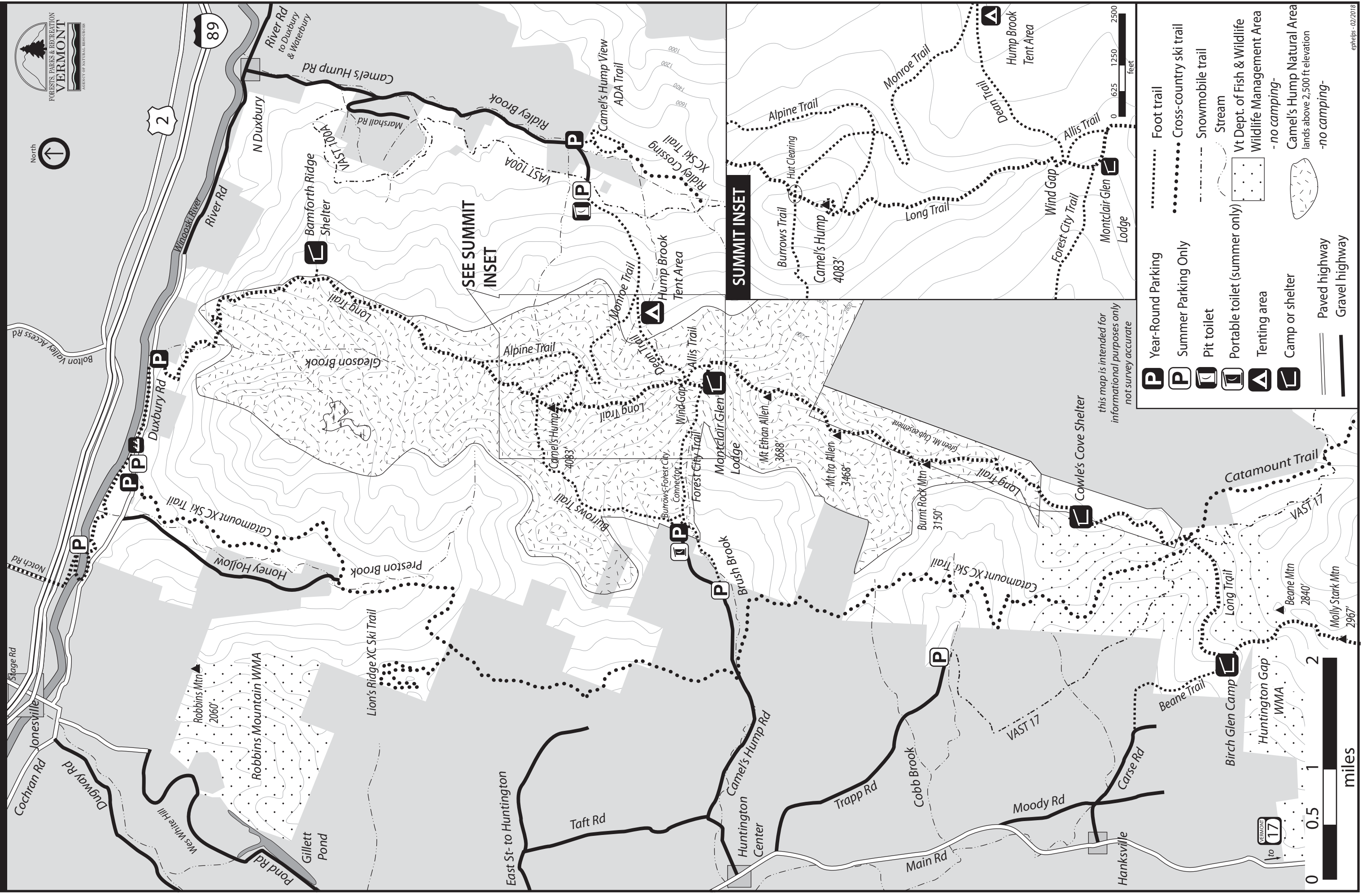


# CAMEL'S HUMP STATE PARK TRAILS GUIDE



SEE SUMMIT  
INSET

SUMMIT INSET

**Legend**

- Year-Round Parking
- Summer Parking Only
- Pit toilet
- Portable toilet (summer only)
- Tenting area
- Camp or shelter
- Foot trail
- Cross-country ski trail
- Snowmobile trail
- Stream
- Vt Dept. of Fish & Wildlife Wildlife Management Area
- Camel's Hump Natural Area (lands above 2,500 ft elevation)
- Paved highway
- Gravel highway

