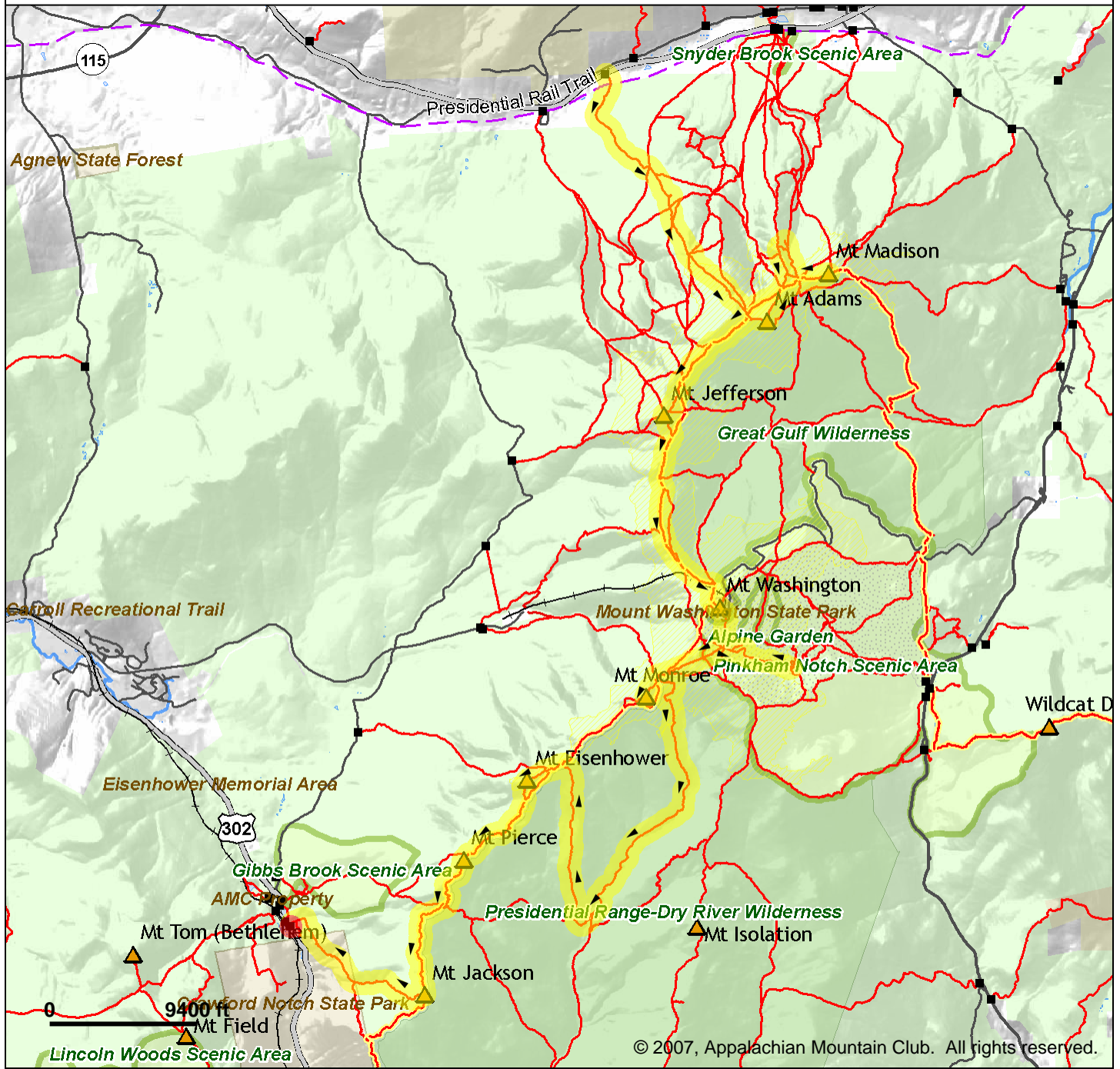


5 day Presidential traverse



Notes

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
			starting at Lowe's Path Trailhead Lowe's Path begins on the south side of US 2, 100 yd. west of Lowe's Store in Randolph, at which cars may be parked (small fee).	44° 21' 50"	71° 19' 50"
1.70 mi	1 hr 24 min	+1110 ft	on Lowe's Path		
1.70 mi	1 hr 24 min	+1110 ft	This trail, cut from 1875 to 1876 by Charles E. Lowe and Dr. William G. Nowell from Lowe's house in Randolph to the summit of Mt. Adams, is the oldest of the mountain trails that ascend the peaks from the Randolph Valley. It is perhaps the easiest way to climb Mt. Adams, with moderate grades (except for the steep middle section), good footing, and excellent views, but it still has considerable exposure to weather in the part above the treeline. Leaving US 2, Lowe's Path follows a broad woods road for 100 yd., then diverges right at a sign giving the history of the trail. It crosses a snowmobile trail, the Presidential Range Rail Trail, and then the power lines, and ascends through woods at a moderate grade, heading at first southwest and then southeast, and crossing several small brooks.		
			to the junction of The Link	44° 20' 52"	71° 19' 12"
0.10 mi	6 min	+103 ft	on Lowe's Path		
1.80 mi	1 hr 30 min	+1213 ft	The Link crosses Lowe's Path, and then the King Ravine Trail branches left.		
			to the junction of King Ravine Trail	44° 20' 46"	71° 19' 07"
0.60 mi	38 min	+678 ft	on Lowe's Path		
2.40 mi	2 hr 8 min	+1891 ft	Lowe's Path continues to ascend, becoming steeper and rougher, and it passes just to the right of the Log Cabin. Here the Log Cabin Cutoff, nearly level but rough, runs left to the Randolph Path, and the very rough Cabin-Cascades Trail to the Israel Ridge Path in Cascade Ravine leaves on the right. Water (reliable) is found at the Log Cabin.		
			to The Log Cabin RMC	44° 20' 25"	71° 18' 54"
0.30 mi	18 min	+315 ft	on Lowe's Path		
2.70 mi	2 hr 26 min	+2207 ft	The path now begins to ascend more seriously and crosses the Randolph Path. At this junction, the Randolph Path, angling up to the right, is more obvious than Lowe's Path, which climbs straight ahead up some rocks.		
			to the junction of Randolph Path	44° 20' 17"	71° 18' 52"
0.48 mi	38 min	+783 ft	on Lowe's Path		
3.18 mi	3 hr 4 min	+2989 ft	Lowe's Path climbs steeply up to the crest of Nowell Ridge, then moderates. There is a fine outlook from the Quay, an outlook ledge.		
			to the junction of The Quay	44° 19' 57"	71° 18' 39"
0.03 mi	1 min	+33 ft	on The Quay		
3.21 mi	3 hr 5 min	+3023 ft	This path is shortcut that runs 50 yd. to Lowe's Path at a fine outlook ledge called the Quay.		
			to the junction of Gray Knob Trail	44° 19' 57"	71° 18' 37"
0.07 mi	3 min	-28 ft	on Gray Knob Trail		
3.28 mi	3 hr 8 min	+2995 ft	This trail connects three of the four RMC camps (Crag Camp, Gray Knob, and the Perch) with each other. It also links the upper parts of the Spur Trail and Lowe's, Randolph, and Israel Ridge paths, affording in particular a route from Crag Camp and Gray Knob to Edmands Col without loss of elevation. Grades are mostly easy but the footing is frequently rough, and south of Lowe's Path, it has substantial weather exposure, although some sheltering scrub is usually close by. The Gray Knob Trail then runs almost level, passing the Quay Path, a shortcut on the left that runs 50 yd. to Lowe's Path at a fine outlook ledge called the Quay.		
			to Gray Knob RMC	44° 19' 57"	71° 18' 35"
0.07 mi	3 min	+28 ft	on Gray Knob Trail		
3.35 mi	3 hr 11 min	+3023 ft	The Gray Knob Trail then runs almost level, passing the Quay Path, a shortcut on the right that runs 50 yd. to Lowe's Path at a fine outlook ledge called the Quay.		
			to the junction of The Quay	44° 19' 57"	71° 18' 37"
0.03 mi	1 min	-12 ft	on Gray Knob Trail		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
3.38 mi	3 hr 12 min	+3010 ft	The Gray Knob Trail crosses Lowe's Path and almost immediately enters scrub of variable height, offering a mixture of shelter and weather exposure with nearly constant views, and begins to climb moderately. to the junction of Lowe's Path	44° 19' 56"	71° 18' 38"
entering alpine zone					
1.14 mi	1 hr 7 min	+1035 ft	on Lowe's Path		
4.52 mi	4 hr 19 min	+4046 ft	Soon the trail breaks out of the scrub, and from here onward it is above treeline and completely exposed to wind. Views are very fine. After the steady ascent up Nowell Ridge, the trail reaches the crag known as Adams 4 (5,355 ft.), descends into a little sag, then rises moderately again, keeping to the left (east) of Mt. Sam Adams. to the junction of Spur Trail	44° 19' 21"	71° 17' 49"
0.06 mi	4 min	+65 ft	on Lowe's Path		
4.58 mi	4 hr 23 min	+4111 ft	The Spur Trail joins on the left 100 yd. below Thunderstorm Junction, the major intersection with the Gulfside, where the Great Gully Trail also enters on the left. to Thunderstorm Junction	44° 19' 18"	71° 17' 47"
0.10 mi	5 min	+81 ft	on Lowe's Path		
4.68 mi	4 hr 28 min	+4192 ft	Lowe's Path climbs moderately up the jumbled rocks of the cone of Mt. Adams, passing the junction where the Israel Ridge Path enters right. to the junction of Israel Ridge Path	44° 19' 16"	71° 17' 42"
0.20 mi	12 min	+210 ft	on Lowe's Path		
4.88 mi	4 hr 40 min	+4402 ft	Climbing almost due east, the path reaches the summit of Mt. Adams, where it meets the Air Line and Star Lake Trail. to Mt Adams	44° 19' 14"	71° 17' 30"
0.54 mi	36 min	-641 ft	on Air Line		
5.42 mi	5 hr 16 min	+3761 ft	This trail, completed in 1885, is the shortest route to Mt. Adams from a highway. It runs from the Appalachia parking area up Durand Ridge to the summit. The middle section is rather steep, and the sections on the knife-edged crest of Durand Ridge and above treeline are very exposed to weather but afford magnificent views. The Air Line path begins on the summit of Mt. Adams, at a junction with Lowe's Path and the Star Lake Trail. It travels down a rough way over large, angular stones, diverges to the right (southwest), and passes northwest of Mt. Quincy Adams. The path then enters the Gulfside Trail, turning to the right. to the junction of Gulfside Trail	44° 19' 33"	71° 17' 18"
0.06 mi	2 min	-10 ft	on Air Line		
5.48 mi	5 hr 18 min	+3751 ft	At the end of this section, on the high plateau between King Ravine and Mt. Quincy Adams, the Air Line enters on the right, descending from Mt. Adams, and the trails coincide for less than 100 yd. to the junction of Gulfside Trail	44° 19' 34"	71° 17' 15"
0.30 mi	20 min	-357 ft	on Gulfside Trail		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
5.78 mi	5 hr 38 min	+3394 ft	<p>This trail, the main route along the Northern Presidential ridge crest, leads from Madison Hut to the summit of Mt. Washington. It threads its way through the principal cols, avoiding the summits of the Northern Peaks, and offers extensive, ever-changing views. Its elevations range from about 4,800 ft. close to the hut to 6,288 ft. on the summit of Mt. Washington. The name Gulfside was given by J. Rayner Edmands who, starting in 1892, located and constructed the greater part of the trail, sometimes following trails that had existed before. All but about 0.8 mi. of the trail was once a graded path, and parts were paved with carefully placed stones—a work cut short by Edmands's death in 1910. The whole trail is part of the AT, except for a very short segment at the south end. For its entire distance, it forms the northwestern boundary of the Great Gulf Wilderness, though the path itself is not within the Wilderness.