



**THE SHOT  
HEARD ROUND  
THE WORLD:  
A REVOLUTIONARY  
TRIP**

## The Shot Heard 'Round the World: A Revolutionary Trip

### NEW YORK

#### **Saratoga National Historical Park, *Stillwater, New York***

In July 1777 General Burgoyne's 8,000-man British army, which included German soldiers and American Indians, marched down the Hudson River Valley with the goal of splitting the states and isolating New England. Slowed by the dense forests and its long supply line, the army finally crossed the river in mid-September, won a costly victory against the Americans in the battle of Freeman's Farm, fought another at Bemis Heights on October 7, and was forced by the American siege to surrender 6,800 soldiers on October 17. The Historical Park, along the Hudson River, includes the sites of the battles and the British camp. [nps.gov/sara/index.htm](http://nps.gov/sara/index.htm)

### MASSACHUSETTS

#### **Minute Man National Historical Park, *Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington, Massachusetts***

Minute Man National Historical Park encompasses land in Concord, Lincoln, and Lexington, Massachusetts, and commemorates the opening battles of the Revolution in 1775. The majority of the park is a narrow strip of land on either side of Battle Road, with the Minute Man Visitor Center, just off I-95 in Lexington, at one end and the North Bridge Visitor Center, outside Concord, at the other. Among other events, the bridge is the site of a 21-gun musket and cannon salute each year at 6:00 a.m. on the anniversary of the battles, April 19. And on Patriots' Day (observed in Massachusetts and Maine on the third Monday in April, this year the 21st), the Lexington Minutemen reenact the first engagement at dawn on Lexington Battle Green. [nps.gov/mima](http://nps.gov/mima)

#### **Boston National Historical Park, *Boston, Massachusetts***

In early March 1776, General Washington surprised the British forces occupying Boston by fortifying Dorchester Heights, the hills high above the ships in the harbor. He had received about 60 pieces of the artillery in late February after Colonel Henry Knox, formerly a Boston bookseller, had succeeded in dragging them across more than 200 miles of ice and snow from Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain. Washington's successful siege forced the British to evacuate Boston. They sailed out of the harbor on March 17 toward New York. The tall white marble monument on the Heights commemorates the siege. [nps.gov/bost/index.htm](http://nps.gov/bost/index.htm)

#### **Freedom Trail, *Boston, Massachusetts***

The Freedom Trail is a self-guided walking trail (about 2½ miles) that connects many Revolutionary War sites in Boston. It begins at the Common and ends at Bunker Hill Monument in Charlestown. Along the way, visit Faneuil Hall (the scene of many protest meetings against Parliamentary acts); the Old South Meeting House (where the Boston Tea Party began); the Old State House (site of the Boston Massacre); the Old North Church; Paul Revere's house; and the U.S.S. *Constitution*, among other

stops. The route is marked with red bricks or a painted red line along the walkway. Guided tours are also available. [thefreedomtrail.org](http://thefreedomtrail.org)

## **PENNSYLVANIA**

### **Valley Forge National Historical Park, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania**

The army barely survived the 1777-1778 winter in the Valley Forge camp. More than 2,000 soldiers died as a result of too little to eat and inadequate clothing. Conditions improved in March after Nathanael Greene was appointed quartermaster general. Baron von Steuben, a former Prussian officer commended to Washington by Benjamin Franklin, arrived at the camp in February and began a training regimen for the army. By June 1778 when the soldiers marched out of Valley Forge, they were better trained and more confident. The 5.4 square mile Historical Park includes historic buildings, sites of the brigade encampments, the historic trace road, monuments, and the camp defense lines. [nps.gov/vafo/index.htm](http://nps.gov/vafo/index.htm)

