



# GET Hiking

Great Eastern Trail Newsletter

Volume 1, Number 3, September 2011

By Timothy A. Hupp

Please feel free to print out or copy and distribute this newsletter

## New name for GET Newsletter

*It was unanimous! – “GET Hiking” or variants was the only name offered for the new name of the GET Newsletter.*

if you hike a close parallel trail, you may count that if you go that way instead of the main trail.

Here is the first listing. As time goes on, I hope more people will report, and these numbers will be increasing.

## How Many GET miles have you hiked?

I’m trying to give credit for those who have hiked significant miles of the GET. If you have hiked at least 50 miles of the GET, please report it to me at the email address given at the end of the newsletter.

You may include miles of exploring for GET routes, and if it has two branches, you may count the miles hiked on both. Count only the trail miles—if you’ve done a section twice, you don’t double the miles. Also, do not count side trails, but

Sue Turner	720
Tom Johnson	362
Lloyd McAskill	321
Tim Hupp	291
Jim Sims	224
David Frye	193
Marty Dominy	130
Michael Seth	91
Shad Baker	90
Malcolm & Lynn Cameron	89
Nancy Ruggles	77

## GETA Board Meeting

The Great Eastern Trail Association Board met May 13-15, 2011 at the Brayton Lodge, owned by the Woolrich company, high above the town of Woolrich, Pennsylvania. The company, one of only two wool mills left in the United States, generously paid all of our expenses. The Great Eastern Trail follows the Mid State Trail through the town of Woolrich, whose main street is lined with tall Norway Spruces. In the town’s park is the J. Woods Rich Shelter.

Board members attending were (from North to South) Pat Monahan (CHT), Pete Fleszar (MST), Tom



GET Board (those present):

(l to r, back: Warren Devine, Shad Baker, Pete Fleszar, Tom Johnson, Tim Hupp; front: Marty Dominy, Pat Monahan.

Johnson (PATC), Tim Hupp (WVSTA), Shad Baker (PMTC), Warren Devine (CTC), and Marty Dominy (PTC). We went over the business of the GET, with progress and problems encountered over the length of the Trail.

Included in the business was the accepting of the Cumberland – Pinhoti Connector, which passes through Chattanooga, Tennessee. Also, “Headwaters Section” was officially accepted as the name of the Tuscarora—Allegheny Link. We also decided to increase use of Facebook to promote the GET.

Saturday evening we went into Woolrich and visited the outlet store, and walked into the park, visiting the shelter, and followed a bit of the MST. After breakfast on Sunday, we headed out and did a hike on the MST/GET, which is described in the Hike Report of this issue.

### **Pinhoti – Cumberland connector**

The longest remaining gap in the Great Eastern Trail route has been filled with a plan for a trail route connecting the Cumberland Trail in Tennessee to the Georgia Pinhoti Trail. It was worked out by Jim Schroeder and Marty Dominy, and has been reviewed by the major land owners. This includes the Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park, Cloudland Canyon State Park (GA), and McLemore Cove Area.

Route approval by the Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park is complete. Route approval by Cloudland Canyon State Park in Georgia is pending. There has been communication with the managers of three wildlife management areas in Georgia that include the McLemore Cove area and with a manager at Little River Canyon. However, anything formal in these areas is still a

#### **From the Chattanooga.com:**

#### **Great Eastern Trail - Alternative To Appalachian Trail - Will Come Through Chattanooga**

posted June 9, 2011

The National Park Service and the Great Eastern Trail Association on Thursday announced the designation of 8.1 miles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park trails on Lookout Mountain as a segment of the Great Eastern Trail.

Officials said this segment is part of a route from the Georgia Pinhoti Trail to the Cumberland Trail near Soddy Daisy.

