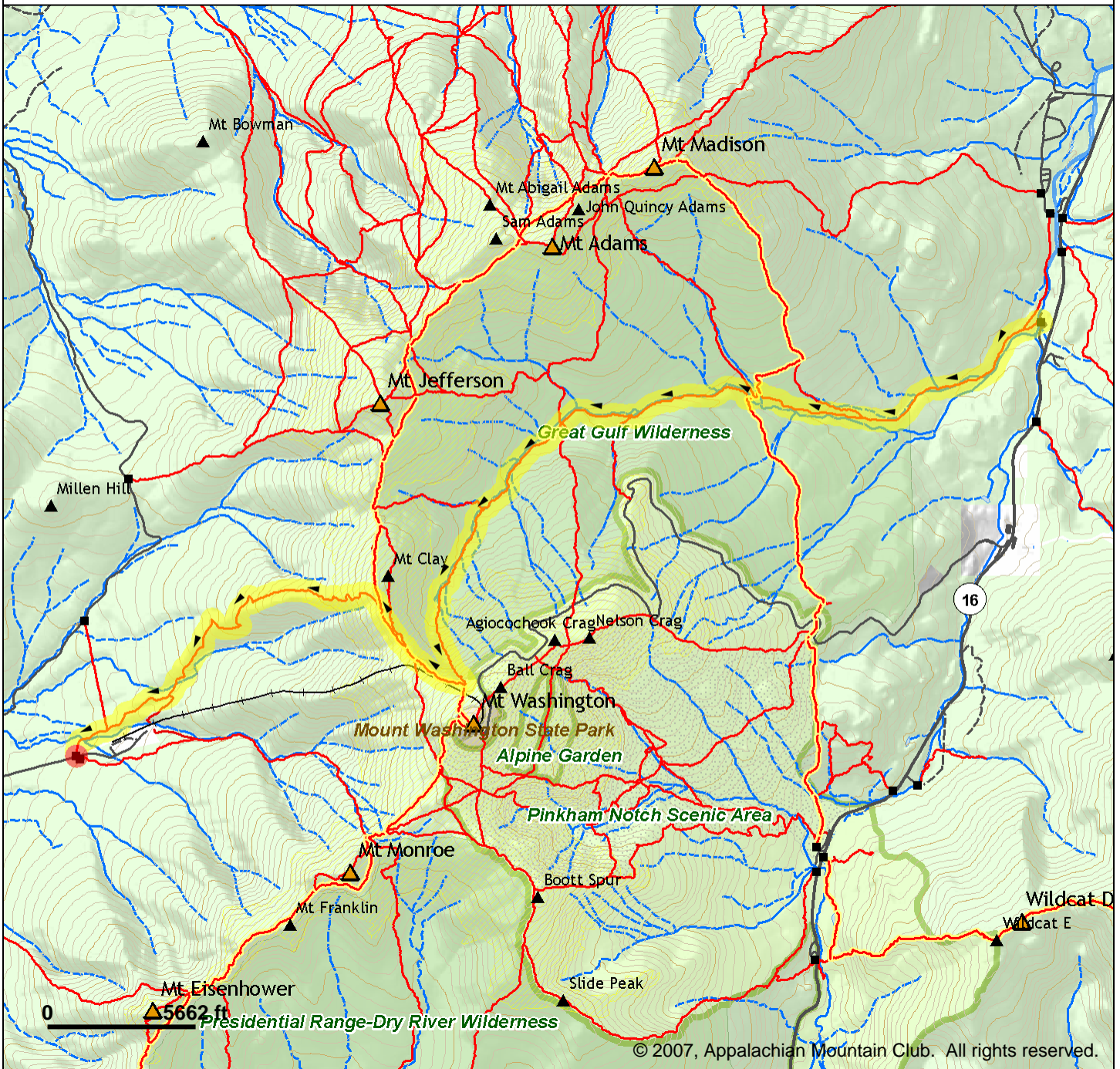


GGulf-Jewell



Notes

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
			starting at Great Gulf Trailhead This trail begins at the parking area on the west side of NH 16, about 1.5 mi. south of its junction with Pinkham B (Dolly Copp) Rd. near Dolly Copp Campground.	44° 18' 45"	71° 13' 13"
A landslide has obliterated a 600' section of trail on the Great Gulf headwall.					
