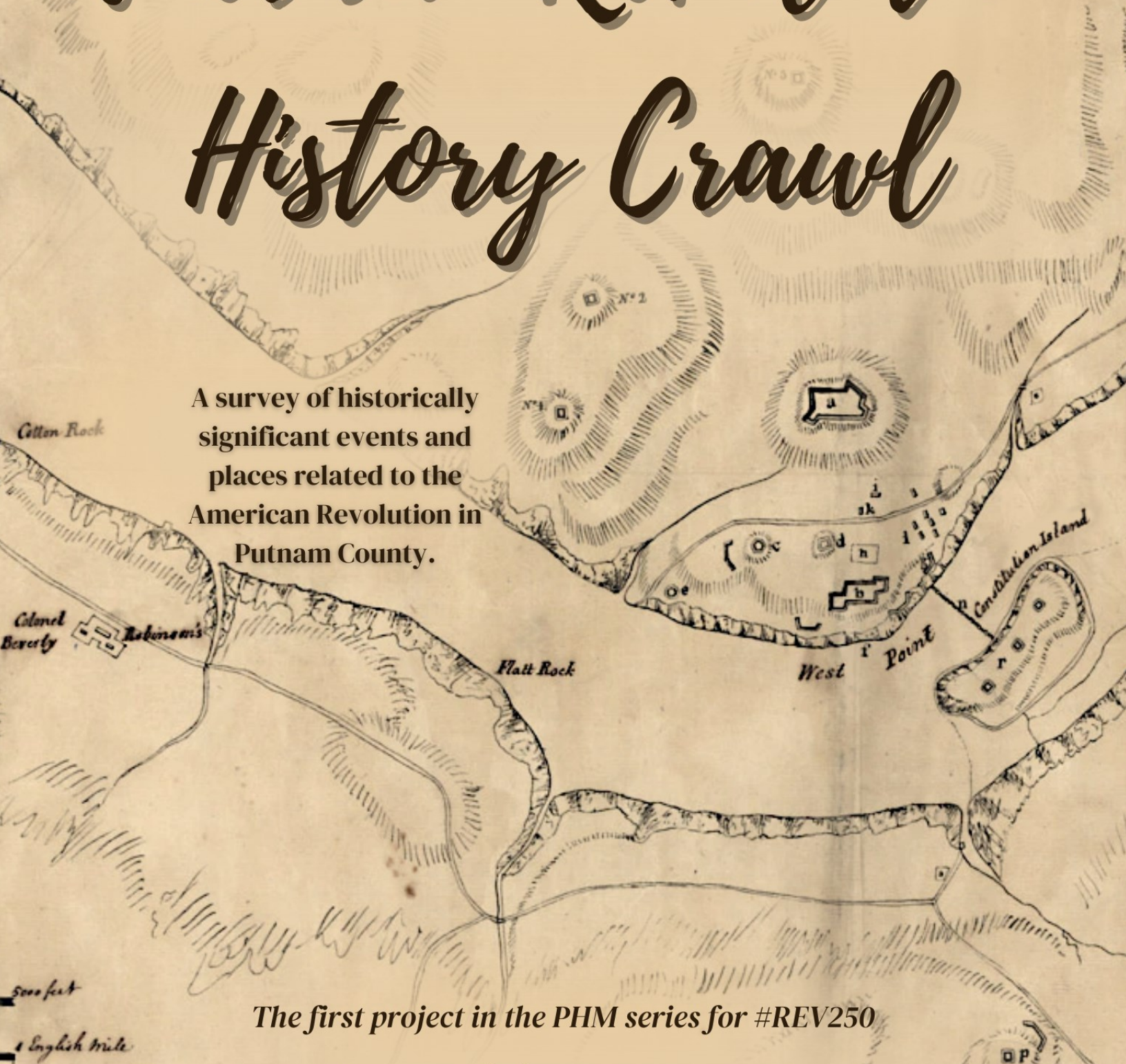


American Revolution History Crawl

A survey of historically
significant events and
places related to the
American Revolution in
Putnam County.