### **Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Great beginnings in America are commemorated in the Historical Park. In **Carpenter's Hall** in 1774, delegates from twelve colonies – all except Georgia - met in the First Continental Congress, to consider how to respond to acts of Parliament that threatened their liberties. The State House of the Province of Pennsylvania, now **Independence Hall**, was the meeting place for the Second Continental Congress, beginning on May 10, 1775. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, Congress edited it, and on July 4, Congress accepted it, in the same Hall. After the Articles of Confederation were ratified, the Confederation Congress met in the Hall until June 21, 1783. The Constitutional Convention met in the Hall in May-September 1787 and approved the Constitution on September 17. [nps.gov/inde/index.htm](http://nps.gov/inde/index.htm)

### **Museum of the American Revolution, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Opening in April 2017! The Museum of the American Revolution will tell the dramatic story of our nation's founding through immersive gallery experiences, object theaters, and recreated historical scenes. From the early stirrings of unrest in Boston to the opening shots of the War of Independence, and from signing of the Declaration of Independence to the creation of the American Republic, the Museum's permanent exhibition explores the ideas, events, and legacies of America's Revolutionary beginnings. [amrevmuseum.org](http://amrevmuseum.org)

### **National Constitution Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

The world's only museum dedicated to the U.S. Constitution. They are the four pages that changed the world. Rock your world at the National Constitution Center, where you can take the presidential oath of office, vote on legislation and get the lowdown on what makes our government tick. [constitutioncenter.org](http://constitutioncenter.org)

### **The President's House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

This site commemorates the lives of nine enslaved Africans at the nation's first executive mansion. Located next to the Liberty Bell Center, The President's House:

Freedom and Slavery in the Making of a New Nation tells the stories of Hercules, Oney Judge and the other enslaved people who served George and Martha Washington. The open-air site is open 24/7, so you can fire up the on-site videos any time for some history you never learned in school. [phila.gov/presidentshouse//index.html](http://phila.gov/presidentshouse//index.html)

#### **The Liberty Bell Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Dramatic home of the internationally known symbol of freedom. It doesn't make a sound, but its message rings loud and clear: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." Discover how the cracked but mighty Liberty Bell became a symbol to abolitionists, suffragists and other freedom-seekers around the world. [nps.gov/inde/planyourvisit/libertybellcenter.htm](http://nps.gov/inde/planyourvisit/libertybellcenter.htm)

#### **Benjamin Franklin Museum & Franklin Court, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Revitalized museum dedicated to the life and legacy of America's favorite Renaissance man. Inventor. Statesman. Postmaster. Printer. You name it, and Ben Franklin probably did it. Get up close with Philadelphia's favorite Founding Father at Franklin Court, where you'll find a Franklin-focused museum, working printing shop and a post office that will mark your mail with a B. Free postmark.

[nps.gov/inde/planyourvisit/benjaminfranklinmuseum.htm](http://nps.gov/inde/planyourvisit/benjaminfranklinmuseum.htm)

#### **Second Bank of the United States, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

A who's who of Revolutionary War-era portraiture. To get the picture of America's roots, pop into the Second Bank of the United States once it reopens to the public following cleaning and restoration. The walls are lined with portraits of the nation's earliest movers and shakers. Just steps away is the First Bank, which although closed to the public, boasts a photo-worthy exterior.

[nps.gov/inde/learn/historyculture/places-secondbank.htm](http://nps.gov/inde/learn/historyculture/places-secondbank.htm)

#### **Christ Church & Christ Church Burial Ground, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Where Colonial America made its break with the Church of England. Christ Church is nicknamed "America's Church" for good reason. George Washington, Betsy Ross, Ben Franklin and John Adams all worshipped here, and Reverend Absalom Jones was ordained here. Nearby is the who's who Burial Ground of the colonial era, where you can toss a penny on Franklin's grave for good luck. [christchurchphila.org](http://christchurchphila.org)

#### **The Betsy Ross House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

The birthplace of the American flag. What's a colonial widow to do when she has an upholstery shop to oversee, a family to raise, a (very tiny) household to run and a flag to sew for a new nation? Find out from the woman herself at the Betsy Ross House.