</p> <p>The trail is well marked with large cairns, each topped with a yellow-painted stone, and, though care must be used, it can often be followed even in dense fog. Always carry a compass and study the map before starting, so you will be aware of your alternatives if a storm strikes suddenly. The trail is continuously exposed to the weather; dangerously high winds and low temperatures may occur with little warning at any season of the year. If such storms threaten serious trouble on the Gulfside Trail, do not attempt to ascend the summit cone of Mt. Washington, where conditions are usually far worse. If you are not close to either of the huts (at Madison Spring or Lakes of the Clouds), descend into one of the ravines on a trail if possible, or without trail if necessary. A night of discomfort in the woods is better than exposure to the weather on the heights, which may prove fatal. Slopes on the Great Gulf (southeast) side are more sheltered but generally steeper and farther from highways. It is particularly important not to head toward Edmands Col in deteriorating conditions; there is no easy trail out of this isolated mountain pass (which often acts like a natural wind tunnel) in bad weather, and hikers have sometimes been trapped in this desolate and isolated place by a storm. The emergency refuge shelter that was once located here was removed in 1982 after years of misuse and abuse (including illegal camping) by thoughtless visitors. In order to enjoy a safe trip through this spectacular but often dangerous area, there is no substitute for studying the map carefully and understanding the hazards and options before setting out on the ridge.</p> <p>Then the Air Line branches left at the top of the steep, open north slope of Mt. Quincy Adams, and just below this junction, the King Ravine Trail branches left from the Air Line. Here there are striking views ahead to Mt. Madison, and into King Ravine at the Gateway a short distance down on the left.</p>		
			to the junction of Valley Way	44° 19' 41"	71° 17' 01"
0.02 mi	1 min	+13 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
5.80 mi	5 hr 39 min	+3407 ft	<p>The Gulfside then descends the slope and passes through a patch of scrub to a junction with the Valley Way and Star Lake Trail about 30 yd. from Madison Hut.</p>		
			to AMC Madison Spring Hut	44° 19' 40"	71° 17' 00"
0.02 mi	1 min	+13 ft	on Osgood Trail		
5.82 mi	5 hr 40 min	+3420 ft	<p>This trail runs from the Great Gulf Trail, up the southeast ridge of Mt. Madison to the summit, then down to Madison Hut. The upper parts are very exposed to the weather and has very rough footing. Made by Benjamin F. Osgood in 1878, this is the oldest trail now in use to the summit of Mt. Madison. Above the Osgood Cutoff, it is part of the AT. The section of the trail that formerly ran from the Great Gulf Trail to the Mt. Washington Auto Rd. has been abandoned. The Osgood Trail begins in the Great Gulf Wilderness, but for most of its length it is just outside the boundary (in fact, it constitutes the northern section of the eastern boundary of the Great Gulf Wilderness).</p> <p>The Osgood Trail begins at Mt. Madison hut. Then, in 30 yd., the Pine Link joins on the left. From Madison Hut until it reaches the Osgood Tentsite, the Osgood Trail is part of the AT.</p>		
			to the junction of Pine Link	44° 19' 41"	71° 16' 59"
0.48 mi	14 min	+546 ft	on Osgood Trail		
6.30 mi	5 hr 54 min	+3966 ft	<p>It ascends steeply along the north side of the ridge. It ascends eastward just below the ridge crest and above the steep slopes falling off into Madison Gulf on the right. It then follows the crest of the ridge past several large cairns.</p>		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
			to Mt Madison	44° 19' 44"	71° 16' 36"
0.48 mi	14 min	-546 ft	on Osgood Trail		
6.78 mi	6 hr 8 min	+3420 ft	The Osgood Trail then follows the crest of the ridge past several large cairns, drops off to the left (south), and continues to descend westward just below the ridge crest and above the steep slopes falling off into Madison Gulf on the left. Soon it crosses to the north side of the ridge and descends steeply,		
			to the junction of Pine Link	44° 19' 41"	71° 16' 59"
0.02 mi	1 min	-13 ft	on Osgood Trail		
6.80 mi	6 hr 9 min	+3407 ft	Then, 30 yd. before the trail reaches Madison Hut, the Pine Link joins on the right.		
			to AMC Madison Spring Hut	44° 19' 40"	71° 17' 00"
0.02 mi	1 min	-13 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
6.82 mi	6 hr 10 min	+3394 ft	The trail begins about 30 yd. from Madison Hut at a junction with the Valley Way and Star Lake Trail and leads southwest through a patch of scrub.		
			to the junction of Valley Way	44° 19' 41"	71° 17' 01"
0.01 mi	1 min	-3 ft	on Valley Way		
6.83 mi	6 hr 11 min	+3391 ft	This is the most direct and easiest route from the Appalachia parking area (to Madison Hut, well sheltered almost to the door of the hut. Note that the parking area is a stop of the AMC's Hiker Shuttle. In bad weather, it is the safest route to or from the hut. J. R. Edmands constructed it in his unmistakable style in 1895 to 1897, using parts of earlier trails constructed by Laban Watson and Eugene Cook.		
			The Valley Way begins at a junction with the Gulfside and Star Lake trails.		
			to the junction of Air Line Cutoff	44° 19' 41"	71° 17' 01"
0.50 mi	35 min	-619 ft	on Valley Way		
7.33 mi	6 hr 46 min	+2771 ft	The Valley Way reaches junction with the Air Line Cutoff 50 yd. below the hut. It swings away, to the right, down into the scrub close to Snyder Brook. It swings away from, then back towards, the stream, and the descent becomes steeper.		
			to the junction of Upper Bruin	44° 19' 59"	71° 17' 11"
leaving alpine zone					
0.06 mi	3 min	-37 ft	on Valley Way		
7.39 mi	6 hr 49 min	+2734 ft	The Upper Bruin branches steeply left, to the Air Line at the lower end of the Knife-edge. Valley Way passes a spring to the left of the trail.		
			to the junction of Valley Way Tentsite access	44° 20' 01"	71° 17' 11"
0.07 mi	3 min	-12 ft	on Valley Way Tentsite access		
7.46 mi	6 hr 52 min	+2723 ft			
			to Valley Way Tentsite	44° 20' 05"	71° 17' 14"
0.07 mi	3 min	+12 ft	on Valley Way Tentsite access		
7.53 mi	6 hr 55 min	+2734 ft			
			to the junction of Valley Way	44° 20' 01"	71° 17' 11"
0.06 mi	3 min	+37 ft	on Valley Way		
7.59 mi	6 hr 58 min	+2771 ft	Soon the trail passes a spring to the right of the trail. The Upper Bruin branches steeply right, to the Air Line at the lower end of the Knife-edge.		
			to the junction of Upper Bruin	44° 19' 59"	71° 17' 11"
0.20 mi	13 min	+225 ft	on Upper Bruin		
7.79 mi	7 hr 11 min	+2996 ft	This short but steep trail and its companion, the Lower Bruin, are the remnants of the original trail to Mt. Adams from Randolph.		
			The trail branches from the Valley Way and climbs to the Air Line near the treeline.		
			to the junction of Air Line	44° 20' 00"	71° 17' 20"
entering alpine zone					
0.10 mi	6 min	+81 ft	on Air Line		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
7.89 mi	7 hr 17 min	+3077 ft	The Air Line now ascends over the bare, ledgy crest of Durand Ridge known as the Knife-edge, passing over crags that drop off sharply into King Ravine on the right and descend steeply but not precipitously into Snyder Glen on the left. Just south of the little peak called Needle Rock, the Chemin des Dames comes up from King Ravine. to the junction of Chemin des Dames	44° 19' 56"	71° 17' 18"
0.30 mi	19 min	+325 ft	on Air Line		
8.19 mi	7 hr 36 min	+3402 ft	The Air Line now climbs steadily up the ridge toward Mt. Adams. From several outlooks along the upper part of this ridge, one can look back down the ridge for a fine demonstration of the difference between the U-shaped glacial cirque of King Ravine on the left (west), and the ordinary V-shaped brook valley of Snyder Glen on the right (east). The Air Line Cutoff diverges left (southeast) to Madison Hut, which is visible from this junction in clear weather. to the junction of Air Line Cutoff	44° 19' 44"	71° 17' 12"
0.17 mi	14 min	+298 ft	on Air Line		
