Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area

Explore the 150-mile valley and discover its rich scenic, historical, cultural, and recreational resources from Troy to Yonkers. Wander the streets of old steamboat ports on both sides of the Hudson. Stop in villages containing stone houses and churches built in the 1800s and 1900s by Dutch, English, and Huguenot settlers.

*Fort Montgomery* is one of the two major forts constructed by the British during the Revolutionary War. Immerse yourself in the settings of legends and stories and visit the Woolen Mill, Hasbrouck’s Farmhouse, and Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh. Washington moved his army of 7,000 men to New Windsor, where the soldiers lived in log huts until June 1783. On July 1783, Maj. Gen. Henry Knox brought the cannonballs and shot chains across the river. West Point and installing two massive fortifications at West Point and Fort Montgomery, where Washington defused a British attempt at controlling the Hudson in October 1777 and formed a new government. New Yorkers met at the Senate House in Kingston and formed a new government. Today, Cole’s Cedar Grove home and studio near Hudson, offer glimpses into the lives of the two artists and their legacies as painters and conservationists.

The 19th century was a special time for the Hudson River Valley. It was during this period that the Hudson River School art movement flourished. Today, Cole’s Cedar Grove home and studio near Catskill, and Church’s Olana estate near Hudson, offer glimpses into the lives of the two artists and their legacies as painters and conservationists.

The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area supports activities such as the 10-day Great Hudson River Paddle, and other boaters. The Hudson River provides recreational opportunities for kayakers, canoeists, and other boaters. The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area supports activities such as the 10-day Great Hudson River Paddle, and other boaters. In 1860, she incited a riot in Troy, where in April 1860 she incited a riot at the Ulster County Courthouse to protect a fugitive slave, Charles Nalle. At the Ulster County Courthouse, Sojourner Truth made an eloquent appeal that rescured her son from slavery. In the 20th century, President Franklin D. Roosevelt designed a small stone house that was constructed on Dutchess Hill. He used Top Cottage as a personal retreat and as a place for family gatherings and to entice kings, queens, and other dignitaries. During the Great Depression, Eleanor Roosevelt and a few friends operated a small furniture factory at another Hyde Park retreat. She closed the factory in 1936 and converted it into a residence, which she called Val-Kill Cottage. After her husband died, she lived there for 17 years while engaged in her humanitarian causes. Next to Springfield, the presidential library, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum, which celebrates the legacies of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt through its extensive collections and informative exhibits.

The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area was established by Congress in 1996 to recognize, preserve, protect, and interpret the nationally significant history and resources of the valley for the benefit of the nation. This four-million-acre heritage area between Waterford and the northern border of New York City encompasses a vast spectrum of cultural and natural resources. The Heritage Area provides a framework for the first National Environmental Policy Act.

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The heritage sites shown on this map in bold are operated by federal, state, local, and private not-for-profit organizations. The federal sites—Rosevelt homes and Library, Vanderbilt, and Van Buren—are open all year except for Thanksgiving. December 25, and January 1. Many of the other sites are closed Mondays or Tuesday and are likely to be closed January through March. Please send map corrections to Hudson River Valley Greenway, Capitol Building, Room 354, Albany, N.Y. 12224, 518-473-3645; fax 518-473-4518 or e-mail hrv@hudsonrivergreenway.state.ny.us

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