

THE PALISADES HISTORIC TRAILS

Dedicated, September 19, 1976

For registered:

Boy Scout Troops, Explorer Post, Venture Crews, and Scouters



Sponsored by:

The Northern New Jersey Council
Boy Scouts of America
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With the consent and cooperation of the
Palisades Interstate Park Commission (New Jersey Section)
And
New York – New Jersey Trail Conference

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE PALISADES HISTORIC TRAILS

WHAT DOES "PALISADES" IN PALISADES HISTORIC TRAILS MEAN?

What do the Palisades look like? "Palisade" originally meant a fence of stakes or wall of logs set in the ground, usually to surround and protect a settlement. Obviously early explorers or settlers believed that the tall columns of rock along the river looked like palisades and gave them that name.

TRAILS: The Palisades Historic Trails are made up of portions of the Long Path, on top of the cliffs, and the Shore Trail, under the cliffs by the Hudson River. Both stretch between Fort Lee Historic Park and Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine, Alpine, N.J. They are connected at the south and north ends by other trails.

The Long Path (Fort Lee - Camp Alpine) is 11.3 miles long and requires at least 5¼ hours of hiking, not including stops.

The Shore Trail (Fort Lee - Camp Alpine) is 12.5 miles long and requires at least 6¼ hours of hiking, not including stops. (It is the more strenuous of the two.)

The trails are closed in December, January and February - and anytime the Palisades Interstate Park Commission officials consider them unsafe.

You may hike the trails south to north or north to south, one at a time, both over a weekend, or in segments. You may visit the historic park and its Visitor's Center before or after hiking or on another day altogether. The Visitor's Center is closed in January and February.

INFORMATION KIT: Read all the way through the printed material in the information kit; study the maps.

Share the information with the Scouts and Scouters at a troop meeting. You or your troop leaders should explain where you are going, what you will see and do, and what you will take along.

Carry the printed material and maps along with you on the hike in a protective plastic bag.

EQUIPMENT: Hikers must be equipped with proper hiking shoes (not sneakers); canteens filled with water; warm clothes; day packs, knapsacks, or musette bags; rain gear; food for lunch; paper and pencil; and a first-aid kit (one per group). No one should carry equipment or bags in his hands.

FITNESS: Hiking the trails is more than a stroll; make sure all Scouts and Scouters are capable of walking 11 or 12 miles without holding up other hikers.

TRANSPORTATION: Make sure you have enough drivers and cars to carry hikers to and from the trails. Drivers may drive into Fort Lee Historic Park free of charge; but they must check in at the gate.

TRAIL BLAZES: Trails are marked with pale blue, vertical blazes (paint marks), 2" X 6". Some blazes display the initials PHT. One blaze above another indicates a turn in the trail. Blazes on the trail leading up the cliffs from the Shore Trail to Camp Alpine are yellow, triangular and marked with the initials PHT.

STARTING AT FORT LEE HISTORIC PARK

- ▶ Arrive at the park between 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.
- ▶ Present credentials to be signed at the visitors center.
- ▶ See the 12-minute film in the auditorium.
- ▶ Tour the exhibits in the visitors center.
- ▶ If you have enough time, fill out your question sheets from the film and the exhibits.

Do not delay - start your hike as quickly as possible. Do not risk hiking in darkness, when it is more difficult to follow the trail and you are more likely to have an accident, and when you will be more fatigued and hungry on reaching camp.

If you think you'll be short of time, consider seeing the park and visitor center on another day - on a previous weekend or a later one.

Place litter only in receptacles in the park and on the trails; otherwise, carry trash out with you. Cut no live plants anywhere.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: To contact the Palisades Interstate Park police, call (201) 768-6001.

Applications and Awards

Preparing To Hike The Trails: To hike the Palisades Historic Trails, you must obtain these items before you start and carry them with you on the trek:

1. Questionnaires and credentials, for each hiker, from the Trails Committee, to be filled in and sent back to the Committee when you order awards.
2. A Local Tour Permit, Form 4426, approved by your own council, for travel up to 250 miles one way. (If you travel more than 250 miles, you must have a National Tour Permit, Form 4419, available through your council.)
3. A roster of all hikers in your group, with addresses and phone numbers, for safety's sake.

To hike the trails and earn awards, hikers must be registered Boy Scouts, Explorers, or Scouters. Hikers going out together should be from the same troop or post, although any registered person may hike as a guest of another unit. The unit's hike leaders must be 21 years old or older; assistants must be 18 or older. There should be two leaders for each group of 8 to 10 Scouts or Explorers. Large groups of hikers should be divided into smaller groups of 8 to 12 in accordance with the B.S.A. wilderness policy. You may, if you wish, hike one or both trails only, without camping or completing other requirements for awards. However, you must still obtain and carry a hiking permit for your group.

Applications: The application to hike the Palisades Historic Trail is included in this kit. Fill it out and return it with the fee to the Northern New Jersey Council, B.S.A. You must be a registered adult leader to apply to hike the Palisades Historic Trail, and the application must be signed by your unit committee Chairman. You also must obtain a tour permit from your local council. If you wish to camp at Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine, you must fill out a camp application form. Please allow sufficient time for us to process your application and return your credentials to you.

Awards: To earn the emblem, each hiker must:

1. Visit the Visitor's Center in Fort Lee Historic Park.
2. Have credential signed or stamped at the visitor center.
3. Answer the questions on the question sheet.
4. Hike either the Shore Trail or the Long Path between Fort Lee and Camp Alpine, in either direction.
5. Submit the order form and pay for the emblem.

Note: You needn't repeat these accomplishments to earn the medal.

To earn the medal, each hiker must:

1. Visit the Visitor's Center at Fort Lee Historic Park.
2. Get credentials signed or stamped at the Visitor Center.
3. Answer the questions on the question sheet.
4. Hike both the Shore Trail and the Long Path between Fort Lee and Camp Alpine in either direction.
5. Camp one night at Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine in connection with one or both hikes.
6. Write a 250-word essay on one of these subjects:

- Early explorers, settlers, or Indians of the Palisades area
- Any person who had an important part in the New York - New Jersey military campaign of 1776
- The British invasion of New Jersey and Washington's retreat from Fort Lee in 1776.
- Uniforms, weapons, and military equipment of Revolutionary period.

OR

Write a meaningful 250-word critique of your trail experience: benefits, pleasures, conditions encountered, suggestions for improvement (adults only).

7. Fill out the order form and pay the cost of the medal.

Applying For Awards: When you've hiked the trails, camped out, and returned home, you're ready to order awards from the Northern New Jersey Council. (The form is included with this kit.) Here are the steps:

1. Make sure all credentials are completely filled out. (If for any reason a trail official was not available to sign, the hike leader should sign the credentials and explain the situation in a brief note.)
2. Collect the filled-out question sheets and/or essays from hikers.
3. Fill out the order form for cloth emblems and medals, add up the figures, and make out a check payable to Northern New Jersey Council, B.S.A. (Hikers aren't obligated to buy emblems or medals.)
4. Mail the credentials and question sheets and/or essays, order form and check to Palisades Historic Trails, Northern New Jersey Council, B.S.A., 25 Ramapo Valley Road, P.O. Box 460, Oakland, NJ 07436.

The unit leader will receive the emblems and awards by mail at his home address.

Wearing The Awards: The Palisades Historic Trails cloth emblem is worn centered on the right breast pocket of the field uniform, like any other temporary emblem. The medal is worn centered over the left breast pocket, pinned just above the pocket seam.