The first project in the PHM series for #REV250

www.putnamhistorymuseum.org

HUDSON HIGHLANDS

PUTNAM
HISTORY
MUSEUM

WEST POINT FOUNDRY

WELCOME TO THE PUTNAM HISTORY MUSEUM'S AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR HISTORY CRAWL

Welcome to the Putnam History Museum's American Revolutionary War History Crawl throughout Putnam County. This driving tour begins with views of Pollepel Island (Bannerman's Island) and winds its way throughout the county to many historically significant places.

Some stops contain questions to help you engage with the history you're reading and seeing. Participation (not accuracy) is key here. Complete the booklet as you navigate the tour and have fun!

If you spend ten minutes at each site, with average traffic conditions, the entire crawl will take about three and a half hours. If you would like to split this crawl into multiple days, we would suggest completing A-F one day, and G-J the next.

There is a wealth of Revolutionary War sites in the Hudson Valley. If you are interested in expanding your experience to these sites, a list is provided on the back.

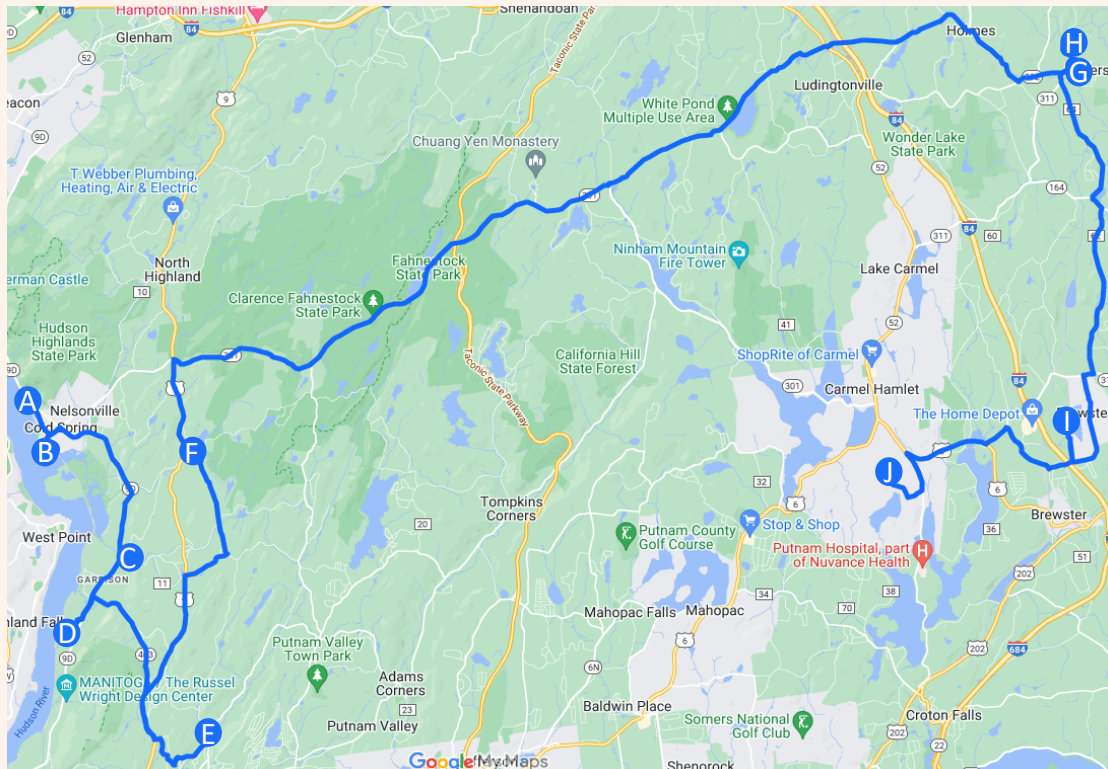
***Questions? Need help with directions?
Call us at the Museum: 845-265-4010***



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ASSOCIATION

This program had been made possible in part by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities: Sustaining Humanities through the American Rescue Plan in partnership with the American Historical Association. Any views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed here do not necessarily represent those of the American Historical Association or the National Endowment for the Humanities.



