed the present graded path from Appalachia Station to the Hut, 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 Hut was called the Valley Way, a name applied by Mr. Cook.

DESCRIPTION. The Valley Way, a graded path, leads S. from the Ravine House in Randolph $3\frac{5}{8}$ M. to the Madison Hut, 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 signboard. At this point the Valley Way diverges to the L. and leads E. of the Air Line along an easy grade, into the woods.

Several branches to the L. lead to the A. M. C. Reservation on Snyder Brook, to Gordon Fall and the two Salroc Falls. The Valley Way then crosses the Sylvan Way which leads W. $\frac{5}{8}$ M. to Cold Brook Fall and S. E. 1 M. to Coösauk Fall and the Howker Ridge Path. At $\frac{5}{8}$ M. the Short Line branches off to the R., a short cut to Randolph Path and King Ravine. The A. M. C. Reservation ends just short of $\frac{3}{4}$ M. Here an ungraded path diverges to the L., passes the beautiful Tama Fall, and re-enters the main path a few rods farther up. The Valley Way then leads nearer the brook and passes the 1 M. signboard. A few steps farther up, it crosses the Randolph Path and at the same moment crosses Snyder Brook by a log bridge. At this point the Gordon Ridge Path, a rough trail, leads up to the E. and N. E. to the Watson Path and the summit of Mt. Madison. The Valley Way follows the E. bank of Snyder Brook through timber cuttings for a short distance but soon 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. path crosses the location of the old Watson Path and passes from Randolph into the Low and Burbank Grant.

Shortly before reaching the 2 M. signboard, a path leads to the L. to Salmacis Pool and Fall, and a little farther on, the Scaur Path leads to the R. and W. to Durand Scaur and the Air Line. Shortly beyond this point *water* will generally be found to the R. of the path where a pole bridge spans a depression.

About $2\frac{3}{8}$ M. up, the Watson Path leads to the L. to Bruin Rock and the summit of Mt. Madison. Here the original Madison Path terminated and the Valley Way commenced, the change being in name only. The trees above this point are smaller and the path soon becomes much steeper. It crosses the Bruin Path, which leads to the Air Line, and continues S. at little distance from Snyder Brook, slabbing the rather steep slopes of Durand Ridge, considerably above the stream. After passing the 3 M. signboard *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 water-fall may be seen. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. a branch path to R. leads S. W. and joins the Gulfside Trail near the Gateway of King Ravine.

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

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

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

ELEVATIONS. (Approximate except for Ravine House.) Ravine House 1,280 ft.; Randolph Path 1,900; Scaur Path 2,850; Watson Path 3,100; Upper Bruin 4,200; Madison Hut 4,825.

The Short Line.

The Short Line, a graded path leading from the Madison Path to Lowe's King Ravine Path, was constructed in 1899-1901 by J. R. Edmands. It offers easy access to the Ran-

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

dolph Path and King Ravine from the vicinity of the Ravine House. Lumbering operations in 1905-7 considerably injured this path, but it will probably be put in good condition during the summer of 1907.

When in good condition the Short Line affords the easiest access to King Ravine. As far as the end of the graded path at Mossy Fall the gradients are easy and the footway is smooth.

DESCRIPTION. The 'Short Line' branches to the R. from the Valley Way $\frac{5}{8}$ M. from the Ravine House, then rising at an easy gradient, a little W. of S. it crosses the Air Line, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Ravine House unites with the Randolph Path. For $\frac{3}{8}$ M. it coincides with the latter path, then branching to the L. leads S. up the valley of Cold Brook toward King Ravine, keeping a short distance E. of the stream. At a point $2\frac{1}{8}$ M. from the Ravine House, the Highland Path enters on the R. from Spur Brook Fall, and the Amphibrach. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. the path merges with King Ravine Branch of the Air Line but soon separates again and continues S. into a small open space (the result of a landslide) from which there is an impressive view of the cliffs and crags which wall in the ravine. When $2\frac{3}{8}$ M. from the Ravine House the path joins Lowe's King Ravine

Path just below Mossy Fall and here the graded path ends.

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

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

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

Watson Path.

The Watson Path, from Bruin Rock to the summit of Mt. Madison, was constructed by L. M. Watson in 1882. 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, affording a beautiful but not extended outlook down the valley of the brook. From this point to the summit of Mt. Madison the path follows the original route. It crosses Snyder Brook at the foot of Duck Fall, and attacks the steep flank of Gordon Ridge. The trees gradually grow smaller, and slightly more than 3 M. from the Ravine House the path emerges upon the grassy and

stony back of the ridge, whence the ascent to the summit of Mt. Madison is made over rough and shelving rocks. A little below the tree limit there is a spring of very cold *water* but it is not easy to find. The Watson Path is steep and is not always kept in good condition.

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

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

Scaur Path.

The Scaur Path was cut in 1883 by E. B. Cook and W. H. Peek, and though rough and steep can be readily followed. It branches to the R. from the Valley Way a little below the 2 M. signboard and, rising steeply for about $\frac{1}{4}$ M., passes the foot of a rocky bluff, on the top of which, a short scramble from the path, (way marked by a sign) is a bare spot called Durand Scaur. From this point there is a splendid view of Mt. Madison, Mt. Adams and J. Q. Adams. The path continues less

steeply among tall trees, then rises rapidly again to a region of smaller growth, and unites with the Bruin Path, which, in a short distance, enters the Air Line, about $2\frac{5}{8}$ M. from the Ravine House, via the latter path.

DISTANCES. Valley Way to Durand Scaur $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; to Bruin Path $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to Air Line $\frac{7}{8}$ M.

TIMES. Valley Way to Durand Scaur 20 min.; to Air Line 1 hr.

ELEVATIONS. (Approximate.) Valley Way 2,850 ft.; Durand Scaur 3,200 ft.; Air Line 4,000 ft.

Bruin Path.

This rough and steep path was cut in 1882 by Messrs. Cook and Watson and is of interest historically as a part of the original Durand Ridge Route to Mt. Adams. It leads to the R. from the Watson Path at Bruin Rock, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Ravine House via Valley Way and Watson paths. The Bruin Path rises very steeply about $\frac{1}{8}$ M. to the Valley Way. It follows the Valley Way for a few paces, then branching to the R. continues steeply W. and S. W. and unites with the Scaur Path, joining the Air Line about $2\frac{5}{8}$ M. from the Ravine House via the latter path. The Bruin Path is rough and steep.

DISTANCES. Bruin Rock to Valley Way $\frac{1}{8}$ M.; to Scaur Path $\frac{5}{8}$ M. to Air Line $\frac{7}{8}$ M.

TIMES. Bruin Rock to Air Line about 45 min.

ELEVATIONS. Bruin Rock 3,300 ft.; Air Line 4,000 ft.

www.libtool.com.cn

Air Line.

The Air Line, an A. M. C. path, is the most direct and probably the quickest way to the summit of Mt. Adams or the Madison Hut, from the Ravine House and Appalachia Station. The lower part of this path from the Ravine House to the point where the Bruin Path joins it, was cut through the forest in 1883-4 by E. B. Cook, W. H. Peek and L. M. Watson. Beyond this point the trail, which is practically all above the tree line, was made by Messrs. Cook and Watson in 1882 as a part of their path to the summit of Mt. Adams.

DESCRIPTION. The path leads S. from the Ravine House, immediately crossing Moose River and a field, to the B. & M. R. R. at Appalachia Station; crossing the railroad here, it leads S. into the forest. A conspicuous sign indicates the divergence of the Valley Way at this point. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Ravine House, path crosses Beechwood Brook, by a log bridge, and a few steps farther on, crosses the Short Line, which leads

from Appalachia 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 signboard; it is about 100 ft. to the L. of the path. A few rods farther on, the A. M. C. path to King Ravine leads to the R., and, at the $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. sign just beyond this junction, 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. signboard.

The path now continues by its original route and soon leads past *water* at Camp Placid Spring, about $2\frac{1}{8}$ M. from Ravine House.

Two paths soon enter on the L., leading up from the Valley Way, at $2\frac{5}{8}$ M., one from Bruin Rock, and at 3 M. the Upper Bruin, a graded path. Shortly before reaching the Upper Bruin, the Intermezzo, a rough and picturesque trail, branches off to the L. to join the upper part of the Valley Way.

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 $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Ravine House, a path leads to the L. and S. E. to the Madison Hut, which may be seen from the Air Line at this junction, and is not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ M. distant. (See Hut-Air Line Branch.) A little way down this branch path there is good water.

The Air Line continues up a rocky ridge and soon passes the Gateway of King Ravine, through which a path (A. M. C.) marked by a sign, descends into the Ravine. From the Gateway there is a striking view of the peak of Madison. The path next crosses the Gulfside Trail leading from the Madison Hut to Mt. Washington, and continues in a S. W. direction passing W. of John Quincy Adams, up a rough way over large angular stones to the summit of Mt. Adams. 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 it is second to Mt. Washington and is 5,805 ft. high. At this point the Air Line and Lowe's Path meet.

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

TIMES: Ravine House to Randolph Path 1 hr.; to King Ravine Branch 1 hr. 30 min.; to the Upper Bruin Trail 3 hrs.; to the summit of Mt. Adams 4-5 hrs.

ELEVATIONS. (Approximate except for Ravine House and Summit).

Ravine House 1,280 ft.; Junction of King Ravine path 2,650 ft.; 2½ M. sign 3,880 ft.; 3 M. sign (tree line) 4,400 ft.; Gateway of King Ravine 5,080 ft.; Summit of Mt. Adams 5,805 ft.

King Ravine Branch of the Air Line.*

This A. M. C. path leads S. W. from the Air Line, to Lowe's King Ravine Path, and was cut in 1885 to give access to King Ravine from the vicinity of the Ravine House. It is about 1 M. in length, rises gradually and passes through a section logged in 1905.

DESCRIPTION. The path commences at a point on the Air Line 1¾ M. from the Ravine House, and in a little less than ½ M. a branch to the R. leads to the Randolph Path and Lowe's King Ravine Path; at about ¾ M. it crosses the Highland Path which ascends Durand Ridge on the L., and on the R. leads to the Randolph Path. A short distance farther on the path joins the Short Line, and for ⅙ M. coincides with the latter; it then leaves it and in another ⅙ M. enters Lowe's

*Impassable on account of logging, 1907.

King Ravine Path at a point $\frac{1}{8}$ M. below Mossy Fall, and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. below the floor of King Ravine.

DISTANCES. Ravine House to point of leaving the Air Line $1\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to point of entering Lowe's King Ravine Path $2\frac{3}{4}$ M.

TIMES. Ravine House to point of leaving Air Line 1 hr. 30 min.; to point of entering Lowe's King Ravine Path 2 hrs. 30 min.

Lowe's Path.

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

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

Continuing, the main path rises more steeply and at a point about 2 M. from the highway, the Log Cabin (private camp con-

structed by W. G. Nowell in 1890) and three short spur paths on the L. leading to the Randolph Path are passed, the path to the Cascades on Cascade Brook also leaving on the R. near this point. *Water* is always found at the Log Cabin and midway between there and tree line. A few steps above the Log Cabin, Lowe's Path crosses the Randolph Path, leading up from Randolph Station to the Gulfside Trail in the Adams-Jefferson col; then paths lead L. to Montevideo and R. to Randolph Path; and then at point $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, a new path to the L., cut in 1906 by C. C. Torrey and G. F. Moore leads to Gray Knob and the Spur Path. Lowe's Path continues to ascend steeply through the forest and scrub which finally disappears, and the path ascends the highest point on the ridge; from this point, a rather faint path to the R. leads to the Randolph Path.

The path now ascends slightly and is joined on the L. by the Spur Path, which leads up from the Randolph Path along the E. side of Nowell Ridge close to the edge of King Ravine. The path now slabs the E. side of Sam Adams, and is marked by cairns and signs. At a point $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the highway the Gulfside Trail, leading from the Madison Hut to Mt. Washington, is crossed

and the path then ascends sharply the short intervening distance over the rocks to the summit of Mt. Adams, the Israel Ridge path entering on the R. about midway.

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

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

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

Lowe's King Ravine Path.

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

DESCRIPTION. The path commences at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. up on Lowe's Path and rises over a low spur of Nowell Ridge. In $\frac{5}{8}$ M. it crosses the Amphibrach, leading from The Link to the Log Cabin, and then crosses

Spur Brook near the Cascades. In slightly more than $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Lowe's Path, it crosses the Randolph Path, leading from Wood's Farm to the Gulfside Trail. It then continues along easy slopes, crossing the W. branch of Cold Brook in a little more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ M., and soon after crossing Cold Brook is joined by the King Ravine Branch of the Air Line. The path soon passes Mossy Fall which is the last sure *water*, and is joined near this point by the Short Line, leading up from the Air Line and the Randolph Path.

Up to this point the path has been about level, rising only 400 ft., in the $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 great 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 is the preferable route, although more difficult and requires much more time.

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 commences. It is very steep, rising about 1,300 ft. in the $\frac{1}{8}$ M. to the Gateway of the ravine, where the path joins the Air Line. This point offers an excellent view of Mt. Madison; Madison Hut is in sight about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. and may be reached by following a few steps up the Air Line to the Gulfside Trail which leads to it. The summit of Mt. Adams may 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) $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to foot of head-wall 2 M.; to Gateway $2\frac{1}{8}$ M.

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

ELEVATIONS. (Approximate.) Point of leaving Lowe's Path 2,450 ft.; Mossy Fall 2,950 ft.; foot of head-wall 3,800 ft.; Gateway 5,100 ft.

Spur Path.

This path, interesting on account of impressive views of King Ravine, leads from

the Randolph Path along the easterly side of Nowell Ridge and 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 Air Line, Short Line and Randolph Path.

DESCRIPTION. The Spur Path leaves the Randolph Path just W. of Spur Brook, the beginning being marked by a sign, and leads S. a little E. of Spur Cabin, a private camp owned by C. C. Torrey and G. F. Moore. In a short distance it crosses Spur Brook at a point about 30 yds. above Chandler Fall and then ascends, rather steeply, the ridge which forms the W. wall of King Ravine. Just after reaching the ridge there are two interesting glimpses of the Ravine and the summit of Mt. Madison. In an hour's tramp from the Randolph Path the Lower Crag is passed; this affords one of the best views of King Ravine and gives a fine outlook to the E. and N. This outlook is close to the path and is marked by a signboard. A little distance farther on, a short branch leads E. to the Upper Crag. The view is similar to that of 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. and W., leading past the private camp of C. C. Stearns and E. Y. Hincks at Gray Knob. This branch trail passes several small but 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. and 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.

CABIN-CASCADES TRAIL. This path, maintained by the A. M. C., connects Lowe's Path with The Israel Ridge Path, The Link and Castle-Cascades Trail near Cascade Camp. It leaves opposite the Log Cabin, first passing through fine growth but soon entering the logged region. It continues through this in a westerly direction, fairly level, until near Cascade Brook, when it descends rapidly to the stream.

The Israel Ridge Path, The Link leading to the Castle Path on Castellated Ridge, and the Castle-Cascades Trail leading to the Castle Path and toward Bowman Station leave nearby, marked by signs. The Cabin Cascades Trail is about 1 M. in length.

ISRAEL RIDGE PATH. This interesting and important path, leading from Bowman Station to Mt. Adams, has been badly damaged by logging for about 2 M. from the highway. The future of the lower part being uncertain at this time (June 1, 1907), no detailed description will be given. The upper part of the path is uninjured and this has been made accessible by a short trail, to be known as the Castle-Cascades Trail, cut by the A. M. C., from the Castle Path, leading into the Israel Ridge Path, near the Cascades.

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

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

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

Castle Path.

This is an A. M. C. path, extending from Bowman Station, Randolph, over the Castellated Ridge to the summit of Mt. Jefferson. It was constructed in 1883-4 by Messrs. Cook, Sargent, Watson and Hubbard Hunt, but the lower part of their path has since

NOTE ON CASTLE-CASCADES TRAIL. This path leaves the Castle Path at a point about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Bowman Station and not far below the junction of the forks of Israel River. The trail follows a logging road for most of the way. It is about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length and enters the Israel Ridge Path near the Cascades.

The Israel Ridge Path is unobstructed above this point and continues its very irregular course up Mt. Adams, entering Lowe's Path close to the summit. It is identical with the Randolph Path for a short distance after leaving the tree line, and is, also, identical with the Gulfside Trail, from Storm Lake to the saddle between Mt. Adams and Sam Adams. Should the lower part of the path be cut out, the course as indicated on Cutter's map will again be feasible, but whether or not it is cut out, the route already suggested can be readily followed: Castle Path for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; Castle-Cascade Trail for about $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; and Israel Ridge Path for about 3 M.

been destroyed by lumbering, the present path being only in part as originally constructed.

DESCRIPTION. The Castle Path leaves the S. side of the Randolph-Jefferson highway a few steps E. of Bowman Station, and, after passing through a large field directly in front of the Station, enters the forest by a logging road, which it follows for a little over 2 M. Soon after leaving the Station an old siding is encountered, which was used during lumbering operations, and near this point the road forks, the path following the R. branch, and crossing Israel River. At a point about 1 M. from the station an old logging camp is passed. Just beyond this camp the road again forks, and this time path follows the L. branch and continues, crossing the river from time to time. To the R. of the path, and across the stream an interesting boulder stands out conspicuously. The logging road continues up an easy grade and presently it again forks for the third time, the path following the R. branch and still keeping close to the Israel River.

At this fork a path, (See note on Castle-Cascade Trail, p. 68), leads off, following the L. branch of the logging road, to Cascade Camp and Mt. Adams, by way of Israel Ridge Path. A short distance beyond this last fork the Castle path leaves the log-

ging road at a point where the road is constructed of corduroy. There is a conspicuous sign here, but, in case it should be destroyed, great care should be taken not to miss the path, which leads sharply to the R. and S. W. up a very steep slope cleared of timber. Standing in the logging road, at the point where the path leaves it, the Castles are visible and an excellent view may be had into the heart of the Ravine of the Castles, which is seen directly ahead. No *water* can be found beyond this point.

On leaving the road the path enters old cuttings, but is fairly well marked by signs, its general direction being S. It leads up the steep side of the ridge joining Mt. Bowman with the Castles, and follows its broad, level back for nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ M., then begins the ascent of the Castellated Ridge. Before coming out upon the bare, rocky crest, it is joined by The Link, which leads up from near the Cascades on the Israel Ridge Path.

From The Link the path is very steep to the Castles, a distance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ M., with a rise of over 600 ft.; it winds about the Castles and continues very rough until the Castles are passed. An A. M. C. cylinder will be found at the first and most prominent Castle, close to the path, at a point where there is an excellent view into the Ravine below. From

this point on to the plateau the views are among the most impressive in the mountains.