[historicphiladelphia.org/betsy-ross-house/what-to-see/](http://historicphiladelphia.org/betsy-ross-house/what-to-see/)

## **VIRGINIA**

#### **George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate & Gardens, Mt. Vernon, VA**

Home to George Washington between 1759 and 1799, the 21-room Georgian mansion sits on a bluff overlooking the Potomac. Self-guided tours of the interior showcase original Washington family pieces, including George's dressing table and Martha's china tea service. The two visitors' facilities a quarter mile from the house contain 25

galleries and theaters, lifelike wax models, and personal items, such as family jewelry and clothing. The four-acre Pioneer Farm Site is a re-created working farm with the original 16-sided treading barn and brewery. (703) 780-2000 [mountvernon.org](http://mountvernon.org)

#### **Carlyle House Historic Park, Alexandria, VA**

This 1753 Palladian stone home was built by British merchant John Carlyle for his wife, Sarah Fairfax, and later became Gen. Edward Braddock's headquarters during the French and Indian War. Fifty-minute guided tours of the home include the master quarters, study, parlor, and bedroom. Visitors can tour a historic 18th-century boxwood parterre. (703) 549-2997 [carlylehouse.org](http://carlylehouse.org)

#### **Christ Church, Alexandria, VA**

Robert E. Lee and George Washington worshipped in this Georgian red brick Episcopalian church, which has been in continuous use since 1773. Docents guide visitors through the original structure, which contains Washington's original pew and hand-blown glass windows depicting religious scenes. (703) 549-1450 [historicchristchurch.org](http://historicchristchurch.org)

#### **Gadsby's Tavern, Alexandria, VA**

Opened in 1749, the tavern provided the likes of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson with food, drink, and rest. Visitors today can dine in colonial rooms and choose from a variety of early American menu options, including Washington's favorite, glazed duckling. Exhibits inside the two adjacent buildings feature a pair of looking glasses and a portrait of English founder John Gadsby. (703) 838-4242 (museum), (703) 548-1288 (restaurant) [gadsbystavernrestaurant.org](http://gadsbystavernrestaurant.org)

#### **Historic Kenmore, Fredericksburg, VA**

Home to George Washington's sister, Betty, and her husband, Virginia merchant Fielding Lewis, their 1775 Georgian mansion has retained its lavishly appropriate period furnishings. Intricate plasterwork ceilings adorn most rooms, and the carved over-mantel in the dining room depicting Aesop's fable "The Fox and the Crow" was reportedly suggested by Washington. The Bissell Gallery at the visitor center houses some of Kenmore's original artwork. Visitors can also walk through the three-acre 18th-century gardens. (540) 373-3381 [kenmore.org](http://kenmore.org)

#### **George Washington's Boyhood Home at Ferry Farm, Fredericksburg, VA**

George Washington was 6 years old in 1738 when his family moved to a farm in Stafford County, Virginia. The Washingtons called this place the Home Farm but it later became known as Ferry Farm because people crossed the Rappahannock River on a ferry from the farm to the town of Fredericksburg. The Washington's did not own or operate the ferry but used it frequently to get to and from town. (540) 370-0732 [ferryfarm.org](http://ferryfarm.org)

#### **Mary Washington House, Fredericksburg, VA**

George Washington bought this frame dwelling for his mother in 1772. Mary moved from the family farm across the river and lived here for the last 17 years of her life.