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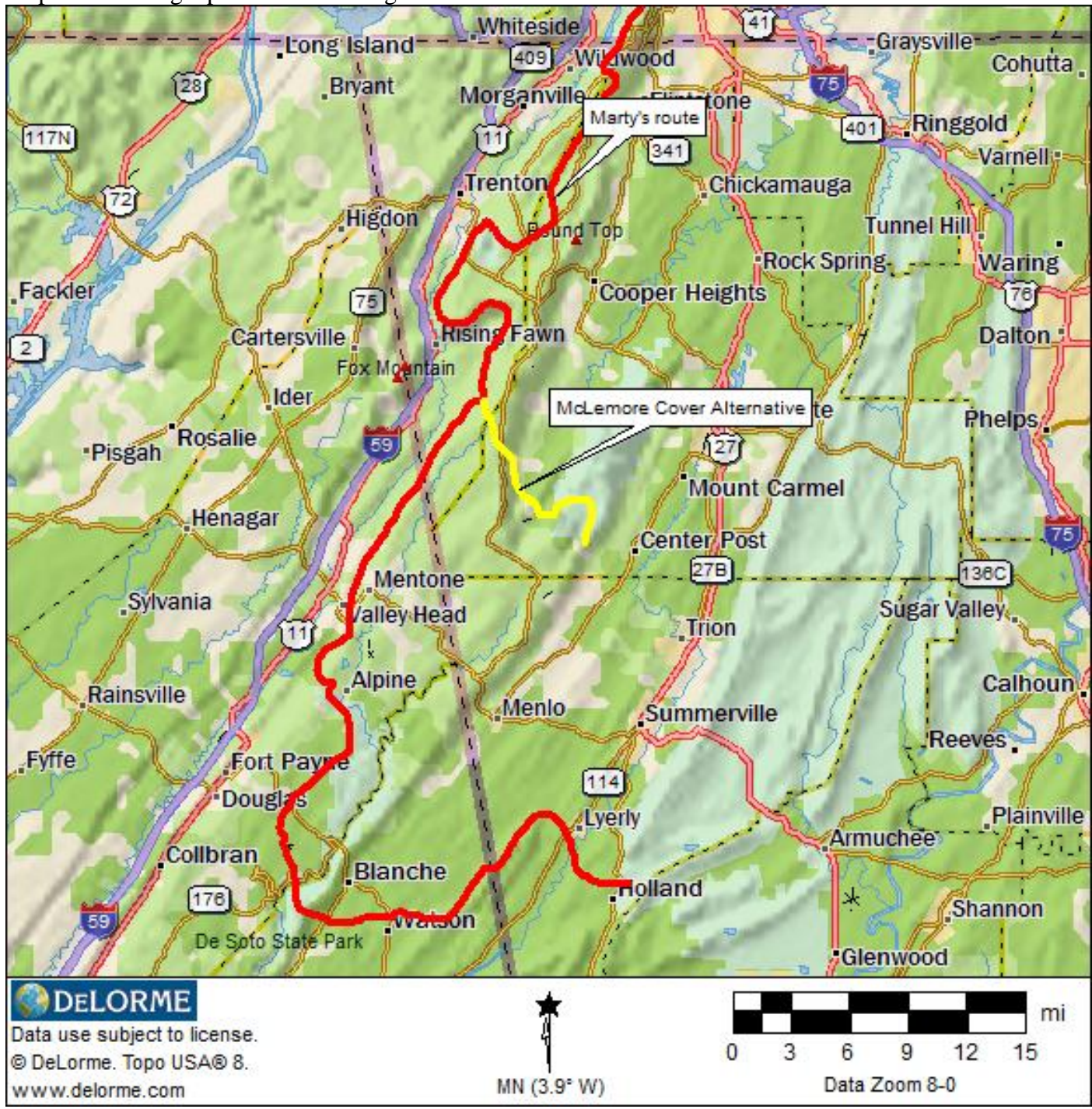
The formal signing of a Memorandum of Understanding creating this designation took place at the Craven House on Lookout Mountain on Monday, June 27.

Park officials said, "This is a landmark event for the routing of the Great Eastern Trail through the Chattanooga Metropolitan Area."

ways off. Even if we get trail through these areas, over half the route will be on roads of one type or another. Contact with most private landowners won't even take place until we have a firm foothold on these public lands.

Two maps are shown here for the route, and they show only from Chattanooga south. Within and north of Chattanooga, the route follows streets and roads to the Cumberland Trail at Montlake Road in the North Chickamauga Creek Gorge State Natural Area. This is an alternate route until such time at the Chattanooga Greenway System is complete. Jim Schroeder has prepared a guide for that section.