A. View of Pollepel Island from Little Stony Point

3007 NY-9D, Cold Spring, NY 10516

B. Foundry Dock Park

47 Market Street, Cold Spring, NY 10516

C. North Redoubt Trailhead

41.38566° N, 73.93045° W, Garrison, NY 10524
on Snake Hill Road, between Avery & Walter Hoving Roads

D. Philipstown Recreation Department

133 Glencllyffe Road, Garrison, NY 10524

E. Continental Village,

414 Sprout Brook Road, Garrison, NY 10524

F. Bird and Bottle Inn

1123 Old Albany Post Road, Garrison, NY 10524

G. Maple Avenue Cemetery

1062 Route 311, Patterson, NY 12563

H. Patterson Town Park

65 Maple Ave, Patterson, NY 12563

I. Tonetta Lake Beach

192-198 Pumphouse Road, Brewster, NY 10509

J. Gilead Cemetery

28 Mechanic Street, Carmel Hamlet, NY 10512

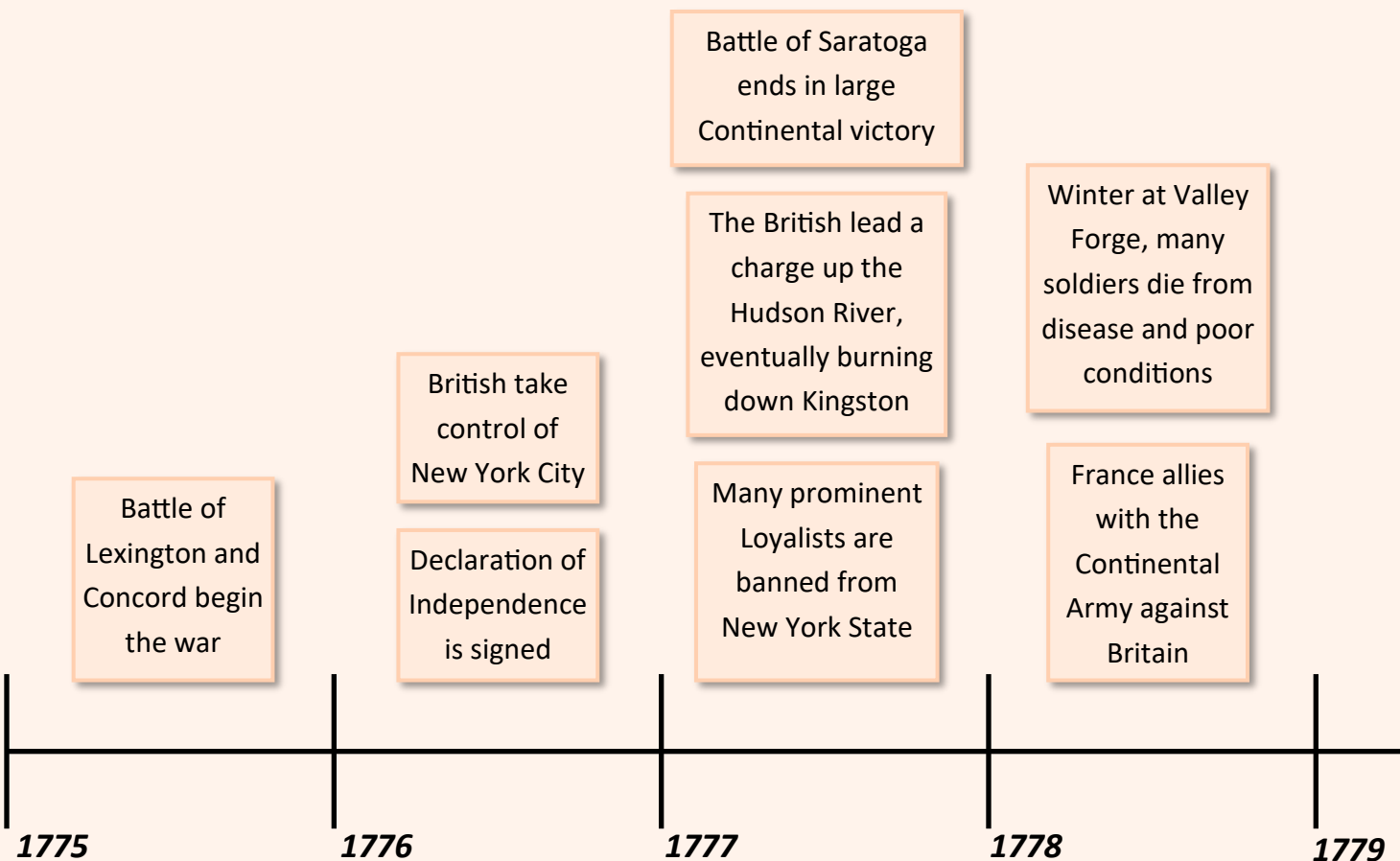


Scan this QR code and it will take you to the map of the crawl. You can tap on the individual stops for directions from your location.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Stone fortresses loom on either side of the Hudson. Continental soldiers in their long brown coats and tricorne hats huddle near fires to keep warm, no uniform yet for an army so young. In the woodlands creep British spies, delivering messages to their Loyalist allies on the inside. And on a busy roadway, a tavern's lanterns glow late into the night, as hushed voices discuss the recent outbreak of war, and what it means for everyone living in colonial New York...

The American Revolution was a war to determine who would control the Thirteen American Colonies. The American colonists increasingly demanded a greater role in their own governance. The British Parliament imposed a series of high taxes on common goods that the colonists used every day, but they had no say in deciding what would be taxed, the prices, or what those taxes were to be used for. When the Americans resisted these strict measures, the British responded by deploying troops, which only increased tensions further. Fighting broke out in April 1775 with the Battles of Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts. In 1776, independence was declared, and fighting moved to New York. Many of the war's major events took place right here in Putnam County, which was a part of Dutchess County until 1812.



KEY TERMS