The A. M. C. path* is usually considered as ending in name at a point $2\frac{3}{4}$ M. up, but the path up the steep and rocky cone nearly to the summit of Mt. Jefferson is marked by cairns. This summit is marked by a large cairn. It is 5,725 ft. in height, and ranks third among the White Mountains.

DISTANCES. Bowman Station to the logging camp, 1 M.; to point where path leaves the logging road $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; to the first Castle $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to summit of Mt. Jefferson $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.

TIMES. Bowman Station to point where path leaves the logging road, 1 hr. 30 min.; to first Castle 3 hrs. 15 min.; to summit of Mt. Jefferson 5 hrs. The distance and difficulties of this rough path are such that only well equipped trampers should attempt its ascent.

ELEVATIONS. (Approximate, except for Summit). Bowman Station 1,500 ft.; Forks of Israel River 2,200 ft.; Path leaves logging road 2,500 ft.; Ridge connecting Bowman with Castellated Ridge 3,400 ft.; End of Link

*NOTE ON THE CORNICE: After leaving the Castles, and just before reaching the steep slope of Mt. Jefferson, an obscure path (The Cornice) leads to the L. about $\frac{1}{2}$ M., avoiding the summit of Mt. Jefferson, to the col between that peak and Mt. Adams, where there is good *water*. This path joins the Randolph Path a short distance below the Gulfside Trail, and offers a shorter and easier way to Randolph via Randolph Path, or to Madison Hut via Gulfside Trail.

Path 4,000 ft.; 1st Castle 4,550 ft; The Cornice 5,000 ft.; Summit of Jefferson 5,725 ft.

Madison Hut.

The A. M. C., recognizing the necessity of a shelter on the Northern Peaks, constructed a stone cabin in 1888, on the S. W. slope of the cone of Mt. Madison, just to the N. of the Madison-Adams col, and about 30 yds. distant from the upper waters of Snyder Brook. This cabin is known as the Madison Hut; its popularity increased from year to year to such an extent that in 1906 it was rebuilt and now offers comfortable accommodation for fourteen persons. It is about 6 M. from the summit of Mt. Washington and nearly 4 M. from the Ravine House. The Hut is 4,825 ft. above sea level, or at practically the same elevation as the summits of Carter Dome and Mt. Moosilauke, and is well above the timber line.

The Hut is in charge of a care-taker and is open to the public each summer, beginning with July 1st. During the remainder of the year it is closed, but its use may be secured by trampers if seasonable application is made

NOTE ON E. A. CRAWFORD PATH. From the Jefferson Notch road, about 4 M. from Jefferson Highland, a steep path leads S. E. up the slopes of Mt. Jefferson. Near the tree limit, about 4,000 ft. above sea level, it passes a private camp. The path is obscure and above tree line it is marked by an occasional cairn. It leads into the Gulfside Trail, S. E. of the cone of Mt. Jefferson. It is estimated at about 4 M. in length.

at the Ravine House, in Randolph. It is supplied with stoves, blankets, cooking utensils, and some dishes. During the season the care-taker provides fuel, and supplies the cabin with water, but furnishes no supplies. A charge of fifty cents per night, for each person, is made while the care-taker is in charge, but the use of the cabin, at other times, is free to persons securing permission to occupy it.*

In the rear of the Hut a path leads E. and N. E. to the summit of Mt. Madison; directly in front of the Hut, across Snyder Brook, the Gulfside Trail begins and leads W. and S. W. over the flanks of Mt. Adams, Mt. Jefferson and Mt. Clay to the summit of Mt. Washington, this trail being indicated by a sign which is in sight from the doorway of the cabin. The sign also indicates the direction of the Valley Way and the Air Line which lead from the Hut to Randolph.

Hut-Mt. Madison Path.

In the rear of the Hut, an obscure path, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, leads E. and N. E. up the cone of Mt. Madison. Its course is marked in places by small cairns, but for the most part

*NOTE: Should further information be required concerning the Hut, it may be obtained by applying to Trustees of Real Estate, Appalachian Mountain Club, 1050 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

it is difficult to find and only the most optimistic will detect its faint resemblance to a trail.

For the first $\frac{1}{4}$ M. it leads E. over large stones; it then swings a little N. of E., and has been worn, in places, by trampers so that it can be readily followed. 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, where it 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 Hut. 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. for Randolph. The Howker Ridge Path, a rough and not well marked trail, branches from the Osgood Path just below the summit, and leads N. to Randolph Station.

The ascent from the Hut may be made without difficulty in good weather, even if the path cannot be followed, but the descent requires greater care, for the Hut is inconspicuous and in cloudy weather can be seen for but a short distance.

Trampers are warned, should they lose their way, or should rough weather make it impossible to descend to the Hut, not, under any circumstances, 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 of the other directions.

Hut to the Parapet.

An indistinct trail less than $\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length leads S. E. from the Hut up the Madison-Adams col to Star Lake, a tiny mountain tarn 4,903 ft. above sea level. A few feet beyond, a low rocky ridge leads across the head of the col and this is called the Parapet. Below to the S. is the Madison Ravine, a branch of the Great Gulf. The view of the Great Gulf is impressive, especially by moonlight. The summits of Mts. Madison, Adams and Washington are visible from this point. In clear weather trains may be seen on the

NOTE ON JOHN QUINCY ADAMS: This is the third peak of Mt. Adams and lies to the N. E. of that summit. It is almost directly in front of the Madison Hut and but a short distance from it. 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 Hut to the summit is a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. This peak (5,470 ft.) offers interesting rock climbing on the N. and N. E. Its proximity to the Madison Hut makes it very popular with parties spending the day there.

Mt. Washington Railway, and the sound is often very distinctly heard.

Hut-Air Line Branch.

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

Gulfside Trail.

The beginning of this trail from the Madison Hut 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 J. R. Edmands, the work beginning in 1892 and continuing for several summers.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. This important trail leads from the Madison Hut, over slopes of Adams, Jefferson, and Clay, to the summit of Mt. Washington. It is from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 M. in length and can readily be followed. In many places great care has been taken to place the stones so that it 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 Hut to the

summit of Mt. 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 crosses intersecting paths which lead, in a short distance, to the summits. The entire trail is above the 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 a slight knowledge of the region, to become lost in clear weather. In cloudy or stormy weather, however, it is imperative that trampers should not wander from the path. In case one should become lost in fair weather, the safest course is to ascend to the summit of the nearest peak, where paths will be found without difficulty. In stormy weather such a course would be dangerous and the following suggestions may be of aid:

FIRST. If near the Adams-Jefferson col temporary shelter may be obtained at the Gulfside Shelter, an open camp, or if between Mt. Adams and Madison, at the Madison Hut.

SECOND. The slopes to the S. and E. toward the Great Gulf are so precipitous, and the distances through it so great that it is inadvisable to descend on that side of the range.

THIRD. The slopes and distances to the N. and W. are favorable for a descent, (except the head-wall of King Ravine, directly N. of Mt. Adams), and each ridge and valley extending N. is traversed by paths which can be readily found, hence a descent in this direction is strongly advised.

Madison Hut to Air Line. (*Gulfside Trail.*)

(See also Hut-Air Line Branch.) The Gulfside Trail begins between Mt. Madison and Mt. Adams, at Snyder Brook, not more than 30 yds. from the Madison Hut and is marked by a signboard which is close to the stream and in sight from the door-way of the Hut. 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 J. Q. Adams, winds among ledges and is poorly marked for a short distance. There will be no difficulty in following it, if the tramper bears in mind that the path does not ascend this peak but swings to the R. and N. of it. The path soon becomes well trodden and ascends a steep grassy slope, near the top of which it crosses the Air Line, an A. M. C. trail leading from the Ravine House in Randolph, to the summit of Mt. Adams. From this point the Hut is readily seen, and although $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant, in the rarified air con-

versation can be carried on with any occupant who may chance to be in the door-way.

Air Line to Lowe's Path. (*Gulfside Trail.*)

After crossing the Air Line, 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 Hut 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.

Continuing, the trail 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 a considerable distance. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Hut it reaches a grassy lawn between Mt. Adams and Sam Adams. At this point it crosses Lowe's Path, an A. M. C. path which leads from Randolph to Mt. Adams, and is at this junction about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the summit. 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 among the White Mountains in elevation.

Lowe's Path to Randolph Path. (*Gulfside Trail.*)

Soon after crossing Lowe's Path another trail will be seen leading to the L. up the cone of Mt. Adams and into Lowe's Path near the summit. The Gulfside now leaves the lawn, becomes well trodden in places and descends slightly. In about $1\frac{1}{8}$ M. from the Hut it passes Peabody Spring (*water*) 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 hundred 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from this point 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 may be seen during wet weather. Great care should be taken at this point, as the Israel Ridge Path is better defined than the Gulf-

side. The latter bears to the L. over a rocky course, marked by cairns, and approaches the edge of the Jefferson Ravine, very fine views of Jefferson Ravine and the ridges of Jefferson and Washington being 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 trampler.

Shortly before the trail reaches the Adams-Jefferson col, 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 Hut. It is here joined by the Randolph Path, leading up from Randolph.

This col is an admirable lunching place for parties passing, in either direction, between the Madison Hut and Mt. Washington. To the S. 30 yds. from the trail, is the beautiful Gulfside Spring (*water*) and within a few feet of this is the Gulfside Shelter, a rude open camp which affords shelter but is not equipped for the use of trampers. The Gulfside Spring sometimes fails in unusually dry seasons but this is not important as to the R. and N. of the trail several hundred

yards down the col is the Well, and still farther down is the never failing Spaulding Spring (*water*), one of the finest springs on the Presidential Range.

This col is the most traversed point on the Northern Peaks. It is crossed by the Gulf-side Trail; near the head of it the Randolph Path joins the Gulfside; a few steps down, the White Trail leads to the summit of Mt. Jefferson and about $\frac{1}{8}$ M. down, the Randolph Path is joined by The Cornice leading across from the Castellated Ridge and Castle Path. (See Note on White Trail, p. 86.)

Randolph Path to Monticello Lawn. (*Gulf-side Trail.*)

The Gulfside Trail from the point where it is joined by the Randolph Path, ascends steeply to the S. from the col, a rugged and rocky path flanking the summit of Mt. Jefferson. There is little danger of losing it as the summit of Mt. Jefferson rises steeply on the R. while the Jefferson Ravine descends abruptly to the L. In a short distance the trail passes a remarkable boulder known as Dingmaul Rock, named for a remarkable mountain animal, never seen except by exhilarated guides. One can step from the path to the flat surface of this great boulder which offers a remarkable view of the summit of

Mt. Adams and the Jefferson Ravine. The trail soon rises less steeply and passes a depression where a great drift of snow frequently is seen as late as June. In about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Randolph Path it crosses Monticello Lawn, a charming and comparatively smooth plateau covered with grass and offering superb views in every direction. From this lawn the cone of Mt. Jefferson can easily be ascended by leaving the Gulfside and climbing the S. side of the peak. Monticello Lawn is slightly less than 3 M. from the Madison Hut and is about 5,400 ft. above sea level.

Monticello Lawn to Greenough Spring. (*Gulfside Trail.*)

The trail after leaving Monticello Lawn descends first slightly then more abruptly. It is rather rough but is readily followed. Before reaching the col at the foot of Mt. Clay it passes a prominent rock on the R. and close to the trail, in the top of which there is a slight depression where rain-water is frequently found. After leaving this boulder the trail crosses a number of narrow defiles between interesting ledges and reaches the grassy depression where the ascent of Mt. Clay begins. Two paths will be seen leading up this peak but the Gulfside Trail flanks the summit and leads to the R. and W. of the other trail.

A little distance up the slope of Clay a plainly marked path will be seen leading down to the R. in a few steps to *water*. This spring sometimes fails but the path continues some 30 yds. farther to Greenough Spring which is more reliable. This spring is about 1 M. from Monticello Lawn.

Greenough Spring to Mt. Washington. (*Gulf-side Trail.*)

After leaving the branch path to Greenough Spring the Gulfside 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 trampler is likely to be disappointed, before he finally reaches the point where the railway can be seen, from base to summit of Mt. Washington. Just before the path gains the upper slope and begins to descend, by leaving the trail, the summit of Mt. Clay can be reached in an ascent of a little more than 50 ft. to the L. Mt. Clay is 5,540 ft. in height and ranks fifth among the White Mountains in elevation.

The trail swings toward the Great Gulf and descends to the depression where the ascent of Mt. Washington begins. From this point a grassy slope leads in a few steps to the railway.

The path does not reach the railway but is in sight of it from this point to the summit of Mt. 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 trampler 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 finally leaves the edge of the gulf and leads into the carriage road, connecting the Glen House with the summit of Mt. Washington. As the railway and the carriage road converge at the summit it is not wise to cross the railway unless the weather is clear, but to continue to the L. of it until in sight of the carriage road. Within a few feet of the point where the trail enters the carriage road there is a conspicuous signboard which indicates the direction of the trail already described, and reads "To Northern Summits—To Randolph—Gulfside Trail." The path now ends at in the carriage road which reaches the summit of Mt. Washington in a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ M., or a

little less than 2 M. from Greenough Spring, and about $5\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Madison Hut.

DISTANCES. Madison Hut to Air Line $\frac{3}{8}$ M.; to Lowe's Path $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to Randolph Path 2 M.; to Monticello Lawn $2\frac{7}{8}$ M.; to Clay-Jefferson col $3\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to Greenough Spring 4 M.; to Clay-Washington col $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to the Carriage Road $5\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to summit of Mt. Washington about $5\frac{3}{4}$ 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 the summit of Mt. Washington $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to 6 hrs. The reverse trip can be made in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. less time.

ELEVATIONS. (Approximate except for Washington.) Madison Hut 4,825 ft.; Adams-Sam Adams saddle 5,500 ft.; Adams-Jefferson col 4,800 ft.; Highest part of path on flank of Jefferson 5,350 ft.; Clay-Jefferson col 4,950 ft.; Highest point of path on Clay about 5,500 ft.; Clay-Washington col 5,450 ft.; Summit of Mt. Washington 6,293 ft.

NOTE ON THE WHITE TRAIL: About 200 yds. to the N. and down the col, from the junction of the Randolph Path, the White Trail leads S. W. to the summit of Mt. Jefferson. It follows to some extent the old Gordon Path and is a part of the trail which was marked with white paint in 1891. This path rises steeply from the col and is chiefly over rocks. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. it passes between the two cairns (a few yards apart) which mark the summit of Mt. Jefferson. The W. cairn marks the true summit and contains an A. M. C. cylinder.

The White Trail leads a little E. of S. from the summit but after following it down $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ M. it is advisable to leave it and turn E. toward the Gulfside Trail which will be reached in a few minutes, near Monticello Lawn.

SECTION III.

The Southern Peaks.

General Information.

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

HISTORY. The Southern Peaks were traversed as early as 1818 by two men who were guided to the summit of Mt. 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 Mt. Washington and named Monroe, Franklin and Pleasant. Mt. Jackson was named by William Oakes, the botanist. Mt. Webster, which was formerly called the Notch Mountain, is thought to have been named by Sidney Willard of Boston.

The Crawford Path.

HISTORY. The first section of this famous old path was cut in 1819 by Abel Crawford and his son Ethan Allen Crawford. It was a foot-path leading up Mt. Clinton from the Notch and was about 3 M. in length. This was the first path of importance on the Presidential Range. Its terminus was several miles distant from Mt. Washington. In 1840 Thomas J. Crawford, a younger son of Abel Crawford, converted the path into a bridle path. It has not been used by horses for many years though the name Crawford Bridle Path is still often employed.

CAUTION. This path is one of the most dangerous in the White Mountains, on it no less than four persons having lost their lives. For a long five miles it is above tree line and exposed to the full force of all storms and there is but one side-trail leading to the shelter of the woods. The following precautions are suggested:—Persons unfamiliar with the range should not ascend the Crawford Path except in fine weather and beginners should not attempt it alone. If trouble arises S. of Pleasant go back over Clinton. If on Pleasant go down the Mt. Pleasant Path. If between Pleasant and Franklin remember

that by returning via the S. loop there is protection from N. and N. W. winds in the lee of the mountain. Between Franklin and the cone of Washington the Club's Refuge Hut should be used. This is the most dangerous part of the path. Never, under any circumstances, attempt the cone if a storm has caused serious trouble before its base is reached. Should the path be lost in cloudy weather go N. descending into the woods and following water. On the S. nearly all the slopes are much more precipitous and the distance to civilization is much greater.

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

DESCRIPTION. The path starts just across the Notch Road from the Crawford House and crosses the new state road. It follows the S. bank of Gibbs Brook, in hearing but not in sight of the latter. Gibbs Falls are on a short side-path to the L. Through the woods the path is unmistakable but in wet weather is very muddy. After leaving the brook it ascends quite steeply for a short distance and then "slabs" the side of the valley, crossing in several places slippery bits of corduroy suggestive of the time when it was in reality a bridle-path. *Water* is found

too plentifully until the trail leaves the woods near the top of Clinton. For a distance of about half a mile shortly below the tree-line the path has been re-located to avoid a place where it formerly coincided with a brook-bed. The summit of Clinton is not ascended by the trail—it lies a few rods to the S.

From Clinton to Washington the path is, except for a few bits of scrub, 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, it remains on the very top of the ridge except where it passes Pleasant and Monroe. The general direction in ascending is N. E. *Water* is found between Clinton and Pleasant, nearer the latter. As it approaches Pleasant the path divides, one loop going over the mountain and the other around it. The R. or S. loop is the better path and by dipping down into the scrub it avoids the ascent and is protected against winds from the N. and N. W. It should always be chosen in bad weather. *Water* is found in plenty on this loop. The N. or L. loop goes over the summit of Pleasant and rejoins the other just beyond Red Pond, a bit of stagnant water in the col between Pleasant and Franklin. The ascent of Pleasant is so easy and the view so fine that

it is recommended in fine weather. The Mt. Pleasant Path from the Ammonoosuc valley joins the N. loop about half way to the top, the junction being marked by a sign.

From Pleasant to the shoulder called Mt. Franklin there is a sharp ascent, and a few yards to the R. or S. of the path is the dangerous precipice forming the side wall of Oakes Gulf. *Water* is found in a fine spring part way up Franklin. The trail then passes S. of Monroe. The latter has two summits and there is no path to either of them but they are easily ascended. While passing the steep side of Monroe a sign pointing to a little cleared space in the scrub indicates the location of the shelter made by Messrs. Curtis and Ormsby when they were overtaken by the storm of June 30, 1900. *Water* is found just as the path reaches the level area beyond.