8.36 mi	7 hr 50 min	+3700 ft	The Air Line now departs a little from the edge of the ravine, going left of the jutting crags at the ravine's southeast corner, and rises steeply. There is no single well-beaten footway in this section, so following the trail in poor visibility requires great care. to the junction of King Ravine Trail	44° 19' 36"	71° 17' 15"
0.03 mi	2 min	+51 ft	on Air Line		
8.39 mi	7 hr 52 min	+3751 ft	The trail passes the Gateway of King Ravine, where the King Ravine Trail diverges right and plunges between two crags into that gulf. Here there is a striking view of Mt. Madison. to the junction of Gulfside Trail	44° 19' 34"	71° 17' 15"
0.06 mi	2 min	+10 ft	on Air Line		
8.45 mi	7 hr 54 min	+3761 ft	The Gulfside and Air Line coincide for less than 100 yd., then the Air Line branches left toward the summit of Mt. Adams. to the junction of Gulfside Trail	44° 19' 33"	71° 17' 18"
0.60 mi	29 min	+350 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
9.05 mi	8 hr 23 min	+4111 ft	Much of the Gulfside Trail for about the next 0.5 mi. is paved with carefully placed stones. It rises moderately southwest, then becomes steeper, and reaches a grassy lawn in the saddle (5,490 ft.) between Mt. Adams and Mt. Sam Adams. Here several trails intersect at a spot called Thunderstorm Junction, where a massive cairn once stood about 10 ft. tall. Entering the junction on the right is the Great Gully Trail, coming up across the slope from the southwest corner of King Ravine. Here, also, the Gulfside is crossed by Lowe's Path, ascending from Lowe's Store on US 2 to the summit of Mt. Adams. About 100 yd. down Lowe's Path, the Spur Trail branches right for Crag Camp. The summit of Mt. Adams is about 0.3 mi. from the junction (left) via Lowe's Path. to Thunderstorm Junction	44° 19' 18"	71° 17' 47"
0.07 mi	2 min	-19 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
9.12 mi	8 hr 25 min	+4091 ft	Continuing southwest from Thunderstorm Junction and beginning to descend, the Gulfside Trail passes a junction on the left with the Israel Ridge Path, which ascends a short distance to Lowe's Path and thence to the summit of Mt. Adams. to the junction of Israel Ridge Path	44° 19' 14"	71° 17' 49"
0.50 mi	17 min	-225 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
9.62 mi	8 hr 42 min	+3866 ft	The Gulfside Trail and Israel Ridge Path coincide, passing Peabody Spring (unreliable) just to the right in a small, grassy flat; more-reliable water is located a short distance beyond at the base of a conspicuous boulder just to the left of the path. Soon the trail climbs easily across a small ridge, where the Israel Ridge Path diverges. to the junction of Israel Ridge Path	44° 19' 01"	71° 18' 17"
0.70 mi	22 min	-312 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
10.32 mi	9 hr 4 min	+3554 ft	Near this junction in wet weather there is a small pool called Storm Lake. The Gulfside bears a bit left toward the edge of Jefferson Ravine, and, always leading toward Mt. Jefferson, descends southwest along the narrow ridge that divides Jefferson Ravine from Castle Ravine, near the edge of the southeast cliffs, from which there are fine views into the Great Gulf. This part of the Gulfside was never graded. At the end of this descent, the trail reaches Edmands Col.		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
			to Edmands Col	44° 18' 37"	71° 18' 44"
0.20 mi	14 min	+249 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
10.52 mi	9 hr 18 min	+3803 ft	South of Edmands col, the Gulfside Trail ascends steeply over rough rocks, with Jefferson Ravine on the left. It passes flat-topped Dingmaul Rock, from which there is a good view down the ravine, with Mt. Adams on the left. This rock is named for a legendary alpine beast to which it is reputed to bear a remarkable resemblance—the more remarkable because there has never been a verified sighting of the beast. About 100 yd. beyond, the Mt. Jefferson Loop branches right and leads to the summit of Mt. Jefferson (5,716 ft.). The views from the summit are excellent, and the Mt. Jefferson Loop is only slightly longer than the parallel section of the Gulfside, though it requires about 300 ft. of extra climbing and about 10 min. more hiking time.		
			to the junction of Mt Jefferson Loop	44° 18' 29"	71° 18' 47"
0.33 mi	23 min	+423 ft	on Mt Jefferson Loop		
10.85 mi	9 hr 41 min	+4226 ft	This trail provides access to the summit of Mt. Jefferson from the Gulfside Trail. This trail provides access to the summit of Mt. Jefferson from the Gulfside Trail.		
			to the junction of Six Husbands Trail	44° 18' 18"	71° 18' 56"
0.06 mi	4 min	+72 ft	on Mt Jefferson Loop		
10.91 mi	9 hr 45 min	+4297 ft	The trail diverges right (west) from the Gulfside, south of Edmands Col, and climbs steeply almost straight up the slope.		
			to the junction of Castle Trail	44° 18' 16"	71° 18' 59"
0.01 mi	1 min	+4 ft	on Mt Jefferson Loop		
10.92 mi	9 hr 46 min	+4301 ft	Just below the summit, the Six Husbands Trail enters on the left, then the Castle Trail enters on the right.		
			to the junction of Caps Ridge Trail	44° 18' 15"	71° 18' 59"
0.02 mi	1 min	+21 ft	on Caps Ridge Trail		
10.94 mi	9 hr 47 min	+4322 ft	The Caps Ridge Trail makes a direct ascent of Mt. Jefferson from the height-of-land (3,008 ft.) on the road through Jefferson Notch, the pass between Mt. Jefferson and the Dartmouth Range. This is the highest trailhead on a public through-road in the White Mountains, making it possible to ascend Mt. Jefferson with much less elevation gain than on any other trail to a Presidential peak over 5,000 ft., except for a few trails that begin high on the Mt. Washington Auto Rd. However, the Caps Ridge Trail is steep and rough with numerous ledges that require rock scrambling and are slippery when wet, and the upper part is very exposed to weather. Therefore, the route is more strenuous than might be anticipated from the relatively small distance and elevation gain. (One should take note that it is not easier to ascend Mt. Washington via the Caps Ridge Trail than via the Jewell Trail because the descent from Monticello Lawn to Sphinx Col mostly cancels out the advantage of the higher start.) The Caps Ridge Trail starts 40 yd. from the summit of Mt. Jefferson, at the base of a small conical crag. At the summit, the trail meets at a junction with the Castle and Six Husbands trails.		
			to Mt Jefferson	44° 18' 15"	71° 19' 00"
0.02 mi	1 min	-21 ft	on Caps Ridge Trail		
10.96 mi	9 hr 48 min	+4301 ft	The Caps Ridge Trail continues east, keeping a little south of the crest of the ridge, to the summit of Mt. Jefferson, then descends east 40 yd. to the base of the little conical summit crag, where it meets the Mt. Jefferson Loop just above its junctions with the Castle and Six Husbands trails.		
			to the junction of Mt Jefferson Loop	44° 18' 15"	71° 18' 59"
0.30 mi	9 min	-295 ft	on Mt Jefferson Loop		
11.26 mi	9 hr 57 min	+4006 ft	Soon the junction with Caps Ridge Trail is reached at the base of the summit crag. The true summit is 40 yd. right (west) on the Caps Ridge Trail. The Mt. Jefferson Loop then descends to rejoin the Gulfside Trail on Monticello Lawn.		
			to the junction of Gulfside Trail	44° 18' 02"	71° 18' 53"
0.19 mi	3 min	-119 ft	on Gulfside Trail		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
11.45 mi	10 hr 0 min	+3887 ft	A short distance beyond the edge of the lawn, the Cornice enters right from the Caps Ridge Trail. The Gulfside descends to the south, and from one point, there is a view of the Sphinx down the slope to the left. to the junction of The Cornice	44° 17' 54"	71° 18' 59"
0.50 mi	16 min	-297 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
11.95 mi	10 hr 16 min	+3590 ft	A few yards north of the low point in Sphinx Col, the Sphinx Trail branches left (east) into the Great Gulf through a grassy passage between ledges. Sphinx Col is left to the summit of Mt. Washington. In bad weather, a fairly quick descent to sheltering scrub can be made via the Sphinx Trail, though once the treeline is reached this trail becomes rather steep and difficult. to the junction of Sphinx Trail	44° 17' 35"	71° 19' 04"