In March 1789, just before his election to the Presidency, George visit his mother for the final time. Mary died of breast cancer before the summer's end. (540) 373-1569 [WashingtonHeritageMuseums.org](http://WashingtonHeritageMuseums.org)

#### **Hugh Mercer Apothecary Shop, Fredericksburg, VA**

This restored building portrays the colonial medical practice of Washington family friend, Dr. Hugh Mercer. A native of Scotland, Mercer served in the French and Indian War before moving to Fredericksburg. He soon married, established an apothecary and provided medical treatment for local citizens including Mary Washington. Captivating visitors of all ages, our guides use herbal remedies, crab claws, lancets and live leeches to tell the stories of colonial medicine. Vivid descriptions of surgical practices are also provided. (540) 373-3362 [WashingtonHeritageMuseums.org](http://WashingtonHeritageMuseums.org)

#### **Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, Charlottesville, VA**

Founding father Thomas Jefferson spent half his life building and modifying Monticello, his 43-room mountaintop Palladian masterpiece, with its 6,700-volume library and elegant, columned Southwest Portico. Visitors can book a 30-minute guided tour of the house's first floor and a 45-minute walking tour of Mulberry Row, home to the more than 150 slaves who operated the 5,000-acre plantation. A new visitor center displays interactive exhibits on Jefferson's transformational ideas on liberty and a bronze model of the plantation. (434) 984- 9822 [monticello.org](http://monticello.org)

#### **Michie Tavern, Charlottesville, VA**

Built in 1784 as a country inn, the tavern building was relocated to Charlottesville in 1927. Visitors can tour a meeting room, smoke house, root cellar, and ladies' parlor. A log cabin dining room serves a Midday Fare colonial meal. Costumed interpreters give interactive tours during which visitors can play period games, such as Shut the Box, and dance an 18th-century reel. (434) 977-1234 [michietavern.com](http://michietavern.com)

#### **Ash Lawn-Highland, Charlottesville, VA**

America's fifth president, James Monroe, built his family estate two and a half miles from Jefferson's Monticello in 1799. The 30-minute tour of the farmhouse leads through Monroe's bedchamber and study, containing a Louis XVI desk and other 19th-century mahogany furniture designed by Duncan Phyfe, a well-known Scottish woodwork craftsman. Visitors can also explore ornamental gardens and plantation grounds that feature a restored 18th-century slave quarters and overseer's cottage. The 535-acre site hosts craft demonstrations and summer music festivals. (434) 293-8000 [ashlawnhighland.org](http://ashlawnhighland.org)

#### **Virginia State Capitol, Richmond, VA**

Designed in 1785 by Thomas Jefferson, who modeled it after the Roman temple Maison Carree in Nimes, France, this newly renovated building continues to serve as the state legislative center. Seven marble busts of Virginia-born presidents, including James Monroe and Zachary Taylor, are located in the rotunda as well as a life-size Houdon statue of George Washington. The Old Hall of the House of Delegates, where Aaron Burr was acquitted of treason by Chief Justice John Marshall, features

intricately carved woodwork and a 1938 English silver mace. (804) 698-1788  
[virginiacapitol.gov](http://virginiacapitol.gov)

#### **John Marshall House, Richmond, VA**

The fourth chief justice's 1790 brick Federal-style home remains one of the last buildings from the colonial period that still stands within downtown Richmond. Forty-five-minute guided tours take visitors through Marshall's law office, bedchamber, and dining room, which contain the original porcelain service. The 18th-century garden features an assortment of flowers and herbs such as spring irises, summer perennials, and fall asters. (804) 648-7998 [apva.org/marshall](http://apva.org/marshall)

#### **St. John's Church, Richmond, VA**

A National Historic Site, powerfully engages visitors by placing them in the very spot where our forebears, including Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington, discussed the issues and enacted the deeds that led to the founding of America. Costumed interpreters conduct daily tours of the church, sharing the story of the Second Virginia Convention at which Patrick Henry recited his famous "Liberty or Death" speech. The graveyard, the first public cemetery in Richmond, is also available for exploration. Many people important to Richmond and Virginia are buried here including George Wythe, who not only signed the Declaration of Independence but also taught law to Thomas Jefferson, Chief Justice John Marshall, and Henry Clay. (804) 648-5015 [historicstjohnschurch.org](http://historicstjohnschurch.org)