The Lakes of the Clouds are passed a little further on and are clearly seen from the path in good weather, the larger one being easily visited. The smaller lake is higher up to the N. E. The spot where W. B. Curtis lost his life is marked by a large cairn, a cross and a bronze tablet on the rocks just above the lake, and directly on the path. His companion, Allen Ormsby, perished far up on the cone of Washington—not on the path,

—the spot being similarly marked. Further on, in an exposed position on the flattening ridge is the A. M. C. Refuge, for use in emergency only. (See Refuge Hut, p. 93.) *Water* is found just behind it. The path then crosses the western end of the wide plateau of Bigelow Lawn, where *water* is found at the R. of the path in a spring called Jacob's Well marked by a sign. This is the last water on the trail. A third of a mile above the Refuge the path from Boott Spur, and the Pinkham Notch Road via Glen Boulder, comes in on the R.

As it nears the cone of Washington the path swings to the N. passing about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the cairn and painted board marking the spot where Harry Hunter died of exposure April 3, 1874. Many prefer to leave the path at this point and strike straight up the cone,—a course not recommended in bad weather. The path now turns straight N. and then swings about as it climbs the steep cone through a trench in the rocks. It passes through the corral in which the saddle-horses used to be stabled and from this point to the summit is marked by frequent cairns.

In descending the line of cairns leading to the corral will be found near the northern end of the old signal station.

DISTANCES. Crawford House to summit of Clinton, 3 M.; to Pleasant, $4\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to Franklin, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to Monroe, $6\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to summit of Washington, $8\frac{1}{2}$ M.

TIMES. The following are easily made:—Crawford House to the top of Clinton 2 hrs.; to side of Pleasant 2 hrs. 45 min.; to top of Franklin 3 hrs. 45 min.; to side of Monroe 4 hrs. 15 min.; to Refuge 4 hrs. 45 min.; to Summit House 6 hrs. Add 20 min. each for the ascents of Pleasant and Monroe and 10 min. to visit the Lakes of the Clouds.

Refuge Hut.

This shelter is situated on the Crawford Path $\frac{1}{4}$ M. above the Lakes of the Clouds and $\frac{1}{3}$ M. below the junction of the Boott Spur Trail, at an altitude of 5,200 feet. It was built in 1901, after the deaths of Curtis and Ormsby. Signs are placed along the path $\frac{1}{2}$ M. and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. below it and at the junction of the Boott Spur Trail $\frac{1}{3}$ M. above.

It is a frame cabin accommodating without crowding six persons. It is provided with blankets but no stove or provisions. Its use is forbidden except in emergencies and it is far too uncomfortable to attract campers.

Mount Pleasant Path.

DESCRIPTION. This ancient path was reopened in 1896 and is now in good condition.

It extends from Barron's camp on Abenaki Brook nearly to the top of Pleasant where it joins the N. loop of the Crawford Path. Barron's camp is reached from the new state road by a rough carriage road which leaves the latter $\frac{1}{4}$ M. S. of where it crosses the Mt. Washington R. R. and just S. of its junction with the old wagon road. The path passes the deserted lumber camp, leaving the buildings on the L., and is continuous with a logging road which runs S. E. At the end of fifteen minutes the road turns to the L. and crosses a small stream. Beyond this point, 0.7 M. from the camps, the mountain trail leaves it on the L. (marked by a sign) and ascends sharply. *Water* is found in Lucky Strike Spring, a long half mile from this point, and sometimes in another spring about 0.4 M. beyond at the R. of the path. Five minutes above Lucky Strike Spring the Twin Rivers Trail comes in on the L. Above here the path is steeper, but the grade is made easier by a series of zig-zags and the path is so well built that it offers no particular difficulties and soon emerges from the trees and climbs the rocks. The junction with the Crawford Path far above tree-line is marked by a sign.

DISTANCES. Crawford's to Junction of State Road and road to Barron's camp $2\frac{3}{4}$ M. The distance from the Mt. Washington Hotel

via the old wagon road is about the same. State Road to Barron's Camp 1.1 M.; to junction of trail and logging road 1.8 M.; to Lucky Strike Spring 2.2 M.; to Crawford Path 3.1 M.

TIMES. Barron's Camp to junction of logging road and trail 25 min.; to Lucky Strike Spring 50 min.; to Crawford Path 1 hr. 50 min.; to summit of Pleasant 2 hrs.

Twin Rivers Path.

This path, sometimes erroneously known as the A. M. C. path, leaves the Mt. Washington R. R. about a mile north of where it crosses the new state road, and joins the Mt. Pleasant trail just above Lucky Strike Spring. Its length is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. It is not at present in as good condition as the Mt. Pleasant trail.

Mts. Webster and Jackson.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. These peaks, the most southerly of the Presidential Range, are best ascended from the Crawford House, the trails starting in common and afterward dividing. Mt. Webster, whose precipitous sides form the easterly wall of Crawford Notch, is 3,876 ft. high, and Jackson, which lies 1 M. to the N. E. adjoining Mt. Clinton, has an altitude of 4,112 ft.

DESCRIPTION. The path, the same as to Elephant Head, leaves the east side of the Crawford Notch Road 5 minutes below the Crawford House and just before entering the Gate of the Notch. It rises by easy stages through large growth, following the course of the brook. The short path to Elephant Head, a ledge overlooking the Crawford House, soon leaves on the right and then, at the sign "Volusia Trail to the Fleming Flume and Bugle Cliff," the path turns S. up the slope, the Fleming Fall being left at R. three minutes later. Then the path ascends by easy stages passing successively within the next ten minutes signs of "Idlewild," "Flume Cliff," "Bessilulil Brook or Little Mossy," and "Fern Rock," natural features of some interest. At the end of 40 minutes from the road a short path to R. leads to Bugle Cliff, a massive ledge overhanging Crawford Notch. Continuing on the main trail, which rises fairly steeply, signs bearing "Mt. Jackson & Webster" and "Flume" are passed, and soon Flume Cascade Brook is crossed on stepping stones. About fifteen minutes after, when within sound of Silver Cascade Brook, the path divides, the left branch for Jackson and the right to Webster.

Mt. Webster.

Continuing on the right branch, the path soon dips down to the brook, the last sure *water*, which it crosses and leaves, ascending the steep bank. The course is now through thinning evergreens in a southerly direction, and emerging at the end of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours on the elongated ledgy summit of Mt. Webster which affords an excellent view of Crawford Notch and the mountains to the west.

Mt. Jackson.

Following the left branch at the forking of the Jackson-Webster path, the Jackson trail ascends a fairly steep ridge through the woods, keeping within sound of the brook and crossing successively three of its branches. The trail then wanders out of sight and sound of the brook soon turning southward then eastward, around a blow-down, and at the end of $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, coming out of the trees where a good outlook to the N. W. is obtained. The path then ascends rapidly through low scrub and over rocks, soon gaining the summit, which is clear, affording fine views in all directions.

DISTANCES. Crawford House to Path 0.2 M.; to Bugle Cliff 0.9 M.; to Junction Jackson Path 2 M.; to Webster 2.7 M; the ascent of Jackson being 0.1 M. less.

TIMES. Crawford House to Path 5 min.; to Bugle Cliff 40 min.; to Jackson-Webster fork 1 hr. 30 min.; to summit of Jackson or Webster 2 hrs. 45 min. *Water* is plentiful on both paths to within 30 min. of summits.

In earlier days a path existed connecting the summits of Webster and Jackson, but it is now overgrown with scrub and lost beyond discovery.

SECTION IV.

Carter-Moriah Range.

General Information.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. The Carter-Moriah Range is E. from Mt. Washington and the Northern Peaks and comprises Surprise, (2,230 ft.;) Moriah, (4,065 ft.;) Imp, (3,735 ft.;) N. Carter, (4,565 ft.;) Lethe, (4,500 ft.;) S. Carter, (4,645 ft.;) Middle Carter, (4,475 ft.;) Hight, (4,710 ft.;) Carter Dome, (4,860 ft.)

Wildcat, (4,415 ft.,) lying S. E. 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 Gorham-Shelburne road near 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 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, the streams flowing into the Peabody River are to be preferred. It should also be borne in mind that in unusually dry seasons no water is to be had from Imp Camp to Carter Notch.

PATHS AND HISTORY. The Range Path passes successively over Surprise, Moriah, Imp (avoids summit), N. Carter, Lethe, S. Carter, Middle Carter, Hight and Carter Dome, and terminates at the A. M. C. camp in Carter Notch. This camp is also the terminus of the Jackson-Carter Notch Path, and the Nineteen-Mile Brook Path from the Glen-Gorham road.

The various sections of the paths on this range were constructed as follows: Gorham to Surprise by Vernon and Hart, 1899; Shelburne road to Surprise by guests at Grove Cottage, 1888; Surprise to Moriah, old bridle-path, John R. Hitchcock, 1853-4; Moriah to Hight by W. G. Nowell, 1884; 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 A. M. C., 1877; partially re-lo-

cated, 1894; Wildcat, L. F. Cutter for A. M. C., 1901.

Carter-Moriah Range Trail.

Gorham to Mt. Surprise.

To cross Carter-Moriah Range from Gorham to Carter Notch, leave S. corner of Gorham Village, near saw mill, cross Peabody River on foot-bridge called the Huggermugger, on to upper R. corner of Hitchcock's pasture, where sign-board will be seen near fine clump of birches. At this point, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. S. of Gorham Village, the Surprise Path begins and follows past a giant hemlock, up easy slopes for $1\frac{1}{4}$ M., to top of a bare ledge which gives a fine view of Mt. Madison. The path continues S. $\frac{1}{2}$ M. past log cabin, to top of a second ledge which forms summit of Surprise and which offers beautiful views of the valleys of the Androscoggin and Peabody Rivers.

Another path to Surprise leaves Gorham-Shelburne road 2 M. from Gorham, and follows wood-road S. W. 1 M. to Shelburne Basins, which are rather attractive pools. Path leaves R. side of wood-road and continues S. W. and W. a second mile to summit.

Water may be found in 10 minutes by following trail on toward Moriah a few steps and then taking blazed trail down to L.

Mt. Surprise to Mt. Moriah.

A few yards W. of summit of Surprise, Moriah Path leads S., descending slightly for about one hundred yards, then ascending through second growth, over a moss-covered ledge offering a pleasing prospect to the N. *Water* is found on the path $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Surprise. The path merges in old logging road for a short distance, but soon begins again and continues over many (6 or 7) wooded knolls to the cloven ledge that forms the summit of Moriah, 3 M. above Surprise. View extended and beautiful. A. M. C. cylinder is in cairn on summit. *Water* is found a few feet S. of summit, close to the foot of the ledge.

Mt. Moriah to N. Carter.

From summit of Moriah, the path leads S. W., descending 1 M. and then, skirting burned tract, S. and S. E., $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to A. M. C. camp, (3,500 ft.) on S. E. slope of Imp Mt. This is a comfortable bark shelter constructed in 1906, is supplied with good *water* by a spring near by, but is without blankets; it will accommodate 6 to 8 persons.

NOTE: Shortly before reaching this camp an obscure trail leads to R. from main path, near site of old camp, N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to ledges just beyond summit of Imp, where path ends. The view is impressive, the summit weird, and, off the path, dangerous. (See note on The Imp, p. 103.)

From Imp Camp the main path continues $1\frac{1}{4}$ M., generally S. W. to N. Carter, and is a steep scramble for the last half mile. *Water* is usually found just before reaching the steep part of the path, but not in dry weather. Summit is wooded, but charming view points, off path, may be found N. and S. Near top of steep part of path a fine view may be had of Gorham.

N. Carter to Carter Dome.

The path continues S., winding along the crest of the ridge, where excellent views are seen of the Wild River Valley to the E. and S. E., but is generally in the stunted growth. Less than 1 M. from N. 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 S. 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 may be seen the Northern Peaks, Washington, Wildcat and Carter Dome.

NOTE: Imp Profile, sometimes called The Imp, is a spur of N. Carter and has no path. It can be climbed from the Gorham-Glen House road 6 M. from Gorham. Best view of the Profile is obtained from the Copp place on the W. side of the Peabody River.

The path continues S. to S. Carter, where view to 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 Presidential Range, and reaches Middle Carter, which is wooded. It then descends over 500 ft., to col at foot of Hight, where *water* is generally found at lowest point and quite near path.

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

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

From Hight, the path continues S. W. through scrub, along ridge almost entirely burned over, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to Carter Dome, the highest point in the range. A tripod overlooks the growth, offering extended views in every direction. This summit was also burned over in 1903. A. M. C. cylinder is at 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., latter part of trail being very steep and rough, and strikes Jackson-Carter Notch Trail on the shore of the larger Carter Lake, where the junction is plainly marked by a sign-board. By turning sharply to the R. on this trail one can reach A. M. C. camp in less than 2 minutes; the same trail going in the opposite direction leads between the lakes and to the highway leading to Jackson. (See Jackson-Carter Notch Path p. 107.)

DISTANCES AND TIMES. Gorham to Surprise $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to Moriah, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to Imp Camp, $7\frac{1}{4}$ M.; to N. Carter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to S. Carter, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to Middle Carter, 11 M.; to Hight, $12\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to Carter Dome, 14 M.; to Carter Notch and Camp, $15\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The tramp from Gorham to Imp camp requires a day, while that from Imp Camp 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 and Camp.

This notch, a deep cleft between Carter Dome and Wildcat, includes some of the finest scenery on the Carter-Moriah Range. Its altitude varies from 3,150 ft. to nearly

3,300 ft. Two tiny lakes famous for their beauty, lie in the middle of the Notch and on the shore of the larger is a comfortable log cabin, built by the A. M. C. in 1904, which will accommodate eight people. It has good *water*, cooking utensils, an axe. etc., but no blankets.

Fine cliffs on Wildcat come down to the water's edge; interesting boulders and caverns are found on Jackson side of the Notch, and an immense boulder, known as Pulpit Rock, projecting from the side of Carter Dome, is visible in Conway.

Wildcat Mountain.

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

Nineteen-Mile Brook Path to Carter Notch.

Main path leaves Gorham-Glen House highway, 7 miles S. from Gorham on the N. bank of Nineteen-Mile Brook; it is plainly marked by a sign-board near the highway

bridge crossing the stream. Path follows an old wood-road S. E. and E. for 2 M. and then swings to the R., leaving old logging camps to the L. and crossing the stream. It then rises moderately through lumbered region and after carefully passing through the centre of all the swamps that lie between Carter Dome and Wildcat in about 2 M., the path reaches height of land where Wildcat Path leads off to R. Trail then continues down, $\frac{1}{8}$ M. to Carter Lake and A. M. C. camp. It is 4 M. in length and is well supplied with *water*.

Glen House Branch.

A branch of the above trail starts at the side door of the present Glen House and follows an old wood-road E. and N. E. to a well-defined trail that crosses Nineteen-Mile Brook and joins main path close to the stream. This path is about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length and is much shorter than road and Nineteen-Mile Brook Trail to this point.

Jackson-Carter Notch Path.

This path extends from a point about 5 M. above Jackson Village, on the Prospect Farm Road to the Club camp 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 plainly marked by

a sign. Soon after leaving the road a fork of the Wildcat River is crossed on stepping stones. This will have to be waded in wet weather as it rises very rapidly. For the first 2 M. the ascent is gradual, followed by a somewhat steeper $\frac{3}{4}$ of a M., after which the path enters the district burned over in 1903 and now heavily grown up with bushes. On entering this section the path bears somewhat to the right, descends into a valley and across the next ridge, then turns sharply to the left and bears directly towards 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, the Wildcat River can be heard flowing through the valley on the right. The mountain beyond at the right is Carter Dome, bearing on its lower slopes a large slide which occurred in August, 1897. A short distance after turning towards the Notch the path again enters the woods and strikes the original Davis trail, which is thereafter followed to the camp. This old trail is so plainly worn by many years of tramping that no signs are needed. The ascent is still gradual after entering the woods. A half mile walk brings one to a good spring marked by a Club sign, "Cold Spring." From this point to the top of the

ridge, a distance of a little over half a mile, the ascent is very steep and care must be taken against slipping on roots, especially coming down.

From the top of the ridge the path passes down between the ponds and around the farther pond to the camp.

Water is plentiful all along the trail from the entrance to Cold Spring; there is, however, no water between that point and the lakes.

DISTANCE. Jackson to the path 5 M.; to the Notch $9\frac{1}{2}$ M.

TIMES. Jackson to the path 2 hrs. 30 min.; to the Notch 5 hrs. 30 min.

www.libtool.com.cn

SECTION V.

The North Country.

www.libtool.com.cn

This section deals with the New Hampshire mountains north of the Presidential Range. Three streams form a line leading from the Maine line through Shelburne, Gorham, Randolph, Jefferson and Lancaster to the Connecticut. These are the Androscoggin, Moose and Israel Rivers. Above this line lies the North Country.

This section has few paths and some of its mountains have never been thoroughly explored. In future years paths will traverse these forests and make accessible, wild and picturesque regions which are to-day seldom visited. Such magnificent mountains as Goose Eye and Baldcap will, like Mt. Starr King, become famous.

It is not within the scope of the present edition of this work to deal with more than the southerly margin of this North Country, but it may be well at this time to say that on account of their geographical position it is doubtful if the mountains of the North Country should be included in the much-abused term "White Mountains."

Crescent Mountain Path.

The path to Crescent Mountain (3,280 ft.) was constructed about 1884 by E. B. Cook and William Peek. It begins at the Randolph Hill Road about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the Mt. Crescent House and opposite the entrance of the Burnbrae Path from the valley. This starting point is about $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles from the Ravine House via Bee Line and Burnbrae Path. Running N. W. across a field, the path coincides for about $\frac{1}{8}$ mile with Mr. E. B. Cook's path to the head of the Ice Gulch. The path to the Ice Gulch branches to the R., while the Crescent Mountain Path continues N. W., enters the woods, and begins the ascent of the mountain. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the highway a branch 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 S., passes through a region burnt over about 1884, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles 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. The path continues a few hundred feet to the N. summit, also to wooded, and another outlook from which may be seen the Pliny and Pilot

ranges across the broad valley of the Upper Ammonoosoc, regions devastated by the fires of 1903.

Water may be found in a spring in a hollow a few hundred feet east of the southern summit, not reached by any path.

DISTANCES. S. 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. S. summit, from Mt. Crescent House 1 hr. 30 min.; from Ravine House 2 hrs. 30 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 said to be perpetual ice. Springs and the melting ice form the head waters of Moose Brook. The path leads over the boulders while the brook flows under them. It is hidden from sight, although the musical trickle of water may be heard at the bottom of the great mass of rock.

FROM RANDOLPH:

Trampers usually go to the head of the Gulch via the path constructed by E. B. Cook in 1883, on the flank of Mt. Crescent, descend through the Gulch, and come out via A. M. C. path to Leighton's Farm on Randolph Hill.

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

The scramble down the Gulch then begins; it is rough but not difficult. The general direction is S. E. There are many fine views toward Gorham and the view up the Gulch is very interesting. At the foot of the Gulch there is a cold spring. (*Water.*) Thence it is best 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.