0.30 mi	10 min	+32 ft	on Great Gulf Trail		
0.30 mi	10 min	+32 ft	Some of the brook crossings may be difficult or dangerous in moderate to high water conditions, and brooks can rise very quickly in heavy rains in this deep, steep-walled valley. Ascent on the headwall is steep and rough. Except for first segment, this trail is in the Great Gulf Wilderness; camping is prohibited within 0.25 mi. of the trail above the junction with the Sphinx Trail, and below that point, it is limited to designated trailside sites or sites at least 200 ft. away from the trail. Leaving the parking lot, the trail leads north on an old road then turns left and descends slightly to cross the Peabody River on a suspension bridge. It then ascends to a junction with the former route from Dolly Copp Campground, now called the Great Gulf Link Trail.		
			to the junction of Great Gulf Link	44° 18' 42"	71° 13' 22"
1.50 mi	59 min	+459 ft	on Great Gulf Trail		
1.80 mi	1 hr 9 min	+490 ft	The Great Gulf Trail turns sharp left here and follows a logging road along the northwest bank of the West Branch of the Peabody River, at first close to the stream and later some distance away from it. The Hayes Copp Ski Trail diverges right, the Great Gulf Trail soon crosses into the Great Gulf Wilderness, and the Osgood Trail diverges right.		
			to the junction of Osgood Trail	44° 18' 09"	71° 14' 47"
entering wilderness area					
0.90 mi	42 min	+477 ft	on Great Gulf Trail		
2.70 mi	1 hr 51 min	+967 ft	The Great Gulf Trail returns to the West Branch and follows it fairly closely for 0.7 mi., then climbs to the high gravelly bank called the Bluff, where there is a good view of the gulf and the mountains around it. The trail follows the edge of the Bluff, then the Osgood Cutoff (which is part of the AT) continues straight ahead while the Great Gulf Trail descends sharp left; for a short distance this trail is also part of the AT.		
			to The Bluff	44° 18' 18"	71° 15' 41"
0.08 mi	3 min	-21 ft	on Great Gulf Trail		
2.78 mi	1 hr 54 min	+946 ft	In 50 yd., the trail crosses Parapet Brook (no bridge), then climbs to the crest of the little ridge that separates Parapet Brook from the West Branch, where the Madison Gulf Trail enters right, coming down from the vicinity of Madison Hut through Madison Gulf.		
			to the junction of Madison Gulf Trail	44° 18' 17"	71° 15' 44"
0.07 mi	4 min	+16 ft	on Great Gulf Trail		
2.85 mi	1 hr 58 min	+962 ft	The two trails run together, descending the steep bank to the West Branch, crossing a suspension bridge to the north bank, and climbing to the crest of the little ridge that divides Parapet Brook from the West Branch. Here, Great Gulf Trail continues straight ahead, leading to NH 16 or (via Osgood Cutoff) to Osgood Trail for Mt. Madison and Madison Spring Hut.		
			to the junction of Madison Gulf Trail	44° 18' 16"	71° 15' 48"
1.05 mi	47 min	+477 ft	on Great Gulf Trail		
3.90 mi	2 hr 45 min	+1439 ft	The Great Gulf Trail crosses Chandler Brook, and on the far bank, the Chandler Brook Trail diverges left and ascends to the Mt. Washington Auto Rd.		
