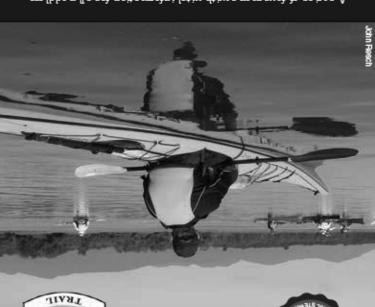




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the Adirondack Park and Lake Champlain isa 256-mile paddler's dream, extending from The Hudson River Green way Water Trail

RECION OF NEW YORK Kingston-Poughkeepsie HUDSON RIVER GREENWAY WATER TRAIL





Kingston-Poughkeepsie Region

Punctuated by quaint river cities and rillages, and with dramatic views of the Catskill Mountains, this mostly rural area s wonderful to explore. Be sure to see he four lighthouses (Athens, Saugerties, Rondout and Esopus Meadows) and enjoy

available. Highlights of this segment include • North and South Tivoli Bays Wildlife Marshes-part of the Hudson River National Estuarine Research Reserve Kingston-first capital of New York Stat home of the Hudson River Maritime

Museum, and the Hudson River Sloop Walkway Over the Hudson-this tallest and longest pedestrian spans in the

 Great Estates—Olana, Clermont, Montgomery Place, Edgewater, Staatsburgh, Vanderbilt Mansion, and the home of President Franklin D. Roosevelt



The Hudson River Water Trail Guide is a meticulously researched guide for paddlers and small boaters. It contains both practical and fascinating information about the Hudson River Valley Greenway, including suggestions for day and weekend trips, tide and currents, plus much more. The Guide is available at www.hrwa.org as a benefit of membership, and at many outfitters and



ips are viewable on our web site: dsonRiverGreenwayWaterTrail.org

Financial support for this project provided by the NYS Department of Economic Development. Any opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed are those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the DED.

The Hudson River Valley Greenway gratefully acknowledges our partners who helped make the Hudson River Greenway Water Trail map series possible: Hudson River Watertrail Association; National Park Service; Hudson Valley Tourism, Inc.; Riverkeeper; Thomas and these New York State agencies: Department Recreation & Historic Preservation, Canal

Corporation, and Department of State.











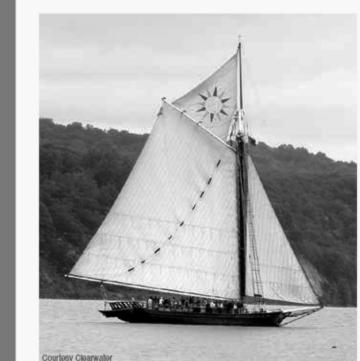
The Hudson River was one of the original "highways" used by Native Americans and continues to be a corridor of commerce to this day. This 63-mile section of the Water Trail features Vanderbilt Mansion, Kingston (the state's first capital), the City of Poughkeepsie and the Walkway Over the Hudson, the City of Beacon, and four lighthouses in Athens, Saugerties, Kingston and Esopus.

# Glacial Lake Albany

Glacial Lake Albany was formed when ice "plugged" the Hudson between Storm King Mountain and Breakneck Ridge (see Map 4) about 16,000 years ago. The lake existed for about 4,000 years. The surface of the lake was roughly 150' (feet) above current sea level. The 150' contour interval shown on this map represents Glacial Lake Albany's shoreline and shows where you would have been able to paddle then. A drysuit would have been essential!



Pete Seeger, the musician, singer, songwriter and activist was one of the legendary figures responsible for the cleanup of the Hudson River. Pete was also responsible for two of the three most iconic boats associated with that cleanup and the Hudson River today. In 1966, Pete seized upon a strategy of drawing attention to the River by creating a boat to "save the river." He had built a 106-foot long replica of an 18th century Dutch-built Hudson River Sloop. A sloop is a sailing vessel with only



Hudson River Sloop Clearwater under sail.

one mast, originally used to move cargo up and down the Hudson. Pete named her Clearwater and she was christened in 1969. The Clearwater has been plying the Hudson ever since, teaching multiple generations about the Hudson River and the importance of keeping it clean. Science-based environmental education has been a hallmark of the Clearwater—and the environmental education organization of the same name—since she was launched. www.clearwater.org.



Riverkeeper patrol boat R. Ian Fletcher.

#### Sloop Woody Guthrie

Once Clearwater was launched, Pete turned his unbounded energy and attention to creating a smaller Hudson River ferry sloop called Woody Guthrie. Designed by the same marine architect who designed the Clearwater and built of native woods in the Hudson Valley, the Sloop Woody Guthrie was much smaller; only 47 feet long. Unlike her big sister, she was designed to be taken care of by a small group of people, in this case the Beacon Sloop Club, her caretaker since her 1978 launch. Beacon Sloop Club uses her to promote the beauty and wonder of the Hudson River by offering free sails to the public and sail training to volunteers. www.beaconsloopclub.org.