From Peboamauk, to return to Randolph Hill, turn to the R., scramble out 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 this logging road, opposite Peboamauk, the A. M. C. path begins and leads S. about 2 M. through second growth across several brooks to Leighton's. The latter part of the way is through open fields, and the path comes out on the Randolph Hill road near Leighton's barn $\frac{3}{8}$ M. E. of the Mt. Crescent House. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of Leighton's, a path branches to the Mountain View House.

The distance for the whole trip is a little more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., and 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, a branch of Moose River. 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 leads in a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. past logging camps, which were used in 1907. A short distance beyond the camps, good *water* is found beside the path. About 1 M. from the

clearing, the logging road passes a marked birch. From this point the trampler may turn down to the R. to the bed of the Gulch, then follow up past Peboamauk to the Vestibule. From the Vestibule to return, follow up for a short distance the Cook Path, to the head of the logging road already mentioned. Thence follow logging road down past the marked birch (before mentioned) and return to Dixon's by route already described.

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

Pond of Safety.

This pond is about 2,000 ft. above sea level, in the town of Randolph, and is N. of the Crescent Range. The path was completed in 1881 by E. B. Cook, but has since become, from The Ledge to the pond, an A. M. C. path.*

DESCRIPTION. From the rear of the Ravine House a sign may be seen which indi-

*NOTES: A shorter route leaves the Randolph road at a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. E. of the residence of Vyrion D. Lowe, and follows an old logging road, approaching the pond quite near some old frame buildings just to the W. of the sawdust pile. This path is travelled considerably and may be followed without much difficulty.

There is also a logging road leading westerly from the pond out to Jefferson Highlands. These two ways will not be confused by trampers going out from the pond if it is borne in mind that from the pond to the Highlands is about due west, while from the Pond to Lowe's the path leads southerly

cates the beginning of the path. The way leads N. for a short distance up a steep slope, but soon swings N. W., which is its general direction. It passes through an attractive growth of trees and is well marked by blazes. In $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. it leads to a view point, to the L. of the path, called The Eyrie, which offers superb views of Madison, Adams, King Ravine and the Carter Range. A few steps farther on the path leads to The Ledge which offers a still more extended view. From The Ledge there is a path S. W. and S. to Lookout Farm on the Randolph road which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant, but the Pond of Safety path does not descend; it turns sharply to the N., and passes through some boulders. It soon swings west again and leads for some time in that direction. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Ravine House there is a rustic ladder on the path, from the top of which the summit of Mt. Washington is visible. The path now reaches the height of land and descends, leading steadily to the N. It crosses a brook just beyond the $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. sign-board, and is also well supplied with *water*, farther on. It finally reaches the great pile of sawdust (more than an acre in extent) which is visible from so many summits. Path leads N. W. over the marsh at the edge of sawdust and is rather blind although marked

by signs. A short distance beyond the saw-dust pile is the pond which although not large is attractive. On the W. shore is a private camp.

DISTANCES. Ravine House to The Ledge $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; to the Pond 5 M. The logging road from near Vyron D. Lowe's is more than a mile shorter. From the Pond to Highland station in Jefferson the distance is 6 M.

TIMES. Ravine House to The Ledge 1 hr. 15 min.; to the Pond $3\frac{1}{2}$ —5 hrs.

Pine Mountain.

Pine Mountain (2,440 ft.) is situated in Gorham and extends S. W. from the village toward Randolph. It is sometimes referred to as one of the Northern Peaks, but it is doubtful if it should be so included, as it is insignificant in height and its base is quite as near the Carter-Moriah Ridge as to Mt. Madison. It is included in the North Country because there seems to be no better place for it.

The summit may be reached without difficulty from Gorham, although there is no path from that direction. There are several logging roads leading S. W. from near the village which can be followed for some distance, but the latter part of the tramp is through timber cuttings.

A path leads to the summit from the Gorham Hill road in about $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. The path leads from the highway, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. E. of the Randolph Hill road. This path leads past the Gorham Mineral Spring near which it crosses the railroad. From that point to the summit, fire has devastated the mountain, but the ascent is not difficult even if the path is not followed.

The view from the summit, particularly of the Great Range, is very interesting. The trip can be made either from Gorham or Gorham Hill in a half day, but it is well to allow a longer time.

Mt. Hayes.

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

The path begins at the residence of Dr. Henry Marble on S. Main street. Entering the driveway at that point, it leads N. E. along a cart path to the Androscoggin River which it crosses by a suspension bridge. The cart path soon branches and the path turns to the L. following the Mascot Mine road.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the bridge it again forks and the path leads to the R., rising a few hundred yards over rough going, past *water* and again joins the road to Mascot Mine.

At the height of land, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the bridge, a cairn, and sign on a birch tree, will be seen to the R. of the road. The path at this point leaves the road, swings sharply to the R. and ascends through a small growth. In $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the road, or $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the bridge, a sign indicates a branch path which leads to the R., in a short distance to Pt. 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 Presidential Range may be seen from time to time by looking backward through the trees.

A short distance before reaching the summit, perhaps $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 that point. The views from this summit are excellent, particularly of the Presidential Range, Gorham, and the Valley of the Androscoggin.

Blueberries abound near the summit but no *water* is found there.

DISTANCES. From the Square at Gorham Village to the suspension bridge, $\frac{1}{3}$ M.; to Pt. Lookout Path, $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

SECTION VI.

www.libtool.com.cn

Rosebrook Range to Mt. Willey.

The Rosebrook Range, situated to the W. 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. Rosebrook (2,960 ft.); Mt. Echo (3,020 ft.); Mt. Oscar (2,736 ft.), and Mt. Stickney (2,570 ft.). For convenience in description, the adjoining group, composed of Mt. Tom (4,040 ft.); Mt. Field (4,300 ft.) with its spurs, Mt. Avalon (3,432 ft.), and Mt. Willard (2,786 ft.); and Mt. Willey (4,261 ft.), are also included, also Mt. Deception (3,700 ft.), of the Dartmouth Range.

Paths exist to the summits of Rosebrook, Echo, Stickney, Avalon and Willey, while Willard is reached by a very steep carriage road. A trail exists to the summit of Mt. Tom from Crawford House, but it is now much neglected.

See Robert E. Blakeslee's Pocket Contour Map of Bretton Woods and Vicinity, 1903.

Mount Echo.

The Bridle Path, the usual way of ascending Mt. Echo, leaves directly in the rear of the Mt. Pleasant House and 100 feet from the track leaves the Carzon Trail, turning off to the R. back of the cottage on the side of the mountain. It zig-zags up the slope, crossing and re-crossing many times the old logging road and passing through fine timber until the upper slopes are reached. The entire top of the range was burnt 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 *water*, ascending, being at Will Miller's Spring, about one mile up, which is reached by a short spur path to the left, marked by a sign. The path from Mt. Stickney also comes in on the left at about this point. Shortly before reaching Mt. Echo a path leads to the R. 0.5 M. to Mt. Rosebrook and onward N. W. 1 M. more to the bald minor summit of Mt. Oscar. (See Mt. Rosebrook, p. 126.)

At the end of 1.9 M. is reached the summit of Mt. Echo, which commands from its W. outlook a most comprehensive view of the Zealand Valley and Mt. Hale, both burned over in 1903, and from its S. outlook perhaps the grandest of all views of the Presidential 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, continuing down the further slope. *Water* is found 0.8 M. from Mt. Echo on a path to the right a few steps, in a swamp containing a cold spring.

Resuming, the path soon crosses through Hunter's Hollow, at which point the Coal Kihn Trail a short cut to the R. R. and Mt. Pleasant House (5 M. from 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 (*water*), two miles from Mt. Echo, an ice-cold rill except in dry seasons, and a charming lunching place.

One-half 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 40 min.; to Mt. Echo 1 hr. 30 min.; to Stump Spring 2 hrs. 30 min.; to Crawford's 3 hrs. 45 min.

Mount Rosebrook.

Mt. Rosebrook is best reached by the path leaving the Mt. Echo trail $\frac{1}{3}$ M. from the summit of the latter, turning to the R. and marked by a sign.

The return may be made by keeping on over the summit and coming down by a path on the farther side of the mountain.

Beyond Rosebrook is another and lower summit, Mt. Oscar, on a short path to the L., the top of which was burned over in the spring of 1903. (Path Book for Bretton Woods.)

DISTANCES. Mt. Pleasant House to divergence from Mt. Echo Path 1.5 M.; to Mt. Rosebrook 2.2 M.; to Mt. Oscar Branch 2.9 M.; to Mt. Pleasant House $5\frac{1}{4}$ M.

TIMES. Mt. Pleasant House to Mt. Rosebrook 1 hr. 30 min. Round trip 2 hrs. 15 min.

Mount Avalon.

Mt. Avalon, an offshoot of Mt. Field, is 3,432 feet high and about 1,500 feet above the Crawford House. The summit is clear and the view excellent.

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 the path to the S. summit of Mt. Tom leaves on the R. Some distance further on the path divides, the L. or S. branch being the most direct route to the summit, and soon crosses to the S. bank of the brook. The R. or N. branch remains on the N. of the stream and goes to Camp Look-off, 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. A sign points to Spring Rock, a short distance above.

DISTANCES. From Crawford's to the summit, about 2 M. It is very little farther via Camp Lookoff.

TIMES. The following times are easily made: Crawford's to Beecher Cascade 5 min.; to Pearl Cascade 10 min.; to Art-

ist's View 15 min.; to Mt. Tom Path 20 min.; to Camp Lookoff 40 min.; to Summit 1 hr. 30 min.

Mount Willard.

This low peak, a spur of the Field-Tom group, is principally famous for its view of Crawford Notch and has an altitude of 2,786 ft. Its summit is a bare ledge overhanging the Notch and is reached by a well-kept carriage road about 1.4 M. in length, which crosses the R. R. near the station.

A few rods below the summit a trail, unmarked by a sign, leaves the carriage road on the L. and 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.

Mount Willey.

The old path, which was exceedingly steep throughout its length, has been superseded by the new path opened by the A. M. C. in 1906.

A large sign marks the point of departure from the R. R. just above Willey House Station, some 4 M. below Crawford's. It follows for a mile the old trail to Willey Pond, perhaps better known as Ethan's Pond, climbing by a steady, easy grade. Leaving the Willey Pond Path, (see p. 150) a few

rods of wet, boggy trail leads into the old path at the upper crossing of the Brook Kedron. (See Willey Pond—N. Fork Trail.) From this point the path is perhaps 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.

DISTANCES. R. R. to Brook Kedron 1 M.; to summit $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.

On the descent, those who do not object to rough woods may descend by the old path, the divergence of which is plainly marked, and reach the R. R. about 3 M. from Crawford's; but the average climber had better return by the new path.

Mt. Deception.

Mt. Deception (3,700 ft.), the southwesterly peak of the Dartmouth Range, while not a part of the Rosebrook Range is most easily ascended from Bretton Woods and is for that reason included in this chapter. The view from the summit, except toward the N. W., is exceptionally fine, the Presidential Range, with Mt. Washington towering over all, the Rosebrook Range and the Ammonoosuc Valley are seen near at hand as well as many more distant ranges and peaks.

The path leaves the rear of the Lodge by the Mount 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 left. Camp Brackett is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, a short distance beyond which the path to Cherry Mt. road—one mile—leaves on the L. The Deception path then continues by easy grades to within $\frac{1}{4}$ M. of the summit, from which point it ascends steeply to the top.

By following a blazed path $\frac{1}{4}$ M. down the farther 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 VII.

Twin Mountain Range.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. 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 (4,709 ft.). The Nubble (about 2,700 ft.) is a prominent shoulder on the N. slope of N. Twin. The Cliffs of Bond (about 4,000 ft.) are a series of fine crags and ledges S. W. of Bond. The Little River Mountains form a ridge running N. E. from Guyot and culminating in Mt. Hale (4,102 ft.), which is separated from the Twins by the Little River Valley. Hale, described in 1891 as a "fine wooded peak;" is now a desolate, burned wilderness. North of Hale are three granite knobs, the Sugar-Loaves (about 2,500 ft.). The first trail over the Twin Range was built by the Club in 1882. After repeated interruptions by fire and lumbering it is now in good condition.

Mt. Hale was named in honor of Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

DESCRIPTION. There is a rough road passable for carriages to Lynch's about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Twin Mountain House. At this point find the deserted Little River lumber railroad in the bushes on the L., marked by a sign. Follow this past Camp 2 to Camp 3 (abandoned logging camps). The first on the L., the second on the R. of the railroad. The bridges are down and there is much difficulty in crossing the stream when it is full. Near Camp 3 the old railroad bed is badly choked with bushes. The rails can be followed, though there are several short branches.

The camp is on a little bluff on the W. bank of the stream. The trail leaves on the same side just before reaching the camp. If the prominent sign marking this point of departure is not found, it is best to go to the camp and then turn back along the logging road parallel to the river and a rod or two above it. A few rods north of the camp a sign will be found, the path continuing a short distance in the direction of the logging road, then for some distance through burned forest, the general direction being W. Beyond here the trail is perfectly clear. The summit of N. Twin is scrubby, but an excellent view in all directions may be obtained from the outlooks. *Water* is found,

except in dry seasons, near the summit, marked by a sign.

From N. Twin to S. Twin the trail leads in a southerly direction through low scrub without much loss of altitude. *Water* has been found and marked near S. Twin, but it is not known to be permanent.

The trail continues S., descending somewhat, and entering higher 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 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, ten minutes down to the E., is a fine spring of *water* with a good *camping* spot midway between trail and spring. The main trail, resumed, climbs several scrubby ledges, finally coming out on the main summit of Bond.* From the top of Bond the trail leads down steeply S. S. E. through scrub, then rapidly increasing growth,

*CLIFFS OF BOND: These magnificent precipices are S. W. from the main summit and are usually reached by descending from the top of Bond. The distance is not over $\frac{1}{2}$ M., but there is no path and the way is made all but impassable by the continuous breast-high scrub. Trampers are advised to retrace their way to the summit, as the descent to the R. R. is attended with great difficulty.

the last few miles to the North Fork being through magnificent old growth of spruce, cedar and pine. The trail, when well down, crosses several small brooks, branches of the E. branch of the Pemigewasset, finally coming out on the bank of the broad N. Fork about 1 M. north of, and not at the junction with the main stream, as shown on the National Publishing Co. Map. See North Fork Jct., p. 149. The N. Fork can easily be followed down, and from its junction with the main stream, a good trail starts down the S. bank 4 M. to the lumber R. R. above Franconia Trestle.* (See also Carrigain Notch—N. Fork Trail, p. 157.)

DISTANCES. Twin Mt. House to Logging R. R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to Camp 3, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to N. Twin 7 M.; to S. Twin 8 M.; to Guyot $10\frac{1}{4}$ M.; to Bond $11\frac{1}{4}$ M.; to N. Fork Jct. $14\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to E. Branch Pemigewasset $15\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to R. R. above Franconia Branch $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. Woodstock is distant about 10 M. from end of the

*From the S. the range is most easily reached from N. Woodstock by way of Lincoln and the lumber railroad to a point above Franconia Branch. From this point the railroad is under construction to N. Fork, and there is a good path. Then follow N. Fork Trail through woods, 1 M. to N. Fork Junction, the trail to Mt. Bond, leaving the W. bank marked by sign. The path is well marked and crosses two small streams in lower part, the last sure water till the Bond-Guyot gully is reached.

R. R. and logging trains can be taken twice each day; fare 25c.

TIMES. As it is usually 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.

DISTANCES. Twin Mt. House to lumber R. R. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to Camp 3, 2 hrs.; to N. Twin 4 hrs. 45 min.; to S. Twin 5 hrs. 45 min.; to Guyot 8 hrs.; to Bond 9 hrs.; to N. Fork 12 hrs.; to E. Branch Pemigewasset 12 hrs. 45 min.; to railroad above Franconia Branch 13 hrs. 30 min.

www.libtool.com.cn

SECTION VIII.

Montalban and Rocky Branch Ridges.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. From Mt. Washington three ridges extend southward to the Saco River Valley; the Southern Peaks, Montalban and Rocky Branch Ridges.* They are separated by the Dry or Mt. Washington River and the Rocky Branch, tributaries of the Saco. The lower end of the Montalban Ridge is in turn sub-divided by Razor Brook, another branch of the Saco. The westerly spur contains Mt. Crawford (3,101 ft.), Mt. Hope (2,520 ft.), and Hart Ledge (2,009 ft.), and the easterly Mt. Parker (3,015 ft.), Mt. Langdon (2,410 ft.), Mt. Pickering (1,945 ft.), and Mt. Stanton (1,725 ft.). North of Mt. Crawford the peaks of the Montalban Range named in order are, Resolution (3,400 ft.), Stairs Mt. (Giants Stairs) (3,423 ft.); several wooded peaks known as the Davises; Mt. Isolation (3,970 ft.); then two

*The Montalban Ridge ends at Stairs Mountain, but for the purposes of this work it is considered as extending to the Saco.

wooded peaks sometimes called the Twins, (4,260 ft., and 4,450 ft.) adjoining Boott Spur. The summit of the ridge for some distance near Isolation is covered with thick scrub. The logging from the Dry River Valley has extended well to the summit of the Davises and to avoid the slash keep well to the easterly side of the ridge. With the exception of Maple Mt. (2,635 ft.), the peaks of the Rocky Branch Ridge bear no names, though the low peak just below Boott Spur at the head of the Gulf of Slides has, since the opening of the Glen Boulder path which crosses it, become known as Slide Peak.

Care should be used in not following too closely in this region the Government Survey Map, as it is not entirely reliable as to location of streams.

HISTORY. The Davis Bridle Path, the third bridle path to the summit of Mt. Washington followed the Montalban Ridge, and was cut by N. T. P. Davis, proprietor of the Mt. Crawford House, and completed in 1845. On account of its extreme length (16 M.) it never became popular, and soon fell into disuse. Detached fragments of this path may still be seen on Boott Spur, and near Stairs Mt., Crawford and Resolution.

Leaving the Crawford Glen near Bemis this path first ascended and passed to the

R. and E. of, and $\frac{1}{3}$ M. below the summit of Mt. Crawford, then dropping somewhat circled around the W. and N. W. slopes of Resolution, crossed the col at the foot of the Stairs passing to the S. W. of the summit of Stairs Mt., striking the ridge to the N. of the latter. It passed over the Davises, Isolation and the Twins; then ascending the open slopes of Boott Spur passed through the gap in its summit and finally crossed Bigelow Lawn to the Crawford Path. *Water* on the ridge is uncertain, though springs are supposed to exist still on the Davises and Isolation.*

Mts. Stanton and Pickering.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. These two peaks, with White Ledge, an easterly shoulder of the former, are in contour and character similar to Mts. Parker and Langdon, which adjoin. Frequent forest fires have destroyed all the large growth, as well as most of the soil, so that sparse low trees and berry bushes are all the vegetation there is to cover the ledges. The open growth and ledgy character of these peaks permits unimpeded views in all directions. There are no regular paths, but berry-

*At least three long days should be allowed for a trip over this ridge to Washington, and the attempt only made by those familiar with the woods as the path no longer exists, and the way is exceedingly difficult on account of scrub.

pickers' trails and frequent logging roads, as well as open growth make climbing easy.

