Section 2: Shelburne Falls

Salmon Falls, Summer encampment site of indigenous people, became the village of Shelburne Falls.

Franklin Land Trust parking lot. Information kiosk and trailhead on Route 2 at parking for 30 cars.

Entrance to Willow Hollow. Watch for a small sign on the south side of Route 2. Take the green road to the parking lot. There is a parking area in a large field with a trail, and more parking at the end of the road.

Section 3: Charlemont Water Trail

Shunpike Road & Peace Area, parking lot & boat launch/take out

Charlemont Village Commission

Historic Covered Bridge, built in 1831, restored 2006.

Roger Hasker & Estelle Leavitt House, a network to Freedom Site which is on the campus of the Academy at Charlemont. This house served for 5 years as safe haven for Zed Coresey, a runaway slave from Maryland.

Dundie's Court built in 1794 by Corinth & Seth Hasker.

Home of Captain Moses Rice, the River captain of Charlemont, 1794. He was attacked and killed in 1795.

Dept. of Conservation & Recreation, Shelburne Falls


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\textbf{Warning/Safety Information}

Be aware there are changing water levels on the Deerfield River. Be constantly alert for water level increases. The water upstream may be released at any time.

Prevent Lyme Disease
- Wear DEET repellent
- Tuck pants into socks
- Check for ticks daily
- Shower soon after being outdoors
- Call your doctor if you are bitten

River Flow Information Website and Telephone Numbers

Information on real-time river water flows and forecasts of flows through the next day is available through the Waterline website and telephone lines. Known scheduled water releases can be found on the Waterline website: [https://www.h2oline.com/tcr](https://www.h2oline.com/tcr). To call an operator, see the toll-free telephone numbers listed here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waterline Toll-Free Telephone Numbers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boaters Edition 1-800-452-1737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing Edition 1-800-452-1742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Site Specific Codes:
- Somersett Dam, Somersett, VT 505125
- Snowball Development, Newbury, VT 505126
- Hartman Dam, Readington, VT 255112
- Sherman Dam, Rowes, MA 255121
- Fife Brook Dam (Brookfield) Rows, MA 255123
- No. 5 Station, Monroe Bridge, MA 255124
- No. 4 Development, Buckland, MA 255120
- No. 3 Development, Buckland, MA 255125
- No. 2 Development, Conway, MA 255126

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\[\text{\textcopyright 2021 Mohican-Mohawk Trail Trust. Depicted boundaries are approximate and are intended to represent the location of the original American Indian trail.} \]
Mohican-Mohawk Trail

The Mohican-Mohawk Trail is a planned hiking/walking trail that spans from the Connecticut River in Massachusetts to the Hudson River in New York. It is historically significant because it generally follows the path that was used by Native Americans for centuries to traverse the region. It is ecologically significant because a portion of the trail passes through or near 50% of the Commonwealth’s known old growth forests. It is inspirational because it passes through the densest forests in New England. It offers scenic views that are among the best in the Bay State. At this time, approximately 35 miles of the planned 100-mile trail are open to hikers, and another 10 miles can be paddled as a water trail on the Deerfield River in Massachusetts.

The trail follows the exact Native American route over the top of Todd and Clark Mountains in the Mohawk Trail State Forest in Charlemont. Other parts of the trail follow the general route, which traveled along the Deerfield River, over the Hoosac Mountains, and along the Hoosic River. The vision is to establish a long-distance hiking trail that celebrates this history and idea vibrant town centers, stunning views, scenic landscapes and lush forests.

History of the Trail

Though the lands the Trail crosses are the territory of the Mohican people, the Mohawks, an inquisitive-speaking people who lived west of the Hudson also used it. The pioneering white settlers expanded the trail into roads and railroads, joining the forts, farms, mills, villages and towns. The trail later served as a provisioning route for Fort Massachusetts, the mid-18th century army post in North Adams. Local militia companies used it during the Revolutionary War. Benedict Arnold passed over the trail on his way to Fort Ticonderoga in New York. Later, literary figures including Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Henry David Thoreau traced the trail. Overall, the time the trail was modified for vehicles, eventually resulting in the construction of Route 2, which became known as "The Mohawk Trail."

History of the Trail (cont.)

In 1992, a group of Williams College students explored the history and path of the trail, and assessed its reopening and reuse. The location of the historic Mohican-Mohawk Trail is based on David Gessell’s book, "The Mohawk Trail," which depicts his estimation of the location of the original American Indian trail.

Mohican-Mohawk Trail Partnership

A number of organizations continue to work collaboratively to re-establish the ancient 100-mile Native trail. The significance of the Mohican-Mohawk Trail is the passion of a dedicated group of volunteer trail stewards known as the Mohican-Mohawk Trail Partnership.

The Mohican-Mohawk Trail Partnership has been increasing efforts to consult with the Stockbridge-Munsee Mohican Nation (now displaced to Wisconsin) in order to ensure that we are appropriate stewards of their ancestral homelands. In consultation with representatives of the Stockbridge-Munsee Mohican Nation, the Partnership adopted the modern "Mohican" spelling and began the process to phase out the use of the historic spelling, "Mohawn."