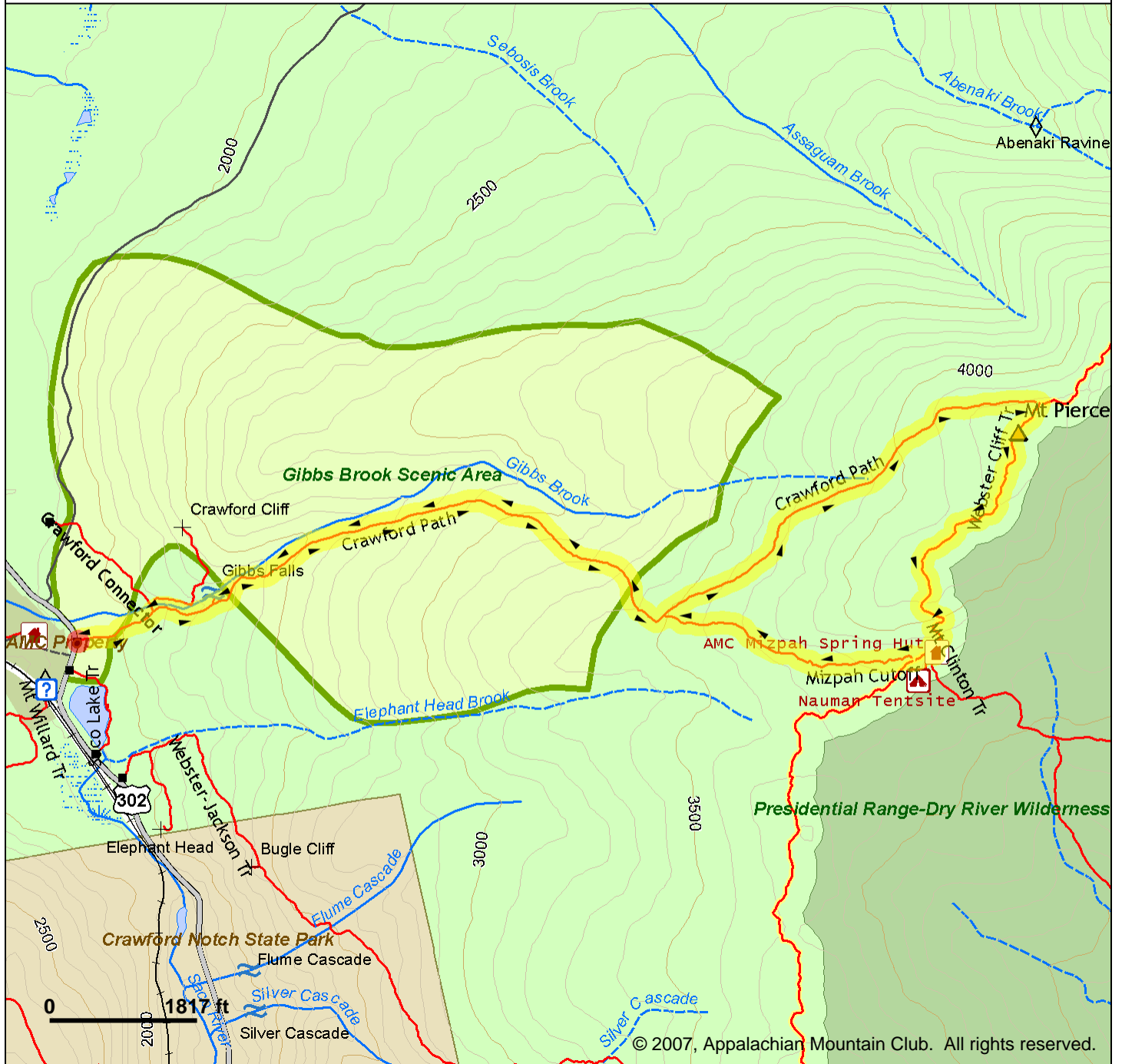


Pierce and Mizpah



Notes

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
			starting at Crawford Path Trailhead (HiCtr) The main parking area at the south end of this trail is now located on the west side of Mt. Clinton Rd. a short distance north of its junction with US 302. The former parking lot on US 302 has been closed, and Crawford Path hikers are requested to use the Mt. Clinton Rd. lot because the parking spaces at other lots in the area are needed for the trails that originate from them.	44° 13' 11"	71° 24' 36"
0.20 mi	10 min	+132 ft	on Crawford Path		
0.20 mi	10 min	+132 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 main parking area at the south end of this trail is now located on the west side of Mt. Clinton Rd. a short distance north of its junction with US 302.		
			to the junction of Crawford Connector	44° 13' 15"	71° 24' 23"
0.20 mi	11 min	+169 ft	on Crawford Path		
0.40 mi	21 min	+300 ft	The Crawford Path follows the south bank of Gibbs Brook, and a side path leads 40 yd. left to Gibbs Falls. to the junction of Gibbs Falls spur	44° 13' 16"	71° 24' 13"
1.30 mi	1 hr 17 min	+1261 ft	on Crawford Path		
1.70 mi	1 hr 38 min	+1562 ft	Soon the trail passes an information sign for the Gibbs Brook Scenic Area, then climbs moderately but steadily. The trail begins to climb away from the brook, angling up the side of the valley. to the junction of Mizpah Cutoff	44° 13' 14"	71° 22' 57"
1.20 mi	59 min	+736 ft	on Crawford Path		
2.90 mi	2 hr 37 min	+2297 ft	The Crawford Path continues to ascend at easy to moderate grades, crossing several small brooks, then reaches its high point on the shoulder of Mt. Pierce and runs almost level, breaking into the open with fine views. to the junction of Webster Cliff Trail	44° 13' 40"	71° 21' 53"
0.09 mi	3 min	+56 ft	on Webster Cliff Trail		
2.99 mi	2 hr 40 min	+2353 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		
3.79 mi	3 hr 20 min	+1859 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"
0.10 mi	3 min	+18 ft	on Webster Cliff Trail		