White Ledge, the most easterly spur of Stanton, as well as the termination of the Montalban Ridge drops off sheer to the Saco Valley, above which it towers about 1,000 ft. Its summit is flattened, ledgy, sparsely wooded and commands a fine view of the Bartlett Intervale.

Mt. Stanton, (1,725 ft.) which adjoins on the W., is separated from White Ledge by a shallow dip and is slightly higher and more wooded.

Mt. Pickering, (1,945 ft.), next in order consists of a group of summits of similar character, which are set off from Stanton by a depression of moderate depth. The distance along the ridge from White Ledge to Mt. Langdon, the third and next in order, does not exceed 3 M.

DESCRIPTION. White Ledge and Stanton may be ascended either from Hall's in Glen, by the berry-pickers' trail, or by striking directly up through timber; or from Jericho road, some 3 M. from Glen Station, by following a wood-road from the Stillings farm (the road keeps to the R. bank of the brook) perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ M., then a trail to the L. which leads to the depression between the two summits, whence either may be gained

by a few minutes' scramble over the ledges. Mt. Pickering is easily reached from Stanton or Langdon, or may be ascended from the Rocky Branch by following up the brook in a southerly direction.

Mt. Langdon and Cave Mt.

Mt. Langdon (2,410 ft.) and Cave Mt. (1,335 ft.), formerly Willoughby Ledge, are spurs of the Montalban Ridge and most easily climbed from Bartlett.

DESCRIPTION. Follow road leading N. from Bartlett Station until the iron bridge is crossed. The trail or cart path leaves road at turn immediately ahead and passes through a gate in the fence. It then ascends moderately an open pasture for perhaps two hundred yards then divides, though not plainly marked, the left or N. branch leading rapidly up hill toward the cave on Cave Mt. which is all the time plainly visible, and which can be reached in ten or fifteen minutes' sharp climb. It is a remarkable rock cavern formed by the disintegration of a soft granite bearing above a harder rock. It is of sufficient size to shelter twenty or twenty-five persons and from its mouth an excellent view is obtained. A faint path leads from the cave around and up the bluff at the east side and a short scramble leads

one to the summit of Cave Mt., a smooth ledge which commands an excellent and extensive view of the Bartlett Intervale, from Kearsarge to Tremont. Over the ridge between Table and Bear there is a striking view of Chocorua, the peaks alone showing as a perfect pyramid and two symmetrical domes.

In order to climb Langdon return to the branching of cart paths before mentioned. The right hand path leads N. E. without much elevation, soon passing through a fence and entering the trees and in a few minutes gaining the brook which flows from between Cave Mt. and Langdon. This brook is crossed and followed in a north-westerly direction for a time. The path, poorly marked, then leaves the logging road and ascends the mountain in a northerly direction through fairly open growth interspersed with smooth ledges. The summit is fairly open and commands fine views of the Saco Valley and of the Rocky Branch. No *water* is found above the brook. Should the path be lost the open growth permits easy ascent at all times.

DISTANCES. From station to path $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to the Cave $\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to summit Langdon $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.

TIMES. Station to the Cave 35 min. Station to Langdon 1 hr. 45 min.

Mt. Parker.

This peak (3,015 ft.), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M from Bartlett, is seldom visited, though the view is exceptionally fine. The summit is flat, open and ledgy and the views unobstructed. An A. M. C. cylinder may be found in a cairn on the summit. This peak can be ascended from the Rocky Branch by leaving the road shortly before reaching Jones's Mill, or by keeping wholly to the W. bank of the stream to the end of the logging road, and then striking up. On account of difficulty in escaping slash, it is perhaps better approached from Bartlett, either by following the watershed from Langdon, up which a trail exists, or from the farm of J. Woodbury Stanton. By the latter route Razor Brook is crossed and a logging road followed for upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. round to the N. of and beyond the lower W. summit of Langdon. The ascent from this point is through open hardwood growth and is remarkably easy. No sure *water* is found above Razor Brook. A satisfactory trip includes the ascent by one side and descent by the other.

Hart Ledge.

This view point may be ascended from near John C. Cobb's, 2 M. above Bartlett. There is no path but the ascent is easy and well repays the exertion.

Mt. Hope.*

Like Hart Ledge this low peak bears no paths but may easily be climbed from Bemis and is well worth while.

Mt. Crawford.

This peak (3,101 ft.), near the lower end of the Montalban Ridge, though seldom visited, commands a superb view of the Crawford Glen and the mountains on its westerly margin. It was formerly ascended by the Davis Bridle Path which passed just to the S. E. of the summit. Remains of the path on this mountain are still discernible in places. The ascent at present can best be made from Bemis, a spotted trail starting nearly opposite the large bridge across the Saco connecting the two fields, and making the summit at the end of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M.

Stairs Mt. (Giants Stairs).

Stairs Mt. (3,423 ft.), next north of Resolution in the Montalban Ridge, usually known as Giants Stairs and so called from its resemblance to a mammoth staircase, is most easily ascended from the Rocky Branch Valley.

Follow the Jericho road N. W. from Glen Station to Jones's Mill, at which point the route crosses from the E. to the W. bank

though not directly as the gravel bed of the brook is followed about 100 yds., the path then leading up the W. bank. A fairly clear logging road leading up the valley and well above the river on the W. side is then followed for about two miles, several rills and then Stairs Brook being crossed. Soon a sign at the L. on a birch tree "To the Giants Stairs" marks the beginning of the path. Not far up it passes near *water* not absolutely sure in dry seasons. Continuing, the path for upwards of a mile follows in a westerly direction the line of an old logging road, long since disused, and much overgrown, so that care should be taken to keep the path. Stairs Brook is then crossed, usually sure *water*, and the trail enters virgin growth and is plainly blazed. Near this point the path passes huge masses of rock, detached apparently from the adjacent cliffs of the eastern shoulder of the mountain. Not far above, the trail ends at the foot of the Lower Stair in the col between Stairs Mt. and Resolution.

The ascent from this point may be made in either of two ways,—by scrambling up the rock fan at the S. W. corner or more easily by following the remains of the old Davis

NOTE: In case the remains of the Davis Path are not found climbers are cautioned to make a wide detour to avoid the Cliffs of Stairs Mt.

Bridle Path (See Mt. Resolution) which is found near this point, around to W. side of the Stairs and beyond them, thence a short, steep climb, gaining the crest which is followed S. to the summit, where is located a cairn containing an A. M. C. cylinder. Inexperienced climbers should not attempt the ascent of the cliffs.

DISTANCES. Glen Station to Jones's Mill $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to Giants Stairs path $6\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to foot of Lower Stair $8\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to summit Stairs Mt. 9 M.

TIMES. Glen Station to Jones's Mill 2 hrs.; to Stairs Path 3 hrs. 15 min.; to foot of Lower Stair 4 hrs. 45 min.; to Summit 6 hrs.

Mt. Resolution.

Take Giants Stairs trail to col at foot of the Stairs, thence S. without path bearing to the easterly side of the ridge to avoid the scrub. The ascent is fairly gradual and the distance less than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. The view is excellent. The descent may be made over Mt. Crawford and down the latter to Bemis. (See Mt. Crawford, p. 144) or down Razor Brook to Bartlett. There are no paths on the mountain.

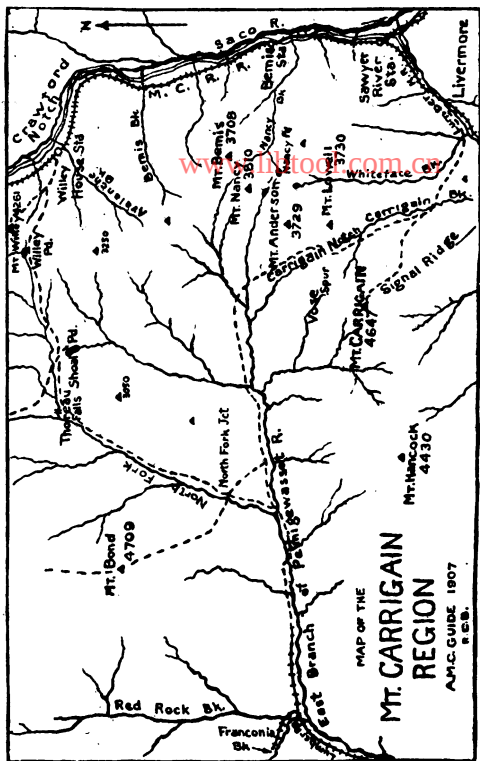
Rocky Branch Logging Road.

This logging road beginning near Jones's Mill, extends upwards of a mile beyond the Stairs Path, thence a bridle path leads N.

toward the head of the valley, some 4 M. further. This path was cut about three years ago to enable the owners of the tract to examine the timber, which is chiefly virgin spruce. From the upper end of this path Mt. Isolation and the Rocky Branch summits may be ascended, but the latter should be avoided, as they are covered with a dense, almost impenetrable thicket of dwarf fir. The main peak of Isolation may be reached in about an hour by leaving the path where it crosses the branch, about 4 M. above the Giants Stairs Path, and ascending without path through virgin spruce with comparatively little undergrowth.

Mt. Washington or Dry River Valley.

This valley has been thoroughly logged, the work extending well to the summit of the Montalban Ridge along the Davises. The bed of the old lumber railway about $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, offers fair walking, but all bridges are down. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the end of railway are falls, and from this point experienced trampers may follow logging roads and the stream through Oakes Gulf and up to the Refuge on the Crawford Path, near the Lakes of the Clouds, a distance of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. of rough climbing or up the E. side of the valley to Boott Spur, there gaining the Glen Boulder Trail. (See p. 21.)



SECTION IX.

Mt. Carrigain Region.

The region north of Mt. Carrigain about the headwaters of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset contains at the time of writing (1907) one of the largest tracts of virgin forest existing in New England, and for this reason is of peculiar interest. In order that this territory might be made available to trampers before it is reached by the lumbermen, the A. M. C. opened in 1906 over twenty-miles of blazed trails radiating from the North Fork at about a mile above the E. Branch, known as NORTH FORK JUNCTION. (See sketch map opposite). From this point trails lead up the Fork by Thoreau Falls and out by way of Zealand Notch, or by Willey Pond to Willey House station; up Mt. Bond and over the Twin Range to Twin Mt. House; down the Fork and E. Branch to the lumber railway and so out to N. Woodstock; and across to the E. Branch, up the Branch and out through Carrigain Notch to Livermore and Sawyer River Station.

Willey Pond--North Fork Trail.

A blazed trail leading from Mt. Willey path to North Fork Junction via Willey Pond and Thoreau Falls. Willey Pond (2,850 ft.) perhaps better known as Ethan's Pond, after Ethan Allen Crawford, is a beautiful mountain tarn lying S. W. of the summit of Mt. Willey. (See Mt. Willey, p. 128.)

Thoreau Falls, named in honor of Henry D. Thoreau, the poet-naturalist, are a series of cascades extending along the N. Fork for a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ M. The lowest falls are much the steepest and most interesting and are reached from the N. Fork Trail by a short side trail.

DESCRIPTION. The trail starts from the M. C. R. R. in common with the Mt. Willey path which it follows for about one mile, the path to Mt. Willey then leaving on the right, plainly marked by a sign. The Willey Pond trail then continues in the same northwesterly direction and at about the same even ascent for a mile more; having gained the height of land and passed a good closed camp, it descends slightly, at the end of $\frac{1}{2}$ M. gaining the S. E. end of Willey Pond. The path follows the S. shore of the pond its entire length and then leaves it, passing in a westerly direction, through an aisle in the low grow-

ing firs and spruces. For some distance, after leaving the pond it is very wet and swampy, but soon emerges into the burnt lands and becomes dry and easy walking. The next two miles, until the remains of the Zealand Notch lumber railroad are reached between the Notch and Shoal Pond, are steadily downhill through a barren, burned country, there being little live wood on which even to blaze the trail, though it is at all times made unmistakable by ample signs. Soon after crossing a branch of the N. Fork the railroad bed is reached and followed to the point where it formerly crossed the N. Fork on its way through Zealand Notch. The railroad has been deserted and the rails removed. The bare, scarred peaks forming the walls of the Notch are plainly visible across the river. Here the railway is left, (marked by a sign,) and the path is spotted here and there on the charred trunks still standing, after a more recent fire. The path now bears somewhat away from the river and descends more rapidly, the short branch to Thoreau Falls, marked by a sign, soon leaving on the R.

Continuing on the main trail, which again approaches the river, green woods are soon entered and the path descends steeply, then more gradually. The wooded bluffs at this point come close to the river bank on either

side, but soon recede, the remaining distance to the Junction being fairly level. The trail continues near the river bank, only turning away from it for short stretches to avoid rough walking, until within about one mile of the Junction, where it leaves the river for about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The trail from Thoreau Falls to the Junction is all the way in virgin forest, containing many fine old cedars and white pines, doubtless doomed to early destruction by the lumbermen. The junction of the Twin, Carrigain Notch and North Fork-N. Woodstock trails is marked by a sign on a tree on the E. bank of the river, about 1 M. north of the Forks, and is known as N. Fork Junction. The Twin Mt. trail leaves on the opposite, W. bank. (See Carrigain Notch-N. Fork, p. 157 and Twin Mt. Trails p. 134.)

DISTANCES. Willey Station to Mt. Willey Branch 1 M.; to Willey 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 N. Fork Junction 9 M.; to Forks 10 M.

TIMES. Willey Station to Mt. Willey Branch 1 hr.; to Willey Pond 2 hrs.; to point of leaving Zealand Notch R. R. 3 hrs. 15 min.; to Thoreau Falls 4 hrs.; to N. Fork Junction 6 hrs. 30 min.; to Forks 7 hrs.

Zealand Notch.

West of the Rosebrook Range and separating it from Mt. Hale of the Twin Range, is 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 destroyed everything of an inflammable character, the road-bed being now the only evidence left.

DESCRIPTION. The valley may be reached by following the road-bed from Zealand Station on the Boston and Maine R. R. about $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. E. of Twin Mountain village or from the Mt. Pleasant House via the Mt. Echo trail. By the latter route leave the Mt. Echo trail $\frac{1}{3}$ M. before the summit is reached, at a sign "Mt. Rosebrook and Oscar," and follow in a westerly direction $\frac{3}{4}$ M. Leave this path on the left by a rough trail about 1 M. long, marked by blazes on the trees, leading down the westerly slope to Mt. Tom brook, which in turn is followed down to Zealand River. The trail and the road-bed will be found on the opposite (W.) bank. Turning L. and S. on this trail $\frac{3}{4}$ M. brings one to Zealand Falls, which can be heard though not seen

from the trail. The falls are formed by the drop of the river over a ten-foot precipice and are well worth a visit.

Continuing, on the road bed, at the end of 3 M., Zealand Pond is reached, beyond which rise the bare, fire-scarred walls of Zealand Notch, through which the railway passed, and through which the trail now leads. It then bears to the left and soon crosses the N. fork of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset. Soon after it joins the Willey Pond-N. Fork trail, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. E. of Thoreau Falls, on which, continuing toward the E. the R. R. at Willey House Station, in Crawford Notch, can be reached in about 3 to 4 hours. The R. R. itself, bearing well to the S. E., in about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. reaches Shoal Pond. (See Willey Pond-N. Fork Trail p. 150.)

DISTANCES. Zealand Station to Mt. Tom Brook $3\frac{1}{8}$ M.; (same point via Mt. Echo path from Mt. Pleasant House $4\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Mt. Tom Brook to Zealand Pond 4 M.; to N. Fork Trail $6\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to Shoal Pond 7 M.

TIMES. (Cumulative after leaving Mt. Tom Brook.) Zealand Station to Mt. Tom Brook 1 hr. 30 min.; (same point via Mt. Echo Path from Mt. Pleasant House 2 hrs. 15 min.) Mt. Tom Brook to Zealand Pond 2 hrs.; to N. Fork Trail 3 hrs.; to Shoal Pond 3 hrs. 30 min.

Mt. Carrigain.

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 same organization, by which it is still maintained. 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 N. H. published in 1816.

DESCRIPTION. Leave the train at Sawyer River Station, Maine Central R. R., and follow road, or logging railway about $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to Livermore, a lumber village. The path leaves the village across the track from the store and follows a wide lumber road N. of Sawyer River past the little red school-house and old barn, just beyond which the first path sign appears. In fifteen to twenty minutes the path reaches Whiteface Brook, which is crossed on the ruins of an old lumber bridge. For the next fifteen minutes

the path follows within sight and sound of the brook, rising gradually. The path then becomes more level and bears to the left, leaving Whiteface Brook and becoming very wet and boggy. At the end of fifteen minutes the path crosses Carrigain Brook, last sure *water* and soon the spotted trail to North Fork of the Pemigewasset via Carrigain Notch, leaves on the R. marked by a sign. (See Carrigain Notch-N. Fork Trail p. 157.) In about five minutes of fairly level walking the ruins of Camp 5, a lumber camp, are reached. *Water* is nearly always found in the brook at the rear of the Camps, making this a good camping spot. Turning abruptly to the L. the path rises gradually, then more and more steeply, entering the virgin forest when well up the ridge. A little over a mile up *water* is sometimes found in a spring a hundred yards to the L. The point of leaving the path is marked by a huge blaze and an arrow cut into the bark of a tree at the left of the path. The path resumed continues steep until the crest of Signal Ridge is gained, some $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond. 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, emerging in about twenty minutes on the wooded summit of the mountain. A tripod affords an outlook over the low trees.

DISTANCES. Sawyer River Station to Livermore $1\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to Camp 5, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to Signal Ridge $6\frac{1}{4}$ M.; to Summit $6\frac{3}{4}$ 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—North Fork Trail.

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 Twin Range Path and Willey Pond-N. Fork Trail at their junction on the North Fork of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset. (See N. Fork Junction p. 149.) It was not intended as a cleared path, but only as blazed trail. It is plainly marked by signs at all junctions and obscure places. The trail also serves as a convenient approach either from the N. or S. for the ascent of Mts. Lowell, Anderson, Nancy and Bemis. At the North Fork Junction connection is made

NOTE: In the country about Livermore, particularly that traversed by the Mt. Carrigain Path and the Carrigain Notch trail, the benefits of the conservative lumbering policy pursued by the Livermore Mills are plainly apparent, demonstrating clearly even to the uninitiated the wisdom of that policy.

with the Willey Pond-N. Fork Trail leading to Crawford Notch at Willey House Station, M. C. R. R., or down the East Branch to Henry's Lumber R. R., above Franconia Branch, which in turn connects with N. Woodstock.