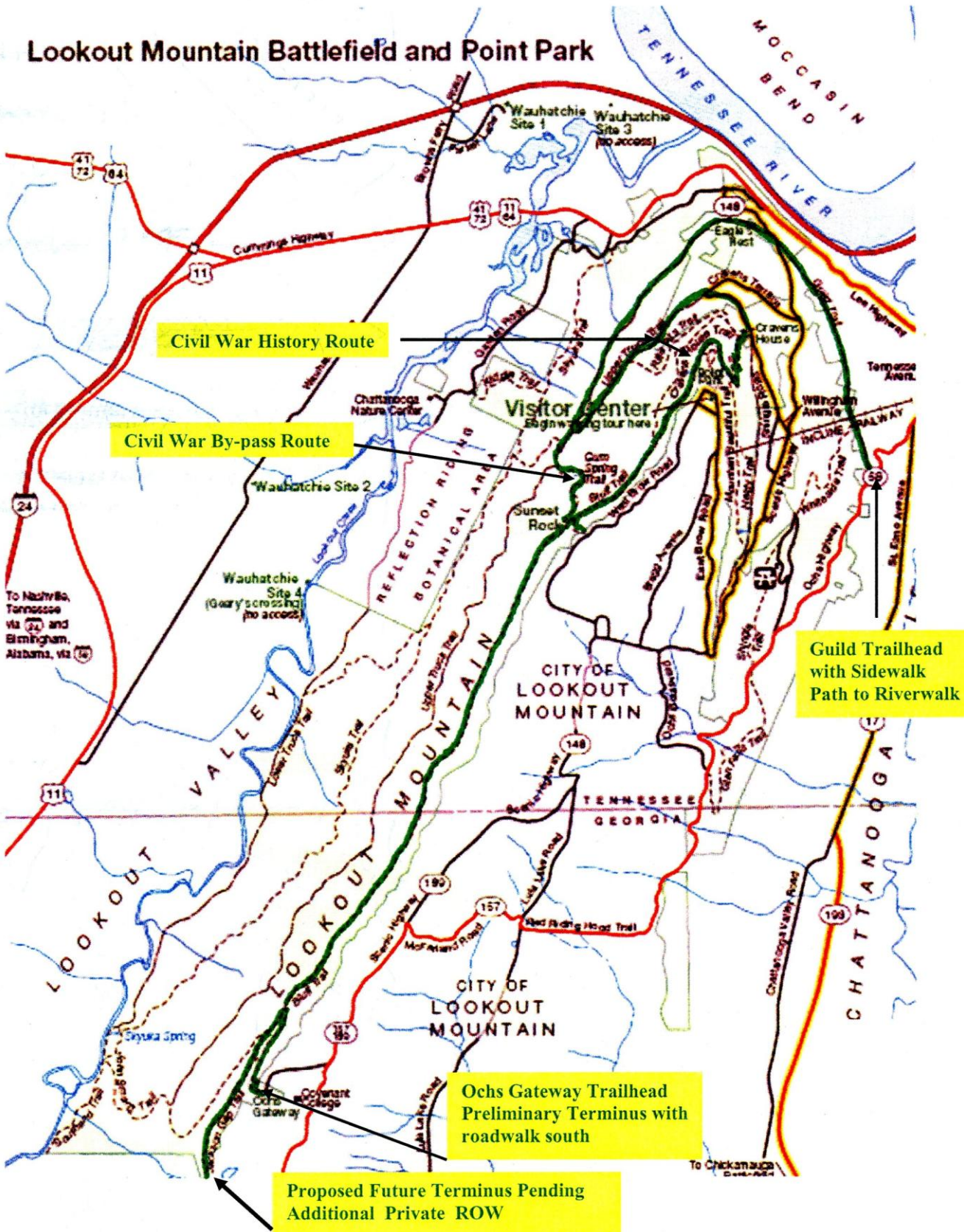
Map of the Georgia portion: the Georgia Pinhoti Trail is not shown here.



# Exhibit "A"

Proposed GET Path

## Lookout Mountain Battlefield and Point Park



Green

## GET Calendars for 2012

There will be a 2012 calendar with pictures taken on the Great Eastern Trail. For the past several years, I (Tim Hupp) have been preparing calendars using pictures I took while hiking on the Appalachian Trail. I plan to continue that practice, but I will also prepare a calendar using GET pictures.

This year I hiked on the AT in Tennessee and Pennsylvania, plus some repeated parts of the Shenandoah National Park. My GET hiking has been in Virginia and West Virginia, ranging from Bluestone River to Siler, Virginia near Shockey's Knob, plus the GETA Board hike in Pennsylvania. Pictures of these areas will be used, appropriate to the season, for each month of the year.

The calendars will be available for \$20.

They may be ordered by email: [Hupp\\_Tim@msn.com](mailto:Hupp_Tim@msn.com)

## Blazes on Pine Mountain Trail

The Great Eastern Trail as a rule uses whatever color blazes as the local trails use, rather

than a set color. The member trails had their color chosen before the GETA was organized. But what about the case of where new trail is built that is not part of a former local trail? This occurred in the building of the TuGuNu section in West Virginia, and they decided to use a bright green. This is a rarely used color for blazing trails, and people tend to think it would not be visible among the foliage of a forest. But in fact, artificial greens are different colors from natural greens, and a bright green looks quite distinctive as blazes.