Hiking Safety And Courtesy:

- ◆ Hikers follow the trails, staying off private property; they use only approved trails up and down the cliffs.
- ◆ Hikers are careful when they approach the cliff edges; the cliffs are 250 to 500 feet high.
- ◆ Hikers hike the trails only from March through November when the Palisades Historic Trails are open, and stay off the trails if they're closed by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission.
- ◆ Hikers wear the complete Scouting uniform during their trek.
- ◆ Hikers follow the rules of safe hiking described in the Scout Handbook.
- ◆ Hikers remember that they are in uniform and represent the Boy Scouts of America - and that they should be friendly, courteous, and cheerful.
- ◆ Hikers carry bag lunches with them and build no fires except in metal charcoal burners set up in picnic areas.
- ◆ Hikers bring their own water from home and refill canteens only at public places in the Interstate Park.
- ◆ Hikers carry out everything or deposit litter in trash cans; they leave nothing but footprints, take nothing but photographs.
- ◆ Hikers walk without axes or sheath knives.
- ◆ Hikers walk at a pace that allows slow hikers to keep up.
- ◆ Hikers are alert to hazards such as poison ivy, stinging insects, fish hooks, and hot and cold weather; hikers carry first-aid kits.
- ◆ Hikers walk on the left side of a highway, facing traffic.
- ◆ Hikers cross the Palisades Interstate Parkway only on the wood-and-stone bridge at the north end of the trails, and they stay well away from the parkway where it lies close to the Long Path.

Credentials: Each hiker must carry his own credentials while hiking and must have it certified by a trail official to prove that he's hiked one or both trails. The unit leader must send filled out credentials and question sheets when he orders emblems and medals for hikers in his troop or post.

Hiking Merit Badge: Scouts may pass the 10-mile hike requirement for the Hiking merit badge while walking the Palisades Historic Trails - or possibly even two 10-mile requirements.

How To Reach Fort Lee Historic Park From New York City

Pedestrians: Take a bus or subway train to the George Washington Bridge Terminal. If you wish to walk the George Washington Bridge, exit from the west (river) entrance to the terminal and walk west along 178th Street two blocks to Cabrini Boulevard. Take the walkway ramp just ahead to the south walkway on the bridge and continue across the river. At the Fort Lee end of the bridge turn left on Hudson Terrace and walk several hundred feet to the entrance of the historic park (hours 10:00 am - 5:00 pm).

If, however, you wish to take a bus, walk upstairs to the top platform at the west end of the terminal. Take any bus; tell the driver you're going to the Bridge Plaza, fort lee. Get off at Lemoine Avenue (on the street or one flight down depending on where the bus stops), and walk south over the overpass that spans the highways. Turn left on South Marginal Road, at the first intersection, and walk four blocks to the park entrance.

Motorists: Drive across the George Washington Bridge to Fort Lee. Pass the first exit to the Palisades Interstate Parkway, and bear right for the second exit. Turn left at the T intersection and drive half a block to the traffic light at Lemoine Avenue. Turn left on Lemoine, drive over the overpass, and turn left at the next intersection onto South Marginal Road. Drive four blocks to the park entrance.

How To Drive To The Park From Highways 1, 9, And 46; Or 4; Or 80

Take the Fort Lee exit. Drive straight ahead along South Marginal Road, which parallels highways approaching the bridge, past three traffic lights and Lemoine Avenue. Continue straight ahead for four blocks to the park entrance.

How To Drive To Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine From Fort Lee

Take Lemoine Avenue north from the bridge approach area. (Lemoine becomes Route 9W). Follow 9W for 7 miles to Closter Dock Road and turn left. Drive down Closter Dock Road for 2 miles to Piermont Road. Turn right and follow Piermont for a mile to Ruckman Road. Turn right on Ruckman and follow it for half a mile to the entrance to Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine. (Note: There are two Camp Alpines, side by side. Don't enter the one on Route 9W; you'll be in the wrong place!)

Starting Your Hike At Fort Lee Historic Park

Shore Trail: Walk out the entrance to the park and cross the street to the sidewalk on the west side of Hudson Terrace. Walk downhill past Main Street - Hudson Terrace becomes Main Street here - past Old Palisade Road, and cross to the left side of Hudson Terrace. Continue on downhill to the entrance on Henry Hudson Drive. Find the trail, next to the stone wall, between the drive and Annett Avenue, the entrance to Edgewater Colony. This trail leads down to the Hudson River and the Shore Trail.

Long Path: Walk out the entrance to the park and turn right on Hudson Terrace. Walk north a few hundred feet on this street underneath the highways that lead to the George Washington Bridge. (Note: If you want to make a side trip on or across the bridge, turn right on the near side of the overpass, through a gate, which leads to the south walkway.) Just on the other side of the overpass, walk up the steps on the right; the steps lead to the Long Path, marked by pale blue blazes.

Note: The Palisades Historic Trails Committee recommends starting at Fort Lee Historic Park and hiking northward. But it's permissible to hike southward from Anderson Avenue, Camp Alpine (see map), to Fort Lee.

Trail Resume

Portions of the long-established Shore Trail and Long Path make up the Palisades Historic Trails. The Shore Trail and Long Path have been designated National Recreation Trails by the United States Department of the Interior and are under the control of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission (New Jersey Section) in the Palisades area.

The portion of the Shore Trail you'll be traveling extends along the Hudson River, between the south end of the Palisades Interstate Park (near Fort Lee Historic Park) and a trail on the cliffs near Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine. White blazes, 2" X 4", mark the Shore Trail. Be sure to visit the Cornwallis Headquarters near Alpine Boat Basin.

The portion of the Long Path you'll be hiking extends along the top of the Palisades between the George Washington Bridge and the vicinity of Camp Alpine. This trail is marked by pale blue blazes, 2" X 4". (The Long Path continues northward to the Catskill Mountains.)

A cliffs trail connects the Shore Trail and the Long Path at the north end. Another connecting trail extends between the top of the cliffs and the camping area in Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine. At the south end, a trail leads between Fort Lee Historic Park and the Hudson River, along a street and footpath. All three are marked by blue-and-white blazes.

On all trails, two blazes, one above the other, indicate a turn. The upper blaze may be offset in the direction of the turn. Trails are open from March 15 through November 30 each year. However, they may be closed by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission if they become unsafe or if there's danger of fire in the woods.

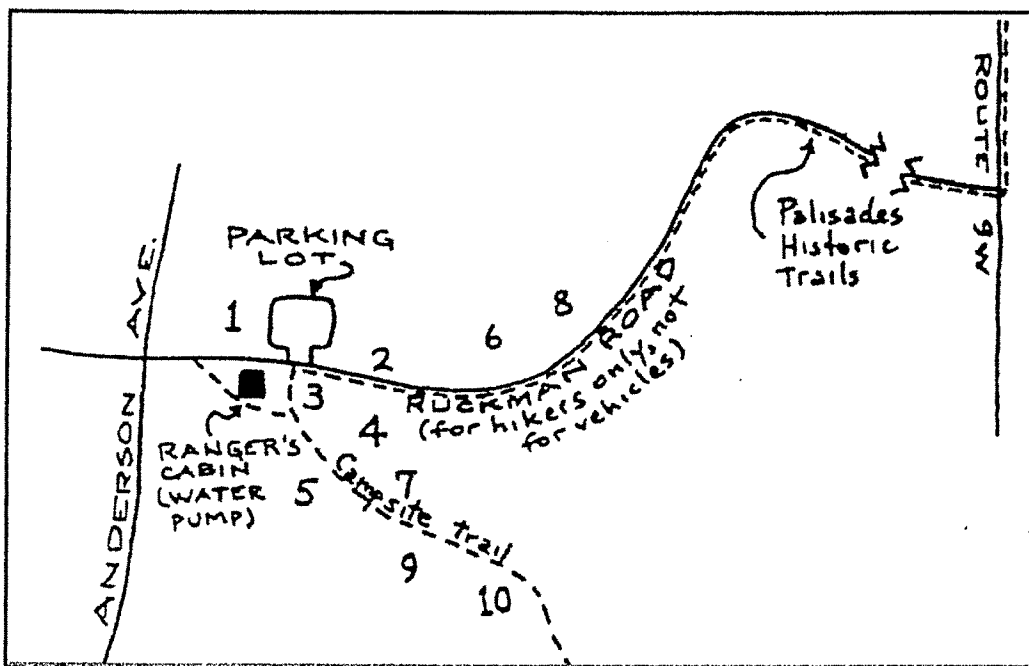
The hiking distances and hiking times (without breaks) are as follows:

Shore Trail (Fort Lee - Camp Alpine): 12.5 miles (20.0 km.), 6 ¼ hours.

Long Path (Fort Lee - Camp Alpine): 11.3 miles (18.2 km.), 5 ¼ hours.

Note: Both trails make demands on hikers, who should be well-informed, fit, and equipped for strenuous all-day hikes.

Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine - alongside the Greater New York Council's Alpine Scout Camp on Route 9W - is available for camping.



Trail Description
Optional Historic Hiking Route
(Camp Alpine to Tappan, N.Y.)

<u>Miles</u>	<u>Landmark</u>
9.6	Women's Federation Memorial Park building <u>Note:</u> Follow blue-blazed Long Path on top of the cliffs from here to Palisades, N.Y.
10.1	Stone face ("Indian Head")
10.4	State Line Lookout (good viewing place; parking, refreshments (summer), picnicking; Skunk Hollow
11.1	N.Y. - N.J. state line monument (placed 1882)
11.16	Intersection of Shore Trail with Long Path; Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory of Columbia University
11.6	Oak Tree Road, Palisades, N.Y. (east: Sneden Landing, site of ferry established 1719)
12.0	DeWint House, Tappan, N.Y. (Washington's headquarters several times during Revolution)
13.5	'76 House, Tappan, N.Y. (restaurant; former Mabie Tavern; Maj. John Andre, British officer who aided spy Benedict Arnold, jailed here 1780)
13.6	Reformed Church of Tappan (organized 1694; previous building site of Maj. Andre's trial) and burying ground (graves of Revolutionary veterans) <u>Note:</u> Walk west on Old Tappan Road and turn left on Andre Hill Road to visit Andre Monument
14.0	Andre Monument (Maj. Andre hanged here; his body was later moved to Westminster Abbey)

Trail Description
Shore Trail (Northbound)

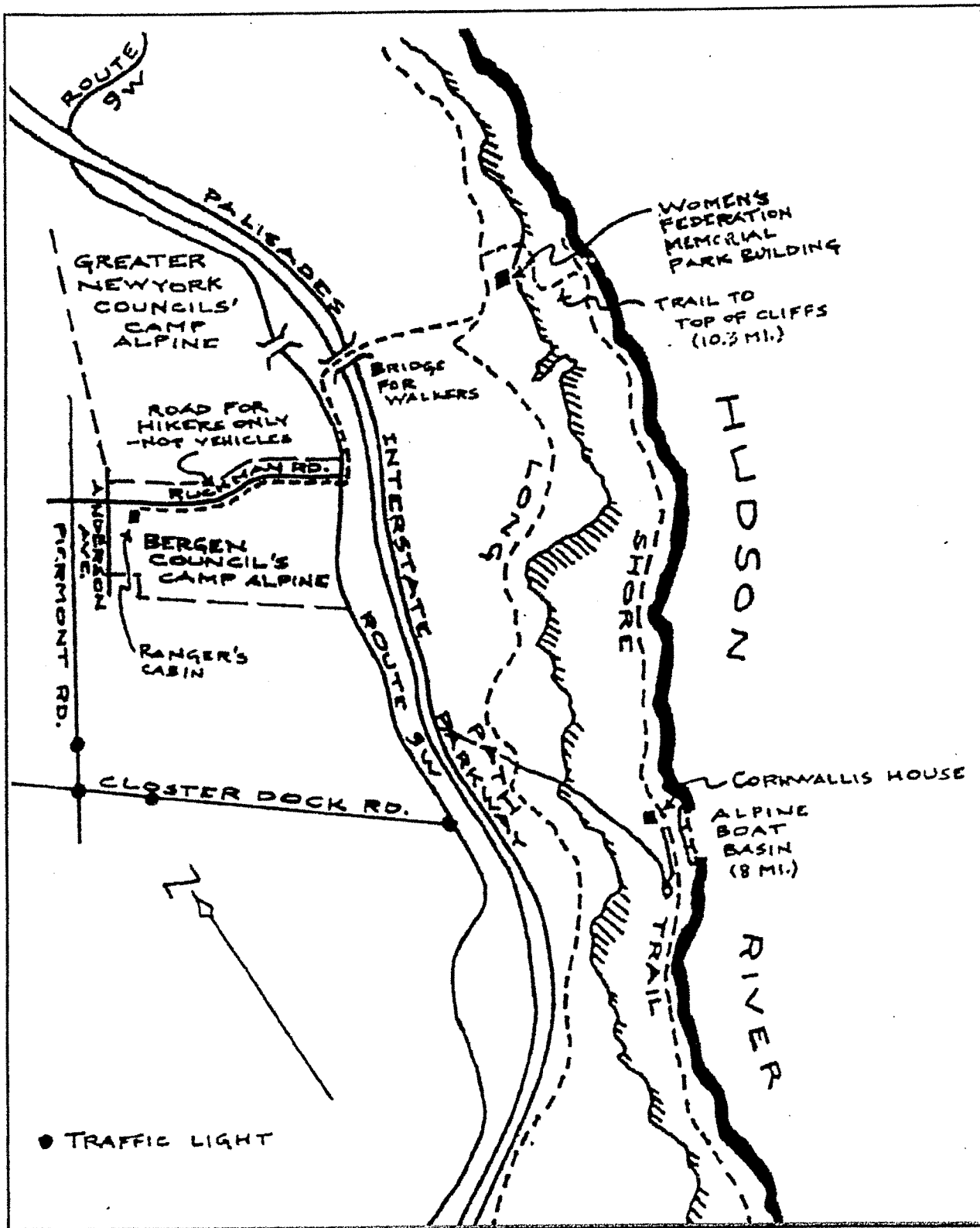
<u>Miles</u>	<u>Landmark</u>
0.0	Visitor Center, Fort Lee Historic Park
0.2	Beginning of Shore Trail (River Road and Henry Hudson Drive)
0.4	Hudson River (above: Bluff Point) DuPont Dock
0.7	Hazards Dock
0.8	George Washington Bridge (completed 1931; 3,500-foot span)
1.0	Hazard Beach; Carpenters Beach
2.0	Carpenters Trail (1,000 steps leading to top of cliff)
3.0	Englewood Boat Basin (site of former Dyckman Street Ferry landing); Bloomer's Dock; picnic area <u>Emergency Route:</u> Access road leads up the cliffs to Palisade Avenue, Englewood; Route 9W; and bus stop
3.7	Frank's Rock; burial ground for Fishermen's Village of Undercliff (on top: High Tom, a pitching place)
4.0	Undercliff Dock (area known as Fishermen's Village); Undercliff Grove
4.5	Canoe Beach; Hopkin's Grove
5.0	Powder Dock (on top: Clinton Point); Lost Brook with waterfall
6.0	Lambier Dock (good place for viewing "Man-in-the-Rock" Indian profile, under Bombay Hook)
6.3	Greenbrook Falls
6.8	Site of Huyler House (built 1830), 0.2 miles west on path off Shore Path
7.0	Huyler Landing, or Lower Closter (Gen. Cornwallis supposed to have landed here with 6,000 Hessian and British troops Nov. 20, 1776)
7.5	Hay-Kee-Pook Rock or "His Body" (Indian legend: Indian lover committed suicide despite shallowness of water)
8.0	Alpine Boat Basin <u>Emergency Route:</u> Access road leads up the cliffs to Closter Dock Road, Alpine; Route 9W; and bus stop