0.10 mi	4 min	+35 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
12.05 mi	10 hr 20 min	+3624 ft	From Sphinx Col the path leads toward Mt. Washington, and soon the Mt. Clay Loop diverges left to climb over the summits of Mt. Clay, with impressive views into the Great Gulf. The Mt. Clay Loop adds about 300 ft. of climbing and 10 min.; the distance is about the same. The Gulfside Trail is slightly easier and passes close to a spring, but misses the best views. It bears right from the junction with the Mt. Clay Loop, runs south, and climbs moderately, angling up the west side of Mt. Clay. to Sphinx Col	44° 17' 29"	71° 19' 01"
0.60 mi	31 min	+398 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
12.65 mi	10 hr 51 min	+4022 ft	Above Sphinx Col, a loop leads to water a few steps down to the right. The side path continues about 30 yd. farther to Greenough Spring (more reliable), then rejoins the Gulfside about 100 yd. above its exit point. The Gulfside continues its moderate ascent, and the Jewell Trail from the Cog Railway Base Rd. enters from the right. to the junction of Jewell Trail	44° 16' 56"	71° 19' 00"
0.30 mi	11 min	-12 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
12.95 mi	11 hr 2 min	+4010 ft	From this junction, the ridge crest of Mt. Clay can be reached in good weather by a short scramble up the rocks without a trail. The Gulfside swings southeast and soon descends slightly to a point near the Clay-Washington col (5,391 ft.), where the Mt. Clay Loop rejoins it from the left. A little to the east is the edge of the Great Gulf, with fine views, especially of the east cliffs of Mt. Clay. to the junction of Mt Clay Loop	44° 16' 43"	71° 18' 48"
0.10 mi	6 min	+112 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
13.05 mi	11 hr 8 min	+4122 ft	The path continues southeast, rising gradually on Mt. Washington. About 0.1 mi. above the col, the Westside Trail branches right, crosses under the Cog Railway, and leads to the Crawford Path and Lakes of the Clouds Hut. to the junction of Westside Trail	44° 16' 39"	71° 18' 44"
0.50 mi	28 min	+420 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
13.55 mi	11 hr 36 min	+4542 ft	The Gulfside continues southeast between the Cog Railway on the right and the edge of the gulf on the left. If the path is lost, the railway can be followed to the summit. At the extreme south corner of the gulf, the Great Gulf Trail joins the Gulfside from the left. to the junction of Great Gulf Trail	44° 16' 29"	71° 18' 17"
0.20 mi	11 min	+176 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
13.75 mi	11 hr 47 min	+4718 ft	Here the Gulfside turns sharp right, crosses the railroad, and continues south to the plateau just west of the summit. Here it passes a junction with the Trinity Heights Connector, a link in the AT, which branches left and climbs to the true summit of Mt. Washington. to the junction of Trinity Heights Connector	44° 16' 19"	71° 18' 20"
0.20 mi	6 min	+182 ft	on Trinity Heights Connector		
13.95 mi	11 hr 53 min	+4900 ft	This trail was created to allow the AT to make a loop over the summit of Mt. Washington; formerly the true summit was a side trip, albeit a very short one, from the AT, so technically the AT did not pass over it. From the Gulfside Trail, just north of that trail's junction with the Crawford Path, the path runs approximately southeast over the rocks to the true summit (marked by a large sign).		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
			to Mt Washington	44° 16' 14"	71° 18' 12"
0.13 mi 14.08 mi	7 min 12 hr 0 min	-94 ft +4806 ft	on Tuckerman Ravine Tr to Mt Washington summit Access to the summit of Mount Washington from the Tuckerman Ravine Trail weaves between several buildings, parking areas, and the cog railway to reach the summit cairn located between the Sherman Adams Summit Building and the historic Tip Top House. From the summit cairn, descend the rocky scramble to the flat open area amongst the buildings. Circle to the south side of the Stage Office building (held down against the harsh winds by large chains), either to the right on a service road or the left via a wooden walkway over the cog tracks. Descend the wooden stairways, and find the sign for the Tuckerman Ravine Trail on the righthand side of the Auto Road.		
			to the junction of Tuckerman Ravine Trail	44° 16' 11"	71° 18' 07"
0.30 mi 14.38 mi	24 min 12 hr 24 min	-508 ft +4298 ft	on Tuckerman Ravine Trail This trail to the summit of Mt. Washington from NH 16 at Pinkham Notch Visitor Center is probably the most popular route of ascent on the mountain. From Pinkham Notch Visitor Center, it uses a rocky tractor road to the floor of Tuckerman Ravine. From there to the top of the headwall, it is a well-graded path, steady but not excessively steep. Its final section ascends the cone of Mt. Washington steeply over fragments of rock. In spring and early summer, the WMNF often closes the section of trail on the ravine headwall because of snow and ice hazards including dangerous crevasses, and notice is posted at Pinkham Notch Visitor Center. The Tuckerman trail begins to descend from the Auto Rd. a few yards below the lower parking area, from which wooden stairways lead from the summit area. At Cloudwater Spring about two-thirds of the way down the cone, the Lion Head Trail departs on the left.		
			to the junction of Lion Head Trail	44° 15' 58"	71° 18' 08"
0.20 mi 14.58 mi	16 min 12 hr 40 min	-322 ft +3976 ft	on Tuckerman Ravine Trail The trail descends steep rocks, marked by cairns and paint on ledges to Tuckerman Junction.		
			to Tuckerman Junction	44° 15' 49"	71° 18' 09"
0.20 mi 14.78 mi	11 min 12 hr 51 min	-175 ft +3801 ft	on Tuckerman Ravine Trail When you reach Tuckerman Junction, located on the lower edge of Bigelow Lawn, the Tuckerman Crossover leads to the right (southwest) to the Crawford Path near the Lakes of the Clouds Hut. The Southside Trail diverges from the Tuckerman Crossover in 30 yd. and leads east, skirting the cone to the Davis Path. The Lawn Cutoff leads south toward Boott Spur.		
			to the junction of Alpine Garden Trail	44° 15' 47"	71° 18' 02"
0.30 mi 15.08 mi	33 min 13 hr 24 min	-769 ft +3032 ft	on Tuckerman Ravine Trail The Alpine Garden Trail diverges left. The trail descends into a ravine and climbs almost straight east down a grassy, ledgy slope, turning sharp right at the top of the debris slope and traversing under a cliff.		
			to Tuckerman Ravine	44° 15' 42"	71° 17' 46"
0.70 mi 15.78 mi	37 min 14 hr 1 min	-538 ft +2494 ft	on Tuckerman Ravine Trail The main trail keeps to the left (north) of the main stream and descends a well-constructed footway into the upper floor of the ravine. At the foot of the headwall, it bears left and descends a steep slope, where the Snow Arch can be seen on the right in spring and early summer of most years. In the early part of the hiking season, the trail is often closed to hiking until this potentially hazardous snow slope has melted away. Some snow may persist in the ravine until late summer. Caution: Do not approach or get too close to the arch, and under no circumstances cross over it or venture beneath it because sections weighing many tons may break off at any moment. One death and several narrow escapes have occurred. When descending the headwall, be careful not to dislodge rocks and start them rolling—this may put hikers below you in serious danger. Though the trail itself is relatively easy and quite safe, it passes within a very short distance of some extremely dangerous terrain, so a minor misstep off the side of the trail can have grave consequences.		
			to Hermit Lake Shelters	44° 15' 36"	71° 17' 10"