Pine Mountain Trail is the first GET section to make the change to bright green. They used Nelson green glo to blaze the Highland and Little Shepherd Trail sections.

## GET Brochures

GET Brochures are out! They were designed and produced by Debra Spinnenweber with input from the GETA board members. 20,000 brochures promoting the Great Eastern Trails have been printed. They have been distributed to member clubs as follows:

<u>Club</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>held by</u>
Alabama Trails Association	1000	Bob Williams/Hayesville, NC 28904
Alabama Hiking Trail Society	1500	Rick Guhse/Keene, NH 03431
Cumberland Trail Conference	1500	Warren Devine/Oak Ridge, TN 37830
Finger Lakes Trail Conference	1000	Pat Monahan/Corning, N.Y. 14830-3013
Friends of Green Ridge State Forest	1000	Francis Zumbrun/Flintstone, MD 21530
Georgia Pinhoti Trails Association	1000	Marty Domini/Toombsboro, GA 31090-2700
Mid State Trail Association	2000	Pete Fleszar /Hummelstown, PA 17036
Pine Mountain Trail Conference	1000	Shad Baker/Whitesburg, KY 41858
Potomac Appalachian Trail Club	7500*	Tom Johnson/Front Royal, VA 22180
Standing Stone Trail Club	1000	Mel Cooper/Huntingdon PA 16652-8071
West Virginia Scenic Trails Association	1000 500	Doug Wood/Forest Hill, WV 24935 Steve Clark/Mullens, WV 25882

\* - 6500 are being held in reserve for clubs that run out. Tom Johnson will be storing them.

You may request brochures from the individual listed here, if you know them; if not, contact Tom Johnson—see contacts at the end of this newsletter.

## GET Guidebook

A guidebook for the Great Eastern Trail has been prepared for the part between Hancock, Maryland (I-70) and White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia (I-64), which has been under development since 2009. It is currently posted at: <http://www.brownmtnphotog.com/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=122> (this site is linked to the GET website, and is also included at the final page of this newsletter). This site is being updated as additional information comes in. It is divided into sections and subsections, and each subsection has its guide and trail condition report.

PATC Publishing hopes to publish this as a book. There was some question about its authorization, so Tom Johnson decided we should include guides to trails on Shenandoah Mountain with it, to increase its acceptance and sales. After a PATC-Southern Shenandoah Valley Chapter hike and meeting, it was decided that I (Tim Hupp) would be getting assistance from members on guides for these trails. However, this will delay publication by about a year.

Once published, the guide will no longer be posted on the website. Remaining will be an overview, the trail condition reports, and any updates, such as relocations.

## Carr Mountain Trail

It was hoped that the August 13, 2011 work trip on the Carr Mountain Trail in Rockingham County, VA would make the trail sufficiently open to hike. Sixteen workers, including nine PATC members (four of whom had hiked the entire trail route before), four North River Back Country Horse Club members, and three International Mountain Bikers Association Members started the hike that day with such hopes. We had cleared and graded as far as 2 miles from the east end the last two years before, and about that far from the west end from the previous fall and spring. In between were the high points of Carr Mountain (elev. 3107') and Beech Lick Knob (elev. 3280'). It was a slow drive from our meeting place near Bergton up German River to the west trailhead.

The group was well equipped, and a huge tree fallen across the trail was cleared in ten minutes. After lunch, we divided into groups with

different tasks. The front group (Tom Johnson, Lloyd McAskill, Nancy Hall, and me) marked the trail route with ribbons and cleared some light growth. Another group (the bikers) had a chainsaw and cleared the blowdowns. Another group had a measuring wheel and took notes of the route. We did not come to grade the trail—it was summer, too hot for that task, and most of the trail we were working on was on ridge crests, and did not need it, or so we thought. We were aware of a sidehill of Carr Mountain which we passed, as the ridge walk was fine for getting through.