DESCRIPTION. The trail leaves the Mt. Carrigain Path about 5 min. before reaching Camp 5 (see Mt. Carrigain p. 155) and leads in a northwesterly direction through a region logged some years ago by the Sawyer River Lumber Co. Logging roads are followed, with gradual ascent, crossing Carrigain Brook and keeping along the base of Mt. Carrigain and leading through Carrigain Notch. At the height of land, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Carrigain Path, is a good *camping* spot at the base of Mt. Lowell on the E. side of the notch—Wild Duck Pond. This point is only about five to six hundred feet in altitude above Camp 5.

Resuming, the path descends gradually and bears well toward the N. E. on the flank of Lowell, to avoid an extensive windfall. This point, as the path crosses the depression leading down from between Mts. Anderson and Lowell, is a favorable one from which to leave the path for an ascent of either of these peaks, though the trip should not be considered by the inexperienced. (See Mts. Lowell,

Anderson, Nancy and Bemis p. 161.) About two miles below the Notch the trail crosses Norcross Brook, a tributary of the E. Branch draining the pond between Mts. Anderson and Nancy, and then a smaller branch, soon entering the edge of the windfall, through which a path has been cleared. The way is fairly level here and the trail soon bears directly W. and approaching the river, crosses Shoal Pond Branch near the point where it enters the E. Branch. This part of the stream, on account of its sluggish current is known as the "Stillwater," a good *camping* place. The trail still continues along the N. bank of the E. Branch, soon passing the point where a branch comes in from the S. up which a good view of Mt. Carrigain is obtained. Some abandoned log camps are passed at this point and the trail then bears slightly away from the river leading over higher land covered with fine virgin growth. Through this the trail continues fairly level till it drops to the stream and still on the N. bank, crosses a small branch at a point where a slide has occurred on the river bank. This point is about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the junction of the N. Fork with the main stream. The trail continues along the gravel margin of the stream until just below the slide when a path sign indicates a trail up the steep bank, at

right angles, which leads across to N. Fork Junction, at the meeting of the Twin Mt. Path and the Willey Pond-N. Fork Trail.

Resuming the first mentioned path* at the slide and ascending the steep bank, the trail continues fairly level through fine woods, containing many old growth white pines, for about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the junction of the Twin Path and Willey Pond-N. Fork Trail on the E. bank of the N. Fork. The trail to Willey Pond and the railroad at Willey Station continues up the E. bank of the N. Fork, (see Willey Pond Trail) while the Twin Mt. trail leaves, on the W. bank, just across the stream. (See sketch map p. 148.)

DISTANCES. Sawyer River Station to Livermore $1\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to Carrigain Notch branch of Mt. Carrigain Path $4\frac{1}{4}$ M.; to Carrigain Notch $5\frac{3}{4}$ M.; to Stillwater 10 M.; to Forks or N. Fork Junction 13 M.; to Lumber R. R. 15 M.

TIMES. Sawyer River Station to Livermore $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to Carrigain Notch branch of

*NOTE: If one wishes to go in the direction of N. Woodstock, instead of turning up the bank, follow the gravel margin of the stream a few rods, when the trail, marked by a sign, enters the woods on the bank, passing under a fallen tree. This followed about one-half mile reaches the Forks, the junction of the E. Branch and N. Fork, a good *camping spot*. From this point a good surveyor's trail leads down the S. then N. bank of the E. branch about 2 M. to Henry's R. R. where lumber trains may be taken for N. Woodstock, distant about 10 M.

Mt. Carrigain Path 2 hrs. 25 min.; to Carrigain Notch 4 hrs.; to Stillwater 7 hrs.; to Forks or N. Fork Junction 8 hrs. 30 min.; to Lumber R. R. 9 hrs.

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.); a group of peaks between Carrigain Notch and the Crawford Glen form the watershed between the Saco and Pemigewasset Rivers. They are wooded peaks, entirely without paths. Four little lakes lie in their midst, one east of Anderson, the source of Whiteface Brook, a branch of Sawyer River; another between Anderson and Nancy, the source of the Norcross branch of the E. Branch of the Pemigewasset; 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 Nancy and Bemis, also draining into the Saco, via Nancy Brook.

Mt. Lowell and Anderson can best be ascended by leaving the Carrigain Notch trail just north of the Notch and following up a depression between them in an easterly direction until the Livermore-Lincoln town

boundary, a blazed line, is struck. Turning S. on this line the summit of Mt. Lowell may be reached in about a mile of very steep climbing, while N. about the same distance and same steepness is Mt. Anderson. An outcropping ledge on the W. side of Anderson, near the line, gives a wonderfully fine view of Carrigain, Carrigain Notch and the Pemigewasset Wilderness. An A. M. C. register is at this point. Passing over the summit the boundary may be followed down into the valley between Anderson and Nancy, the line passing between Norcross Pond and Nancy Pond, though not within sight of either. The line may then be followed up the S. slope of Nancy to the summit which is wooded and affords little view. The highest point is E. of the town line, and bears an A. M. C. cylinder. The trees around the register are spotted to aid in its location. The boundary may then be followed down into the depression between Nancy and Bemis where a good *camping* site is found at a small lake under the summit of the latter. The line may then be followed up an easy slope through open timber to the summit of Bemis, which has a number of open vistas affording fine though limited views. An A. M. C. register is on the highest point, the trees around it being blazed.

The descent may be made down the steep S. shoulder to Nancy Brook through fine spruce growth, thence good logging roads may be taken out to the M. C. R. R., a short distance below Bemis Station.

The above trip should only be taken by those experienced in wood craft as no paths exist and the way is very rough. On account of the length of the trip camping equipment is necessary.

Mt. Hancock.

Mt. Hancock (4,430 ft.) one of the Carri-gain-Hitchcock-Huntington group is wooded from top to bottom, and no paths exist, but it may be ascended by experienced climbers from the Forks of the E. Branch of the Pemigewasset. A wooded whaleback ridge leading down to the Forks is first ascended in a southerly direction, then several minor summits, finally the main summit which falls away rather abruptly on all sides. The view is not extensive, on account of the wooded character of the summit, but some judicious topping will open up one of the grandest views in the mountains. An A. M. C. cylinder rests on a flat rock or ledge near the highest point.

The descent can best be made by the same route.

Tuckerman Falls.

Sometimes known as Arethusa Falls, on Bemis Brook, a branch of the Saco, were discovered about 1840 by Professor Edward Tuckerman, for whom they were named.

The path leaves the R. R. about 2 M. below Willey Station, a few rods below the mile-stone which reads "30 miles to Lunenburg, 79 miles to Portland." The path sign is placed on a mound of sawdust just below the section house of the railroad, and the trail is spotted and bears path signs at doubtful points. About 30 rods from the falls the bed of the brook is followed, and the top of falls is reached by climbing the N. bank.

There is a view of the falls about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in from the entrance to the path. From above the falls there is a fine view of Giants Stairs.

DISTANCE. Railroad to Falls $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.

TIMES. Railroad to Falls 1 hr. 15 min.

SECTION X.

About Bartlett and Conway.

Mts. Kearsarge and Bartlett.

Kearsarge in the towns of Chatham and Bartlett (3,260 ft.), sometimes known as Kiarsarge, Upper Kearsarge or the Conway Kearsarge, to distinguish it from the southern Kearsarge in Warner, also as Pequawket, with its companion Bartlett (2,630 ft.) are conspicuous objects to all travellers in the Saco Valley, standing as they do at the gateway of the East Side of the White Mountains. Isolated as they are the view from the bare summit of the former is remarkably fine, being considered by many one of the best, if not the best, in the mountains. The low range of hills, extending from the summit to the N. E. towards Chatham, bears several minor peaks known as Mt. Shaw (2,474 ft.) and The Twins (2,490 and 2,524 ft. respectively), the latter of which has been burned over. Toward the S. the Green Hills of Conway stretch away to the Saco;—Hurricane (2,110 ft.). Black Cat (2,370 ft.), Peaked (1,730 ft.), Middle (1,850 ft.) and Rattlesnake (1,550 ft.).

HISTORY. The first trail up Kearsarge, a bridle path, was built about 50 years ago by Moses Chandler, Nathaniel Frye and one Davis, who also built the first house on the summit, a two and one-half story affair. This house was blown from the summit in a severe gale November 12, 1883. Four or five years later the present building was constructed, from the timbers of the former, by Andrew Dinsmore. About 35 years ago Steven Eastman built the path from his house to Prospect Ledge, which superseded the former trail to that point. The summit still bears the small frame building, in which refreshments were formerly dispensed and lodgers taken, though it is now deserted. The building and 10 acres on the summit are now the property of the A. M. C., having been given by Mrs. Caroline E. Clay in 1902.

Kearsarge may be ascended from Kearsarge Village by the old bridle path or by a path from Lower Bartlett over Mt. Bartlett. A path known as the Inverness Path ascends the S. E. side of the mountain from South Chatham via Mirror Lake and is about 4 M. in length.

Hurricane Mt. can be reached from Kearsarge village by a rough mountain road, passable for carriages, a continuation of which may be followed on foot down the E. side

to South Chatham. The Green Hills are covered with open growth and are easily ascended without paths.

Kearsarge Village Path.

This path, formerly a *www.idbtcol.com.cn* bridge path, leaves the highway leading toward Hurricane Mt. at the house of Mr. Steven Eastman, E. of Kearsarge Village, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from N. Conway. The house may be recognized as the one at the farther end of a long lane bordered with maples, one of which near the gateway bears the sign, "Mt. Kearsarge 3 Miles." The route is then through the yard to the L. of the barn, through the lane and across the open level pasture in a northerly direction. On entering the trees the path is very clearly defined, and ascends fairly steeply to Prospect Ledge, about 1 M. from Eastman's, which affords an excellent outlook over the valley. A half mile beyond is the last sure *water*, a spring in the path. $\frac{2}{3}$ M. beyond this the path leaves the woods and ascends over sloping ledges interspersed with bushes and low trees, and is soon joined by the path over Mt. Bartlett which comes in on the L. above the col between Bartlett and Kearsarge. The path bears well around to the northerly side of the mountain, and then climbs over the bare ledges in an easterly direction to the

summit. The path is marked by cairns. The top is bare, except for the house which is now unoccupied. There are unrivalled views in all directions. *Water* may sometimes be found on the summit in the crevices of the rocks. www.libtool.com.cn

DISTANCES. Eastman's to Prospect Ledge 1 M.; to Bartlett Path $2\frac{3}{8}$ M.; to summit 3 M.

TIMES. Eastman's to Prospect Ledge 1 hr.; to Bartlett Path 2 hrs. 30 min.; to summit 3 hrs.

Bartlett Path.

This path, marked by a prominent sign, leaves the main road just N. of a gully N. of the Lower Bartlett P. O. 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 with "Path" signs and paint marks on the rocks. Soon the path enters the logged region, striking and following about 100 ft. an old road leading N. which it leaves, turning abruptly to the R., soon crossing a small brook, last sure *water*. It then ascends rapidly, leaving the logging and entering evergreen growth, where for the first

time it takes a distinct path form, soon crossing, however, another logging road. It then passes near a small swamp, and gains the ledges, on which the growth has been damaged by fire. An opening in the trees nearby gives extended views towards Moat. The path from this point over the summit of Bartlett is marked by sparse cairns and splashes of paint on the rocks and should be followed with care. Soon after the partially-wooded summit of Bartlett is passed, the path drops quite rapidly over the ledges for $\frac{1}{3}$ M., then ascends gradually to its intersection with the Kearsarge Village Path up Mt. Kearsarge. (See Kearsarge Village Path.) In descending Kearsarge the path over Bartlett leaves the main trail at the R., marked by cairns and a sign.

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

TIMES. Bartlett P. O. to summit Bartlett 2 hrs. 10 min.; to Kearsarge Path 3 hrs.; to summit Kearsarge 3 hrs. 30 min.

Moat Mountain.

PHYSICAL FEATURES. Moat Mountain, a long ridge-like mass, bearing several peaks or humps, lies W. of the Saco nearly opposite North Conway. North Moat (3,195

ft.), Red Ridge (2,760 ft.) and South Moat (2,760 ft.) are the principal summits. The upper slopes have been swept by forest fires so that nearly all soil has been destroyed, berry bushes and low shrubs in the crevices of the rocks furnishing the only covering for the bare ledges. A shoulder to the W., a group of several clustered peaks, known as Big Attitash, or West Moat (2,980 ft.) can be reached by a scrubby route along the ridge from North Moat, there being the remains of a path leading thereto. The descent from this point may be made by the S. W. ridge to Table Mt., thence to Bear and down through the woods on the northerly spur to Bartlett. The latter two peaks have no paths. West Moat may also be ascended by following the Stony Brook logging road from Bartlett to its end, (see Attitash) then ascending to the summit by the steep wooded slope, without path. A northerly spur, Little Attitash or Attitash (2,445 ft.), is an offshoot of this group and may be ascended from the Bartlett Road.

HISTORY. 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, the plan originating with the last two, and is followed substantially by the present path. The South Moat path was

first opened by berry-pickers, and leads from the Albany Road. Both these paths, as well as the connecting ridge path, are now maintained by the A. M. C. The trip up by either of the first mentioned paths, along the ridge and returning by the other can be accomplished in a day and is one of great interest, the views of the Saco Valley and Albany Intervale being particularly fine.

North Moat.

The path leaves Diana's Baths about 3 M. from North Conway, and follows with easy grades a good logging road which keeps quite close to the north bank of Cedar Brook, on which the Baths are, soon crossing to the S bank. It then crosses a S. fork, bears to the W., and keeps quite close to the S. bank until at the end of $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Baths it turns abruptly away from the road and stream in a southerly direction (last sure *water*) and ascends rapidly, in about $\frac{1}{2}$ M., coming out on the ledges. Over the ledges to the summit the path is marked by cairns. After passing through a patch of scrub at the foot of the cone a path marked by a sign leads to the R. and W. a short distance to the spring, a fairly sure source of *water* except in season of drought. In summer this water is nearly always muddy and unattractive. The sum-

mit, which bears an A. M. C. cylinder, is bare and affords fine views in all directions.

Ridge Path.

The ridge path passes over the several humps, leads in a southerly direction, and is fairly well marked by cairns. *Water* may sometimes be found on S. side of summit of Middle Moat. Experienced woodsmen may leave the ridge and follow down over the bare ledges of Red Ridge to the brook and thence out to the road, but this route is not recommended.

South Moat.

The path, marked by a sign, leaves the farm of Alfred Hammond on the Albany Road $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Conway House, Conway. Those who are S. of the Swift River may cross on the new bridge near the Chase farm. The path leads by lanes through Hammond's pastures and directly up the S. peak. A good spring of *water* lies a rod or two to the W. of the path just before reaching the ledges. *Water* may also sometimes be found in the path $\frac{1}{4}$ M. below the summit, though not sure. A good *camp site* used by berry-pickers exists on a shoulder of the mountain a few minutes above the spring.

DISTANCES. North Conway to Diana's Baths 3 M.; to N. Moat $6\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to Red Ridge $7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to S. Moat 9 M.; to Albany Road $12\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to Conway 16 M.

TIMES. North Conway to Diana's Baths 1 hr. 15 min.; to N. Moat 4 hrs; to Red Ridge 4 hrs. 45 min.; to S. Moat 6 hrs; to Albany Road 7 hrs. 30 min.; to Conway 8 hrs. 45 min.

Reverse:

Conway to Hammond's farm 1 hr. 15 min.; to S. Moat 3 hrs. 30 min.

Mt. Attitash.

Mt. Attitash, 2,445 ft., (Little Attitash of the Government Map) a northerly spur of the Moat group, is generally ascended from the Bartlett-Glen Road. The path, recently constructed by Mr. Frederick Tuckerman, leaves the road at the schoolhouse 2 M. below Bartlett, 4 M. above Glen, and follows the Stony Brook logging road W. of brook $\frac{1}{2}$ M. At this point the path crosses the brook, last sure *water*. The path then ascends the ridge with Attitash Brook on the L., though seldom in view, and usually dry at its upper part from July to September. This brook descends very abruptly for several hundred feet, and the falls are at times very beautiful. Not infrequently *water* may be found at the summit close

against the rock bearing the cairn. This path is spotted throughout its length and has "path" signs at doubtful places. An A. M. C. cylinder exists in the cairn on the summit.

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

TIME. Road to summit 1 hr. 30 min.

Bear Mt. Notch Trail.

This trail leading from Bartlett to Albany, opened in 1905 and adopted as an A. M. C. path later in the year. It utilizes old logging roads to near the height of land, then abandoned lumber railroad for a few hundred yards, descending to the Swift River by a path used by Mr. Charles O. Brewster as a means of access to his cabin in the Notch. It offers the shortest and most convenient route to the Albany Intervale from the north.

DESCRIPTION. It leaves Bartlett from the S. W. end of the road which crosses the railroad at the station. Passing the deserted mills and through the straggling, half-abandoned, mill settlement the road merges into the trail, and enters the brush well to the right of the now overgrown lumber railway. The path is marked by a sign on the R. For a few hundred yards the path has but slight elevation, soon coming out on the banks of the Albany Brook, a branch of the Saco, which, except in wet weather, is easily crossed on the

rocks and the remains of the log bridge. On gaining the opposite bank the path gradually ascends by a succession of deserted logging roads for about 2 M. when it bears to the L. and ascends the old railroad embankment which it follows a few hundred yards, then leaves, descending at the L. From this point the ascent is gradual for $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the height of land, then there is a slight descent, crossing the pasture and brook in the rear of Brewster's Cabin, under the shadow of Bear Mt. The short loop to the R. leads to the cabin. The path then drops rapidly, following Douglas Brook, then crossing to the east bank, wanders slightly from the brook with but little descent, finally at the end of 2 M. of comparatively level walking, after a sharp dip again, crosses the brook over the ruins of the old mill and traverses the pastures to the ford of the Swift River. The opposite bank gained cart paths are followed across tilled land, the road being gained near the Annis place, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. east of Shackford's.

Water is abundant along the entire route, particularly at the crossing of Albany Brook and the Swift River, where some difficulty may be experienced in wet weather. (See note, p. 176.) The path is well shaded throughout its course, passing through a clean, second

growth. The trail follows the branch of the Swift River, sometimes known as Douglas Brook, more closely than is indicated on National Publishing Company's map.

DISTANCES. Bartlett Station to height of land $3\frac{1}{4}$ M.; to Swift River Road 7 M.

TIMES. Bartlett Station to height of land 1 hr. 45 min.; to Swift River Road 4 hrs.

Mt. Tremont.

Mt. Tremont (3,365 ft.), a group of peaks showing many different aspects as seen from different directions, is one of two adjoining peaks known as the Bartlett Haystacks. The summit ridge has been swept by fire, but Nature is slowly re-clothing it with foliage. No path exists to the summit, but by utilizing logging roads the ascent may easily be made from Livermore. The view from the summit is superb, overlooking the Saco Valley and the Albany Intervale.