**Additional Notes:**

- no camping-
- Camel's Hump Natural Area lands above 2,500 ft elevation
- no camping-

this map is intended for  
informational purposes only  
not survey accurate





## HIKING TRAIL DESCRIPTIONS

### BURROWS TRAIL: 2.1 miles, Moderately Difficult.

Starts from year-round parking lot at the end of Camel's Hump Road in Huntington. This popular trail is used by thousands of hikers annually. One hundred feet from the parking area is a junction with the Connector Trail. Views along the way are very limited. Watch for steep sections near the top. The Burrows Trail ends at Hut Clearing, where it joins the Long Trail. It is 0.3 miles, right, to the summit.

### MONROE TRAIL: 3.1 miles, Moderately Difficult.

Starts out from parking lots at the end of Camel's Hump Road in North Duxbury on the eastern flank of the mountain. There is a seasonally staffed caretaker's quarters and a cemetery adjacent to the upper lot. Winter trail access is provided 0.3 mi below the main lots. Will Monroe and his sister Catherine and several of Will's dogs are buried in the cemetery; there is also a plaque commemorating the crew of a B-24 Liberator bomber that crashed on the mountain in 1944. This trail is one of the most popular on Camel's Hump. The Monroe Trail joins the Dean Trail at 1.3 miles and the Alpine Trail at 2.5 miles. The Monroe Trail ends at Hut Clearing where it joins the Long Trail. It is 0.3 mile to the left, uphill, to the summit, on the Long Trail.

### FOREST CITY TRAIL: 2.2 miles, Moderate.

From the small parking lot on Camel's Hump Road in Huntington, the trail can be used to complete a hike to Camel's Hump summit or Mt. Ethan Allen. The Forest City Trail follows Brush Brook; hiker traffic is light. Just after the long bridge crossing the brook, there is a small concrete structure on the right which once heated water for the small logging and sawmill community of Forest Mills. At 0.8 mile the trail joins the Connector Trail. Forest City Trail ends at its junction with the Long Trail. Two hundred feet from the end of the trail to the South (right), on the Long Trail, is Montclair Glen Lodge. Camel's Hump Summit is 1.6 miles to the North (left).

### LONG TRAIL: 18.7 miles in Camel's Hump State Park, Difficult.

The 273-mile Long Trail (LT) passes over the summit of Camel's Hump on its way from Massachusetts to Canada. From the north, use the parking lot on Duxbury Road near the Winooski River. It is a rugged but very scenic 6.2 miles to Camel's Hump summit. Along the way you will pass over Gleason Brook at 0.6 mile, a spur trail to Bamforth Ridge Shelter at 2.7 miles and have several nice vistas along the way. The trail joins with the Alpine, Burrows and Monroe Trails as well. From the south, it is a very rugged 12.5 miles to Camel's Hump summit from the parking area on Route 17 at the top of Appalachian Gap. Along the way you will pass over five mountain peaks, Birch Glen Camp at 2.6 miles, Cowles Cove Shelter at 5.5 miles, Montclair Glen Lodge at 10.6 miles, and junctions with the Beane, Hedgehog Brook, Allis, Forest City, Dean and Alpine Trails.

### DEAN TRAIL: 1.0 mile, Easy-Moderate

The Dean Trail climbs an easy grade from its junction with the Monroe Trail, passing by Hump Brook and a spur trail at 0.3 mile to the Hump Brook Tenting Area. At 0.5 mile there is a very nice view of Camel's Hump summit across an old beaver pond. The southern end of the trail joins with the Allis Trail and the LT at Wind Gap. From this point it is about 1.7 rugged miles to the right, uphill, to Camel's Hump summit.

### ALPINE TRAIL: 1.7 miles, Difficult.

The Alpine Trail may be used as an alternate route around the summit. It is quite exposed to the elements and includes challenging terrain. Several nice views can be found along the way, as well as remnants of the B-24 Liberator bomber. The Alpine Trail terminates at both ends on the LT; it also bisects the Monroe Trail.