### Riverkeeper Patrol Boat R. Ian Fletcher

Riverkeeper began 50 years ago as the Hudson River

Fishermen's Association (HRFA), an environmen watchdog organization founded by a group of concerned fisherman under the leadership of Bob Boyle. In the course of researching an article two years earlier, Boyle, a Sports Illustrated writer, stumbled across two little known laws: the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1888 and the Refuse Act of 1899, which forbade pollution of American waters and provided bounty rewards for whoever reported violations. The fishermen collected several bounties, which they used to launch the first Riverkeeper patrol boat to further search out environmental lawbreakers. The HRFA changed its name to Riverkeeper in 1986 and continues to defend the Hudson River and its tributaries and protecting the drinking water supply of nine million New York City and Hudson Valley residents. It helped to establish globally recognized standards for waterway and watershed protection and serves as the model and mentor for the growing Waterkeeper movement that includes nearly 200 Keeper programs across the country and around the globe. www.riverkeeper.org

territory their entire life.

Iconic Wildlife of the Estuary **Bald Eagle** - One of the largest raptors found in North America, bald eagles are about 30 inches high, with a 72-84 inch wingspan, and weigh eight to 14 pounds. The bald eagle has a life span in the wild of 30+ years; mates for life in the general area from which they hatch; and uses a single nesting

Immature bald eagles are mostly chocolate brown with varying amounts of white over the body, tail, and underwings. The iconic white head and tail develop about age five.

Bald eagles' primary prey is fish, though they will opportunistically take some mammals, waterfowl, seabirds and carrion, especially during winter.

In the 20th century, reproductive impairment from pesticides and heavy metals caused virtual elimination of the bald eagle in New York. Since the 1972 ban on DDT, eagles are once again producing young, and populations are increasing.

Other Resident and Migratory Birds - Other species commonly seen on the Hudson include Canada geese, double-crested cormorants, turkey vultures, and great blue herons. Many species of migratory waterfowl pass through

every year during the spring and fall migrations. Some of the species seen include osprey and various duck species.

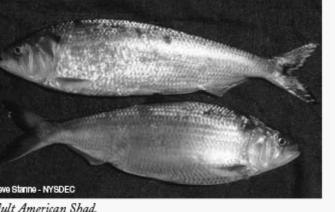
Sturgeon - Sturgeon are the most primitive fishes found in the York. They are large fish and have five rows of bony plates along their body. Atlantic

Sturgeon Fishing at Hyde Park, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper late 1800s. sturgeon live primarily

in the ocean but migrate to the lower Hudson River for spawning. This species can grow to as much as eight feet long. Shortnose sturgeon is an estuarine species with one sustained population in the lower Hudson. Spawning occurs between Coxsackie and the Troy Dam. The National Marine Fisheries Service classifies both species as endangered.



A good-sized Atlantic Sturgeon from the Hudson.



Adult American Shad.

American Shad - Shad are born in the Hudson and migrate to the ocean. Shad are anadromous, which means they spend most of their lives in the ocean but return to the freshwater portion of the estuary to spawn in late spring

> and early summer at age four or five. Their primary spawning range in the Hudson is from Kingston to Coxsackie After spawning, the dults return to the ocean. Young fish born estuary after their first

Since shad do not eat during their twononth spawning run, they avoid exposure to contaminants. As a

result, shad is one of the few species of river fish that meets federal guidelines for human consumption. Sadly, their numbers have diminished in recent years and the fishery was closed in 2010. Ongoing efforts to restore shad to sustainable levels are being undertaken by a variety of public agencies and private partners.



The bustling Rondout Creek waterfront in Kingston, at the Hudson River Maritime Museum.

Striped Bass - Like shad, striped bass travel back and forth from the ocean to the Hudson River to complete their life cycle. Unlike shad, striped bass are plentiful. They have traditionally supported both commercial and recreational fisheries. The commercial fishery was closed in 1976 due to polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contamination, but the spring run of striped bass still attracts great numbers of anglers eager to try their luck. Striped bass roam widely along the Atlantic coast and up the coastal estuaries like the Hudson River to spawn in the late spring and early summer They travel north to Maine in summer and then to South Carolina in the fall and winter. Their primary spawning range in the Hudson is from Croton Point to Catskill.

# **Great Estates**

The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area (HRVNHA) was created by Congress in 1996 to recognize, protect, and promote the Hudson Valley's natural, cultural. historical, and recreational resources. The Great Estates seer along the shores of the Hudson River are descended from an architectural tradition going back to the first Dutch and Huguenot settlers.

Dutch and Huguenot Influences - The houses built by Dutch colonists during the 17th and early 18th centuries are the only examples of Dutch architecture in North America. Farmhouses, such as Pieter Bronck's brick residence (1663) in Coxsackie, feature distinctive pitched roofs with gable ends, prominent roof beams, and open fireplaces.



Clermont State Historic Site.

The French Huguenots who emigrated to the banks of the Wallkill Creek and founded the settlement of New Paltz built stone houses that combined Northern European and medieval building traditions with those of their Dutch neighbors. Historic Huguenot Street in New Paltz is arguably the oldest street in America with its original houses. Huguenot Street includes three intact homes with portions that date back to the 1690s: the Bevier-Elting, Jean Hasbrouck, and Abraham Hasbrouck houses. The buildings are of local stone, with steeply pitched shingled roofs and Dutch jambless fireplaces.