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
0.70 mi 16.48 mi	37 min 14 hr 38 min	+538 ft +3032 ft	on Tuckerman Ravine Trail The main trail keeps to the right (north) of the main stream and ascends a well-constructed footway into the upper floor of the ravine. At the foot of the headwall, it bears right and ascends a steep slope, where the Snow Arch can be seen on the left in spring and early summer of most years. In the early part of the hiking season, the trail is often closed to hiking until this potentially hazardous snow slope has melted away. Some snow may persist in the ravine until late summer. The arch (which does not always form) is carved by a stream of snowmelt water that flows under the snowfield. Caution: Do not approach or get too close to the arch, and under no circumstances cross over it or venture beneath it because sections weighing many tons may break off at any moment. When ascending the headwall, be careful not to dislodge rocks and start them rolling—this may put hikers below you in serious danger. Though the trail itself is relatively easy and quite safe, it passes within a very short distance of some extremely dangerous terrain, so a minor misstep off the side of the trail can have grave consequences.		
			to Tuckerman Ravine	44° 15' 42"	71° 17' 46"
0.30 mi 16.78 mi	33 min 15 hr 11 min	+769 ft +3801 ft	on Tuckerman Ravine Trail Turning sharp left at the top of the debris slope and traversing under a cliff, the trail emerges from the ravine and climbs almost straight west up a grassy, ledgy slope. A short distance above the top of the headwall, the Alpine Garden Trail diverges right.		
			to the junction of Alpine Garden Trail	44° 15' 47"	71° 18' 02"
0.20 mi 16.98 mi	11 min 15 hr 22 min	+175 ft +3976 ft	on Tuckerman Ravine Trail When you reach Tuckerman Junction, located on the lower edge of Bigelow Lawn, the Tuckerman Crossover leads almost straight ahead (southwest) to the Crawford Path near the Lakes of the Clouds Hut; the Southside Trail diverges from the Tuckerman Crossover in 30 yd. and leads west, skirting the cone to the Davis Path; and the Lawn Cutoff leads left (south) toward Boott Spur.		
			to Tuckerman Junction	44° 15' 49"	71° 18' 09"
0.02 mi 17.00 mi	2 min 15 hr 24 min	+42 ft +4018 ft	on Tuckerman Crossover This trail connects Tuckerman Ravine with Lakes of the Clouds Hut. It is totally above treeline and crosses a high ridge where there is much exposure to westerly winds. It leaves the Tuckerman Ravine Trail left (southwest) at Tuckerman Junction, where the latter trail turns sharp right to ascend the cone.		
			to the junction of Southside Trail	44° 15' 49"	71° 18' 10"
0.28 mi 17.28 mi	12 min 15 hr 36 min	+80 ft +4098 ft	on Tuckerman Crossover In 30 yd., the Southside Trail diverges to the right. The Tuckerman Crossover then rises gradually across Bigelow Lawn and crosses the Davis Path.		
			to the junction of Davis Path	44° 15' 43"	71° 18' 27"
0.50 mi 17.78 mi	15 min 15 hr 51 min	-364 ft +3735 ft	on Tuckerman Crossover It descends moderately to the Crawford Path, which it meets along with the Camel Trail a short distance above the upper Lake of the Clouds. After a left turn on the Crawford Path, the Lakes of the Clouds Hut is reached.		
			to the junction of Camel Trail, Crawford Path	44° 15' 33"	71° 18' 58"
Due to hazardous conditions (heavy trail and bridge damages) Dry River Trail is closed until further notice.					
0.15 mi	7 min	-89 ft	on Crawford Path		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
17.93 mi	15 hr 58 min	+3645 ft	Caution: Parts of this trail are dangerous in bad weather. Several lives have been lost on the Crawford Path because of failure to observe proper precautions. Below Mt. Eisenhower, a number of ledges are exposed to the weather, but they are scattered, and shelter is usually available in nearby scrub. From the Eisenhower-Franklin col, the trail runs completely above treeline, exposed to the full force of all storms. The most dangerous part of the path is the section on the cone of Mt. Washington, beyond Lakes of the Clouds Hut. Always carry a compass and study the map before starting. If trouble arises on or above Mt. Monroe, take refuge at Lakes of the Clouds Hut or go down the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail. The Crawford Path is well marked above treeline with large cairns; in poor visibility, great care should be exercised to stay on it because many of the other paths in the vicinity are much less clearly marked. If the path is lost in bad weather and cannot be found again after diligent effort, one should travel west, descending into the woods and following streams downhill to the roads. On the southeast, toward the Dry River valley, nearly all the slopes are more precipitous, the river crossings are potentially dangerous, and the distance to a highway is much greater. The Tuckerman Crossover and the Camel Trail enter on the left at the same point just before the trail reaches the Lakes of the Clouds. to the junction of Dry River Trail	44° 15' 32"	71° 19' 07"
0.02 mi	1 min	-1 ft	on Crawford Path		
17.95 mi	15 hr 59 min	+3644 ft	It then passes between the lakes and reaches Lakes of the Clouds Hut, where the Dry River Trail enters on the left and the Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail enters on the right. to AMC Lakes of the Clouds Hut	44° 15' 31"	71° 19' 09"
0.10 mi	3 min	+45 ft	on Crawford Path		
18.05 mi	16 hr 2 min	+3689 ft	The Crawford Path now climbs up to the base of Mt. Monroe, where the north end of the Mt. Monroe Loop diverges right to cross both summits of Monroe, affording excellent views. to the junction of Mt Monroe Loop	44° 15' 27"	71° 19' 08"
0.30 mi	9 min	+291 ft	on Mt Monroe Loop		
18.35 mi	16 hr 11 min	+3980 ft	This short trail runs parallel to the Crawford Path and passes over the summits of Mt. Monroe and Little Monroe. The views are fine, but the summits are very exposed to the weather. From the Crawford Path the Mt. Monroe Loop rises sharply, then follows the northeast shoulder to the summit of Mt. Monroe. to Mt Monroe	44° 15' 18"	71° 19' 17"
0.30 mi	9 min	-291 ft	on Mt Monroe Loop		
18.65 mi	16 hr 20 min	+3689 ft	The trail follows the northeast ridge to the end of the shoulder and drops sharply to the Crawford Path. to the junction of Crawford Path	44° 15' 27"	71° 19' 08"
0.10 mi	3 min	-45 ft	on Crawford Path		
18.75 mi	16 hr 23 min	+3644 ft	The Mt. Monroe Loop rejoins on the left, and the Crawford Path continues along the edge of the precipice that forms the northwest wall of Oakes Gulf, then follows a relocated section. It then descends easily to Lakes of the Clouds Hut. to AMC Lakes of the Clouds Hut	44° 15' 31"	71° 19' 09"
0.02 mi	1 min	+1 ft	on Crawford Path		
18.77 mi	16 hr 24 min	+3645 ft	The Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail enters on the left at the corner of the hut, and in another 30 yd., the Dry River Trail enters on the right. to the junction of Dry River Trail	44° 15' 32"	71° 19' 07"
			Greeley Ponds Trail from the Waterville Valley side and Dry River Trail are closed. Livermore Trail and Lincoln Woods Trail sustained serious damage from washouts. They are open for use but caution is urged.		
			entering wilderness area		
3.30 mi	2 hr 44 min	-1897 ft	on Dry River Trail		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