DESCRIPTION. Follow logging railway in S. W. direction from Livermore $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to plain logging road on L. leading S. and S. E. to Sawyer Pond which is distant from the railway about $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. A few hundred yards

NOTE: Should the Swift River, on account of rain, prove too high to ford at this point the N. bank of same may be followed through the woods in a westerly direction about 1 M. to Rob Brook, a branch, at which point the lumber railway is again struck and the Swift River may be crossed on the remains of the trestle.

before reaching the pond, take logging road at 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 overshadowing the pond. Follow the roads to their end, then work up the slope to the main ridge which leads from N. to S. Follow up this ridge in a southerly direction through woods, then bushes and over several ledgy humps, until the bare, main summit which is 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 just described, one may strike straight down the cliffs on the S. E. side, soon finding and following down a branch of Douglas Brook, between Owl Cliff and Silver Spring (Bartlett Haystack) until the lumber railway and Douglas Brook are reached and crossed, the Bear Mt. Notch trail being found not far to the E. of Douglas Brook.

DISTANCE. Livermore to logging road $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to fork of road near Sawyer Pond $3\frac{1}{4}$ M.; to summit 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 Tremont 4-5 hrs.

Mt. Silver Spring.

Mt. Silver Spring (otherwise known as Mt. Revelation or Bartlett Haystack) is, as the latter name suggests, one of the Bartlett Haystacks, and adjoins Mt. Tremont on the E. It has no paths, but can be easily ascended by the experienced woodsman from the height of land in Bear Mt. Notch. The return may be made down the northerly spur to Cobb's Ford on the Saco, though return by the route of ascent is preferable on account of lumber slash on the northern slopes. The view from the summit is remarkably fine, particularly of the Albany Intervale, and well repays the climb.

Albany to Waterville and N. Woodstock.

Though not in the region covered by this Guide Book, still on account of their proximity to it, mention should be made of the Swift River and Institute Trails of the A. M. C.

Swift River Trail. The Swift River Trail leaves the Albany Intervale Road at its extreme westerly end, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Shackford's, and follows the Sabbaday Falls Path to the brook, which it crosses soon striking the S. bank of the Swift River and following same about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to Pine

Bend. It then leaves the river, and soon strikes a logging road which it follows to Camp 6, a deserted and for the most part burned lumber camp on the former line of the Sawyer River Lumber Railway. From Camp 6 it climbs over the divide between Mts. Kancamagus and Huntington and down into the headwaters of the Hancock Branch of the E. Branch of the Pemigewasset. At a point about 3 M. down from the divide the remains of Henry's lumber railroad are struck and can be easily followed to Lincoln and North Woodstock.

From a point on the Swift River trail about 3 M. after passing over the divide and into the headwaters of Hancock Branch, a trail also leads S. through Mad River Notch between Osceola and Kancamagus, by Greeley Ponds, and down into Waterville.

See p. 180 for distances and times.

American Institute of Instruction Path. This path, sometimes known as the Livermore Path, leads from Camp 6, S. W. over the divide between Kancamagus and N. Tripyramid and down to Elliott's Hotel, Waterville, N. H. Both paths, as well as a cut-off path connecting the two and avoiding Camp 6, are well marked by signs, are of easy gradients, and are plentifully supplied with water.

From Camp 6 one may also follow the remains of the old lumber railway N. E. to Livermore and Sawyer River Station.

DISTANCES. (Approximate.)

Shackford's (Albany Intervale) to Camp 6, 6 M.

Camp 6 to Henry's R. R. 7 M.; to Lincoln 13-14 M.

Camp 6 to Waterville (via Institute Path) 6-7 M.

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

Mt. Huntington (3,730 ft.) and Mt. Hitchcock are without paths, but both can be easily ascended by logging roads which leave the route of the Swift River Trail on the R. as it follows down Hancock Branch.

SECTION XI.

Jackson and Vicinity.

The country immediately about Jackson abounds in mountains of moderate height, the views from any one of which amply repay the comparatively slight exertion required in the ascent, and nearly all command particularly fine views of Mt. Washington. Black, Eagle and Spruce Mts. lie to the N. of the town, the valley of the Wildcat being between the first and the latter two; Doublehead, Tin and Thorn to the E., and Iron Mt. on the W., between which and Spruce flows the Ellis River, which unites with the Wildcat just S. of the village. Paths formerly led to the summits of Spruce and Eagle Mts., but are now much overgrown and difficult to follow.

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, on the Ellis River, 9 miles N. of Jackson are considered by many the most remarkable water-falls in the White

Mountains. The path to the falls leaves the E. side of the Pinkham Notch road, is marked by a prominent sign, and is about $\frac{1}{8}$ M. in length, leading to an outlook at the top of the main fall. Steep wooden stairs descend to the foot of the cascade. The main fall is about 70 feet in height, the water in which is so deflected by a projecting ledge as to fall in a diagonal direction, with a decided corkscrew twist into the deep pool below.

WINNIWETA FALLS, on Miles Brook, a westerly branch of the Ellis, are particularly fine after a rain, when they should be visited. They may be reached from near the deserted Rogers farm, about 3 M. above Jackson, by a rough, somewhat blind trail about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length.

Black Mountain.

Black Mountain is a long ridge with at least seven summits, lying N. E. of Jackson between the Wildcat Valley and the East Branch of the Saco, and S. of Carter Dome, from which it is separated by the Perkins Notch. None of the summits have paths and all are wooded, so they are seldom visited. The most northerly is the highest with an altitude of 3,312 ft. The crossing of the mountain through large pastures on

each side affords excellent views of the Baldface range to the E., of Mt. Washington to the N. W. and Carter Notch to the N. The pasture on the W. of the mountain is known as Long Pasture. Going up the E. side and down the W. pasture affords the best views.

Route via East Pastures.

Leave Jackson via the road on the E. bank of the Wildcat, near the Jackson Falls House and when about 1 M. up, turn R. into the Dundee Road and then turn L. into Black Mt. Road just beyond Crummett's Harness Shop. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Crummett's, at a deserted house the road becomes a cart path and from this point is impassable for vehicles. The cart path follows up a brook and is crossed by several sets of bars. Keep to the left where the road forks a short distance beyond the old house. After $\frac{3}{4}$ M. of this cart path a small pasture is crossed, beyond which the road passes through a grove of fir and finally emerges into the main pasture. No *water* can be depended on beyond the further part of the small pasture, though there is a spring, very hard to find in the lower, further part of the large pasture. The road can be readily followed through the large pasture up to the founda-

tions of a ruined farmhouse. From this point a short climb to the L., straight up, brings one to an open grove on the ridge through which the pasture on the western side of the mountain can be easily reached.

DISTANCES. Jackson to Crummett's 2 M.; to Deserted House $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to top of ridge $5\frac{1}{2}$ M.

TIMES. To deserted house 2 hrs. 15 min.; to top of ridge $3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Route via Long Pasture.

From the W. the road branches to the R. from the Carter Notch Road some $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Jackson, and just beyond the house of Frank Fernald. Do *not* take the road just beyond this one, and leading to an old mill. Immediately after leaving the Carter Notch Road the Wildcat River is crossed by a wagon bridge. The road then turns up hill sharply to the L. past a house and into Long Pasture. Just beyond the house is *water*, the last which can be depended upon in dry weather. There is no path through the pasture but it should be followed to its upper left corner which reaches nearly to the top of the ridge.

The E. pasture may be easily found by passing over the ridge through an open grove; the road (see E. Pasture) is easily found in its lower R. part.

DISTANCES. Jackson to Fernald's $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to summit of pasture $5\frac{1}{2}$ M.

TIMES. Jackson to Fernald's 2 hrs.; to top 4 hrs.

Mt. Doublehead.

www.libtool.com.cn

No mountain of the White Mountain group has a more characteristic shape than these twin peaks near Jackson. North Doublehead has an altitude of 3,056 ft.—South Doublehead being slightly lower, 2,935 ft. The path up this mountain from the Dundee road has existed for a number of years, but in 1905 was re-cut and marked by B. H. Kellogg.

DESCRIPTION. The path leaves the E. side of the Dundee Road about $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile beyond the junction of the Dundee and the Black Mt. Roads, about 1 hr. from Jackson Village, marked by a cairn, and after crossing a barbed wire fence, leads in an easterly direction over an open pasture, where it is marked by paint spots on the rocks. Soon the path enters sparse woods, crosses a small watercourse, then a fence and then ascends more rapidly through second growth. The last *water* is found beside the path near this point, though it is not always sure. In a little over half an hour, still in the woods,

the division of the path occurs, the left or N. branch leading to N. Peak via the col and the right or S. branch to S. Peak.

Following the N. branch in a few minutes the col is reached, the path then turning N. and mounting the N. Peak over ledges well wooded. A tripod has been erected to enable one to overlook the growth. The view of the valley of the E. branch of the Saco is particularly fine, also of N. and S. Baldface, both stark and white, as a result of a recent forest fire.

Returning to the forks of the path before mentioned the R. or S. loop ascends quite directly the S. Peak which is also wooded, but affords, from numerous outcroppings of the ledge, excellent views of Kearsarge, North Conway, the Dundee Valley, and toward Jackson.

An excellent route of ascent is to S. Peak then across path to N. Peak, returning on the N. branch to forks of the paths, thence on main path to road. No *water* is found on either summit.

DISTANCES. Jackson Village to Path $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to summit S. Peak $3\frac{5}{8}$ M. or to N. Peak $3\frac{3}{4}$ M.

TIMES. Jackson to Path 1 hr. 15 min.; to S. Peak 2 hrs. 30 min. or N. Peak 2 hrs. 40 min.

Baldface Group.

Northeast of Doublehead and separated from it by the E. Branch of the Saco is the Baldface Group lying for the most part within the town of Chatham. N. Baldface (3,695 ft.); S. Baldface (3,585 ft.); Sable (3,540 ft.); Eastman (2,959 ft.) and Chandler (3,330 ft.) are the separate summits named from N. to S. On the summit of S. Baldface is an A. M. C. Reservation of 10 acres, the gift of Mrs. Caroline E. Clay. Forest fires have swept these peaks until scarcely a vestige of vegetation remains. S. Baldface may be ascended from N. Chatham by a path which leaves the farm of Charles Chandler and follows up Chandler Brook, reaching the summit in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the farm.

Thorn and Tin Mountains.

These mountains comprise the three low summits E. of Jackson Village. The most northerly is Tin Mt. (2,025 ft.). The intermediate summit is sometimes called Middle Mt. but is generally considered part of Thorn (1,910 ft.). The southerly summit is Thorn Mt. (2,265 ft.). Thorn Hill (1,440 ft.) lies S. W. from Thorn across a shallow valley, through which passes the Thorn Hill Road. There are two paths to the summit of Thorn, one via Thorn Hill Road and one via Thorn Mt. Road.

Thorn Mt. via Thorn Hill Road.

This is the shortest way from the village. The path starts from the Thorn Hill Road about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Jackson P. O. and just beyond the house of Mrs. C. P. Wormeley. It ascends from the road through a pasture now grown up with bushes and passes a large white birch in the upper L. corner. Straight up hill behind the birch the path enters the woods and is easily followed to the summit. It is quite steep particularly at its upper end. There is no *water* on this path. (See Note, p. 189.)

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

TIMES. Jackson to summit 2 hrs.

Thorn Mt. via Thorn Mt. Road.

Two roads lead from Jackson village to Thorn Mt. Park, the first up the hill by the Jackson Falls House, on the E. bank of the Wildcat, and when $\frac{1}{2}$ M. up turning to the R. and following the road across the pastures; the other, the new road leaving the village road about 200 yds. S. of the same house and zigzagging up the side of the ridge, both roads coming together at Thorn Mt. Park, a summer settlement. From the park the road leads up into the saddle between Thorn and the next summit N., passing well up on

the L. a curious boulder showing two interesting profiles. The road ends at the ruins of a farm house. Continue straight ahead and to the L. and S. E. across a field, through bars and into a pasture. About 300 yds. beyond the bars the path may be picked up near the woods, and once found is unmistakable to the summit.*

DISTANCES. Jackson to end of Thorn Mt. Road 2 M.; to summit 2 ½ M.

TIME. Jackson to summit 2 ½ hrs.

Tin Mountain.

There is no path up Tin. Its summit can be easily reached through the woods from the Thorn Mt. Road, but as it is wooded 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 20 ft. or more long and several

*NOTE: Both paths end on a ledge which although not the true summit affords a most beautiful view to the S. W. and N. The summit is marked by a large cairn and is a short distance E. of this ledge. Still further to the S. E. a little cleared space affords a good view of Mt. Kearsarge and No. Conway. No *water* can be depended upon after leaving the occupied houses on either of the two roads. The ascent by either of the Thorn Mt. roads and path from the saddle, and the descent by path to the Thorn Hill road makes an interesting round trip.

shafts full of water. It is said that the first discovery of tin in the U. S. was made at this place. The Dundee road* on the E. of mountain can be reached by a logging road which passes through the notch on the S. side of Tin.

www.libtool.com.cn

Iron Mountain.

Iron Mt. (2,725 ft.) lies S. W. of Jackson between the valleys of the Ellis and the Rocky Branch. It is a massive mountain covered with a fine second growth. There are several summits and long, ledgy ridges, the most prominent of which runs a little N. of E. and ends in the conspicuous cliff called Iron Bluff or, from its shape as seen from the nearby pastures, Duck Head (1,305 ft.). The mountain is said to contain valuable deposits of iron. The abandoned mines were located on the Jericho side. There are two paths to the summit.

Path to Iron Mt. via Hayes Farm.

The Iron Mt. road leaves on the W. of the main road near the golf links just S. of the iron bridge in Jackson. It is steep and rough but is passable for carriages to a short distance beyond the farm of Oscar Hayes,

***NOTE:** The Dundee Drive, justly famous for its beauty, extends around the base of this little group of mountains and should be taken from the south, as one then faces the ledges on Doublehead as well as the views of the Presidential Range.

near the height of land. The road affords fine views to the N. and E. and from Hayes' there is a grand outlook toward Giants Stairs on the W. From Hayes' leave the road and strike across the pasture towards a corner of the woods slightly W. of S. from the house. 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 once found it can be followed without difficulty in a southerly 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.

DISTANCES. From Iron Bridge to Hayes' Farm 3 M.; to summit $3\frac{5}{8}$ M.

TIMES. To Hayes' Farm 1 hr. 45 min.; to summit 2 hrs. 30 min.

Path to Iron Mt. via Duck Head.

This trail was built in 1905 by W. A. Meserve of Jackson. It leaves the pasture back of the Iron Mt. House at its extreme upper left-hand corner, and is very attractively located. It winds about under the ledges to within about 150 yards of the top of Duck Head. Here it divides, the L. branch going to Iron Mt. and the R. to the top of Duck Head. The latter affords a fine view of the

valleys to the S. and E. Continuing toward Iron, the path passes alternately through wooded gullies and over ledgy ridges, fairly clear and affording extensive views to the S. and E., and finally ascends the rocky shoulder leading in a westerly then northerly direction to the summit. *Water* is sometimes found in a ravine about 10 minutes beyond Duck Head and in a spring very near the main summit, but both will fail in dry seasons.

DISTANCES. Iron Mt. House to Duck Head $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to summit $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.

TIMES. To Duck Head 40 min.; to summit 3 hrs. 30 min.

Around Iron Mt.

This walk is one of the most interesting about Jackson, but the stranger will find the way obscure in places. Follow the Iron Mt. Road to Hayes' farm. Continue along the rough road, which bears well to the R. descending until a fair-sized brook is crossed. Just beyond, this road opens into a pasture near the ruins of an old house. To the L. of this an old road-bed will be found which may be followed for about a mile through a deserted settlement. The pastures have nearly disappeared and little is left of the old houses, but many apple trees

still struggle with the encroaching forest. The road finally ends in an overgrown field. Keep well to the R. here going down hill till the Rocky Branch is heard. Formerly there was a road leading through the woods from the S. W. corner of the pasture to a logging road which follows the E. bank of the Rocky Branch. The Rocky Branch road is now a good clear path, but it is difficult to find the branch to the pasture. It is perfectly easy, however, to find the Rocky Branch road from the pasture by going down hill towards the river. If the river is reached before the road, follow down E. bank to crossing of road over stream. From this point the way is clear, first an old logging road, gradually getting better till it finally becomes a highway. It crosses to the W. bank of the river about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. below where it is first found near the pasture and then re-crosses to E. at Jericho. From Jericho return to Jackson via Glen Station. It is also possible to go from Jericho to Goodrich Falls over the ridge of Iron Mt., by way of Swett's pasture and an old road, thus saving about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. But the way is now so obscure that a printed description would be of no possible aid.

DISTANCES. Jackson to Hayes' 3 M.; to first pasture $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.; to Rocky Branch road

5¾ M.; to Jericho 8¼ M.; to Glen Station 11½ M.; to Jackson 14 M.

TIMES. Jackson to Hayes Farm 1 hr. 45 min.; first pasture beyond 2 hrs. 15 min.; Rocky Branch logging road 2 hrs. 45 min.; Jericho 4 hrs.; Glen Station 5 hrs. 15 min.; to Jackson 6 hrs. 15 min.

Fern Cliff Farm—Prospect Farm Path.

A path connecting Fern Cliff Farm (Dana's) in the Pinkham Notch with Prospect Farm cut some years ago, makes a convenient cut-off between the Ellis and Wildcat valleys. The path is blazed, but not marked by signs, and is not much over 2 M. in length. An excellent view of Mt. Washington may be obtained from the ledges W. of Prospect Farm.

A second path connects Fern Cliff Farm with Fernald Farm, thence leads to Fernald Cottage below Jonathan Davis's on the Carter Notch Road. This path is, however, less direct for those bound from Carter to Pinkham Notch.

Index.