Battle of Forts Clinton and Montgomery – These forts were near where the Bear Mountain Bridge now stands. The British won this battle against the Continental Army in 1777 and soon after began to raid up the river as far as Kingston, which they burned to the ground.

Camp Followers – The women, wives and children of soldiers who accompanied the military.

Chevaux-de-frise – This is a defensive mechanism that involves large pointed stakes to deter enemies.

Continental Army – This was the army authorized by the Continental Congress, commanded by General George Washington. They were fighting for the rights of the Thirteen Colonies to self-govern without British interference. Army soldiers were enlisted and lived with their regiment full-time.

Fort Clinton/Fort Arnold – Directly across from Constitution Island, this was the first fort constructed at West Point.

Fort Putnam – This fort guarded the southern edge of West Point during the Revolution.

Loyalist – Loyalists were the people who lived in the Thirteen Colonies who sided with Britain.

Militia – Militia groups from each colony also fought with the Continental forces. Unlike the army soldiers, they worked as farmers or tradesmen. The militia could be called into action at any time to serve alongside the army on the battlefield.

Redoubt – A defensive fortification enclosed on all sides and made of earth and stone.

Charleston SC falls to the British. The war shifts to the southern colonies

Benedict Arnold's attempt to sell West Point to the British is foiled

General Cornwallis and much of the British Army surrender at Virginia's Yorktown peninsula

Tens of thousands of Loyalists start leaving America for Canada and Britain

The Treaty of Paris puts an official end to the war

New York City and Charleston, the last places under British control, are evacuated by British Troops

1780

1781

1782

1783

POLLEPEL ISLAND

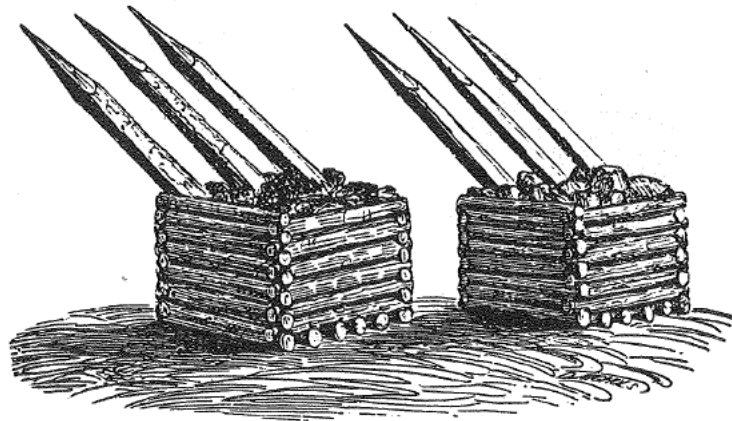
During the Revolution, George Washington utilized Pollepel Island, now popularly known as Bannerman's Island, as a deterrent to the British from sailing North to Kingston, then the capital of New York. The Continental Army constructed 106 chevaux-de-frise here. Chevaux-de-frise are made of wooden stakes pointed out at an angle towards the adversary. These chevaux-de-frise were tipped with iron spikes and were 30 feet long. They were hidden under the water and secured by crates filled with stones.