22.07 mi	19 hr 8 min	+1748 ft	<p>The Dry River Trail is the main trail from US 302 up the valley of the Dry River and through Oakes Gulf to Lakes of the Clouds Hut, giving access to Mt. Washington, the Southern Peaks, and the upper portion of the Montalban Ridge. It leaves the east side of US 302, north of the entrance to Dry River Campground and south of the Willey House site. This trail in general is somewhat rougher than most similar valley trails elsewhere in the White Mountains. The first 5 mi. follows fairly close to the route of an old logging railroad, although the river and its tributaries have eradicated much of the old roadbed, and the relocations cut to eliminate the numerous potentially hazardous river crossings have bypassed much of the remaining grade. When water levels are high, the few Dry River crossings that remain on this trail—and on the trails that diverge from it—are at best difficult and can be very dangerous. At such times, it is prudent not to descend into this valley if major stream crossings lie between you and your destination. This trail is almost entirely within the Presidential Range–Dry River Wilderness. Dry River Shelters #1 and #2 have been removed; Dry River Shelter #3 will be removed whenever major maintenance is required (contact Saco Ranger District office for information).</p> <p>From the Lakes of the Clouds Hut, the Dry River Trail ascends to the south edge of the larger of the two Lakes of the Clouds. It then reaches the height-of-land on the southwest ridge of Mt. Washington. The trail begins its descent, passing the Presidential Range–Dry River Wilderness boundary sign in a patch of scrub, and reaching the gully it once descended, where signs forbid public entry into the area formerly crossed by the trail. Here, the trail turns sharp left. It crosses a small brook at a right angle, turns right, and enters the scrub. There is a good outlook perch just to the left of the trail. Views begin to appear, although the trail remains well sheltered in the scrub. The trail then ascends sharply and crosses a small ridge. It then descends into Oakes Gulf and begins to swing toward the Dry River. The trail then continues along the bank of the river. The Trail crosses a major tributary of the Dry River at the confluence and continues to Dry River Shelter #3. This shelter will be removed when major maintenance is required.</p>		
			to Dry River Shelter #3	44° 13' 43"	71° 19' 32"
1.10 mi	49 min	-469 ft	on Dry River Trail		
23.17 mi	19 hr 57 min	+1279 ft	<p>The trail crosses the river to the east side; the crossing is normally fairly easy but could be a serious problem at high water. The top of the falls, with an interesting pothole, can also be reached from here. The Dry River Trail continues along the east bank, passing an unsigned obscure side path on the right that leads down 40 yd. to the pool at the foot of Dry River Falls, a very attractive spot.</p>		
			to the junction of Mt Eisenhower Trail	44° 13' 02"	71° 20' 04"
leaving alpine zone					
0.30 mi	14 min	+27 ft	on Mt Eisenhower Trail		
23.47 mi	20 hr 11 min	+1307 ft	<p>This lightly used trail connects the middle part of the Dry River valley to the Crawford Path at the Eisenhower-Franklin col and lies almost entirely within the Presidential Range–Dry River Wilderness. Its grades are mostly easy to moderate and it runs above the treeline for only a short distance at the ridge crest.</p> <p>The trail diverges left from the Dry River Trail and descends rather steeply on a former route of the Dry River Trail through an area with many side paths; care must be taken to stay on the proper trail. The trail crosses the Dry River (may be difficult or impassable at high water) and follows the bank downstream. It joins its former route and bears right up a rather steep logging road, and the Dry River Cutoff diverges left.</p>		
			to the junction of Dry River Cutoff	44° 12' 58"	71° 20' 19"
entering alpine zone					
2.40 mi	2 hr 7 min	+1773 ft	on Mt Eisenhower Trail		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
25.87 mi	22 hr 18 min	+3080 ft	Soon the grade on the Mt. Eisenhower Trail eases as it leads generally north, keeping a bit to the west of the crest of the long ridge that runs south from a point midway between Mts. Franklin and Eisenhower. It passes through a blowdown patch with views of Mt. Pierce, and from here on there are occasional views to the west from the edge of the ravine. It turns a sharp right, then left, and soon ascends more steeply for a while. The trail finally gains the crest of the ridge and winds among rocks and scrub, passing the Presidential Range–Dry River Wilderness boundary 50 yd. before reaching the Crawford Path in the Eisenhower-Franklin col. to the junction of Crawford Path	44° 14' 36"	71° 20' 30"
leaving wilderness area					
0.20 mi	8 min	-24 ft	on Crawford Path		
26.07 mi	22 hr 26 min	+3056 ft	The Mt. Eisenhower Loop leaves on the right on a small ledge overlooking Red Pond, a small alpine tarn of stagnant water. The Edmands Path can be reached from this junction by following the Mt. Eisenhower Loop for a short distance. to the junction of Mt Eisenhower Loop	44° 14' 33"	71° 20' 41"
0.02 mi	1 min	-5 ft	on Mt Eisenhower Loop		
26.09 mi	22 hr 27 min	+3051 ft	This short trail parallels the Crawford Path, climbing over the bare, flat summit of Mt. Eisenhower, which provides magnificent views. From the Crawford Path, it descends briefly to a junction on the right with the Edmands Path. to the junction of Edmands Path	44° 14' 33"	71° 20' 42"
0.38 mi	11 min	+330 ft	on Mt Eisenhower Loop		
26.47 mi	22 hr 38 min	+3381 ft	It passes through a grassy sag just to the right of Red Pond and then ascends moderately from a ledge overlooking Red Pond. to Mt Eisenhower	44° 14' 26"	71° 21' 01"
0.40 mi	23 min	-353 ft	on Mt Eisenhower Loop		
26.87 mi	23 hr 1 min	+3028 ft	From the summit, it descends steadily and then turns sharp right in a flat area. Then it merges with the Crawford Path at the south edge of the summit dome. to the junction of Crawford Path	44° 14' 14"	71° 21' 03"
1.20 mi	51 min	-179 ft	on Crawford Path		
28.07 mi	23 hr 52 min	+2849 ft	From the Mt. Eisenhower loop on the the right rejoins on the right, Crawford Path winds about, heading generally in a southeasterly direction, staying fairly nearly the poorly defined crest of the broad ridge, which is composed of several rounded humps. The trail reaches a junction with Webster Cliff Trail near Mt. Pierce. to the junction of Webster Cliff Trail	44° 13' 40"	71° 21' 53"
leaving alpine zone					
0.09 mi	3 min	+56 ft	on Webster Cliff Trail		
28.16 mi	23 hr 55 min	+2905 ft	This trail, a part of the AT, leaves the east side of US 302. The parking area is a stop for the AMC's Hiker Shuttle. The trail ascends along the edge of the spectacular cliffs that form the east wall of Crawford Notch, then leads over Mts. Webster, Jackson, and Pierce to the Crawford Path. At its junction with the Crawford Path, the Webster Cliff Trail ascends moderately in a southwest direction. It then ascends in the open to the summit of Mt. Pierce. It descends easily through the scrub into a sag. to Mt Pierce	44° 13' 37"	71° 21' 57"
0.80 mi	40 min	-494 ft	on Webster Cliff Trail		
28.96 mi	24 hr 35 min	+2411 ft	It then climbs gently to the southwest knob of Mt. Pierce, which affords a view of the summit of Mt. Washington rising over Mt. Pierce. The trail then takes a sharp left turn in a ledgy area and the grade increases. It reaches an open ledge with good views south and west. It then descends a steep, rough section with two ladders, before reaching the hut. to AMC Mizpah Spring Hut	44° 13' 09"	71° 22' 11"
0.09 mi	3 min	-8 ft	on Nauman Tentsite access		
29.05 mi	24 hr 38 min	+2403 ft	to Nauman Tentsite	44° 13' 06"	71° 22' 15"

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
0.09 mi 29.14 mi	3 min 24 hr 41 min	+8 ft +2411 ft	on Nauman Tentsite access to AMC Mizpah Spring Hut	44° 13' 09"	71° 22' 11"
0.10 mi 29.24 mi	3 min 24 hr 44 min	+18 ft +2430 ft	on Webster Cliff Trail Mizpah Spring Hut (where there are also tentsites for backpackers) is reached, and the Mt. Clinton Trail to the Dry River valley diverges left(southeast), headed diagonally down the hut clearing. to the junction of Mizpah Cutoff	44° 13' 09"	71° 22' 15"
1.60 mi 30.84 mi	57 min 25 hr 41 min	+226 ft +2656 ft	on Webster Cliff Trail The Webster Cliff Trail ascends gradually to the junction with the Mizpah Cutoff, which leads right(west) to the Crawford Path. The trail continues up and down along the ridge before turning right and dropping into the woods. An overgrown side path leads left 40 yd. to an outlook. The trail then enters and winds through an open alpine meadow before it starts to climb toward the summit of Mt. Jackson. The trail ascends the north end of the cone quickly leaving the scrub and onto the ledges. It follows a line of cairns to the summit of Mt. Jackson where the Jackson Branch of the Webster-Jackson Trail diverges to the right. to Mt Jackson	44° 12' 12"	71° 22' 32"
1.20 mi 32.04 mi	1 hr 15 min 26 hr 56 min	-1265 ft +1390 ft	on Webster-Jackson Trail This trail connects US 302 at a small parking area just south of the Macomber Family Information Center (Crawford Depot) with the summits of both Mt. Webster and Mt. Jackson, and provides the opportunity for an interesting loop trip, because the two summits are linked by the Webster Cliff Trail. From the summit, the trail descends steep ledges and swings to the left. A short distance below the base of the rocky summit cone, it passes Tisdale Spring. It descends steadily, then crosses three branches of Silver Cascade Brook in quick succession. It continues to descend moderately, then gradually to the junction with the Webster branch.		
0.80 mi 32.84 mi	39 min 27 hr 35 min	-329 ft +1061 ft	on Webster-Jackson Trail The trail merges within sound of Silver Cascade Brook. The main trail crosses Flume Cascade Brook and falls fairly steeply. to the junction of Bugle Cliff spur	44° 12' 44"	71° 24' 05"
0.50 mi 33.34 mi	29 min 28 hr 4 min	-466 ft +595 ft	on Webster-Jackson Trail A side path leads left 60 yd. to Bugle Cliff. After crossing Little Mossy Brook, there will be nearly level stretches alternating with sharp downhill pitches, angling down the mountainside roughly parallel to the highway. The main trail turns left, towards the stream, and descends along the south bank of Elephant Head Brook. to the junction of Elephant Head Spur	44° 12' 58"	71° 24' 24"
0.10 mi 33.44 mi	5 min 28 hr 9 min	-67 ft +528 ft	on Webster-Jackson Trail It passes the side path leading to Elephant Head, then emerges from the woods, and runs through a clearing, ending at the east side of US 302. to Webster-Jackson Trailhead This trail connects US 302 at a small parking area just south of the Macomber Family Information Center (Crawford Depot) with the summits of both Mt. Webster and Mt. Jackson. The trail, blazed in blue, leaves the east side of US 302 0.1 mi. south of the Crawford Depot and 0.1 mi. north of the Gate of the Notch.	44° 12' 55"	71° 24' 28"
33.44 mi	28 hr 9 min	+528 ft	Totals		