			to the junction of Chandler Brook Trail	44° 18' 10"	71° 16' 48"
0.60 mi	28 min	+335 ft	on Great Gulf Trail		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
4.50 mi	3 hr 13 min	+1774 ft	The Great Gulf Trail continues close to the river, passing in sight of the mouth of the stream that issues from Jefferson Ravine on the north, to join the Six Husbands Trail (right) and Wamsutta Trail (left).		
			to the junction of Wamsutta Trail, Six Husbands Trail	44° 18' 07"	71° 17' 25"
1.10 mi	49 min	+507 ft	on Great Gulf Trail		
5.60 mi	4 hr 2 min	+2282 ft	The trail climbs up ledges beside a cascade and continues past numerous other attractive cascades. After crossing over to the northwest bank of the West Branch (may be difficult), it soon crosses the brook that descends from Sphinx Col and reaches the junction where the Sphinx Trail, leading to the Gulfside Trail, diverges right. Camping is prohibited within 0.25 mi. of the trail above this junction.		
			to the junction of Sphinx Trail	44° 17' 35"	71° 18' 06"
0.90 mi	47 min	+638 ft	on Great Gulf Trail		
6.50 mi	4 hr 49 min	+2920 ft	The Great Gulf Trail soon crosses again to the southeast bank of the West Branch, passing waterfalls, including Weetamoo Falls, the finest in the gulf. There are remarkable views up to Mt. Adams and Mt. Madison. The trail crosses an eastern tributary and, after a slight ascent, reaches Spaulding Lake (4,228 ft.).		
			to Spaulding Lake	44° 17' 01"	71° 18' 30"
entering alpine zone					
1.00 mi	1 hr 20 min	+1671 ft	on Great Gulf Trail		
7.50 mi	6 hr 9 min	+4590 ft	The Great Gulf Trail continues on the east side of the lake, and a little beyond begins to ascend the steep headwall. The trail runs south and then southeast, rising 1,600 ft. over fragments of stone, many of which are loose. The way may be poorly marked, because snow slides may sweep away cairns. The trail generally curves a little to the left until within a few yards of the top of the headwall; then, bearing slightly right, it emerges from the gulf and ends at the Gulfside Trail near the Cog Railway.		
			to the junction of Gulfside Trail	44° 16' 29"	71° 18' 17"
leaving wilderness area					
0.50 mi	15 min	-420 ft	on Gulfside Trail		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
8.00 mi	6 hr 24 min	+4170 ft	<p>This trail, the main route along the Northern Presidential ridge crest, leads from Madison Spring 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. The trail is well marked with large cairns, many 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 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 below treeline to shelter in the woods, 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 (east and southeast) side are more sheltered but generally much steeper, with numerous dangerous cliffs, and are much farther from highways than slopes on the west side. 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>Gulfside Trail now descends northwest, between the Cog Railway on the left and the edge of the gulf on the right. Then Westside Trail branches left, crosses under the Cog Railway, and leads to Crawford Path and Lakes of the Clouds Hut.</p>		
			to the junction of Westside Trail	44° 16' 39"	71° 18' 44"
0.10 mi	3 min	-112 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
8.10 mi	6 hr 27 min	+4058 ft	<p>Gulfside Trail descends gradually to a point near the Clay-Washington col (5,391 ft.), where Mt. Clay Loop diverges right to traverse the summits of Mt. Clay. Mt. Clay Loop adds about 300 ft. of climbing and 10 min.; the distance is about the same. Gulfside Trail is slightly easier and passes close to a spring, but misses the best views.</p>		
			to the junction of Mt Clay Loop	44° 16' 43"	71° 18' 48"
0.30 mi	11 min	+12 ft	on Gulfside Trail		
8.40 mi	6 hr 38 min	+4070 ft	<p>After a slight ascent, Gulfside Trail begins to angle down the west side of Mt. Clay, and Jewell Trail from the Cog Railway Base Rd. enters from the left. From this junction, the ridge crest of Mt. Clay can be reached by a short scramble up the rocks without a trail.</p>		
			to the junction of Jewell Trail	44° 16' 56"	71° 19' 00"