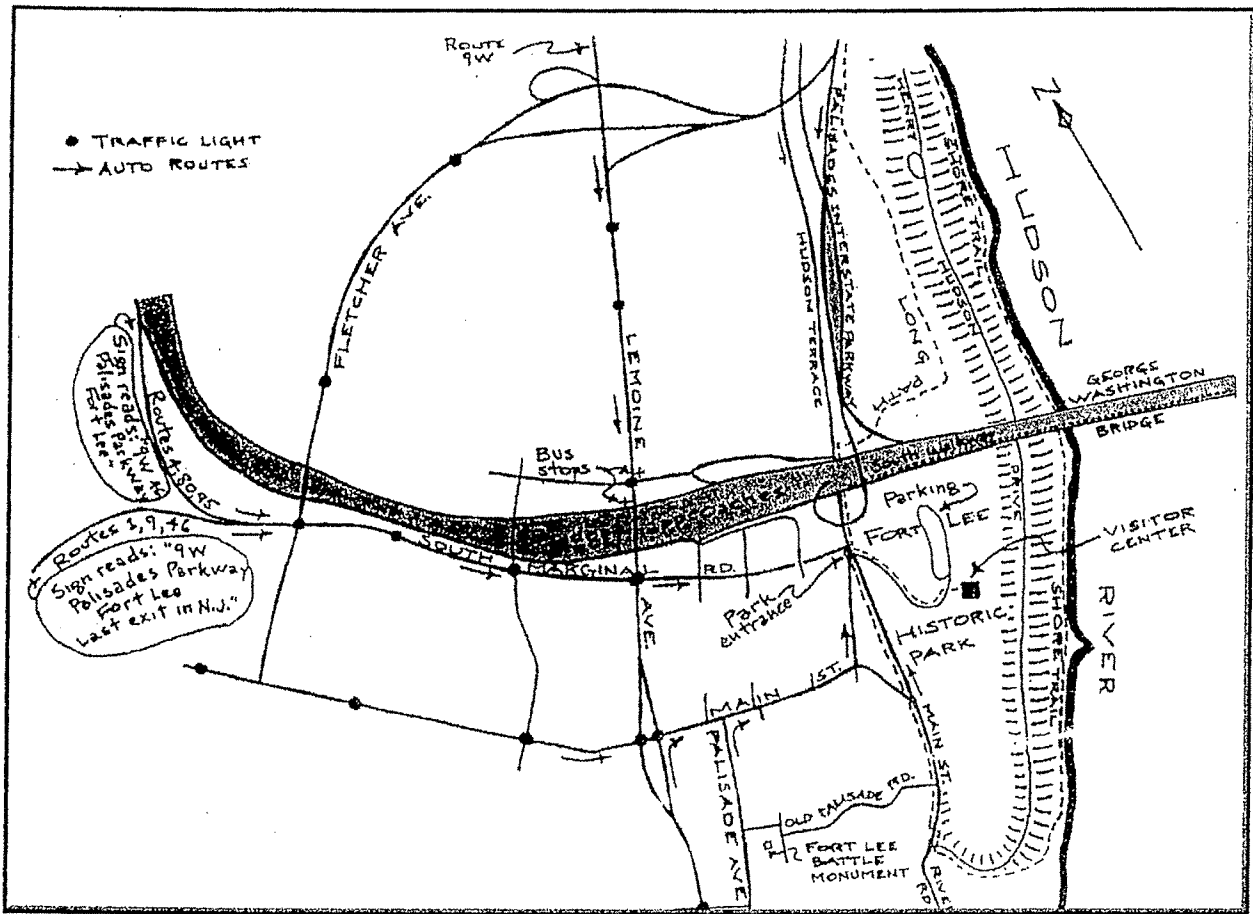
- 8.1 "Cornwallis's Headquarters" (house supposedly used by British general November 20, 1776; stone section built about 1750; addition, 1820; restoration, 1934); trail up the cliffs (believed by some to have been British invasion route); Riverview Dock. Now open to visitors.
- 8.3 Cape Flyaway
- 8.5 Excelsior Dock
- 8.8 Twombly Landing (site of ancient Indian camp); Point Comfort; rock slide (1940)
- 9.1 Bombay Hook (on top: a pitching place); see Long Path description (8.6 miles)
- 9.3 "Man-in-the-Rock" Indian profile
- 10.3 Trail to top (follow it to reach Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine)
Note: From this point, Shore Trail continues northward along river.
- 10.8 Women's Federation Memorial Park building
- 11.1 Pedestrian bridge over Palisades Interstate Parkway; microwave relay tower (telephone communications)
Emergency Route: Route 9W and bus stop
Note: There are two Camp Alpines: One fronting on Route 9W and operated by Greater New York Council; walk south on 9W to Ruckman Road to enter Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine.
- 11.8 Ruckman Road, leading west off Route 9W (foot trail to Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine)
- 12.5 Ranger's cabin, Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine

Trail Description for Long Path (Northbound)

<u>Miles</u>	<u>Landmark</u>
0.0	Visitor Center, Fort Lee Historic Park <u>Note:</u> Walk out main entrance of park, then north along street to bridge.
0.3	George Washington Bridge (Long Path begins just north of bridge)
0.8	Carpenter's Trail, overlooking Ross Dock (1,000 steps to Shore Trail); Coytesville Park (mounted cannon).
1.8	Allison Overlook Park; The Miraculous (gully north of park tunnel)
2.0	St. Peter's College (Englewood Cliffs Campus); Allison Point; Devil's Elbow
2.2	Palisade Avenue, Englewood (east: road to Englewood Boat Basin, site of former Dyckman Street Ferry).