Distance	Time	Elev Change	Trail / Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude
3.89 mi	3 hr 23 min	+1878 ft	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"
0.60 mi	29 min	-316 ft	on Mizpah Cutoff		
4.49 mi	3 hr 52 min	+1562 ft	This short trail provides a direct route from the Macomber Family Information Center (Crawford Depot) area to Mizpah Spring Hut. The trail starts at Webster Cliff Trail south of Mizpah Spring Hut. It ascends slightly, passes through a fairly level area, and climbs down the ridge at a moderate grade before merging left with the Crawford path. to the junction of Crawford Path	44° 13' 14"	71° 22' 57"
1.30 mi	1 hr 17 min	-1261 ft	on Crawford Path		
5.79 mi	5 hr 9 min	+300 ft	The trail begins to descend towards Gibbs Brook, angling down the side of the valley. The Crawford Path follows the south bank of Gibbs Brook, and a side path leads 40 yd. right to Gibbs Falls. Soon the trail passes an information sign for the Gibbs Brook Scenic Area, then descends moderately but steadily. to the junction of Gibbs Falls spur	44° 13' 16"	71° 24' 13"
0.20 mi	11 min	-169 ft	on Crawford Path		
5.99 mi	5 hr 20 min	+132 ft	The Crawford Path follows the south bank of Gibbs Brook, and a side path leads 40 yd. right to Gibbs Falls. to the junction of Crawford Connector	44° 13' 15"	71° 24' 23"
0.20 mi	10 min	-132 ft	on Crawford Path		
6.19 mi	5 hr 30 min	0 ft	The main parking area at the south end of this trail is now located on the west side of Mt. Clinton Rd. a short distance north of its junction with US 302. to Crawford Path Trailhead (HiCtr) The main parking area at the south end of this trail is now located on the west side of Mt. Clinton Rd. a short distance north of its junction with US 302. The former parking lot on US 302 has been closed, and Crawford Path hikers are requested to use the Mt. Clinton Rd. lot because the parking spaces at other lots in the area are needed for the trails that originate from them.	44° 13' 11"	71° 24' 36"
6.19 mi	5 hr 30 min	0 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/tripplanner

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.