By 2:30, the front group was on top of Beech Lick Knob, lost in the sense that it was not obvious which way to go. We had followed the yellow blazes to the “pond” of Beech Lick Knob, a dry depression on the south side of the top, which the map showed as the highest point of the trail on the mountain, before easing downhill to the right of the top. Tom had described the trail as going over the top. And the blazes went off to the left, going down gradually—for a while. It went about ¼ mile, never going up, and Tom had enough, and announced that he was going up on top of the ridge. Just after that, the blazes were no more, so we all joined Tom on the ridge top, which was descending. A look at the map showed this ridge was leading west, completely away from the trail route in either direction (it approaches Beech Lick Knob from the south, and leaves to the east). So we turned around, found our way to the top and a little over. There we found remains of tape that we knew Lloyd had used for marking the original trail route years ago. But which way did we need to go? We looked at the map and got out two compasses. The compass direction seemed to be 90° off the way the old trail should be heading. We couldn't agree which way to get back to the “pond”, but we did agree to go one way, because we planned to go opposite ways at this point—I planned to hike through to the east end and down FS 302, while the others were going back to the west end. Soon Lloyd decided this couldn't be the way back, so they turned around and I continued down the hill. And it started to rain, and I had 9 miles to go.

We had dinner at the Schlabachs', our hosts' house. They had ridden in on horses, and they were planning on riding through and down forest roads to

their home. But they couldn't find their way over Beech Lick Knob, so they headed down a different way, coming out several miles south of their home. They got home first, and started preparing supper for us. The bikers were next. They worked through the whole trail and down the road, and passed me about 5:45. I got to my car at 6:30 and at the Schlabachs' at 7:00. Not five minutes later the others started arriving, having gone back to the west end of the trail.

Much of our discussion over dinner was who was where when, and what we did. With the different groups and a lack of marking of the trail where it needed it most, everybody was lost at some point. Some had to be searched for, trying not to lose others in the process.

So at this point, the Carr Mountain Trail still has an uncertain route over Beech Lick Knob, but most of the rest is clear.

## **Great Eastern Trail in Wyoming County, WV Meeting**

On August 2, 2011 there was a GET strategy meeting for Wyoming County, WV held at the Cow Shed Restaurant in Pineville. Attending were Steve Clark, Tim McGraw, Val Page, Peggy Pings, and Megan Smith. This is part of the TuGuNu section.

In order to have permissions for the GET route, several steps were needed toward official establishment. Property owners need to be identified, contacted, given options, and courted for an agreement allowing passage of the GET through an appropriate corridor. Education and presentations will be needed. Agreements take time, and GET people are advised to work on other things while waiting for them to be completed.

In Wyoming County, the GET is divided into 3 sections: 1. R.D. Bailey WMA to Twin Falls State Park (via Horse Creek WMA, Baileysville, and Pineville, about 25 miles), 2. within Twin Falls SP (about 4 miles), and 3. Twin Falls SP to Mullens (about 5 miles). The route of the GET across southern West Virginia has been adjusted considerably since a plan was first made in June 2009, mostly south of the route of the first plan.

## **Tower Hill scouting**

On July 9 Tom Johnson went with Bryan Bruns to scout out a possible off-road route for the GET in Bath County, VA. Currently, the GET follows paved roads for 8 miles between the south end of Shenandoah Mountain and near Bath Alum. Although this must be the original GET route, we are seeking ways to get the GET off roads wherever we can.

They hiked over Tower Hill Mountain, going up on Forest Service Road 281 and up on the ridge and south on the ridge. There is some private land for 1-½ miles over Mays Mountain, then the Tower Hill Mountain Trail, which passes Chimney Rock.

The hike was about ten miles. It went well along the road, ridge, and trail, but the part around the private property was on some sidehill, and was rather steep. To be used for the GET, trail needs to be built in that area, but this would be a great improvement over the current road walk.

Due to this change, the GET route needs to be remapped. Tim McGraw, from August to November, is GPS-ing the trail route.

There are still different possible trail routes, as not all planned pathways will be available. Other possibilities need to be noted. So, if no other route is possible, public roads are OK for initial route. It is better to use off-road route, and best are off-road routes for hiking only. The idea is to have the whole gap from Pine Mountain Trail at Elkhorn City, Kentucky to Camp Creek State Park, WV sections all identified, so we have a connected system. The route can be relocated later, to improve or optimize the hiking experience.

The Hatfield-McCoy Trail is opening between Mullens and Twin Falls SP, and it may be available for hiking. It is not a hiking trail, but it is off road, and could be suitable for an initial route.

The plan is to "move forward" on trail segments that would not be "dead ends" or "trails to nowhere". Destinations are needed.

Getting the trail "on-the-ground" would be: 1. Get agreements in place to route the trail over the property, 2. Blaze the trail and put up signs, 3. Encourage trail use. It is not advised to "build trail".

A trail guide would be needed, after model of the GET Guidebook for the Hancock – White Sulphur Springs segment.