#### **Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, VA**

Eighty-eight 18th-century structures crowd historic Colonial Williamsburg's 301 acres, including the Governor's Palace, where Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson worked; Bassett Hall, the former home of John D. Rockefeller Jr; and the King's Arms Tavern, where Revolutionary elites dined. Themed walking tours and special programs include "Historic Trades," a look into 20 types of 18th-century trades, and "Revolutionary City," which explores life in Williamsburg during the American Revolution. (757) 229-1000 [history.org](http://history.org)

#### **American Revolution Museum at Yorktown, Yorktown, VA**

The American Revolution Museum at Yorktown tells anew the story of the nation's founding, from the twilight of the colonial period to the dawn of the Constitution and beyond. Exciting new indoor galleries feature period artifacts, immersive environments, interactive exhibits and films, including "The Siege of Yorktown," with a 180-degree surround screen and dramatic special effects. In the outdoor living history areas, visitors can witness artillery demonstrations, drill with wooden muskets at a re-created Continental Army encampment and explore a Revolution-era farm based on a real-life 18th-century family. The state-operated museum of the American Revolution is an excellent starting point for a tour of Yorktown. New exhibition galleries and a new introductory film debuted at the American Revolution Museum at Yorktown in October, 2016, and visitors will be welcomed in expanded and upgraded settings for the encampment and farm in early 2017. (757) 253-4838 [historyisfun.org](http://historyisfun.org)

### **Yorktown Battlefield, Yorktown, VA**

In May 1781, General Cornwallis took command of the British soldiers in Virginia and waited for reinforcements to arrive from General Henry Clinton in New York. In mid-August, General Washington and the Comte de Rochambeau, in command of the French army in America, began their march south after learning that the French fleet was sailing for the Chesapeake Bay. On September 5 the French defeated the British fleet in a battle in the Atlantic Ocean off the Bay. Cornwallis could not be reinforced. By September 26 the American and French armies had arrived at Yorktown with about 18,000 soldiers and put Cornwallis's 5,500-man force under siege. On October 19, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered, ending the last major battle of the Revolutionary War. (757) 898-2410 [nps.gov/york](http://nps.gov/york)

### **NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA**

**Kings Mountain National Military Park, Blacksburg, South Carolina** In the fall of 1780, the patriots known as over-mountain men rode from their farms in Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina to battle British Major Patrick Ferguson and his command of loyalists. After riflemen from South Carolina joined the patriots, their force numbered about two thousand. On October 5, they attacked Ferguson's camp, killed him and one-third of his force and captured about 650 loyalists in the hour-long battle. It was the first major patriot victory after the British capture of Charleston the previous May. The Military Park includes the battle site, monuments, and Ferguson's grave. The Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail commemorates the patriots' routes (on today's maps). [nps.gov/kimo/index.htm](http://nps.gov/kimo/index.htm)

**Cowpens National Battlefield, Gaffney, South Carolina** Cowpens, a pastureland in South Carolina, is the site of General Daniel Morgan's attack on Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton's British Legion on January 17, 1781. Called a tactical masterpiece, Morgan's battle plan began with militia sharpshooters who fired two volleys, then fell back behind the Continentals who next attacked, followed by the cavalry. In less than an hour, the British suffered nearly 1,000 casualties, including about 500 captured. Tarleton escaped and rode to General Cornwallis to report the bad news. The 845-acre park includes the battlefield and monuments. [nps.gov/cowp/index.htm](http://nps.gov/cowp/index.htm)

**Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, Greensboro, North Carolina** In the small community of Guilford Courthouse, General Nathanael Greene used General Morgan's Cowpens tactics to battle General Cornwallis on March 15, 1781. Cornwallis won the battle over Greene's militia and Continentals, but his force suffered such heavy casualties that he was left with only about 1,500 soldiers able to fight. He retreated to the coast and made his decision to march north to join the British force in Virginia. The Military Park includes the battlefield and monuments. [nps.gov/guco/index.htm](http://nps.gov/guco/index.htm)