### ALLIS TRAIL: 0.3 mile, Moderate.

This trail has some very nice views but it is lightly used. It can be used as part of a loop hike or alternate hike from the LT around Montclair



Glen Lodge. Access this trail from the end of the Forest City Trail, then a short distance either north or south on the LT.

### CAMEL'S HUMP VIEW TRAIL: 0.8 mile, Universally Accessible.

This trail starts from the parking lot 3.5 miles up Camel's Hump Road in Duxbury. The easy grades and wide path make this trail a nice, pleasant stroll to enjoy a quiet time in the woods and the nearby brook. There are several benches along the way and very nice vistas of Camel's Hump. This is a great hike for people of all ages and abilities.

### BEANE TRAIL: 1.5 miles, Easy.

This lightly used trail starts out from side of Carse Road outside of Hanksville village in Huntington. The trail passes through a former maple sugaring area on its way to Birch Glen Camp, ending at its junction with the Long Trail 100 feet beyond the lodge.

## POPULAR HIKING ROUTES

### Summit via the Burrows Trail, Burrows-Forest City Connector, Forest City Trail, LT and Burrows Trail. 5.8 miles, Difficult.

Hiking this loop in a counterclockwise direction takes advantage of spectacular views along the LT approaching the summit. To start, hike about 100 feet and turn right onto the Connector Trail just before the large bulletin board. At the end of the Connector Trail turn left up Forest City Trail, to the LT. Turn left up the LT to the summit. Continue north off the summit 0.3 mile on the LT down to Hut Clearing; turn left onto the Burrows Trail and descend to the start.

### Summit via the Monroe Trail, Alpine Trail, LT and Monroe Trail. 6.6 miles, Difficult.

Take the Monroe Trail to the junction with the Alpine Trail, turn left onto the Alpine Trail, continue to the junction with the LT, turn right on the LT up to the summit. Continue north 0.3 mile down off the summit to Hut Clearing, turn right on the Monroe Trail and descend to the start.

### Summit via the Monroe Trail, Dean Trail, LT and Monroe Trail. 7.4 miles, Difficult.

Take the Monroe Trail up to the junction with the Dean Trail, turn left, and follow it to the junction with the Long Trail, turn right on the LT, continuing on the LT up to the summit. From the summit continue north 0.3 mile down to Hut Clearing, turn right onto the Monroe Trail and descend to the parking lot.

### Camel's Hump south flank via the Forest City and Allis Trails with segments of the LT. 5.1 miles, Moderate.

Proceed all the way up Forest City Trail then turn right (south) on the LT. Continue past Montclair Glen Lodge, (south on the LT) to the southern junction with the Allis Trail. Turn left onto the Allis Trail, and go 0.3 miles to the northern junction with the LT at Wind Gap. Turn left onto the LT, proceed 0.2 miles south to the Forest City Trail and turn right onto the Forest City Trail to descend.

### Mt. Ethan Allen via Forest City and LT. 6.7 miles, Moderate.

Proceed all the way up Forest City Trail then turn right (south) on the LT. Follow the LT south past Montclair Glen Lodge and the southern junction with the Allis Trail to the summit of Mt Ethan Allen (0.8 mile past the Allis Trail jct). Return via the same route.

### ALPINE TUNDRA

The summit of Camel's Hump supports one of the Green Mountains' three significant communities of arctic-alpine vegetation. Many plants growing above tree line are rare, threatened or endangered species in Vermont. These natural communities are extremely fragile; the soils are very shallow and growing conditions are very harsh. Hiker traffic through the area threatens the natural community even more. Hikers should be aware that when a piece of alpine tundra is destroyed, the wind rapidly scours holes in the damaged turf and the soil erodes. Removal of rocks is equally detrimental. **Travel only on marked trails and rock outcrops. Keep pets on a leash and on the trail.**

## BE PREPARED FOR WEATHER EXTREMES

Mountain weather changes suddenly. Temperature and wind can be very different at the summit than at trailheads. Listen to a forecast before you go; don't plan to hike during severe weather. Bring extra food, water and warm clothes. If the weather deteriorates, turn back.