<p>The spur trail from the Cog Railway Base Station to Jewell Trail is closed due to a damaged bridge. An alternate route for the spur trail has been established and marked.</p>					
2.70 mi	1 hr 23 min	-2511 ft	on Jewell Trail		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
11.10 mi	8 hr 1 min	+1559 ft	<p>This trail begins at a parking area on the Cog Railway Base Rd. Base Rd. is the road that leads from US 302 to the Cog Railway Base Station at Marshfield. The trail ascends the unnamed ridge that leads west from Mt. Clay and ends at Gulfside Trail high on the west slope of Mt. Clay, north of the Clay-Washington col and north of the summit of Mt. Washington. The grade is constant but seldom steep, there are no rock scrambles, and the footing is generally very good below the treeline and only moderately rough and rocky in the last section below the Gulfside. It provides the easiest route to Mt. Washington from the west, featuring a great length of ridge walking above the treeline with fine views, but this part is also greatly exposed to the weather and offers no shelter between the summit and treeline. In bad weather, or if afternoon thunderstorms threaten, it is safer to descend from Mt. Washington via Lakes of the Clouds Hut and Ammonoosuc Ravine Trail, despite the steep and slippery footing on the latter trail; descent by Jewell Trail offers much easier footing and thus may be preferred when the weather cooperates. The trail is named for Sergeant Winfield S. Jewell, once an observer for the Army Signal Corps on Mt. Washington, who perished on the Greeley expedition to the Arctic in 1884.</p> <p>From Gulfside Trail, Jewell Trail angles down the slope at an easy grade to the beginnings of the unnamed ridge that descends westerly from Mt. Clay. It continues down the slope and then zigzags down the ridgecrest at a moderate grade with rough, rocky footing. It reaches the trees and descends west on the north side of the ridge, staying well below the ridge crest. Then it passes through a blowdown patch at the edge of the steep wall of Burt Ravine, where there are interesting though limited views. It then descends southwest by long switchbacks. It crosses Clay Brook on a footbridge and ascends slightly to a jct. where the old route of the trail diverges left to the Base Station. (The old path, which is now a signed trail called Jewell Trail Spur by the WMNF, can be followed left for 0.4 mi. to the Base Station. A bridge over the Ammonoosuc River on this route that was damaged by the 2011 storm has been replaced. The spur descends to the footbridge and crosses it, then ascends briefly, crosses the Cog Railway tracks, and ends at the Base Station at the train loading area behind the ticket office. The lower part of this route is on private land and hikers should use caution when crossing the tracks.)</p>		
leaving alpine zone					
0.60 mi	18 min	-356 ft	on Jewell Trail		
11.70 mi	8 hr 19 min	+1203 ft	<p>Jewell Trail continues ahead at this jct. and descends the crest of the low ridge between the Ammonoosuc River and Clay Brook. Boundary Line Trail diverges right.</p>		
			to the junction of Boundary Line Trail	44° 16' 12"	71° 21' 25"
0.40 mi	13 min	-60 ft	on Jewell Trail		
12.10 mi	8 hr 32 min	+1144 ft	<p>Jewell Trail descends southwest at an easy grade, crosses the Ammonoosuc River on a bridge, then ascends slightly and leaves the woods directly across the road from the parking area.</p>		
			to Jewell Trailhead	44° 16' 02"	71° 21' 41"
			<p>This trail begins at a parking area on the Cog Railway Base Rd., 1.1 mi. from its junction with Jefferson Notch Rd. and Mt. Clinton Rd. Base Rd. is the road that leads from US 302 to the Cog Railway Base Station at Marshfield.</p>		
12.10 mi	8 hr 32 min	+1144 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
AMC Reservations (huts, lodges)	603-466-2727
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 on preparing for your next hike, see: www.outdoors.org/recreation/plan.

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 <http://www.outdoors.org/recreation/leadership>.