- Emergency route: Route 9W and bus stop
- 2.7 High Tom Lookout (pitching place); The Gorge.
- 3.3 Rockefeller Lookout (400 feet high)
Note: Opposite is Spuyten Duyvil, a body of water on the Harlem River, and the northern tip of Manhattan Island, where Henry Hudson fought with Indians, 1609, and the Dutch bought Manhattan from Indians, 1626.
- 3.5 Stone house ruins on former Cadgene Estate
- 4.2 Clinton Point (below: Powder Dock)
- 4.7 Greenbrook Sanctuary (private nature preserve); old Huyler Road (believed by some to be Gen. Cornwallis's invasion route, 1776; path can now barely be seen)
- 6.0 Alpine Lookout
Note: Opposite is City of Yonkers (not part of New York City)
- 6.4 Walker Hollow
- 6.8 Foundation of Zabriskie House
- 7.1 Closter Dock Road
Emergency route: Route 9W and bus stop
- 7.4 Administration Building, New Jersey Section, Palisades Interstate Park (west of Route 9W: Armstrong radio mast, 485 feet high, site of first frequency modulation or FM broadcasting station, 1938)
- 8.1 Grey Crag (good viewing place; largest separated section of rock, 300 X 20 feet)
- 8.6 Bombay Hook (Dutch for "Little Tree")
- 9.1 Ruckman Point (20 feet high; 280-foot sheer drop); Ruckman Road (now a woods path to Palisades Interstate Parkway; cross parkway only on bridge ahead)
- 9.6 Women's Federation Memorial Park building (below: Forest View Basin)
- 9.9 Pedestrian bridge over Palisades Interstate Parkway; microwave relay tower (telephone communications)
Emergency route: Route 9W and bus stop
Note: There are two Camp Alpines. The entrance to Greater New York Councils' Camp Alpine is on Route 9W. Walk south on 9W to Ruckman Road if you are camping at Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine.
- 10.6 Ruckman Road (east entrance to Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine)
Note: This road is intended for hikers only; further on, it becomes hazardous for autos.
- 11.3 Ranger's cabin, Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine





Follow in the footsteps of history!

Indians, explorers, Dutch and English settlers, rebels, Tories - all have tramped through the heritage rich country along the Hudson River and the Palisades that line its New Jersey shore.

Now you can hike the trails that follow the river and cliffs yourself, with your troop or post, when you sign up for the Palisades Historic Trails.

What can you do on the Palisades Historic Trails?

- ★ Put yourself right in the middle of your Revolutionary past
- ★ Hike the Shore Trail and the Long Path, hundreds of feet above it, and camp overnight at Northern New Jersey Council's nearby Camp Alpine.
- ★ Visit the Fort Lee Historic Park, with its film presentation, exhibits, rebuilt fortifications, overlooks, and paths - and see where George Washington's ragged army started its long retreat through New Jersey.
- ★ View one of America's great rivers, the majestic cliffs towering above it, and the nation's largest city.
- ★ Earn the Palisades Historic Trails emblem and medal for your uniform.
- ★ Work on outdoor requirements for Merit Badges.
- ★ And, if you have time, visit other historic sites in the area and tour New York City.

Step backward in time to 1776!

Seventeen seventy-six is a critical year for the American colonies. During July and August, an army of 31,000 Britishers and Germans land on Staten Island, then cross New York's army at the Battle of Long Island. When the rebels slip away safely to Manhattan Island, the King's forces pursue. Following a battle at Harlem Heights and a holding action at Pell's Point, the Americans retreat north again, to fight to a draw at White Plains in October.

Now Washington has little territory left to defend in the New York area. Only Fort Washington, located just north of the present-day George Washington Bridge, remains in Manhattan, while its sister position, Fort Lee, stands guard across the Hudson River in New Jersey. Then the enemy falls on Fort Washington in mid-November, taking nearly 3,000 prisoners.

It's only a matter of time before the King's troops move against Fort Lee. Lord Cornwallis crosses the Hudson on November 18, climbs the cliffs in the neighborhood of today's Alpine, and marches south toward the fort. Warned in the nick of time, Gen. Nathanael Greene moves his rebel troops out of the fort, abandoning weapons and supplies. His goal is to get over the Hackensack River, a natural obstacle, for he has too few men to oppose the redcoats.

The retreat is successful. Washington and his army pause briefly in Hackensack before trekking south to Pennsylvania. Despite great difficulties, he rallies his tiny force for a brilliant winter assault on Trenton only a little more than a month after leaving Fort Lee. Then he engages the British again at Trenton and Princeton in January, 1777, effectively clearing British and German troops from most of New Jersey. Patriot morale rises - and with it, new hopes for a free and independent nation. The sacrifices of Revolutionary soldiers come easily to mind when you visit the Fort Lee Historic Park, walk the Palisades Historic Trails, and camp at Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine. So step backward in time to 1776 - and learn more about how your country struggled to be free!

WHAT HAPPENED HERE BEFORE YOU CAME?

This is the land of red men, explorers, settlers

The great cliffs of the New Jersey Palisades rise majestically - more than 500 feet high - along the western side of the Hudson River. Geologists say that the Palisades are made up mostly of diabase, a rock something like granite that two hundred million years ago squeezed in between other rock layers when it was hot and liquid. And if this layer hadn't been worn down much later, the Palisades today might be even higher - perhaps 1,000 feet above sea level.

Perhaps Giovanni da Verrazano saw the cliffs when he sailed into New York Harbor in 1524. But we're sure that Henry Hudson sailed under them as he explored the Hudson River in 1609. He anchored his ship, the Half Moon, close to where the George Washington Bridge spans the Hudson River today.

Indians of the Lenni-Lenape (Delaware) tribe lived along the west bank of the Hudson at that time. Here they hunted and fished, taking oysters, clams, shad, sturgeon, and turtles from the waters of the river. Later came the first Dutch settlers, who set up large plantations along the valley and grew into the great metropolis, New York City.) In fact, Peter Minuit bought the whole island from the Indians for less than \$100 worth of tools and trinkets in 1626. He and the red men sat down to bargain at the north end of the island: The site is near the railroad bridge you can see at Spuyten Duyvil.

The Dutch were also busy carving farms out of forests in what is now Bergen County, where the Palisades Historic Trails are located. These early settlers prospered and aroused the envy of the British, who sent a fleet into New York Harbor in 1664. The leaders of the expedition demanded that Governor Peter Stuyvesant - his enemies called him Old Peg Leg - surrender New Amsterdam and the great estates along the Hudson River. The British got their way without a fight, and New Amsterdam became New York.

War erupts in New York and Jersey

The King's army lands and conquers

Imagine for a moment that you're on the Palisades in November 1776, a witness to events that will stir the world. It's been only a few weeks since two great fleets landed 31,000 British and German troops on Staten Island, about 25 miles south. Later this mighty army moves across the entrance to New York Harbor and lands on Long Island. Then in a surprise "end run" around the rebel army, the King's troops fall on General George Washington's force of 10,000 men and defeat them soundly, causing heavy losses. But the British stop short of pushing the Continental troops into the East River at the village of Brooklyn. And luckily, Washington ferries his remaining army across to the island of Manhattan under cover of fog and darkness.

But more battles loom ahead. The British invade Manhattan, slowed down only by a few skirmishes and a pitched battle at Harlem Heights. While one Continental force limps northward along the Bronx River, another force prepares for battle at Fort Mifflin. (For its location, look for the highest ground at the New York end of the George Washington Bridge.) The retreating troops fight again at Red Bank, about 15 miles northeast, but neither side really wins. The Continental troops retreat northward again.

Now there's only one hope that the American rebels can hang on to the north end of Manhattan Island and prevent British ships from sailing up the Hudson to attack rebel forts. Fort Mifflin on the New York shore and Fort Mifflin right across the river on the Palisades stand in the way of the powerful red-coated army.

And George Washington's generals - especially Gen. Robert Howe who commands the fort - are confident that Fort Mifflin can hold. Washington has doubts, but he gives in to the majority of his officers at a council of war and allows continental soldiers to stay in the fort.

The British mass their forces. As Washington watches helplessly - and as you watch, in your mind's eye - British and German soldiers, 8,000 of them, launch their assault. In a few hours of sharp fighting, they force surrender of the fort. About 3,000 of the American general's men, a large portion of his tiny army, are captured. He knows - and you know - that it will be only a matter of time before the British cross the river to threaten Fort Mifflin, a simple fort built of fascines (tree-branch bundles) and soil, and set back about half a mile from the cliffs.

Redcoats! On the Palisades!