Thunderstorms develop on warm afternoons on many summer days. Seek shelter long before a storm hits. Hike to a lower elevation below ridgetops - away from caves, exposed trees and boulders. Crouch on loose rocks (don't stand on your pack), avoid standing water and don't touch the ground with your hands.

Be proactively prepared on your hike. Wear appropriate clothing and sturdy hiking boots. Hiking trails are narrow, rugged and rocky. Carry a cell phone with you in case of emergency, but realize it may not work in all locations. Turn the ringer to "vibrate" to respect others on the trail. Call 911 only in the event of an emergency.

Pay attention to the route you hike; if you become lost, stop and look around for things you recognize like blazes or trail intersections.

## CAMPING

Camping is permitted only in shelters, lodges, the Hump Brook Tenting Area and the designated primitive camping area. Shelters and lodges are supervised by the GMC from May to October; fee charged; 2-night limit. Open fires are permitted only in tent platform fire rings. There are no wood stoves in shelters. Developed camping facilities are available mid May-Columbus Day at Little River State Park: 3444 Little River Road, Waterbury, VT 05676, (802) 244-7103.

Primitive camping is allowed below 2,500 feet elevation, but must be at least 100 feet from streams, 200 feet from trails and property lines, and 1,000 feet from traveled roads, in accordance with Primitive Camping regulations and Leave No Trace principles. Primitive camping is prohibited in the Wildlife Management Areas and the Natural Area (see map), which includes the research area along and between the Burrows and Forest City trails. Please visit <http://fpr.vermont.gov/recreation/activities/camping/primitive> for more information.

## REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

- Stay on marked trails. Hiking trails are marked with white (The Long Trail) or blue blazes (side trails; Alpine trail blazed with yellow). Straying from trail beds, especially above tree line, can cause permanent damage.
- Property boundaries are marked with orange blazes.
- Carry out your trash.
- Keep pets on a leash at all times above tree line, in parking areas and at shelters. Always pick up and pack out pet waste.
- Hiking trails are for foot travel only.
- ATVs and other motorized wheeled vehicles are not permitted.
- Leave all wildflowers and plants in their natural environment for others to enjoy.
- Rock climbing is prohibited on the WMA's and the summit area.
- Hang gliding is not allowed.
- All trails are closed during mud season (snowmelt to Memorial Day). Mountain bike trails are closed mid November or first snowfall to Memorial Day. Snowmobile trails are open mid December - mid-March unless otherwise posted. Stay off closed trails.
- Hiking or camping groups of 10 or more and commercial activities require a Special Use Permit or License; contact us for information.



## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Vermont Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation

1 National Life Drive, Davis 2

Montpelier, VT 05620-3801

parcs@vermont.gov

[www.vtstateparks.com](http://www.vtstateparks.com)

Or

Essex Regional Office

111 West Street, Essex Junction, VT 05452

(802) 879-6565

To request this publication in Braille or alternate visual format, please contact

parcs@vermont.gov VT TDD Relay Dial 7-1-1

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## WELCOME TO CAMEL'S HUMP STATE PARK

Camel's Hump is one of Vermont's highest mountain peaks, and easily the most recognizable by its double-humped profile. Native Americans called the mountain "*Tah-wak-be-dee-ee-wadso*" which translates to "*the mountain like a seat*." Samuel de Champlain's exploration party in the 1630's called the mountain "*lion couchant*" or resting lion. The name "*Camel's Rump*" was assigned on a historical map made by Ira Allen in 1798. Around 1830, the mountain became known as "*Camel's Hump*," and the name persists today.

State ownership of the mountain park began with a gift of 1,000 acres around the summit by Colonel Joseph Battell in 1911. Battell sought to preserve the view of the wooded peak from his home. The property was turned over to the newly created Vermont Forest Service to manage the property, to preserve its primitive and undeveloped qualities.

Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the State acquired more property and adopted management policies to preserve the aesthetic and recreational values of Camel's Hump. Several controversial proposals to site communications towers and ski areas on the mountain were finally put to rest in 1969 with legislation that reiterated Colonel Battell's wishes, and created the high elevation Camel's Hump Natural Area. Today, Camel's Hump State Park totals more than 21,000 acres in five towns.

The property is managed to preserve rare and threatened plants, provide wildlife habitat and provide for dispersed recreation. Lower elevation portions are managed for multiple uses including timber production and farming.



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AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation