



LAKES TO LOCKS PASSAGE

Lakes to Locks Passage is a New York State Byway that has received the Federal Highway Administration's premiere designation as an "All-American Road." At the core of the Byway is the interconnected waterway consisting of the upper Hudson River, Champlain Canal, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Richelieu River and Chamblay Canal. Travelers will find history and recreation linked to the communities, bringing to life the early nation building activities of the United States and Canada.

Drive the highway, boat the canal, ride the train, bike the back roads, dive through shipwrecks, sail the lakes, and walk the historic hamlets. Each "Waypoint Community" offers the visitor lodging, dining and shopping opportunities — look for the Lakes to Locks Passage Heritage Center, often the local museum or library, where community members present a unique "window" to their history. Explore Lakes to Locks Passage, "the Great Northeast Journey," a destination unto itself, with national and international appeal.



Dramatic geologic forces shaped New York's Slate Valley, squeezing and creasing the landscape over time. Since the glaciers melted, wildlife and Native Americans followed the interconnected waterways. After the European Armies penetrated the heart of the wilderness in their quest for control of North America, peace paved the way for the settlements you will find today. The Alfred Z. Solomon Cultural Heritage Trail of Lakes to Locks Passage will help you explore the working landscape, natural features, historic sites, and recreational opportunities from Granville to Hoosick Falls.



A CREASE IN THE LANDSCAPE: PERSPECTIVES ON THE WORKING LANDSCAPE OF THE SLATE VALLEY OF NEW YORK

A CREASE IN THE LANDSCAPE

Perspectives on the Working Landscape of the Slate Valley of New York

by LAKES TO LOCKS PASSAGE
ALFRED Z. SOLOMON CULTURAL HERITAGE TRAIL



Alfred Z. Solomon Cultural Heritage Trail

The Alfred Z. Solomon Cultural Heritage Trail of Lakes to Locks Passage encompasses New York's Champlain Canal region from Saratoga Springs to Whitehall, Granville, Hoosick Falls, and Waterford. The eastern stretch of this region is known as the "Slate Valley." Dramatic geologic forces shaped the landscape that appears to have been squeezed and creased over time. Since the glaciers melted, wildlife and Native Americans followed the interconnected waterways. But after the European Armies penetrated the heart of the wilderness in their quest for control of North America, peace paved the way for settlement you will find today. At first the geography kept the settlements somewhat isolated from markets, but the advent of the canal and railroad opened markets for the slate and agricultural products. With generous support from the Alfred Z. Solomon Charitable Trust, this guidebook to the working landscape of New York's Slate Valley provides information about the natural features, historic landscapes, and recreational opportunities you can explore from Granville to Hoosick Falls. Enjoy your journey!



Alfred & Janet at Madcaps Showroom. Photograph courtesy of New York Alive Magazine, 1984.

Alfred Zins Solomon and his sister Janet A. Sloane established the Madcaps millinery business in New York City in 1935. Named Madcaps Farm, they valued the open land and wildlife that surrounded them. Mr. Solomon sold the company in 1995 at age 96, but continued to enjoy life on his farm until he died in 2004, three weeks before his 105th birthday. The Alfred Z. Solomon Charitable Trust supports numerous charities, his conservation interests live on in the Alfred Z. Solomon Cultural Heritage Trail.

LEGEND

RELIEF
(printed in brown)

Figures
(shown above or below contours)
Mean sea level in feet
usually abbreviated

Contours
(shown in brown)
Mean sea level
and elevations of tops
and bottoms of hills
of the surface

DRAINAGE
(printed in blue)

Streams

Lakes and Ponds

Swamps

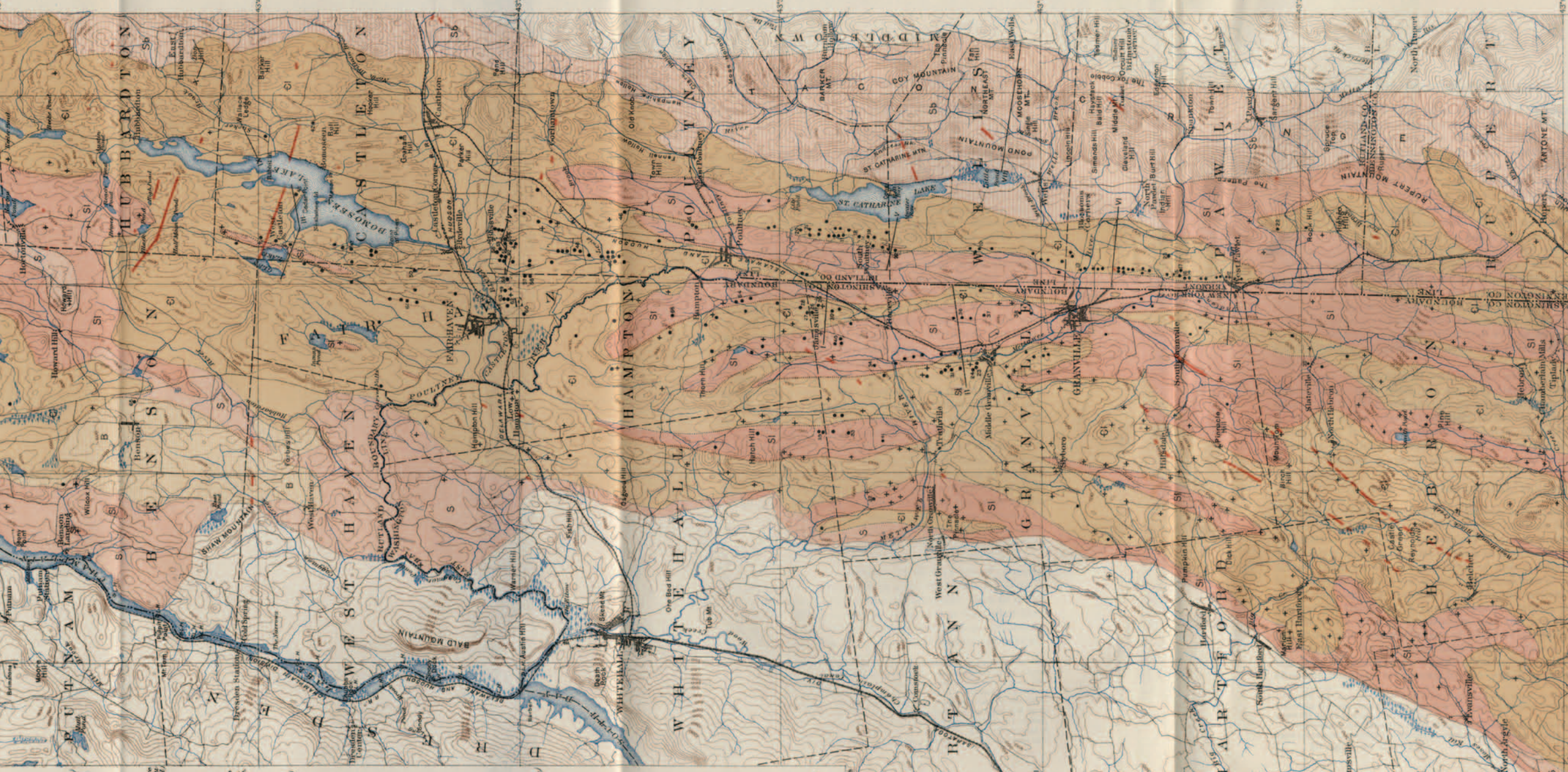
CULTURE
(printed in black)

Roads

Villages

Railroads

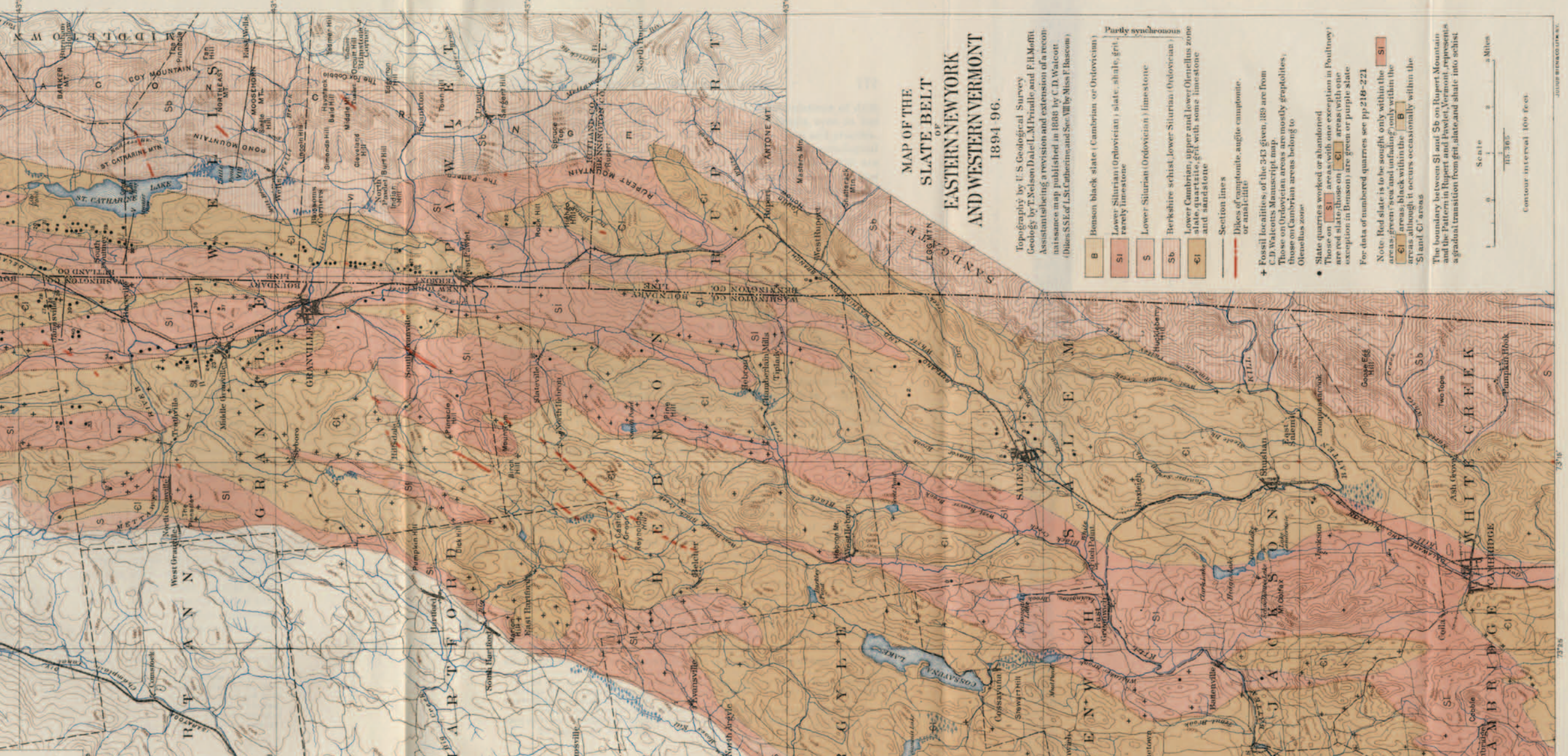
State boundary lines



State boundary lines

Scale
0 1 2 3 4 Miles
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers

Contour interval 100 feet



**MAP OF THE
SLATE BELT
OF
EASTERN NEW YORK
AND WESTERN VERMONT
1894-96.**

Topography by U.S. Geological Survey
Geology by T. Nelson Dake, L. M. Peirce and F. H. Morrill
Assistant in making a revision and extension of a reconnaissance map published in title by C. D. Walcott
(Dikes, S.S. of List Cabernicus and See-Villy Miss F. Basson)

B Benson black slate (Cambrian or Ordovician)
SI Lower Silurian (Ordovician) slate, shale, grit, rarely limestone
S Lower Silurian (Ordovician) limestone
Sb Berkshire schist, lower Silurian (Ordovician)
CI Lower Cambrian, upper and lower Ordovician zone and substrate

Section lines
— Dikes of constant angle east-west or northeast-southwest
— Dikes of constant angle east-west or northwest-southeast

Fossil localities of the 343 given, 189 are from C. D. Walcott's Manuscript map. Those on Ordovician areas are mostly graptolites, those on Silurian areas belong to Otsegoites zone.

• Slate quarries worked or abandoned
Those on **SI** areas with one exception in Poultony are red slate, those on **CI** areas with one exception in Benson are green or purple slate.
For data of numbered quarries see pp. 218-221.

Note: Red slate is to be sought only within the areas green, black and white within the **CI** areas. **SI** areas with one exception in Poultony are red slate, those on **CI** areas with one exception in Benson are green or purple slate. **SI** areas.

The pattern between **SI** and **Sb** on Rupert Mountain and the pattern in Rupert and Fowell, Vermont, represents a gradual transition from grit slate and slate into schist.