And sure enough, only four days later, boats crammed with armed men, artillery, horses, and wagons glide up and across the Hudson River from Spuyten Duyvil and land on the Jersey shore. Historians disagree about exactly where they landed: Some point to the area around Closter Dock Road; others contend that Huyler Landing, about a mile south, was the place. Look for these spots on your hike.)

The 4,500 invaders in bright-colored uniforms pull and heave and crawl up a narrow, winding road that takes them to the top of the Palisades. There they form for the 12-mile march to Fort Lee. And it's near there that they're spotted by an alert patriot, who mounts his horse to ride south and warn the rebels. No one knows for sure who carried the message. Some people believe it was one of Washington's own soldiers or officers on picket duty. Others say it was an unknown farmer ("The Lone Countryman"). Still others maintain that Polly Wyckoff, a country girl, raced to Fort Lee with the warning.

Washington flees Fort Lee

Whoever sounded the alarm gives great service to the American cause. He makes it possible for rebel soldiers under Gen. Nathaniel Greene to gather up whatever equipment and supplies they can and start a rapid march toward the Hackensack River. To be safe, they must put the river between themselves and the British. In their haste they leave food cooking in kettles over fires. But knowing local roads well, the rebels slip past the redcoats: The Americans have become skillful in retreating. They slog downhill toward the meadowlands, turn north through English Neighborhood and reach a liberty pole - a popular symbol of freedom - set up in present-day Englewood. Then they march down New Bridge Road and cross the Hackensack River. Small parties of Americans burn bridges and destroy boats, preventing the enemy from passing over.

That night Washington and his men gaze in sorrow at the campfires of the enemy on the opposite bank of the river, before continuing the retreat toward Pennsylvania. Can this cold, hungry, tattered army hold together long enough to fight and win the battles that lie ahead? Will American independence, declared only five months before, live or die in the weeks to come? And will Americans be forced to pledge their allegiance to a king who cares little for their freedoms?

You, of course, know what happens. Only a month later a ragtag army of 2,400 under Washington mounts an amphibious operation of its own, slipping across the Delaware River and marching on Trenton. There the often-defeated rebels wake the Germans, who have been celebrating Christmas, and whip them soundly. You're aware that a long string of hard-earned victories and hard-to-take defeats will stretch over the next six years before the proud rebels win final victory. Moreover, you know that some of the same Britishers who march into Fort Lee will be laying down their muskets at Yorktown to become prisoners of the American general. Fort Lee, then, is one paragraph in the opening chapter of a great struggle that establishes a new nation and a new concept of political freedom in the world.

Rebels, Tories, Heroes, Traitors, Spies

Washington's retreat through New Jersey is only the beginning of a long struggle in the colony. Sometimes the British hold portions of it, and sometimes the rebels control it. There are expeditions, skirmishes, and battles - important battles like Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth. Both armies take horses, cattle, hay, grain, and wagons from farmers. Often New Jerseyans fight with each other; some are loyal to Great Britain, some to the new American nation, and some to neither, wishing only to be let alone. New Jersey acquires a nickname: Cockpit of the Revolution.

Many stirring events take place near the Palisades in the war years, from 1776 to 1783. Here are some highlights:

★ Thomas Paine begins writing his famous propaganda book The Crisis - supposedly with a drum as a desk - while the Continental Army retreats across New Jersey in 1776. Words like "These are times that try men's souls..." inspire revolutionary action throughout the colonies.

★ A regiment of Virginia cavalymen are brutally attacked while sleeping in buildings near the Hackensack River, in present-day River Vale, in 1778. The British force, under Maj. Gen. Charles Grey, bayonet and club Baylor's Dragoons, killing about a dozen and wounding and capturing many more.

★ Col. Aaron Burr, stationed in White Plains, N.Y., often crosses the Hudson to visit his sweetheart, Theodosia Prevost, at The Hermitage, her home (in today's Ho-Ho-Kus). Later he marries her - and a few years after kills political rival Alexander Hamilton in a duel under the Palisades, where the town of Weehawken now stands.

★ George Washington sets up his headquarters in the De Wint House, in Tappan, N.Y., several times during the war. It's there he lives while arranging for the British to pack up and leave New York City after the peace treaty is signed, in 1783.

★ Traitor Benedict Arnold hands over plans of the West Point forts to British Maj. John Andre at present-day Haverstraw, N.Y., in 1780. Young Andre is captured in disguise on the east bank of the Hudson River, imprisoned and tried in Tappan, and hanged and buried on a hill outside the town. Gen. Arnold escapes to the enemy and fights in the British army for the rest of the war.

★ Gen. Enoch Poor of New Hampshire falls ill of a fever and dies while serving in New Jersey, in 1780. (One story, though, has it that he's killed in a duel!) The general is laid to rest in the graveyard of Hackensack's First Reformed Church, and later a statue is raised close by, a statue you can see today.

★ Brig. Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne and American troops attack a Loyalist blockhouse at Bull's Ferry on the Hudson River, about three and a half miles south of Fort Lee, in 1780. He fails to capture it, and his only prisoners are cows!

Here they worked - cutting, catching, cultivating

Up through the early 1900's, hundreds of people lived under the cliffs in villages with strange names like Undercliff, Pickletown, Bloomer's and Spook Rock. The settlers came from various nations and worked as fishermen, boat-builders, woodcutters, and rockcutters.

Before the Hudson River became as polluted as it is today, fishermen took great quantities of shad and sturgeon and other species from its waters. (Two hundred or more years ago, even oysters were harvested!) Woodcutting in the thick forests of hardwood trees was an important industry on top of the Palisades. Cut logs were thrown over the cliffs at pitching places, gathered up, and loaded on boats for delivery anyplace where firewood and building timber were needed. Under the cliffs, there was little farming, because there was such a narrow strip of level land. But many settlers prospered on the rich soil of Bergen County up above. In fact, the area grew famous for its produce; tons of vegetables and fruit were shipped out to towns and cities - and strawberries were especially popular.

The cliffs themselves provided a living for many workers. Large quarries sprang up to remove the hard rock that was so useful for roads and buildings. In fact, it became clear that the Palisades would be destroyed if cutting went on. An organization called the Federation of Women's Clubs of New Jersey put on a campaign to stop removal of the rock. Members were successful, and wealthy landowners like the Rockefellers donated land that became the Palisades Interstate Park (New Jersey Section). Today only one quarry, near Haverstraw, cuts diabase rock along the Palisades.

Movie-making was certainly the area's most glamorous industry. Between 1914 and 1918 scores of silent films - Westerns, epics, cliffhangers, love stories, comedies - were made in Fort Lee, when it was only a village with plenty of room for studios and outdoor shooting locations.

From watercraft to aircraft, or getting from here to there

Ever since humans have hiked along the Hudson River, in earliest times following game trails, they've been gliding over its surface as well. Copper-skinned people ventured out on logs, dugout logs, rafts and canoes. Following them were Europeans and the new Americans, who hoisted sails on masts so they could travel further and carry more - and let the wind furnish power instead of their own muscles. From the 1500's until the 1900's, sloops and schooners and full-rigged, ocean-going ships of sail moved on the river under the Palisades. (Even today you may be lucky enough to sight the Clearwater, a handsome replica of a 19th-century freight boat!)

Can you imagine the excitement along the river when people first saw Robert Fulton's Clermont puffing smoke and steam on its way to Albany? On that day in 1807, the world's first practical steamboat opened the way for watercraft with engines on this watery main street of the East. Then steamboats gave way to vessels with gasoline and diesel motors: ferry boats that linked up New Jersey towns with the New York shore, sightseeing and excursion boats, small pleasure craft, large freighters and tankers, and hard-working tugboats with flat-bottomed barges before and behind. (As you hike, try to figure out what the boats on the river are doing and where they're going.)