The main tool for accomplishing this will be the local trail club. Several issues arise: Should it be under the umbrella of GETA or WVSTA? What activities should be held (hikes, maintenance, fun)? How to recruit members? Specifics of these were discussed and planned. Then there are issues of other outdoor groups to involve with the GET project, such as Mountain Bike and Horse clubs.

There was some discussion about who should be points of contact with landowners. VISTA has been the organization to initiate the GET in this area, but it is new, and thus not well known to local people. Good people for such contacts were identified. Plans for training people to make contacts with landowners were made. VISTA's role is to facilitate club formation and to educate local people about the GET.

After the meeting, emails were distributed and further comments were made by Tom Johnson and Peggy Pings. Tom's thoughts were 1. That sustainable club formation was the most important task of VISTA; 2. Including bike and horse riders is a good idea since there is no hiking culture in the area; 3. Use ATV trails only when the only other option is on a road (ATVs are less dangerous to hikers than coal trucks are); 4. We need to work around uncooperative landowners. At first there may be segments that are not linked, but try to find another landowner or wait until the situation changes with the first owner. If we wait until we get 100% owner agreement, volunteers will lose interest; 5. Concern that this club may be limited to

one county, when there are other counties carrying the GET in that part of the state; 6. A club needs to be established as a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization or an affiliate of a larger one (both GETA and WVSTA qualify), as financial grantors always ask about this; 7. [Tom] would try to visit the area to meet people; 8. Some members of the Mid State Trail and Finger Lakes Trail Conference have lots of experience in approaching landowners, and some of them could come and talk about it here.

Peggy's thoughts were: 1. That there is a hiking culture, just not very visible; 2. She has met people who hike at R.D. Bailey WMA and Twin Falls SP and they are also avid hunters and fishermen. They are likely supporters of the GET, but find out their interests first; 3. VISTA can talk to trail users on public lands, perhaps giving surveys to help the land managers. Also Hatfield-McCoy Trail users and permit holders may also like to walk trails; 4. A stronger partnership with Hatfield-McCoy Trail is needed, as they have a lot of experience working with landowners; 5. The different trail projects are good for the region and should not be viewed as competing. People in Tourism or Economic Development should be approached for their support; 6. A group of 5-10 dedicated GET supporters is needed to start up the club, who can bring in new people to join, not be needed to form the group; and 7. The nearby Kanawha Trail Club is organized and could provide some support.

Peggy also discussed several people who could be key in hiking, club formation, and landowner contacting.

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*The GET goes through or by Pineville, Kentucky and Pineville, West Virginia. So far, the only part of the GET completed between them is 44 miles of the Pine Mountain Trail, from Elkhorn City, KY to US 119, plus 38 miles of the Little Shepherd Trail (road), which runs from US 119 to Kingdom Come State Park, which is part of the Pine Mountain Trail. Pineville, KY is 45 miles down Pine Mountain from Kingdom Come SP, and the trail still needs to be built. North of Elkhorn City, it is about 37 miles to the West Virginia border, crossing over Tug Fork into Matewan. From there it is about 55 miles to Pineville, WV. So altogether it is about 220 miles from Pineville to Pineville, with 138 miles needing to be built or open.*

*Maybe that can be a rallying cry: "**From Pineville to Pineville!**"*

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## Featured Section: Crystal Hills Trail

This section is the Great Eastern Trail in New York (GET in NY) at the very northern end of the GET. It connects the Mid State Trail at the New York/Pennsylvania state line to the northern terminus of the GET at the junction of the main Finger Lakes Trail, which is also the North Country Trail as well. The Crystal Hills Trail (CH Trail) is approximately 45 miles long. It is part of the Finger Lakes Trail (FLT) system across New York State which is 950+ miles of continuous footpath across the state connecting the North Country Trail, and other trail systems for approximately 10,000 miles of hiking trails.

The orange-blazed CH Trail heads south through the South Bradford State Forest (SF), Meads Creek SF, West Hill SF, Erwin Hollow SF, Erwin Wildlife Management Area, Pinnacle State Park and McCarthy Hill SF with many private landowners like the Watson Homestead and Conference Center (original homestead of Thomas Watson, founder of IBM) and others that help us to connect the public lands.

The CHT crosses the following primary highways: NY 17 and I-86 in the Painted Post/Corning area and NY 417 in the Addison area. Painted Post and Addison have restaurants, convenience stores, post offices, lodging (Painted Post only), laundry mats, and gas stations.