Disclaimer

The use of this content is at your own risk. You acknowledge that (i) hiking, climbing and camping and related outdoor activities entail inherent risks and hazards, (ii) that conditions are variable and the content does not purport to be error-free or up to date, (iii) the presence of some warnings does not mean that all dangerous situations or changes in conditions will result in warnings on the AMC Site (and, thus, in this report), and (iv) ratings are very general, assume good weather and trail conditions and good physical fitness and constitute only one factor of many in a decision to hike a trail.

Important Phone Numbers

Emergency	911
Appalachian Mountain Club Pinkham Notch Visitor Center	603-466-2721
U.S. Forest Service	603-528-8721
National Weather Service	603-225-5191

Additional WMNF Information

Camping is allowed anywhere in the WMNF, but is prohibited or restricted in Forest Protection Areas (FPAs). Generally, in Forest Protection Areas no camping is permitted above treeline (where trees are less than 8 feet tall), within ¼ mile of a trailhead or road, within 200 feet of a trail.

Wilderness Areas

In accordance with USFS Wilderness policy, trails in designated Wilderness areas are generally maintained to a lower standard than trails outside Wilderness. They may be rough, overgrown or essentially unmarked with minimal signage, and considerable care may be required to follow them. Hiking and camping group size must be no larger than 10 people. Camping and fires are also prohibited above treeline (where trees are less than 8 feet tall) except in winter, when camping is permitted above treeline in places where snow cover is at least 2 feet, but not on any frozen body of water.

Alpine Zone

Hikers are encouraged to be particularly careful in their activities above treeline because the plants that grow there already have to cope with the severity of the environment. No plants should ever be picked or otherwise damaged. Hikers are urged to stay on trails or walk very carefully on rocks so as not to kill fragile alpine vegetation. AMC urges hikers to become citizen-scientists and help AMC in alpine plant monitoring – see www.outdoors.org/mountainwatch for details.



Safety Tips from the Appalachian Mountain Club

Here's the essential clothing and gear you need — even for a day hike — in the Northeast's mountains in the spring, summer, or fall. **Always check the weather and prepare for the worst conditions; make plans with your group's abilities in mind; and plan an alternate route in case of bad weather, injury, illness, or slower than expected travel time.**

Avoiding Hypothermia: Hypothermia can occur when your core body temperature falls below normal. This can easily happen when you are exposed to cold winds or wetness.

You can avoid hypothermia if you guard against dehydration, fatigue, cold winds, and wet clothes. Be sure to:

- Dress warmly, in layers.
- Stay dry.
- Protect yourself from wind, rain, and snow. (This can be done most effectively by wearing clothes that block wind and moisture.)
- Eat high-energy snacks and drink plenty of water.
- Do not over-exert.
- Pack essential gear, even on day hikes.

Essential Gear: Be sure to wear or bring the following:

Wool sweater or synthetic pile jacket * Hat * Gloves or mittens
Bandanna or handkerchief * Long pants (avoid cotton)
Wind and rain gear (jacket and pants)

Extra socks * Sturdy boots * Polypropylene or wool underwear
First-aid kit * Waterproof matches. * Whistle * Knife.
Guidebook, trail map, and compass. * High-energy snacks.
Two to four quarts of water, per person. * Flashlight or headlamp with fresh batteries.
Sunscreen. * Insect repellent. * Plastic trash bags
Consider carrying a sleeping bag in case you are forced to sleep out overnight. If you're traveling in a group, carry at least one sleeping bag. It is an emergency tool that can keep an injured hiker warm until help arrives.

For more advice of preparing for your next hike, see: www.outdoors.org/triplanner

AMC offers over 8,000 outdoor programs each year, offers a wide range of educational programs, and maintains over 1,700 miles of trails in the Northeast. Most of all, we rely on the support of hikers like you. To join, visit www.outdoors.org/membership.

AMC recommends hikers follow the hikeSafe Hiker Responsibility Code, and minimize their impact on the backcountry by following Leave No Trace principles.

hikeSafe Hiker Responsibility Code



You are responsible for yourself, so be prepared:

With knowledge and gear. Become self reliant by learning about the terrain, conditions, local weather and your equipment before you start.

To leave your plans. Tell someone where you are going, the trails you are hiking, when you will return and your emergency plans.

To stay together. When you start as a group, hike as a group, end as a group. Pace your hike to the slowest person.

To turn back. Weather changes quickly in the mountains. Fatigue and unexpected conditions can also affect your hike. Know your limitations and when to postpone your hike. The mountains will be there another day.

For emergencies. Even if you are headed out for just an hour, an injury, severe weather or a wrong turn could become life threatening. Don't assume you will be rescued; know how to rescue yourself.

To share the hiker code with others.

hikeSafe: It's Your Responsibility. To learn more, see: www.hikesafe.com

The Hiker Responsibility Code was developed and is endorsed by the White Mountain National Forest and New Hampshire Fish and Game.

Leave No Trace principles to minimize backcountry impact



Plan ahead and prepare. Know the terrain and any regulations applicable to the area you're planning to visit, and be prepared for extreme weather or other emergencies. Small groups have less impact on resources than large ones.

Travel and camp on durable surfaces, which include established trails and campsites, rock, gravel, dry grasses, or snow. Camp at least 200 feet from lakes and streams, and focus activities on areas where vegetation is absent.

Dispose of waste properly. Pack it in, pack it out. To wash yourself or your dishes, carry water 200 feet away from streams or lakes and use small amounts of biodegradable soap. Scatter strained dishwater.

Leave what you find. Cultural or historic artifacts, as well as natural objects such as plants or rocks, should be left as found.

Minimize campfire impacts. Cook on a stove. If a campfire is built, keep it small and use dead sticks found on the ground. Use established fire rings, fire pans, or mound fires.

Respect wildlife. View critters from a distance. Feeding wildlife alters their natural behavior.

Be considerate of other visitors. Be courteous, respect the quality of other visitors' backcountry experience, and let the natural sounds of the forest prevail.

The AMC partners with Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics, to provide Leave No Trace training in the East. For more on our LNT Master Educator training, see www.outdoors.org/education.