On land, horses and cows (oxen) provided the muscle power for moving people and goods from place to place. But wagons and carriages gradually gave way to trolleys, trains, and automobiles. (New Yorkers used to travel across the river and around the Palisades to stay in huge wooden resort hotels built above and below the rocky cliffs.) In the early part of this century, airplanes first threw shadows across the cliffs: Teterboro Airport, only five miles from Fort Lee, was home to some of the earliest aircraft and pilots, pilots like Charles Lindbergh, Adm. Richard Byrd, and Amelia Earhart.

Be sure to look for famous monuments to transportation. To the north, the Tappan Zee Bridge has stretched across the Hudson River for four miles since 1955. Listen and watch for trains on the Penn Central line on the New York side, and try spotting the railroad bridge at Spuyten Duyvil (Harlem River) that pivots to let boats go by. Then there's the famous George Washington Bridge, longest suspension span anywhere (3,500 feet) when finished in 1931. (Consider walking across the south walkway and back as a side trip.) Remember the children's book The Little Red Lighthouse and the Great Gray Bridge? Then look for that lighthouse tucked underneath the bridge at the city end. And be sure to find the high ground north of the bridge: That's where Fort Washington was located.

Include these in your observations, too: a large, round water tower in Yonkers; boat marinas in Long Island Sound (far in the distance), and the needle-nosed Empire State Building and the twin towers of the World Trade Center (new York's tallest building) in Manhattan.

Animal, vegetable, and mineral: nature along the trails

Hiking the Palisades Historic Trails is a great opportunity to enjoy a wild environment only a stone's throw from America's largest city. You should try to spot as many of nature's creatures as you can - on the ground, in the air, and in the water. (You may be able to pass some of the requirements for the Nature Merit Badge during your hike.)

Be prepared to understand what you see. That means that you should bring along items like the Scout Handbook, nature handbooks, binoculars, magnifying glasses, cameras and film, notebook, and pencils. Make a game of listing all the animals you find - or clues that they've been around (nests, holes, tracks, feathers, plant cuttings, and the like). See which Scout or patrol can make the longest list.

For example, you're sure to see some birds, no matter when you visit the Palisades. Some are very familiar: blue jays, starlings, purple grackles, crows, robins, herring gulls, cardinals, mallards, and song sparrows. But others you may have to look up in a nature guide - birds such as goldfinches, Canada geese, redtailed hawks, mourning doves, Baltimore orioles, black-capped chickadees, catbirds, red-winged blackbirds, downy woodpeckers, and black ducks. Pay attention to where you see them, what they're doing, and how they use their wings, bills, and feet.

Mammals, too, are still rather common around the rocky cliffs. There are raccoons, groundhogs (woodchucks), striped skunks, red foxes, chipmunks, gray squirrels, opossums, and short-tailed shrews. Don't overlook reptiles and amphibians: garter snakes, box turtles, American toads, wood frogs, red-backed salamanders, and red efts.

This stretch of the river was once famous for its great forests, which furnished firewood for New York and New Jersey. Today you can easily find red and white oaks, black birches, and sugar maples. And you'll see American beeches, gray and white birches, white ashes, sassafras, chestnut oaks, tulip trees, Norway spruces, hemlocks, white pines, dogwoods, and various hickories. Common shrubs are the mountain laurel, staghorn sumac, witch-hazel, ample-leaved viburnum, and spicebush - plus foreign trees and shrubs planted by wealthy landowners. And for safety's sake, watch out for that troublesome plant, poison ivy!

Perhaps you'll learn the names of several flowering plants while you're walking. The most common have names like bloodroot, troutlily, Dutchman's breeches, snakeroot, joe-pye-weed, white woodland aster, black-eyed Susan, and goldenrod. And there's the less glamorous skunk cabbage, wood fern and Christmas fern, too.

When you watch fishermen trying their luck along the Hudson River, try to identify sunfish, shad, eels, striped bass, white perch, alewives (herring), and blue crabs.

Another creature is identified with the area around the Palisades Historic Trails. It looks like a long-legged alligator about 23 feet long - a reptile by the name of phytosaur. But don't look for him: he disappeared about 190 million years ago during the Triassic period! (The remains of a phytosaur was found in 1910 near the river, south of the bridge in Fort Lee.) Mud and sand were laid down during that period, and today they can be seen as shale - thin,

brittle, and gray - and red sandstone. A lot of houses in New York City and New Jersey were made of that red rock, called brownstone by many people. Look for places where the sandstone layer is exposed at the bottom of the cliffs.

The most prominent rock on the Palisades, of course, is diabase, which extends for miles in gigantic columns. This daibase, made up of dark-colored augite and light-colored feldspar, is something like granite. While white-hot, it was squeezed between the sandstone layer and a higher layer that's since been eroded away. One of the causes of erosion was a great ice sheet. Look for glacial scratches and smooth-polished places on the rocks when you walk along the top of the cliffs. And down along the river, look up and find light-colored splotches that show where chunks of rock have recently broken off. (Why are they light-colored?)

A legend: How Spuyten Duyvil Got its Name

Anthony van Corlear was an officer who served Peter Stuyvesant, the hot-tempered, one-legged Dutch governor of New Amsterdam (New York). When British ships arrived in New Amsterdam's harbor, van Corlear, famous for his horn-blowing, was sent north to warn the inhabitants and rally militia troops to battle the British. On a dark and stormy night he rode to the river at the north end of Manhattan Island but found no boat to cross in. Nonetheless, he swore he'd swim across in spite of the devil ("spyt den duyvel" in Dutch). But the devil, disguised as a fish, heard his boast, seized him by the leg, and pulled him below the surface to his death - but not before van Corlear gave one mighty final blast on his trumpet!

More Legends of the Hudson River

A ghost ship is supposed to have entered the lower Hudson hundreds of years ago. It moved steadily through the water even though it had no sails hoisted. Shore cannons fired on it but the shot had no effect. The ship vanished further up the river, and some people say that it can still be seen on stormy nights.

And then there was the young man who broke the strict rules for observing the Sabbath. He was doomed to row endlessly in a small boat on the river - forever!

Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine

Camp Alpine, where hikers on the Palisades Historic Trails can stay overnight, consists of about 300 forested acres in the Borough of Alpine, N.J. It's cut by two east-west streams and Ruckman Road, which is for hikers only; the road's too rough and rutted for automobiles. The camp contains 10 campsites, half of them with one or more lean-to's, and a ranger's cabin.

Facilities in or near Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine

<u>Campsites:</u>	5 sites with one to four lean-to's; 5 tentsites
<u>Toilets:</u>	Latrines adjoin camping area
<u>Telephone:</u>	No phone in Camp Alpine; nearest pay phone at China Chalet (restaurant), Piermont Road just south of Ruckman Road.
<u>Food stores:</u>	Grand Union Supermarket on Vervalen Street (0.9 miles south of Ruckman Road) just west of Piermont Road.
<u>Restaurants:</u>	Burger King on Homans Avenue just west of Piermont Road, several fast-food outlets in Closter Plaza on Vervalen Street near Grand Union.

- Gas stations: Along Piermont Road and Closter Dock Road.
- Emergency services: For a doctor, ambulance, hospital, or police, call 768-5000; for fire, call 768-3473.
- Religious services: Held at Greater New York Council's Camp Alpine.
- Trading Post: Located near entrance to Greater New York Council's Camp Alpine next to Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine.