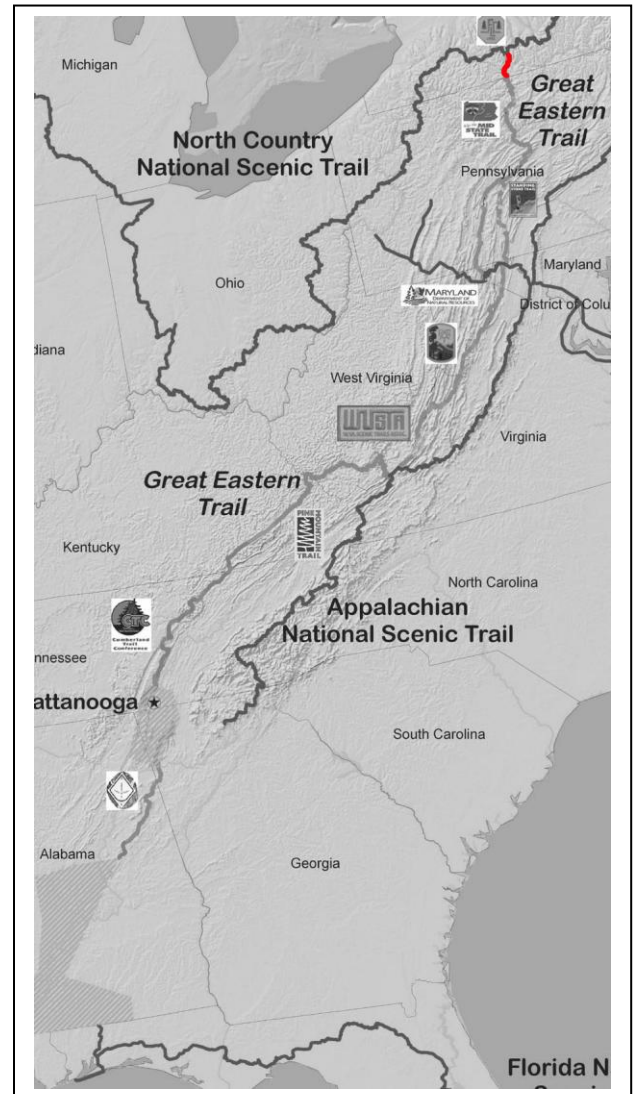
The total length of the CHT is about 45 miles and about 35 miles have been built. There is a completion target of 2012. There are a few miles of scattered road walks, a few miles through the village of Addison, and about 6 miles of road walk from the NY/PA border heading north that will eventually be moved off road in the future.

There is a lean to shelter at the northern terminus/junction to the main Finger Lakes Trail (FLT), a planned lean to in McCarthy Hill SF (2012 or 2014) and a private campgrounds south of Addison. Camping is permitted in all of the state forests at least 150 feet from the trail and water sources.

There are reliable water sources (streams, ponds) in all of the state forests as well as fresh water at Watson Homestead and Pinnacle State Park.

Trail heads are signed and GET signs are up across the length of the trail.

Maps with guidebook/databook on back is available from [www.fingerlakestrail.org](http://www.fingerlakestrail.org) (3 map set for entire length).



### Great Eastern Trail Sections:

**Crystal Hills Branch (Finger Lakes Trail)**  
Mid State Trail  
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail  
Standing Stone Trail  
Tuscarora Trail  
Headwaters Section  
Allegheny Trail/AT/Mary Draper Ingles Trail  
TuGuNu Section  
Pine Mountain Trail  
Cumberland Trail  
Georgia Pinhoti Trail  
Alabama Pinhoti Trail  
Alabama Trail

*Next issue: Standing Stone Trail*

# Parallels

As the Great Eastern Trail is a second long trail in the Appalachians, there are automatically parallels between it and the Appalachian Trail. This is a series of articles discussing similarities and differences between the GET and the AT.

## Nature of the Appalachian Trail and the Great Eastern Trail

Both trails have a governing organization (Appalachian Trail Conservancy and Great Eastern Trail Association) which have local trail clubs that oversee certain sections of the respective trail.

The Appalachian Trail (with a few exceptions in Vermont and New Hampshire) is one continuous named trail, marked with the familiar 2x6" white blazes. While much of it was built on pre-existing trails, they did not have names before being used by the AT.

The AT was intended to be a wilderness footpath. There was a big controversy between Benton MacKaye and Myron Avery (the major mover of the building of the AT) on what was acceptable for building the AT. MacKaye wanted the AT to be only in the wilderness, and if there was no wilderness to use, there should be no trail. Avery insisted there needed to be something, even if it is road walk or a path across fields or in towns to have a continuous trail. They became especially contentious about the National Park System rebuilding the AT in the Shenandoah National Park. In time, things worked out in that more and more of the AT was moved off roads (as it had been necessary to get a continuous route) and onto forest path. Today only 1% of the AT is on roads, mostly in Trail Towns.

## Hike Report

GETA Board hiking on the Mid State Trail at Little Pine State Park

After the Board Meeting (described above), we set out to hike a local section the GET, which is the Mid State Trail in that part of Pennsylvania. Pete Fleszar had planned and scouted this hike, and so was our leader. He apologized that considering the hiking experience of the group, he was rather out of condition, and expected we might be waiting

On the Great Eastern Trail, the local trail names are dominant, and they are part of the GET system. Each local trail has its own blazing scheme, so the blazes may be orange, yellow, blue, white, or even green. Many places where road walks are needed, there may be no blazes or other markings (at this time, you need to know ahead of your hike which way you need to go). There is the GET diamond marker, which marks trailheads, but in general, they are not yet applied to road walks, and major areas do not have them.

Like the early AT, the GET requires several road walks in places. There just is no place yet to put a hiking trail due to land ownership and permission. (It may be there are many nearby owners who would be happy to have the GET run across their property, and we just don't know them yet.) If we have to have a walk on a road, it is preferred to use a dirt or gravel road, and least preferred to use a primary, heavy traffic road, especially if there is little shoulder room.

As far as the foot trails the GET uses, some have been around almost as long as the AT, others have been built in the decades since, some are under construction, and some are planned. A large portion are "on the ground" for the GET to use. It is the goal to get the GET off road onto trails, but compromise will be necessary as we move toward that goal. It may be an improvement to move it from a paved road to a gravel road.

One other difference between the AT and the GET is that the AT is hiker only except for a few places in the Smokies and on the C&O Towpath, while the GET has some sections that are multi-use, that is, also open to horses and mountain bikes.

for him. With that said, he headed up the steep approach trail, and had to wait for the rest of us for much of the hike.

It was a rainy day, and more rain fell the farther we went. The hike started up from the main recreation area parking, and ascending the Panther Run Trail, which unlike its name suggests, climbs up a steep ridge to the MST/GET. There were some interesting rocks along this trail, which are stacked layers, and some places have windows through

them. At the intersection with the MST/GET, there was supposed to be a view, but it was fogged in.

From that point, we headed south on the MST/GET/Love Run Road, going down the side of the ridge, then down a hollow, where we saw many wildflowers. The trail reached a low point at a cabin there in the woods, where it practically went across the cabin's porch. We stopped there, some of us stood under the roof to be out of the rain. I noticed the door was open, and even took a picture looking inside. Then we found out why the door was open.



The map showed another viewpoint, but we couldn't find it—not only was it still fogged in, but there was no open place. Eventually the trail reached the bottom, on the paved road that goes through Little Pine State Park. There was a signpost with a GET diamond on it. This ended our 3.9 miles (6.3 km—the MST is measured in kilometers rather than mile; Shad Baker says this is

Two elderly gentlemen stepped out of the cabin and greeted us. In the ensuing conversation we found out that one of them knew David Brickely—the one whom Tom had explained to us was planning a 9-11 Trail. Small world.

At this point, Shad continued down the lane and cut the hike short due to his long drive home.

From the cabin, the trail led up a hollow with more wildflowers, primarily violets and maroon Trillium. After a fairly steep climb, the trail came on top of a ridge, and from there it went gradually down. There were some interesting rocks in places along this ridge.



some French plot!) of the MST/GET and we had to walk back along the road to the cars. We found a path away from the road for most of the way. There, after a hike of 6.4 miles, we had some lunch the staff at Brayton Lodge had generously prepared for us. From there, we all headed home or to the next stop on a journey.

## Photo Gallery



House Rock, ½ mile off the GET on Warm Springs Mountain in the Headwaters Section



David Frye at Pinnacles, on the Tuscarora Trail



Sid (my dog) on Hanging Rock by the Allegheny Trail



Bluestone River in West Virginia

### Web addresses & emails:

GET website: <http://www.greateastertrail.net/>

GET Guidebook (Hancock, MD to White Sulphur Springs, WV):  
<http://www.brownmtnphotoq.com/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=122>

Email: GET Newsletter: [Hupp\\_Tim@msn.com](mailto:Hupp_Tim@msn.com)

Email GETA President Tom Johnson about Great Eastern Trail: [johnts25@gmail.com](mailto:johnts25@gmail.com)