Origins of the Great Estates - As second- and thirdgeneration colonists became more prosperous, many early landholdings expanded. Frederick Philipse I, a Dutch carpenter who emigrated in the 1650s, successfully acquired a large amount of land and two mill sites, the Lower Mills in Yonkers and the Upper Mills on the Pocantico River in the village of Sleepy Hollow. The core of Philipse Manor dates back to the 1680s, but its transformation into a country



Olana is the home, studio and designed landscape of Hudson River School painter Frederic Edwin Church.

estate began under Frederick Philipse III, who remodeled it into a Georgian-style mansion in the 1750s. Farther up the river, Robert Livingston acquired a royal patent for a vast tract of land in Columbia County, and one of his sons built a Georgian-style country house he named Clermont.

After the Revolutionary War, Americans celebrated their independence through a new style of architecture that attempted to shed the colonial trappings of the past, but they still clung to the neoclassicism inherited from England. Several important houses were destroyed during the war and rebuilt in the Federal style. In its elegant post-war reincarnation. Clermont established a new standard for the country house and the prominence of the Livingston family. Federal-era mansions, such as Ten Broeck Mansion (1798) in Albany, Boscobel (1804-07) in Cold Spring, and Locust Lawn (1814) in New Paltz, demonstrated the increasing wealth of the Hudson River Valley.

#### Great Estates Visible from the Hudson Estate Name ......River Mile

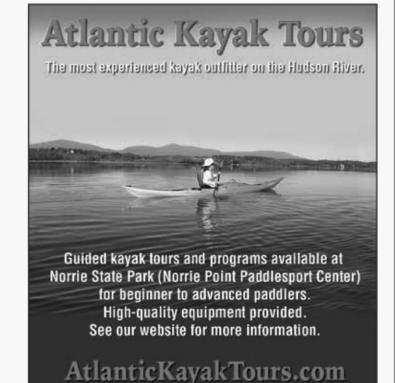
Olana
Clermont 103.0 E
Blithewood Manor* 98.9 E
Montgomery Place 97.2 E
Edgewater* 96.7 E
Atalanta* 95.5 E
Wilderstein 88.7 E
Wyndclyffe* 88.2 E
Linwood* 88.1 E
Staatsburgh 87.0 E
Vanderbilt 82.7 E
Locust Grove 74.0 E
*Private-Not open to the public

Bald eagles can often be seen nesting and hunting prey near the Hudson River.

# Water Quality

Following European settlement, the Hudson River was used for industrial waste discharge and untreated sewage disposal. At the height of these practices, recreational use of the river nearly disappeared. In the late 1960s, citizen environmental groups—coupled with changes in environmental regulatory policies and enforcement policies—spearheaded a river cleanup. A cleaner river has led to renewed interest in recreation. Today, the Hudson River estuary is among the healthiest on the eastern seaboard, and sustained efforts by many groups continue to keep the river clean. To help, report pollution by contacting the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation at 1-800-847-7332 or www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/393.html.To learn more about protecting our river and for volunteer opportunities, contact the Hudson River Estuary Program (http:// on.ny.gov/1w0KKlG), Harbor Estuary Program (www. harborestuary.org/), or the Hudson River Foundation (www. hudsonriver.org/).

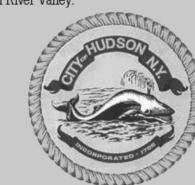
# Sponsor



## ommercial Fishing & Whali The Hudson River has been home to vibrant fisheries

since humans first settled here. Shad, Atlantic and shortnose sturgeon, alewives, blueback herring, striped bass and oysters were all harvested by Native Americans and European settlers. Sturgeon, also known as Albany beef, were prized for both their meat and eggs (roe). Today many commercial fisheries are closed due to overfishing both in the river and in the ocean, where many of these fish spend most of

For some sixty years after the Revolutionary War, the Hudson River was also home to one of the world's major industries—whaling. The British blockade during the war stifled the New England whaling industry and led to the Hudson River becoming a major whaling hub. The first Hudson River whaling port was in the present day City of Hudson, with other ports at Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. By the mid-nineteenth century other fuels began to replace whale blubber, and the industry quickly ended in the Hudson River Valley.



The Hudson River Valley Greenway was created by New York State to continue and advance the state's development of the world-renowned scenic, natural, historic, cultural and recreational resources of the Hudson River Valley while continuing to emphasize economic development activities and remaining consistent with the tradition of municipal home rule. The Greenway's programs include regional planning, a land and water trail system, and the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area. On the web: www.hudsongreenway.ny.gov.

The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area was designated by Congress in 1996 and is one of fortynine federally-recognized National Heritage Areas throughout the United States. Through a partnership with the National Park Service, the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area collaborates with public agencies, non-profit groups and private sector partners to interpret, preserve and celebrate the nationally-significant cultural and natural resources of the Hudson River Valley. In this way, the Heritage Area works to inspire public stewardship for these resources and related economic development activities for the benefit of the nation. The Heritage Area has established a network of designated Heritage Sites, classified by theme and amenities. On the web: www.hudsonrivervalley.com.