Further information on Palisades Historic Trails. contact the Northern New Jersey Council, B.S.A., 25 Ramapo Valley Road, P.O. Box 670, Oakland, NJ 07436 (201-677-1000). Hours: 9 to 5 Monday through Friday.

More historic places to visit

De Wint House (Washington's headquarters several times), Oak Tree Road at Livingston Street, Tappan, N.Y. (914-359-1359). No Charge.

'76 House (Yoast Mabie Tavern where Maj. John Andre jailed, 1780, after Benedict Arnold spy plot failed), Main Street near Washington Street, Tappan, N.Y. Open only to restaurant patrons.

Reformed Church and old burying grounds (former church was where Andre was tried), Greenbush Road at Washington Street, Tappan, N.Y. Church not open to visitors.

Andre Monument (where Andre was hanged and first buried), Andre Hill Road off Old Tappan Road, Tappan, N.Y.

Baylor Massacre Burial Site (where Virginia cavalrymen were attacked, 1781), Red Oak Drive off River Vale Road, River Vale, N.J.

Steuben House (colonial house and shipping point awarded to the baron), Main Street at Hackensack River, River Edge, N.J. (201-487-1739). Admission charge.

First Reformed Church (Dutch church built in 1791), Court Street near courthouse, Hackensack, N.J. Not open to public.

Grave and statue of Gen. Enoch Poor (Revolutionary officer from New Hampshire who died nearby), at First Reformed Church (see above).

U.S.S. Ling (World War II submarine on Hackensack River), River Street near Court Street, Hackensack, N.J. (201-488-9770). Admission charge.

Teterboro Hall of Fame (air museum at Teterboro Airport), Industrial Avenue south of Route 46, Teterboro, N.J. (201-2881775).

Fort Lee Battle Monument (bronze statue near site of fort), Monument Place at Palisade Avenue, Fort Lee, N.J.

Little Red Lighthouse (subject of Hildegard Hoyt Swift's children's story The Little Red Lighthouse and the Great Gray Bridge), under George Washington Bridge on New York shore of Hudson River, New York, N.Y.

The Hermitage (home of Theodosia Prevost, Aaron Burr's sweetheart, which is being restored), Franklin Turnpike near

Wyckoff Avenue, Ho-Ho-Kus, N.J. (201-444-0960). Limited admittance.

Sunnyside (home of author Washington Irving), Broadway (Route 9), Tarrytown, N.Y. Admission charge.

Lyndhurst (millionaire Jay Gould's former mansion), 635 South Broadway (Route 9), Tarrytown, N.Y. Admission charge.

Philipsburg Manor (restored, operating 18th-century gristmill and trading center), Broadway (Route 9), Tarrytown, N.Y. (914-631-8200). Admission charge.

Books that include the Palisades area

Landmarks of the American Revolution, by Mark M. Boatner III: Stackpole, Harrisburg, Pa., 1973, and Hawthorn, New York, 1973.

Encyclopedia of the American Revolution, by Mark M. Boatner III: McKay, New York, 1966.

"Shadow on the River" (mimeographed), by Peter L Henderson, Ed.D.: privately published, Haworth, N.J., 1959

The Revolutionary War in the Hackensack Valley, by Adrian C. Leiby: Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. 1962.

"The Revolutionary Struggle in New Jersey, 1776-1783", by Lewis F. Owen: New Jersey Historical Commission, Trenton, N.J., 1976.

New York Walk Book, compiled by the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference/The American Geographical Society: Doubleday/Natural History, Garden City, N.Y., 1971

"Washington and His Army in Bergen County", by Arthur J. O'Dea: Bergen County Bar Association, Hackensack, N.J., 1957

The Winter Soldiers, by Richard M. Ketchum: Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y., 1973

PALISADES HISTORIC TRAILS APPLICATION

Troop Post Crew # _____ of _____ (Town, State)
_____ (Council)

applies to hike the Palisades Historic Trails according to all rules and regulations set forth by the Palisades Historic Trails Committee. (Trails are open March 15th - November 30th.)

We plan to hike the Trail(s) on _____ (date)
or _____ (Alternate Date)

(Scouting Position) _____ Address _____ (Hike Leader)

We enclose \$15.00 for our unit's registration.

We plan to camp overnight at Northern New Jersey Council's Camp Alpine on
(Date) _____

(Be sure to enclose a filled-out short-term camp application.)

We are not planning to camp overnight.

Approved and signed: _____ (Unit Leader)

Approved and signed: _____ (Committee Chairman)

LIST OF HIKERS

Adults:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Venture Crew members or Explorers:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Please list additional names on back

Palisades Historic Trails

Order form: Emblems and Medals

_____ Hikers of Troop/Crew/Post _____ Town

District: _____ Council _____

have completed requirements for the following awards:

(Enclosed is credential/questions sheet and proper fee for each hiker)

3" cloth emblems - _____ Emblems @ \$6.00 each Total \$ _____

Medals _____ Medals @ \$11.00 each Total \$ _____

Total enclosed: \$ _____

Hike Leader's Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Leader's Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

**Mail to
Northern New Jersey Council, BSA
25 Ramapo Valley Road, P.O. Box 670
Oakland, New Jersey 07436**

NOTE:

Please attach any comments that you would like to make about the trails.

We hope you enjoyed your hike.

**BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
THE OUTDOOR CODE**

As an American, I will do my best to -

BE CLEAN IN MY OUTDOOR MANNERS.

I will treat the outdoors as a heritage.
I will take care of it for myself and others.
I will keep my trash and garbage out of lakes,
streams, fields, woods, and roadways.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

I will prevent wildfire.
I will build my fires only where they are
appropriate.
When I have finished using a fire,
I will make sure it is cold out.
I will leave a clean fire ring, or
remove all evidence of my fire.

BE CONSIDERATE IN THE OUTDOORS.

I will treat public and private property with
respect.
I will use low-impact methods of hiking and
camping.

BE CONSERVATION-MINDED.

I will learn how to practice good conservation
of soil, water, forests, minerals, grasslands,
wildlife, and energy.
I will urge others to do the same.

PALISADES HISTORIC TRAILS**PALISADES HISTORIC TRAILS CREDENTIAL**

Name _____ Unit # _____

Council _____

Town _____ State, ZIP _____

PLEASE CHECK REQUIREMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN COMPLETED: Hiked Shore Trail Visited Fort Lee Historic Park Hiked Long Path Camped Overnight at Camp Alpine

Trail Official Initials _____ Date _____

(Please use the back of this page if you need more room to answer the following questions)

1. Where did the first battle in the New York - New Jersey area take place in 1776?
2. What was the name of the American-held fort opposite Fort Lee, near the shore of the Hudson River?
3. Who was the American propaganda writer who wrote, "These are the times that try men's souls?"
4. What important battle did Washington's army win about a month after it abandoned Fort Lee?
5. At the Fort Lee Historic Park Visitor's Center there is a figure of a famous American general. He was in charge at Fort Lee, and he later commanded an army in the South. What's his full name?
6. There are also figures of black troops who fought in the Revolution, near Newport. Which colony did they come from?
7. Find out how a musket of the Revolutionary period worked. Describe the steps in loading and firing it.
8. If you lived near Fort Lee in the summer and fall of 1776, how might you have helped the men in Washington's army? (Mention at least two ways).
9. Young boys served in the Continental Army and militia regiments. What job did they often have? (Hint: Think of the pictures of Revolutionary War soldiers you've seen).