

Revolutionary and Colonial Sites to  
visit in New York

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New York has a long and varied colonial past, beginning as a Dutch colony and later becoming an English colony before emerging as one of the original 13 colonies that would form the foundation of what is now the United States of America. New York played a major role in the early history of the nation, with several remnants of its colonial past still standing today.

Europeans first came to New York in 1524, when Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazano discovered the land while under the service of the French crown. From the time of its discovery, the state's reputation as a melting pot began taking shape. Struggles between Dutch and British settlers marked the colonial period in New York. Famous colonial landmarks represent the blend of cultures that claimed sections of New York. Several famous places remain untouched by the passage of time.

As the second largest colony and possessor of one of the American colonies' most important ports, the state of New York played a major role in the Revolutionary War. More than one-third of the war's battles occurred in New York, with the Continental Army holding the vital Hudson River and the British controlling New York City. Visitors to New York with an interest in history will find a wealth of Revolutionary War landmarks, from battlefields in scenic parks to buildings that sheltered Revolutionary War greats.

While the war for American independence was started in New England, declared in Philadelphia and ultimately won in Virginia, the greatest price in terms of death and human suffering was paid in New York. Three times as many patriots died in jails in New York and on prison ships in the harbor as the number killed in all the battles of the eight-year war.

In addition, New York's revolutionary heritage includes the first bloodshed of the struggle for liberty, the earliest Congress of the colonies, the largest battle of the revolution and its most famous martyr, Nathan Hale. New York witnessed the establishment of the Constitution, the inauguration of Washington and the adoption of the Bill of Rights.

While the image and identity of Boston and Philadelphia are thoroughly steeped in revolutionary history, New York's contribution to the cause is, as Lincoln said in the context of another battle, little noted.

There are some reasons for this. As the most prosperous city of the new republic, many of the buildings of old New York were cleared for new construction in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, before anyone realized the historic value of the old structures. This was the fate of the original Federal Hall.

Also, the history of the struggle in New York was less picturesque. Hanging lanterns in a church steeple or galloping through the night is a warmer image than thousands dying on festering prison ships. Humiliating the British as they retreated from Concord to Boston is a more positive memory than the Maryland 400 fighting nearly to the last at the Old Stone House in Brooklyn. In the mid to late 1800s, when the horror of the revolution was long enough past that the struggle could be romanticized, the poets and painters looked to Boston and Philadelphia.

Many of the most important revolutionary sites in New York did not become part of the city until the five boroughs were united nearly 120 years after the war.

The course of the war in New York didn't lend itself to fond memory, even by the participants. The patriots were driven from the city in 1776, and much of the town was burned shortly after. The 40,000 Tories who occupied the city until 1783, fled to Canada or the Caribbean before the patriots returned to find their property in ruins.

While New York may never have a Longfellow to enshrine its role in the Revolution, it is well worth looking back at what happened in this city to make self-government possible. With dozens of miles of coast line along one of the world's greatest harbors, it was impossible for the Americans to defend the city against a great naval power without hundreds of thousands of troops. When the British showed up in the harbor with the greatest assault force ever assembled, the Americans did not abandon the cause of Independence, but fought on.

Having won the city, the British found they needed to keep thousands of troops in New York to defend it against the encircling Americans. This limited their

operations elsewhere on the continent to relatively small forces that could be kept in the field for only limited periods of time.

As shocked as the British were by the loss of one army at Saratoga and another at Yorktown, the cost of holding New York did as much to wear down their resolve and end the war.



At the Old Stone House, a model shows the battle. The Americans are firing on the British from a cannon placed on the second floor. The Americans were driven from the house several times, but charged again to retake it. The brave effort by the Marylanders allowed the majority of Americans to escape to the safety of Brooklyn Heights.

## Bronck House



Now the home of Bronck Museum, Bronck House in Green County, New York, is the oldest structure in upstate New York. This National Historic Landmark was constructed in 1663 by Pieter Bronck, when New York was a Dutch colony. The original home was a stone structure with a single room, a cellar and a storage attic. Bronck's descendants and other occupants added on to the original structure on the property, including several barns. Bronx, a New York City borough, was named after this family.

Location: Country Road 9, Coxsackie, NY 12051

## Huguenot Street Historic District



Huguenot Street Historic District, located 80 miles north of New York City in New Paltz, dates back to 1677. It is the oldest continually inhabited US settlement. Huguenot Street still has 17th- and 18th-century stone buildings from the colonial period; descendants of original settlers still live in the area. This area was settled by French Huguenots escaping religious persecution and discrimination in France and Belgium. Instead of fighting local Esopus Indians, the French Huguenots negotiated with native inhabitants to obtain the land. After buying the land, the French received a land grant from England to settle 40,000 acres. In the beginning, only 11 families came to New Paltz. Within 10 years, the French settlers constructed homes and a stone church.

Guests may take self-guided tours at any time, or take guided tours. Ticket prices vary according to age of visitors, size of tour group or length of tour.

Location: 18 Broadhead Ave. New Paltz, NY 12561

## Old Quaker Meeting House



Built in 1694 by John Bowne, Old Quaker Meeting House in Flushing, Queens, New York, still conducts Quaker meetings, making it one of the oldest active religious sites in the Western Hemisphere. This historic landmark is the oldest house of worship in New York City. Bowne moved to Queens in the early 1660s, then part of the New Netherland Colony. At that time, Governor Peter Stuyvesant prohibited any religion other than the Dutch Reformed Church. Bowne, a fighter for religious freedom, conducted meetings in his home. His bravery and that of his congregation helped establish principles of religious freedom. Bowne died a year after the meeting house's construction.

The house retains its original ambiance, with dark floorboards, wooded timber beams and benches. Free tours are conducted Sundays from 12 to 12:30 p.m. Guests must schedule tours on other days.

Location: 137-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, NY 11354

## Johnstown



Johnstown, named for Sir William Johnson's son, is the site of some of upstate New York's earliest remaining colonial structures. Sir William first came to the area in 1738 and had a profound effect on the area and early interaction with the local Native Americans. Unlike many men of his time, he is reputed to have dealt fairly with the natives. Johnson built a baronial estate at the outskirts of what became Johnstown.

Visit Johnson Hall for a tour of the home and the two fortified structures built near it for protection. Take a look inside the Fulton County Courthouse on West Main Street for a glimpse of the one of the oldest courthouses in the country still in use as a courthouse today. The city also contains the Drumm House, built in 1763 and maintained by the Johnstown Historical Society. Take a drive just up Johnson Avenue and see the shallow hillside where one of the last battles of the American Revolution took place.

Location: Johnstown, NY 12095



## Fort Klock



Fort Klock is a fortified homestead that now plays host to military re-enactments during the summer. When it was constructed by Johannes Klock in 1750, it served as a trading stop for furs as well as a fully functional farm. It is perched on the northern bank of the Mohawk River, and has been restored over the years. Take a stroll around the grounds and look inside the buildings that include a home, barns, blacksmith's shop and country school.

Location: Route 5, St. Johnsville, NY 13452

## Old House



Old House is just that--one of the oldest houses still standing in New York. It was built by the British in 1649, then moved to Cutchogue, Suffolk County, in 1661. Take a tour of the house on the Cutchogue Village Green provided by the Cutchogue-New Suffolk Historical Council and see how people lived in the dawn of America.

Location: Route 25, Cutchogue, NY 11935

## 1747 Nellis Tavern



Seeking refuge from repeated French invasion of the wealthy Electoral Palatinate region of Germany, some 13,000 "Poor Palatines" came to England in 1709. The English government transported 3,000 Palatines to the colonies in New York in 1710. The 1747 Nellis Homestead tells the story of those who came to the Montgomery County town of St. Johnsville. Their way of life is reflected in the restored farmhouse, in its 18th century fireplaces, huge ceiling beams and "wattle and daub" construction.

Location: NY Rte 5, St. Johnsville, NY 13452

## Battle of Fort Ann



The Battle of Fort Ann, fought on July 8, 1777, was an engagement between Continental Army forces in retreat from Fort Ticonderoga and forward elements of John Burgoyne's much larger British army that had driven them from Ticonderoga, early in the Saratoga campaign of the American Revolutionary War. Here the Patriots stalled the progress of British Gen. John Burgoyne's men long enough to supplement their forces at Saratoga.

Location: Battle Hill Drive, Fort Ann, NY 12827

## Bennington Battlefield



At The Bennington Battlefield State Historic Site, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts militia, under *General John Stark* rebuffed a British attempt led by *Colonel Friedrich Baum* to capture American stores on August 16, 1777. The American victory cut off supplies to British *General John Burgoyne* as he made his push toward Albany and set the stage for his subsequent surrender at Saratoga.

Location: New York 67, Hoosick Falls, NY 12090

## Conference House



Built by English immigrant Captain Christopher Billopp around 1680, this stately manor was a wheat farm throughout the first century of its existence. The Conference House was the site of a 1776 peace conference which attempted to end the Revolutionary War. Edward Rutledge, John Adams, Lord Howe and Benjamin Franklin were among those in attendance. Surrounded by lush acreage of forests, marshland and meadows, the Conference House overlooks the Arthur Kill River, Lower Raritan Bay and New Jersey.

Location: 7455 Hylan Blvd, Staten Island, NY 10307

## Constitution Island



Constitution Island, in the Hudson River, was fortified by the American army in 1775. British troops destroyed the earthworks on "Fort Constitution" in 1777. Following, Polish engineer Thaddeus Kosciuszko began designing Fortress West Point where barracks, redoubts and a water battery were constructed. In the 19th century, Anna and Susan Warner, renowned for their literary works, lived on the island. Anna bequeathed the property to the U.S. Military Academy's cadets. Revolutionary War fortifications are adjacent to the house.

Location: Constitution Island South Dock West Point, NY 10996

## Crailo State Historic Site



Crailo is the museum of the colonial Dutch in the Hudson River Valley. The 1707 van Rensselaer family home and block house, built on an earlier 17th century foundation, is sometimes referred to as a fort. In the 1660's there was reference to the little fort at Crailo. It was an important muster place for troops during the French and Indian Wars and the Revolutionary War. A recreation of a Dutch House room and a cellar kitchen give visitors a sense for life 300-400 years ago.

Location: 9 Riverside Ave., Rensselaer, NY 12144



## Crown Point Historic Site



In 1759, the abandoned French Fort St. Frederic was taken over by the British, who immediately began construction of an ambitious fortification complex. In 1775, at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the rebellious colonists captured the fort and secured sorely needed equipment. Crown Point was occupied by General John Burgoyne's army in 1777 and remained under British control until the end of the war. Visitors can explore the ruins of the original structures and tour the newly renovated museum.

Location: 21 Grandview Drive, Crown Point, NY 12928

## DeWint House



The 1700 house was owned by Patriot Johannes DeWint during the Revolution and is the oldest building in Rockland County. There George Washington signed the death warrant of British Major John Andre, who plotted with Benedict Arnold to surrender West Point to the enemy. In 1783 Washington entertained British General Sir Guy Carleton to negotiate the vanquished army's evacuation of NYC. The house's rooms reflect Washington's occupancy. A 19th-century carriage house contains artifacts related to Washington, Andre, and Arnold.

Location: 20 Livingston Ave., Tappan, NY 10983

## Fort Montgomery State Historic Site



On October 6, 1777, British, Loyalist and Hessian forces attacked Fort Montgomery and nearby Fort Clinton. The defending American Patriots, outnumbered three to one, fought courageously, but were ultimately defeated. Learn about this important site at the visitor center and follow the interpretative trails to view the fort's remains. The property offers beautiful views of the Hudson River and a footbridge crosses Popolopen Creek to connect with the Trilside Museum and Zoo at Bear Mountain State Park.

Location: 690 Rte 9W, Fort Montgomery, NY 10922

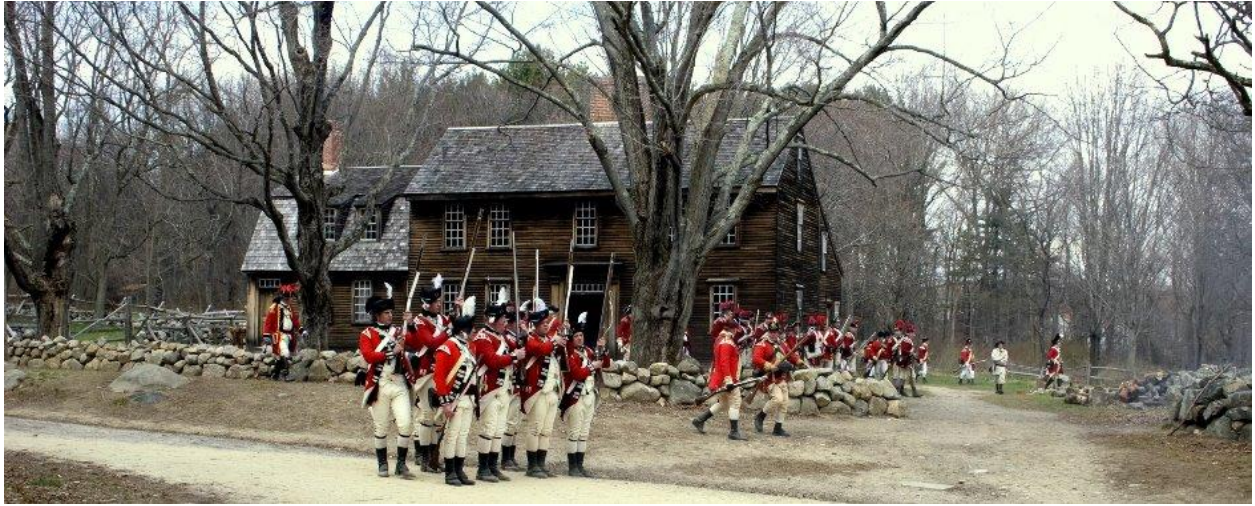
## Fort Ontario State Historic Site



The first fortification to be located on the site of the current Fort Ontario was built by the British in 1755. Construction of a second British fort began in 1759, and the second Fort was destroyed in 1778 by American troops stationed at Fort Stanwix. Between 1839 and 1844, the U.S. Fort Ontario was built. Between 1944 and 1946, the Fort was used as a Holocaust refugee center, the only one of its kind in the country.

Location: 1 E. Fourth St., Oswego, NY 13126

## Fort Plain Historic Park



The village of Fort Plain was originally named for a military outpost in the Revolutionary War. After the Battle of Oriskany in 1777 the Mohawk Valley was virtually defenseless. During 1779, Fort Plain was rebuilt into a strong military outpost. The Fort Plain Museum & Historical Park features a Greek Revival building housing exhibits which include pre-Colonial, Revolutionary War, Erie Canal, and local community history. Outdoor exhibits include the original fort and blockhouse sites.

Location: 386 Canal St., Fort Plain, NY 13339

## Fort Stanwix



Fort Stanwix National Monument is a tribute to "the fort that never surrendered." In 1777, it successfully repelled a prolonged siege by British, German, Loyalist, Canadian and American Indian troops and warriors. This, combined with the battles at Oriskany, Bennington and Saratoga, thwarted a coordinated effort by the British to take the northern colonies, and led to American alliances with France and the Netherlands. Visitors can take a guided tour of the grounds where the fort once stood.

Location: 112 East Park St., Rome, NY 13440

## Fort Ticonderoga



At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold realized that the British Fort Ticonderoga made an easy target for the American rebels. They captured the fort in 1775 with a band of *Green Mountain Boys*, only weeks after Lexington and Concord, making it America's first victory in the Revolution. Visitors can tour the restored fort, research library, museum galleries, and acres of beautiful land overlooking Lake Champlain. There are daily artillery demonstrations and frequent reenactments.

Location: 100 Fort Ticonderoga Rd., Ticonderoga, NY 12883

## Fort William Henry



Fort William Henry commanded the southern end of Lake George November 1755 to August 1757 during the French & Indian War. This restored Colonial fortress features guided and self-guided tours; children can join the King's Army. Live firing demonstrations of musket and cannon, musket ball molding demonstration. Family friendly Ghost Tours are offered every night during the summer.

Location: 48 Canada St., Lake George, NY 12845



## Fraunces Tavern



Fraunces Tavern Museum was built in 1719 and purchased in 1762 by tavern-keeper Samuel Fraunces, who turned it into one of the most popular taverns of the day. It was here in 1783 that *General George Washington* gave his farewell address to the officers of the *Continental Army*. Visitors can see the museum's collections of artifacts, paintings, drawings and documents related to the *Colonial, Revolutionary and early Federal periods of American history*, with a focus on *New York*.

Location: 54 Pearl Street, New York, NY 10004

## Hamilton Grange



Hamilton Grange National Memorial preserves the home of founding father Alexander Hamilton. Hamilton was commissioned as a Captain of Artillery at the beginning of the Revolutionary War; and later his abilities were again recognized and he was invited to become an aide-de-camp to General George Washington. After the war, as a member of Congress, Hamilton was instrumental in creating the new Constitution. As co-author of the Federalist Papers, he was indispensable in the effort to get the Constitution adopted. Hamilton commissioned architect John McComb, Jr. to design a Federal-style country home on a 32-acre estate in upper Manhattan. This house was completed in 1802 and named "The Grange" after his father's ancestral home in Scotland. However on July 11, 1804, Hamilton was fatally wounded in a duel with his personal and political rival Vice President Aaron Burr. The house was moved to St. Nicholas Park.

Location: 414 West 141 St., New York, NY 10030

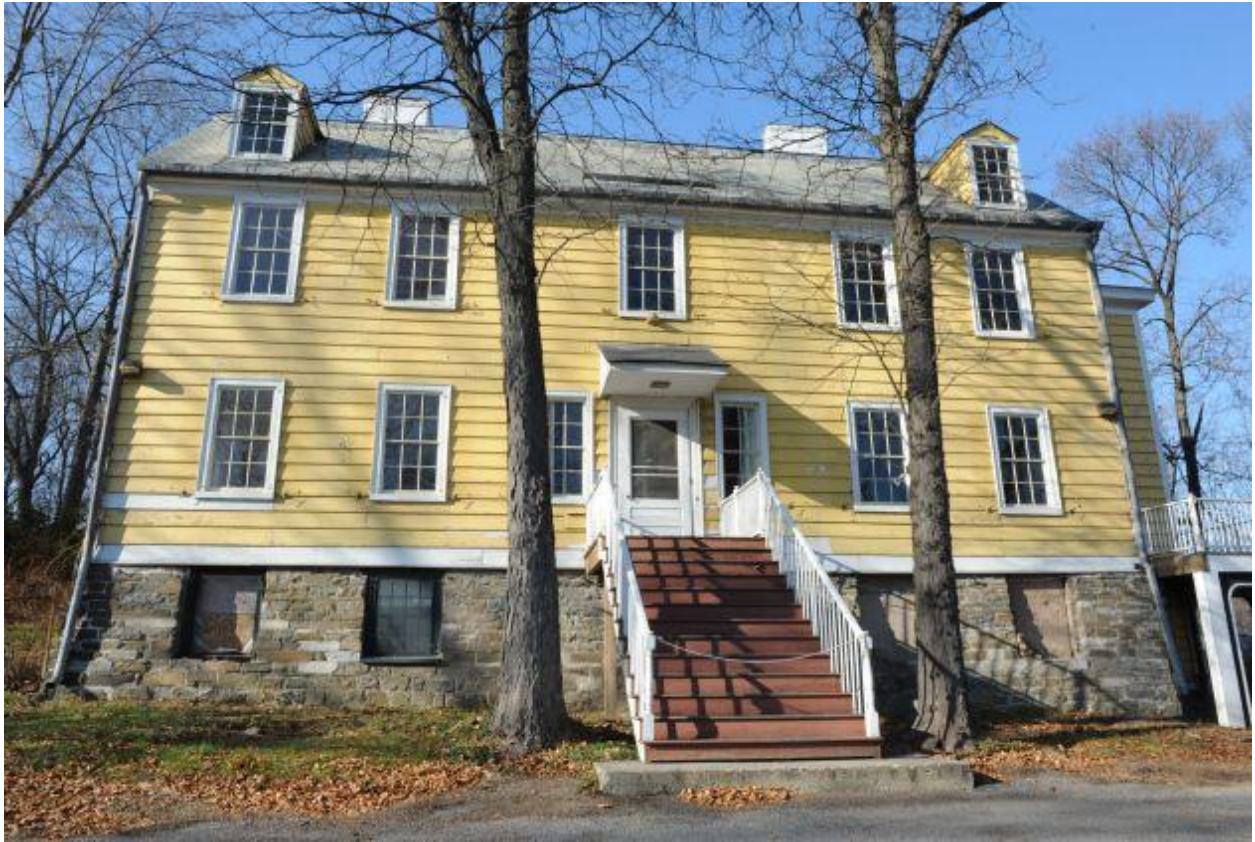
## Herkimer Home State Historic Site



In Little Falls, the Herkimer Home State Historic Site was the home of General Nicholas Herkimer. In 1777, he mustered and marched the militia from this site for the siege of Fort Stanwix when they were ambushed at Oriska which became known as the Battle of Oriskany. Visitors today marvel at the grandness of this 1764 Georgian-style mansion that once stood on the Colonial frontier. The unspoiled landscape, including the Herkimer family burial ground, is remarkably unchanged from the 18th century.

Location: Little Falls, NY

## Cherry Hill Historic Site



Built in 1787, Cherry Hill has been the home of 5 generations of the Van Rensselaer and Rankins families. The Van Rensselaer-Rankin family's collection of personal papers and possessions during their 176 year occupancy at Cherry Hill are housed and on display at the home. The Van Rensselaers were part of a group of wealthy and powerful families known as the Hudson River manor lords.

Location: 523 South Pearl St., Albany, NY 12202

## Morris-Jumel Mansion



Originally built as a country retreat for Roger and Mary Jumel, in the fall of 1776 the mansion was seized by the Continental Army and served as headquarters for George Washington during the Battle of Harlem Heights. British and Hessian commanders occupied the house after Washington's retreat from New York. In the summer of 1790, Washington returned and dined here with members of his cabinet. The mansion features restored period rooms and interpretations of the mansion's role during the Revolution.

Location: 65 Jumel Terrace, New York, NY 10032

## Newtown Battlefield Site



In August 1779, the climactic battle of the Sullivan-Clinton campaign occurred here as approximately 5,000 Continental soldiers defeated the British led Iroquois and Loyalists. A granite monument erected in 1912 adorns this scenic 330-acre park commemorating General Sullivan's victory over the Seneca and British forces. Additionally, in 1935, 180 African American men of the Civilian Conservation Corps came to Newtown Battlefield to improve the park. Their story is told in interpretive signs at the park.

Location: 2346 County Route 60, Elmira, NY 14901

## Old Fort Niagara



Old Fort Niagara has dominated the entrance to the Niagara River since 1726. In American hands since 1796, Fort Niagara was recaptured by the British in 1813, and then ceded to the US a second time in 1815 at the end of the War of 1812. Today, visitors can discover an amazing collection of military architecture, including the oldest building in the Great Lakes region: the "French Castle." The fort is a New York State and National Historic Landmark and hosts several reenactments each year.

Location: 4 Scott Ave., Youngstown, NY 14174

## Old Stone Fort Museum



A 1772 church, the Old Stone Fort Museum Complex in Schoharie was fortified and attacked during a Revolutionary War battle in 1780. Today it celebrates and preserves the rich, historic legacy of the Schoharie Valley. In addition to Revolutionary War exhibits, the seven buildings are also home to exhibits spotlighting the Civil War; Colonial and Native American life; archaeology, paleontology and geology; and industrial and transportation history.

Location: 145 Fort Rd., Schoharie, NY 12157



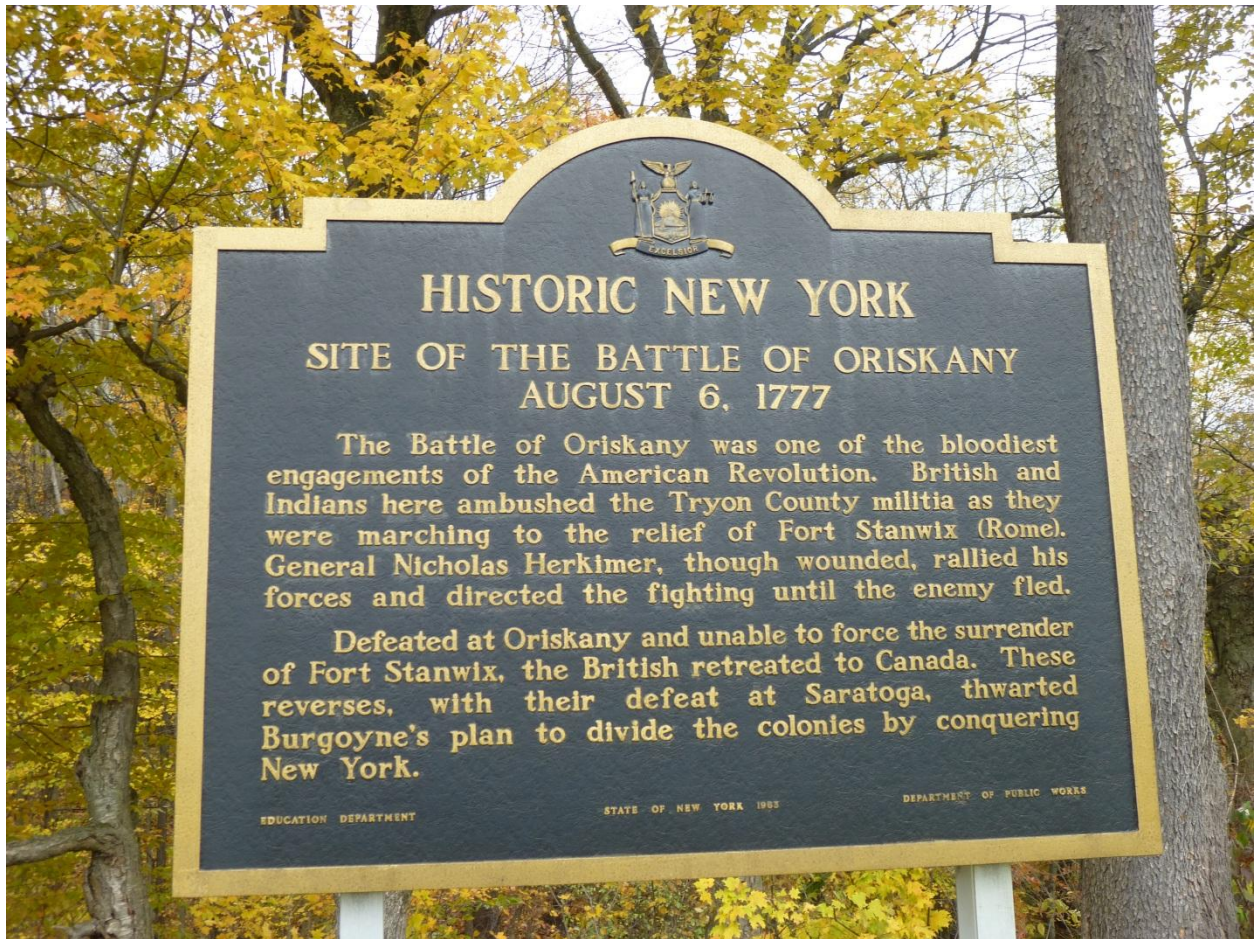
## Old Stone House



During the Battle of Brooklyn in August 1776, Old Stone House was used as an artillery position by an estimated 2,000 British and hired Hessian soldiers to fire on the Americans, who were already fleeing from the east to the safety of Washington's encampment on Brooklyn Heights. Now located in a 1699 Dutch farmhouse, the Old Stone House tells the story of the battle, the first major engagement of the Continental Army after the Declaration of Independence, and the largest battle of the entire war.

Location: 336 3rd St., Park Slope, Brooklyn, NY 11215

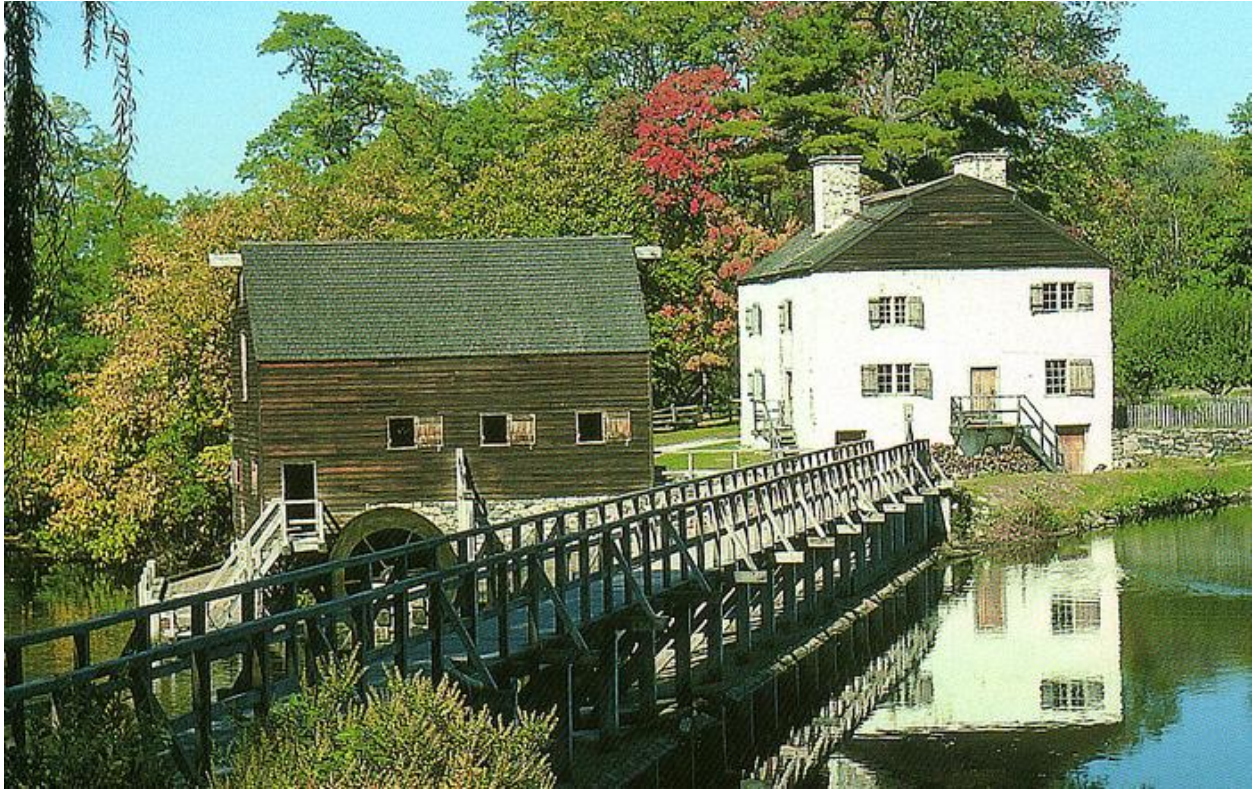
## Oriskany Battlefield State Park



Pay tribute to the soldiers who fought courageously to advance America's fight for freedom during the Revolutionary War. Recall Brigadier General Herkimer's heroic efforts in 1777 to lead his army during a surprise attack by British and Loyalist troops and their Native American allies. Tour the site, view the interpretative displays, and see the imposing monument, which was built in the 1880s to commemorate those who sacrificed their lives during this brutal battle.

Location: 7801 State Route 69, Oriskany, NY 13424

## Philipsburg Manor



In *Sleepy Hollow*, enter the year 1750 at Philipsburg Manor. Visitors can explore what was once a thriving farming, milling and trading center owned by Anglo-Dutch merchants who rented land to tenant farmers of diverse European backgrounds and relied on 23 enslaved Africans to operate the complex. A tour of the 300-year-old manor house provides an understanding of the people who lived and worked here. Visitors can step into the working gristmill and take part in hands-on activities.

Location: 381 North Broadway, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591

## Raynham Hall Museum



Raynham Hall Museum is the home of Robert Townsend, a member of the famed Culper Spy Ring, conceived and operated by George Washington as an indispensable part of his plan to defeat the far more battle-worthy British forces. The Colonial part of the house is interpreted as it would have appeared during its occupation by British officers from 1777 through 1779.

Location: 20 West Main St., Oyster Bay, NY 11771

## Rock Hall Museum



Housed in one of the finest pre-Revolutionary War homes on Long Island, the Rock Hall Museum in Lawrence offers fascinating views of the rarely seen working areas of a 1767 Georgian Colonial plantation-style home, including a warming kitchen, cold storage room and wine cellar. Located in the cellar of the 1767 building is the museum's archaeology exhibit room, displaying 18th and 19th century artifacts that continue to be uncovered during excavations.

Location: 199 Broadway, Lawrence, NY 11559

## Sagtikos Manor



Sagtikos Manor, is a unique jewel on Long Island's South Shore. Its history spans more than three centuries from its original purchase from the Secatogue tribe by Stephanus Van Cortlandt in 1692 to the present. Family members who lived in the house included participants in the Revolutionary war and other prominent figures in state and local history. In 1790 George Washington spent the night at the house and recorded the stay in the diary he kept of his tour of Long Island.

Location: Montauk Highway between Manor Ln & Gardiner Dr., Bay Shore, NY 11706

## Saratoga National Park



Gen. Benedict Arnold forced the British to retreat in Stillwater. Burgoyne surrendered, the first major victory for the Americans, convincing the French to support the fledgling nation. This Battlefield was made part of the National Park System in 1938 when Saratoga National Historical Park was authorized by the United States congress. The park has 3 units: the 4 sq. mile Battlefield in Stillwater; the General Phillip Schuyler House in Schuylerville; and the 155 ft. tall Saratoga Monument in the nearby village of Victory.

Location: 648 Route 32, Stillwater, NY 12170

## Schuyler Mansion



Built between 1761 and 1765, Schuyler Mansion is the home of Rev War Maj. Gen. Philip J. Schuyler. Of the 4th generation of Schuylers in the Hudson Valley, Schuyler was respected for his military career, as a merchant, engineer, politician and diplomat. Son-in-law Alexander Hamilton spent hours at the mansion discussing military strategy and political philosophy with Schuyler. The family entertained Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, LaFayette, Talleyrand, and many other upper class visitors from abroad and from this continent.

Location: 32 Catherine St., Albany, NY 12202



## Senate House



At the Senate House in Kingston, New York's first capital, discover how, amidst the turmoil of a British military invasion in the fall of 1777, the elected representatives of rebellious New Yorkers met to form a new state government. New York's first Senate met in the simple stone house of a local merchant. A month later, the government had to flee as the British torched the city. The building and grounds are open to the public as a museum, with a wide range of artwork and historical objects.

Location: 296 Fair St., Kingston, NY 12401

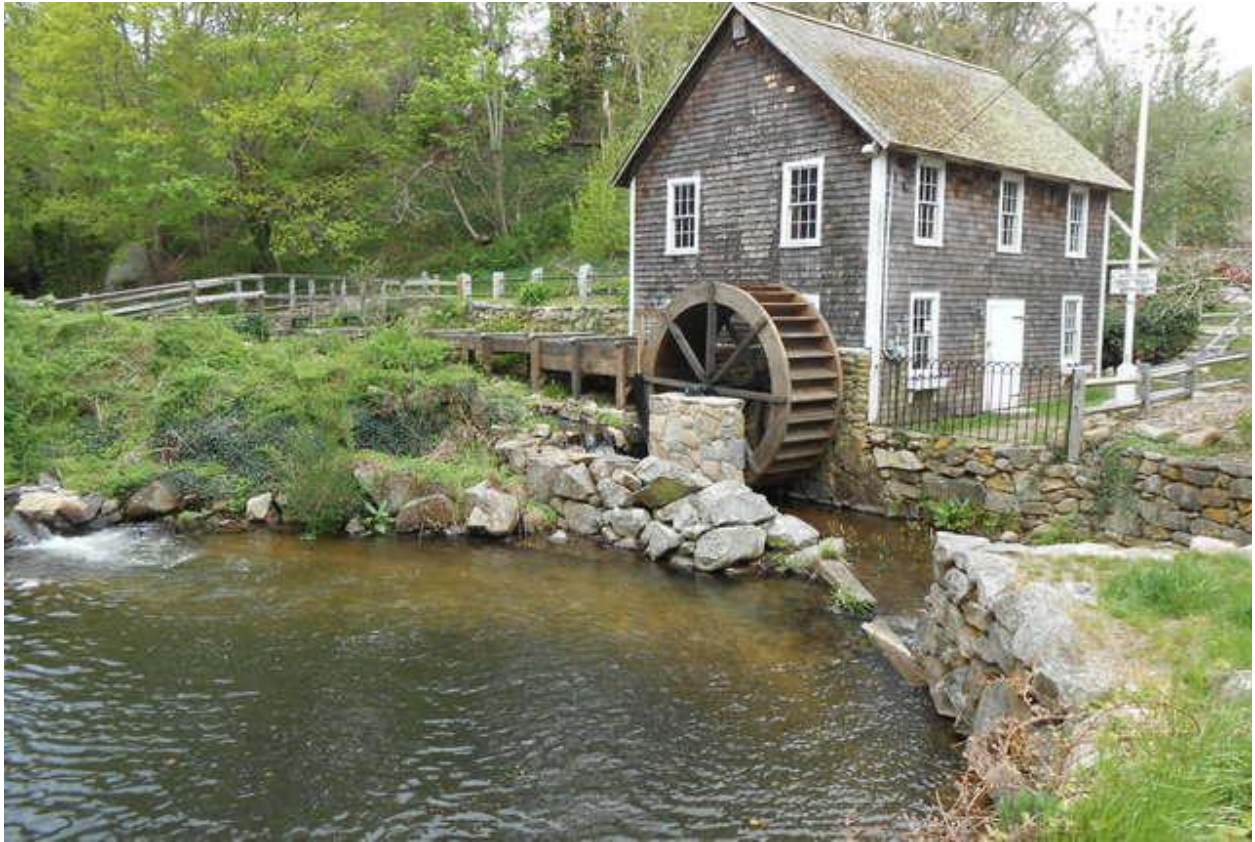
## Steuben Memorial Site



Baron von Steuben, whose valuable wartime services have been described as being second in importance only to those of *George Washington*, was known as the "Drillmaster of the American Revolution." After the war, Congress granted him a life annuity and New York State deeded him a large parcel of land in appreciation for his wartime contributions. He summered on his land in a two-room log house until his death in November 1794. The site includes his memorial tomb and 1937-reconstructed log cabin.

Location; Starr Hill Rd., Remsen, NY 13438

## Stony Brook Grist Mill



The Stony Brook Grist Mill is listed on the New York State and National Register of Historic Places as an outstanding example of post and beam Dutch-style frame construction and is a designated site on the New York State Revolutionary War Trail. The original Stony Brook Grist Mill was built across the road from the existing one in 1699 by Adam Smith, son of Richard "Bull" Smith, founder of Smithtown. This mill served both Smithtown and Brookhaven. The Grist Mill was destroyed in 1750 by a flood and was rebuilt in 1751 at its current location. During the Revolutionary War, grains ground at the mill fed British soldiers. In addition to grinding corn, oats, wheat and barley flour, in the 19th century, wine grapes were pressed. The wine was sent to Brooklyn to be bottled, and sold back at the mill.

Location: 100 Harbor Rd., Stony Brook, NY 11790

## Teatown



The name Teatown dates back to 1776 when tea was scarce due to British taxation. A man by the name of John Arthur moved to the northern Westchester area hoarding a chest full of tea with thoughts of selling it at huge profit. A group of women called Daughters of Eve found out about the tea and demanded Mr. Arthur sell the tea at a reasonable fee. After refusing, the women laid siege to the farmhouse. Mr. Arthur finally agreed to sell the tea at a fair price in exchange for a peaceful withdrawal. Hence, the area became known as "Teatown."

Location: 1600 Spring Valley Rd., Ossining, NY 10562

## Washington's Headquarters



General Washington established his Newburgh headquarters at Jonathan and Tryntje Hasbrouck's fieldstone farmhouse from 1782 to 1783, issuing an order for a "cessation of hostilities" from the house. Washington spent more time there than any other place during the Revolution and made some of his most important contributions to shaping the American republic during those critical months. Visitors can see Washington's office in the farmhouse and visit the museum across the lawn.

Location: 84 Liberty St. Newburgh, NY 12551

## U.S. Military Academy at West Point



The US Military Academy at West Point is America's oldest military school and continuously occupied military post. General Washington called its position the "key to America" during the Revolutionary War. In 1778, engineers for the Continental Army designed fortifications to stop British ships attempting to sail upriver, and an iron chain was stretched across the Hudson. Visitors see historic fortifications and the oldest, largest public collection of military artifacts in the western hemisphere.

Location: 2107 New South Post Rd., West Point, NY 10996

## William Floyd Estate



William Floyd, one of many generations born in the house signed the Declaration of Independence for New York State in 1776. He was the only Signer from Suffolk County and the Estate bears his name. All total, eight generations were raised in the house and the main theme is the continuous long occupancy of the family and the changes they brought about the house, land and themselves. The house is a Cultural Preservation and it shows the continuum of time. Three centuries of architecture, furniture styles and land use patterns are all shown and discussed on the hour long tour. The 25 room fully furnished house was left intact by the family so all furnishings are original to the house.

Location: 245 Park Dr., Mastic Beach, NY 11951

## African Burial Ground



In 1991, during construction of a new federal office building, the buried remains of over 400 Africans from the city's colonial period were found here. Photos of the excavation are on display around the site which was declared a National Historic Landmark in February 2006.

Location: Duane St. between Broadway and Center Street



## City Hall Park



The triangle bordered by Chambers St., Broadway and Park Row once served as the town common. In 1741 participants in a slave uprising were hanged and burned alive here. In 1766 the city erected the first of its 5 liberty poles near Broadway and Murray St. On the evening of July 9th, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read aloud to *General George Washington* and the Continental army. A circle etched into the ground at the Southern tip depicts the many uses of the park from the 1600's until today.

**Location:** bordered by Chambers Street, Broadway and Park Row

## St. Paul's Chapel



Built in 1766 by Trinity Church and known as the "Country Chapel" St. Paul's is an example of the Georgian architectural style popular in the British colonies. The altar was designed by Washington DC architect Pierre l'Enfant. Under an historic painting of the *Great Seal of the United States* is the pew used by President Washington during his stay in New York. The arms of King *George III* hang from the center of the balcony.

Location: 209 Broadway, New York, NY

## Wall Street



Named for the Wall that ran from East to West along the Northern border of the Dutch colony, New Amsterdam, this is one of the oldest streets in the city and one of the first to be paved. The New York Stock Exchange was formed here in 1792 by a group of men who traded stock under a row of Buttonwood trees. At the corner of William Street is the site where the Bank of New York was started by Alexander Hamilton.

Location: Wall Street

## Federal Hall National Monument



George Washington was administered the oath of office as the first president of the United States of America in 1790 on the balcony of the building that formerly occupied this site. In 1735 the trial and acquittal of John Peter Zenger, a newspaper printer charged with sedition against the king, established freedom of the press in NY. In October 1765 the Stamp Act Congress was held here. The current structure was erected in the 1830s and served as a customs house.

Location: 26 Wall St., New York, NY

## Alexander Hamilton's Grave



To the left of the church is a large, white, pyramid shaped monument that marks the grave of Alexander Hamilton. Hamilton was a student in NY when the American Revolution began. He served as an officer in the Continental army and later as the nation's first Secretary of the Treasury. Along with James Madison and John Jay, he wrote *The Federalist Papers*, a series of newspaper articles urging the states to ratify the new constitution. In 1804 Hamilton was killed in Weehawken, New Jersey in a duel with Vice President Aaron Burr.

**Location:** Broadway at Wall Street, New York, NY

## Bowling Green



Established in 1773, Bowling Green is the oldest park in New York City and is surrounded by the original iron fence erected in the 1760s. After hearing the Declaration of Independence on July 9, 1776, a crowd made its way down Broadway from the Common, tore down the large equestrian statue of King George III in the center of the park, cut it into pieces and melted them into bullets to be used by the Continental army. The ornaments from the top of the fence were also cut off and melted. The irregular surface left by their removal can still be seen.

**Location:** Broadway and Whitehall St., New York, NY

## Fraunces Tavern



Originally built in 1719 as a private residence for Stephan Delancey it was later sold to Samuel Fraunces who converted it into an Inn and Tavern. Among its famous visitors was Paul Revere who arrived in 1774 to meet with the NY Sons of Liberty. In the tavern's long room on the second floor (now a part of its museum) General Washington met with and dismissed the officers of the Continental army after the American Revolution (December 1783).

Location: 54 Pearl St., New York, NY

## Hessian Huts



This replica of the huts Hessian soldiers built during the occupation of New York is behind the Dyckman House on Broadway at 204th

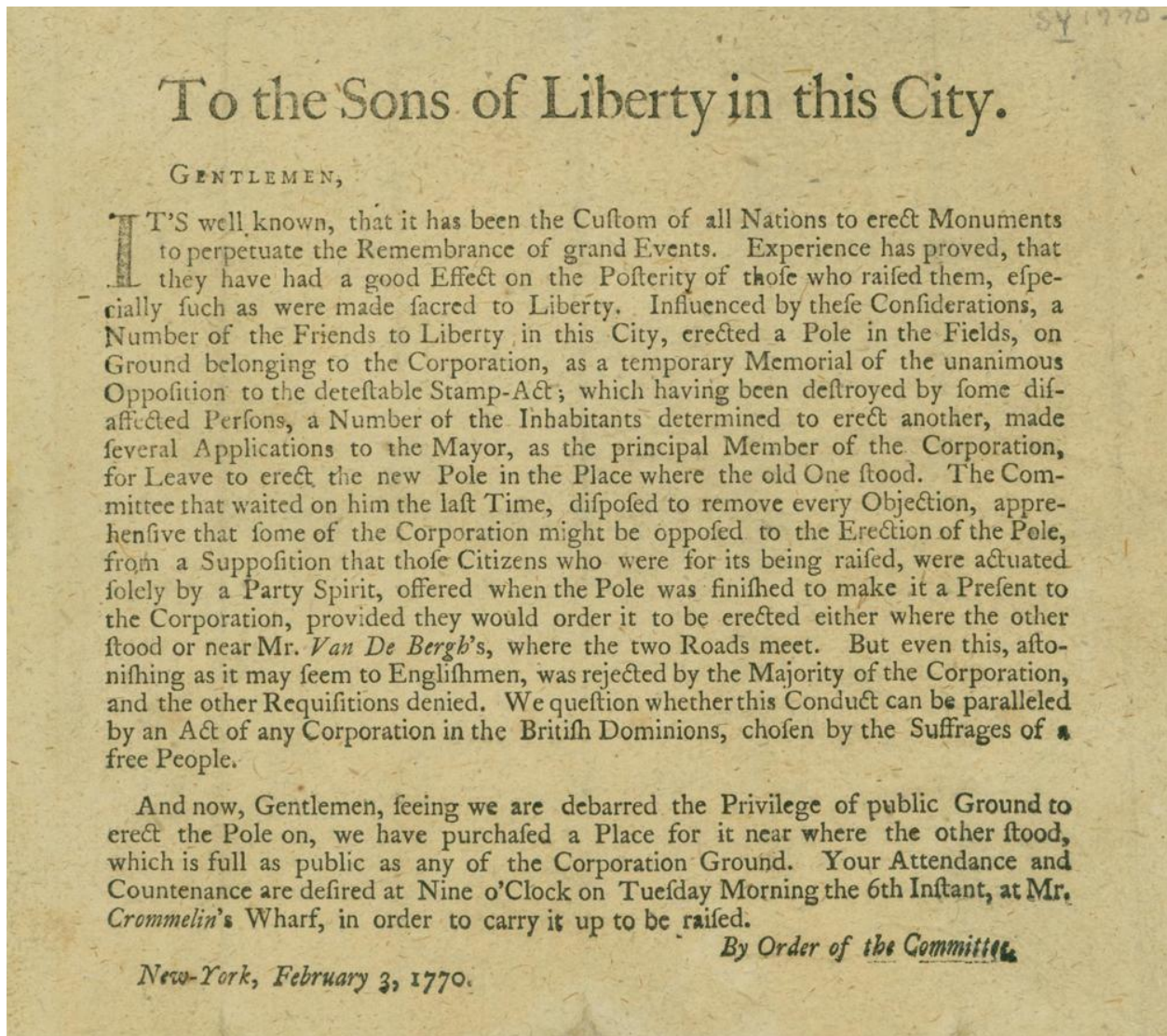
Nearly 30,000 Germans were shipped to America and they made up about one-third of the King's army. They were bitterly resented by the colonists, who felt their king had turned foreign enemies loose on his own people. The Hessian hut near the Dyckman House was erected in 1915-17 from original materials. The Hessians camped on the estate during the occupation of New York. Though the Dyckman

family settled the area in 1661, the present house was built in about 1785. Both the hut and house are maintained by the city parks department.

Location: Broadway at 204<sup>th</sup> St., New York, NY



## Battle of Golden Hill



Although no one was killed, the Battle of Golden Hill was the first significant clash between citizens and British troops as the colonies moved toward revolution. Several New Yorkers had been wounded in a similar confrontation three years earlier, but Golden Hill was a more direct challenge to the British and the wounds suffered by the patriots were more severe. As opposition to the Townshend Acts grew in the colonies, the Sons of Liberty erected a Liberty Pole in what is now City Hall Park to show their defiance to British oppression. On Jan. 13, 1769, British troops tried unsuccessfully to blow up the pole. They returned to the area to destroy the pole on Jan. 17.

Location: William Street, from Liberty Street to John Street, New York, NY

## Site of Prison Ships

The greatest suffering in the cause of American liberty was endured in the prison ships in Wallabout Bay. Estimates of the dead from the prison ships exceed 11,000 -- nearly triple the 4,400 Americans who died in all the battles of the revolution. The Americans were taken prisoner during the Battle of Long Island, the retreat from New York, and especially at the fall of Fort Mifflin. Others were captured on ships. With the available buildings on land overflowing with prisoners, the British anchored old ships in the bay to serve as prisons.

The *Jersey*, the most notorious ship, housed as many as 1,000 men. The starving and freezing men suffered from small pox and many other diseases.

The Americans could obtain their freedom by pledging loyalty to the king. Few did.

Each morning, the bodies were carried from the ship and buried in shallow trenches on the Brooklyn shore.



Beneath the base of the monument are buried the bones of patriot martyrs that washed up on shore in the years following the Revolution.

Location: Between Myrtle and DeKalb Avenues and Edward and Cumberland Streets, Brooklyn, NY

## Trinity Church



Trinity Church, which was burned during the Revolutionary War, saw the official end of the conflict and is the resting place of many martyrs of the revolution, including Alexander Hamilton.

The church was chartered by King William III in 1697 and received a large grant of real estate west of Broadway. Much early patriotic activity in New York occurred near the church, especially in the Coffee House on Wall Street. Parisoners were leaving church as an express rider from Boston arrived to tell that war had broken out with the battles of Lexington and Concord.

Trinity burned in the fire of 1776. The British seized the non-Anglican churches in the city and used them as prisons and barracks. That doesn't mean they paid particular respect to the ruins of Trinity. They fenced off the churchyard and hung lanterns in the trees, using it as something of a pleasure garden. The burning of Trinity left St. Paul's chapel further north as the center of religious life in the

city during the remainder of the war, and as New York served as the capital of the new nation.

Location: Broadway at Wall St., New York, NY

## Greenwood Cemetery



The Battle of Brooklyn, fought in 1776 on land that is now a part of Green-Wood Cemetery, was the first battle of the American Revolution to be waged after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. On the anniversary of the Battle of Brooklyn, Green-Wood hosts a day of free commemoration ceremonies, trolley tours, and 18th-century living. See parades, cannon fire, horse rides, re-enactments and historic cooking. Living history events and activities will offer kids a real feel for life during the American Revolution. This is a great event for kids and families!

Location: 500 25<sup>th</sup> Street, Brooklyn, NY

## Society of Colonial Dames in the City of New York



The Society of Colonial Dames is dedicated to educating the community about the unique history of New Amsterdam and Colonial New York with an emphasis on the vital and prominent role of women in all aspects of daily life including commerce and politics. They highlight a unique aspect of New Amsterdam: the prominent role of women in commerce, the "She Merchants," and the stories of other formidable women and their exceptional role in our country's early history. The Society brings

the stories of these women of the past and links them to the important role of women in New York in all facets of society in the present.

Location: 215 East 71<sup>st</sup> St., New York, NY

## Historic Richmondtown Staten Island



Richmondtown is a completely authentic, real and original town and farm museum complex featuring unique treasures dating all the way back to the mid-1600s.

Each day, Richmondtown celebrates centuries of American life. They tell the stories of ordinary people from diverse backgrounds who have worked together for centuries to build an extraordinary country.

Set on four sites Richmondtown has over thirty original historic structures and more than 130,000 historic artifacts, photographs, and archival collections dating back to the 17th century.

Location: 441 Clarke Ave., Staten Island, NY