	PAGE
A. M. C. camp in Carter Notch.....	106
A. M. C. paths and camps	V-IX
A. M. C. refuge, Mt. Washington. See Refuge Hut.	
A. M. C. RESERVATIONS:	
On Kearsarge.....	166
On Baldface.....	187
Abbreviations.....	3
Adams, Mt.,.....	25
Routes to.....	32
Air Line.....	57-60
Albany and Waterville region.....	178-180
Alpine Garden, Mt. Washington.....	16, 18
Alpine plants in the mountains.....	89
American Institute of Instruction Path.....	179
Ammonoosuc River.....	87
Anderson, Mt.....	161
Arethusa Falls.....	164
Attitash, Mt., path for ascent of.....	170
Avalon, Mt.....	126
Path to.....	126, 127
Baldcap, Mt.....	111
Baldface Group.....	187
Banks, right and left.....	2
Barron's Camp.....	94
Bartlett, Mt.....	165
Bartlett and Conway region.....	165
Bartlett Haystacks.....	176, 178
Bartlett Path.....	168
Bear Mt. Notch Trail.....	174-176
Bemis, Mt.....	161
Big Attitash Mt.....	170
Bigelow Lawn.....	20
Birds along Crawford Path.....	89
Black Mt., description.....	182
Routes over.....	183, 184
Black Cat Mt.....	165
Bond Mountain.....	181
Boott Spur.....	137
Boott Spur Trail.....	12, 20

BOULDERS:	PAGE
Bruin Rock.....	54
On Carter Dome.....	106
Near Castle Path.....	69
Dingmaul Rock.....	82
Glen Boulder.....	23
In the Ice Gulch.....	113
In King Ravine.....	64
The Nutcracker.....	81
Pulpit Rock.....	106
Near Raymond Path.....	17
On Thorn Mt.....	189
Bourne Monument.....	8, 10
Brackett, Adino N., and others, visit Mt. Washington in 1820 and name neighboring peaks..	26, 27, 87
Brewster, Charles O.....	174
Bruin Path.....	51, 56, 57
Bruin Rock.....	54
Bugle Cliff.....	96
Bumpus Basin.....	43
Burt, F. H.....	11
Burt Ravine.....	26
Cabin-Cascades Trail.....	67
Camp-fires, warning in regard to.....	30
CAMP-SITES RECOMMENDED:	
At the Forks, the junction of the E. Branch and N. Fork.....	(note) 160
On Guyot.....	133
At foot of Hight.....	104
Near base of Mt. Lowell.....	158
Between Mts. Nancy and Bemis.....	162
On South Moat.....	172
At the "Stillwater".....	159
Camping and tramping equipment.....	5
Camp Placid Spring.....	58
Carriage road, Mt. Washington.....	9, 10, 12, 18
Carrigain, Philip.....	26, 155
Carrigain, Mt., region of.....	155, 149-164
Carrigain Notch—North Fork Trail.....	157-161
Carter Dome.....	99
CARTER MORIAH RANGE:	
Physical features.....	99
Paths and history.....	100-109
Carter-Moriah Range Path.....	100
Gorham to Mt. Surprise.....	101
Surprise to Mt. Moriah.....	102
Moriah to N. Carter.....	102
Carter Notch and Camp.....	105

	PAGE
North Carter to Carter Dome.....	103
Carter Dome to Carter Notch.....	105
Carter Mountains.....	99
Castellated Ridge.....	26
Routes to.....	36
Views of.....	47
Castle Path.....	68-71
Castle-Cascade Trail.....	68
Cave Mt.....	141
Chandler, Benjamin, death of, on Mt. Washington..	9
Chandler, Moses, and others, make trail up Kear- sarge.....	166
Chandler, Mt.....	187
Clay, Caroline E., gives building and land on Kear- sarge to the A. M. C.....	166
Gives land on S. Baldface.....	187
Clay, Mt.....	25, 27, 84
Cliffs of Bond.....	131, 135
Clinton, Mt.....	87
Clouds, Lakes of the.....	91
Club paths and camps.....	v-ix
Coal Kiln Trail.....	125
Coasting on slide-boards, Mt. Washington.....	9
Committee on preparation of this book.....	6
COOK, E. B., CONSTRUCTS PATHS:	
To Mount Madison.....	42
In Snyder Glen.....	49
Scaur Path.....	55
The Air Line.....	57
Castle Path.....	68
Hight to Carter Dome.....	100
Crescent Mountain Path.....	112
To the Pond of Safety.....	116
Co-operation.....	6
Cornice, The.....	71
Cow Pasture, Mt. Washington.....	10
Crawford, Abel, visits Mt. Washington in 1818....	87
Begins Crawford Path.....	88
Crawford, Ethan Allen, works on Crawford Path....	88
Crawford, Ethan Allen, and others, visit Mt. Wash- ington in 1820 and name neighboring peaks....	26
Crawford, Thomas J., makes the Crawford Bridle Path.....	88
Crawford, Mt.....	144
Crawford Notch.....	95, 96
Crawford Path.....	21, 72, 88-93
Crawford Path Ridge.....	87
Crescent Mountain Path.....	112
Crystal Cascade.....	12

	PAGE
Curtis, W. B., death of.....	91
Cutter, Louis F., his map of the Northern Peaks mentioned.....	1, 29
Cuts path on Wildcat.....	101
Cylinders, A. M. C., location of, 21, 59, 70, 74, 79, 86, 102, 104, 143, 146, 162, 163, 172, 174, 177	
Davis, Jonathan G., makes paths to Carter Notch.....	100
Davis, N. T. P.....	138
Davis Bridle Path.....	21, 138
Davises, The, (mountains).....	137
Deception Mt., path to.....	129
Dingmaul Rock.....	82
Dinsmore, Andrew, builds house on Kearsarge.....	166
Distances.....	2
Doublehead, Mt., description of and paths on.....	185
Dry River.....	87
Valley of.....	147
Duck Head.....	190, 191
Dundee Drive.....	(note) 190
Durand Ridge.....	26, 58
Durand Scaur.....	55
Eagle Mt.....	181
Early paths on Northern Peaks.....	27
Eastman, Steven, builds path on Kearsarge.....	166
Eastman, Mt.....	187
Echo, Mt.....	123
Path to summit of.....	124
Edmands, J. R., constructs paths on Northern Peaks.....	44, 49, 52
His camp.....	47
Elephant Head, path to.....	96
"Elevated route for rapid transit," King Ravine.....	64
Emerald Tongue.....	26
Ethan Allen Crawford Path to Mt. Jefferson.....	72
Ethan's Pond. See Willey Pond.	
Fall of a Thousand Streams, Mt. Washington.....	14
Fan, The, Huntington Ravine.....	18
Fern Cliff Farm, in Pinkham Notch, paths from, to Prospect Farm and Fernald Farm.....	194
Field, Parker B., lays out path on Boott Spur.....	20
Field, Mt.....	123
Fire caution.....	30
Franklin, Mt.....	87
Freeman, Harriet E., assists in expense of Glen Boulder Trail.....	21, 22

	PAGE
Frye, Nathaniel, and others, make trail up Kearsarge.....	166
Giants Stairs. See Stairs Mt.	
Glen Boulder, Mt. Washington.....	23
Glen Boulder Trail.....	20, 21
Glen Ellis Falls.....	181
Glen House Bridle Path.....	10
Goose Eye, Mt.....	111
Gordon Ridge.....	26
Gordon Ridge Path.....	50
Gordon's Trail.....	27
Gorges, Sir Ferdinando, views the Northern Peaks..	26
Great Gulf, Mt. Washington.....	8, 26
Greenough Spring.....	83
Guide book, White Mountains, need of.....	1
Purpose and scope of present work.....	2
Guides to other parts of the mountains.....	5
Gulf Tank, Mt. Washington.....	8
Gulfside Route to Mt. Washington.....	45
Gulfside Shelter.....	77, 81
Gulfside Spring.....	81
Gulfside Trail, history and physical features.....	76-78
Madison Hut to Air Line.....	78
Air Line to Lowe's Path.....	79
Lowe's Path to Randolph Path.....	80-82
Randolph Path to Monticello Lawn.....	82
Monticello Lawn to Greenough Spring.....	83
Greenough Spring to summit of Mt. Washington.....	84-86
Guyot Mountain.....	131
Hale, Mt., named for E. E. Hale.....	131
Description of.....	131
Half-Way House, Mt. Washington.....	9, 10
Hancock, Mt.....	163
Hanging Cliffs, Boott Spur.....	12, 20
Hart Ledge.....	137, 143
Hayes, Mt., path to, from Gorham Village.....	119
Hermit Lake.....	12
Hermit Lake Camp.....	12, 14
Hight, Mt.....	99
Hincks, E. Y., private camp of.....	67
Hitchcock, John R., cuts path.....	100
Hitchcock, Mt.....	180
Hitchcock Flume.....	128
Hope, Mt.....	137, 144
Howker Ridge.....	26

	PAGE
Howker Ridge Path.....	41-44, 74
Howks.....	43
Hunt, Hubbard, helps cut Castle Path.....	68
Hunter, Harry.....	92
Huntington, J. H., ravine named for.....	16
Huntington, Mt.....	180
Huntington Ravine Path.....	16
Hurricane, Mt.....	165, 166
Hut—Air Line Branch.....	76
Hut—Mt. Madison Path.....	73-75
Hut to the Parapet.....	75
Ice and snow in mountains in summer..	13, 65, 82, 113
Ice Gulch, paths to.....	113, 114
Ice in King Ravine.....	65
Imp, Mt.....	99
Imp Camp.....	102
Imp Profile.....	103
Intermezzo.....	58
Iron Bluff.....	190
Iron Mt., abandoned mines on, route to summit of..	190
Another route.....	191
Walk around the mountain.....	192
Isolation, Mt.....	137, 147
Israel Ridge.....	26, 30
Israel Ridge Path.....	68, 80
Jackson, Mt., path for ascent of.....	95-98
Jackson and vicinity.....	181-194
Jackson—Carter Notch Path.....	107
Jackson Falls.....	181
Jacob's Ladder, Mt. Washington.....	8
Jacob's Well.....	92
Jefferson, Mt.....	25
Routes to.....	34
Jefferson Ravine.....	26
John Quincy Adams, Mt.....	25, 27
Route to summit of.....	75
Kearsarge, Mt.....	165-166
Kearsarge Village Path.....	167
Kellogg, B. H., repairs path on Doublehead.....	185
King, Thomas Starr.....	27
King Ravine.....	26
Path in.....	28
Routes to.....	35, 53, 59
Early exploration of.....	63
Description of path in.....	63

	PAGE
King Ravine Branch of the Air Line.....	60, 81
Knife-edge, The, Durand Ridge.....	58
Lakes of the Clouds.....	91
Langdon, Mt.....	141
Path to summit of.....	142
Lethe, Mt.....	103
Link, The.....	87
Lion Head, Mt. Washington.....	12
Literature of the White Mountains.....	4
Little Attitash, Mt. See Attitash, Mt.	
Little River Mountains.....	131
Livermore Mills, their lumbering policy.....(note)	157
Livermore Path. See American Institute of Instruction Path.	
Log Cabin, W. G. Nowell's camp	47, 61
Logging, effect of, on paths and scenery.....	1, 29
Long Pasture.....	183
Lowe, Charles F., constructs Lowe's Path.....	61
Works on path to Carter Dome.....	100
Makes Nineteen-Mile Brook Path.....	100
Lowe, Vyron D., cuts first section of the Glen Boulder Trail.....	22
Lowe's King Ravine Path.....	28
Lowe's Path, mention of.....	28
History and description of.....	61
Lowell, Mt.....	161
Lucky Strike Spring.....	94
Lumbering. See Logging.	
Madison, Mt.....	25
Routes to.....	32
Madison Hut, routes to.....	31, 32
All day tramps from.....	37
History and description of.....	72, 73
See also Hut—Mt. Madison Path; Hut to the Parapet.	
Madison Path. See Valley Way.	
Madison Ravine.....	26, 75
Maple Mt.....	138
Maps, list of.....	3, 4
Meserve, W. A., builds trail on Iron Mountain.....	191
Middle Mt.....	165, 188
Middle Moriah, Mt.....	99
Moat Mt., description of and paths on.....	169-173
Monroe, Mt.	87
MONTALBAN AND ROCKY BRANCH RIDGES:	
Physical features.....	137
Paths and routes.....	138-147

	PAGE
Monticello Lawn.....	82, 83
Moore, G. F., cuts path.....	62
Private camp of.....	66
Moriah, Mt.....	99
Moriah, Middle, Mt.....	99
Moriah, Shelburne, Mt.....	99
Mount Pleasant Path.....	98-95
Mount Washington Railway.....	7
Mount Washington River.....	87
Valley of.....	147
Mountains. See individual names.	
Nancy, Mt.....	161
Nancy Pond.....	161
Nelson Crag.....	18
New Road, Mt. Washington.....	10
Nineteen-Mile Brook Path to Carter Notch.....	106
Glen House Branch of this path.....	107
NORTH COUNTRY, THE:	
General information.....	111
Paths.....	112-121
North Moat Mt.....	169-171
North Twin Mountain.....	131
NORTHERN PEAKS:	
Physical features.....	25
History.....	26
Paths and routes.....	27-86
Notch Mountain.....	87
Nowell, W. G., camp of.....	47
Cuts path.....	100
Nowell Ridge.....	26
Nubble, The.....	131
Nutcracker, The.....	81
Oakes, William, names Mt. Clay.....	27
Mt. Jackson.....	87
Ormsby, Allen, death of.....	91
Oscar, Mt.....	126
Osgood, Benjamin F.....	39
Osgood Path.....	28, 39
Osgood Ridge.....	26
Parapet, The.....	75
Parker, Wilbur B., and others, open path to North Moat.....	170
Parker, Mt., routes to.....	143
Paths, great multiplication of.....	28
Peaked, Mt.....	165

	PAGE
Peboamauk Cascade.....	114
Peek, W. H., works on paths on the Northern Peaks.....	42, 55, 57
On Crescent Mountain Path.....	112
Pequawket, Mt. See Kearsarge.	
Perch, The, J. R. Edmands' camp.....	47
Perkins Notch.....	182
Pickering, Mt.....	140
Pine Mountain, routes to.....	118
Pinkham Notch Road.....	9, 10
Pleasant, Mt.....	87
Pond of Safety, path to, from the Ravine House....	116
Railroad on Mount Washington. See Mount Washington Railway.	
Randolph Path.....	44-48
Rattlesnake Mt.....	165
Ravine House, all day tramps from.....	38
Ravine of the Cascades.....	26
Ravine of the Castles.....	26
Ravines of the Northern Peaks.....	26
Raymond, Maj. Curtis B.....	14
Raymond Cataract.....	15
Its ravine.....	16
Raymond Path.....	9-12, 14, 15
Red Pond.....	90
Red Ridge.....	170
Refuge Hut on Mt. Washington.....	21, 92
Description and history of.....	93
Resolution, Mt.....	137
Ridge Path.....	172
Robbins, Dr. J. W., explores Northern Peaks.....	27
ROCKY BRANCH AND MONTALBAN RIDGES:	
Physical features.....	137
Paths and routes.....	138-147
Rocky Branch logging road.....	146
Rosebrook, Mt.....	123
Route to.....	126
Rosebrook Range to Mt. Willey.....	123-130
Sable Mt.....	187
Sam Adams, Mt.....	25, 27
Sargent, ———, helps cut Castle Path.....	68
Sawyer River Lumber Co.....	158
Scaur Path.....	55, 56
Shaw, Mt.....	165
Shelburne Basins.....	101
Shelburne Moriah, Mt.....	99

	PAGE
Short Line, The.....	52-54
Signal Ridge.....	155
Signs, marking paths.....	2
Silver Spring, Mt., route to summit of.....	178
Slide on Carter Dome.....	108
Slide Peak.....	23, 138
Snow Arch, Mt. Washington.....	13
South Moat Mt.....	172
South Twin Mountain.....	131
SOUTHERN PEAKS:	
General information and physical features.....	87
History.....	88
Paths.....	88-98
Spaulding, F. L.....	39
Spaulding Spring.....	81
Spruce, Mt.....	181
Spur Cabin.....	66
Spur Path.....	65-67
Stairs Mt., route to summit of.....	144
Stanton, Mt.....	140
Stearns, C. C., private camp of.....	67
Stickney, Mt.....	123
Stillings Path.....	27
Storm Lake.....	80
Subway, The, King Ravine.....	64
Sugar-Loaves, (mountains).....	131
Surprise, Mt.....	99
Sweetser's White Mountain guide book.....	1
Swift River Trail.....	178
Tama Fall.....	50
Thoreau Falls.....	150
Thorn Hill.....	187
Thorn Mt.....	187
Paths to summit of.....	187-189
Times, how reckoned.....	2
Tin Mt.....	189
Old mines on.....	189
Toll-paths.....	61
Tom, Mt.....	123
Torrey, C. C., cuts paths.....	62, 66
Private camp of.....	66
Torrey, Joseph, cuts path.....	42
Trails omitted.....	1
Trails how described.....	2
Tramping and camping equipment.....	5
Tramps, all day, for vigorous trampers.....	37, 38, 106
Tremont, Mt., route to summit of.....	175

	PAGE
Tuckerman, Edward.....	11, 164
Tuckerman, Frederick, constructs path on Mt. Attitash.....	173
Tuckerman Falls.....	164
Tuckerman Ravine Path.....	11-13
Twin Rivers Path.....	95
TWIN MOUNTAIN RANGE:	
Physical features.....	131
Path over.....	132-135
Twins, The, Montalban Range.....	137
Twins, The, near Kearsarge.....	165
Upper Bruin.....	51, 58
Valley Way.....	49-52
VIEWS NOTED AS ESPECIALLY FINE:	
Of Mts. Adams and Madison, from Scaur Path...	55
Of the Albany Intervale, from Mt. Silver Spring..	178
Of Mt. Carrigain from Mt. Anderson.....	162
View from Mt. Carrigain.....	155
In Carter Notch.....	105
From Castle Path.....	70
Of Chocorua.....	142
From the Eyrie and the Ledge, near the Ravine House.....	116, 117
From Kearsarge.....	165
Of King Ravine from Spur Path.....	66
Of the Presidential Range, from Mt. Echo.....	124
Of the Saco Valley, from Doublehead.....	186
Of Mt. Washington, from Wildcat.....	106
Of Wildcat, from Glen Boulder Trail.....	23
Vines, Richard, views Northern Peaks.....	26
Vose Spur.....	155
WASHINGTON, MT.:	
Physical features.....	7
The railroad.....	7, 8
The carriage road.....	9
Paths.....	11-24
Water, how indicated.....	2
Watson, L. M., cuts paths on Northern Peaks	49, 54, 56, 57, 68
Watson Path.....	28, 54, 55
Webster, Mt., path for ascent of.....	95-98
Weeks, John W., and others, visit Mt. Washington in 1820.....	26, 27, 87
Well, The.....	81
West Moat Mt.....	170

	PAGE
White Ledge, Mt. Stanton.....	139, 140
White Mountains, need of guide to.....	1
List of maps of.....	3
Literature of.....	4
Abuse of the name.....	111
White Trail.....	86
Wildcat, Mt.....	99
Path to summit of.....	106
Willard, Sidney.....	87
Willard, Mt.....	128
Willey, Mt.....	123
Path to.....	128
Willey Pond.....	150
Willey Pond—North Fork Trail.....	150-152
Winniweta Falls.....	182
Worcester, Charles P., William L. Worcester and W. B. Parker, open path to North Moat.....	170
Zealand Notch.....	153
Lumber railroad in.....	151, 153

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

•

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

MEMORANDA.

www.libtool.com.cn

www.libtool.com.cn

www.libtool.com.cn

www.libtool.com.cn

www.libtool.com.cn

www.libtool.com.cn



3 2044 050 945 609

www.libtool.com.cn