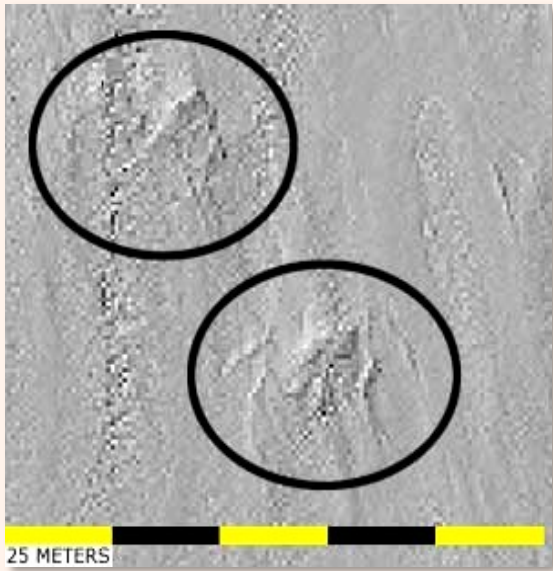
Pollepel Island. Photo by Joe Shlabotnik.

These chevaux-de-frise were incomplete in October 1777, and the British were able to break through by using shallow, flat-bottomed boats. British soldiers then set fire to Kingston, dealing a devastating blow to the Continental Army. This was one of many attacks the British made in that time. They had recently taken control of New York City and used their close proximity to the Hudson Valley to their advantage. Overshadowed by the installation of the Great Chain across the Hudson in 1778, the chevaux-de-frise here were never fully completed.

Despite this, some of these structures still exist, under a fair bit of mud. In 2004, scientists were able to find 12 of the 106 original chevaux-de-frise on the riverbed of the Hudson River, using sound waves to make an underwater map.



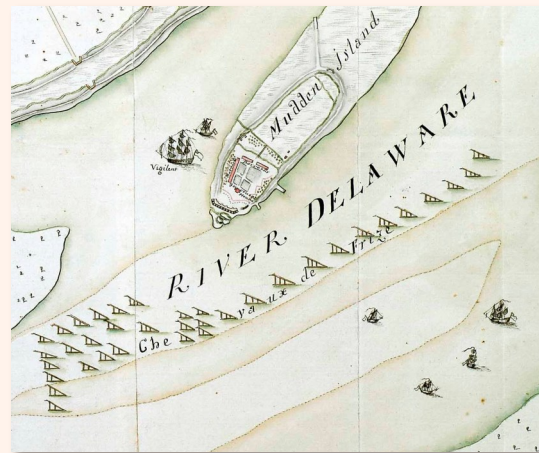
Chevaux-de-frise sketch. Lincoln Diamant.



Sonar image of the chevaux-de-frise on the Hudson floor. R. Flood, Columbia University.

Fun Fact

Various myths exist about how the island got its original name. One legend tells the story of a girl named "Polly Pell" who washed up on the shore of the island after river ice breaking and was rescued by her lover. Another says that the Dutch sailors who arrived here in the 1600s would leave sailors too inebriated to sail on the island, and the name comes from a Dutch nickname for a drunkard. More likely, the word "pollepel" means "ladle" in Dutch, and the theory states that the island resembles an overturned ladle.



While the chevaux-de-frise at Pollepel Island were overshadowed by the Great Chain across the Hudson, they were an effective defense in the Delaware River. Marburg State Library.

Why do you think George Washington chose this location to build the chevaux-de-frise?

What other archeological finds could be at the bottom of the Hudson? Draw them here:

DIRECTIONS

Leaving the Little Stony Point parking lot, travel south on NY-9D for about 75 yards, and bear right onto Fair Street. Follow Fair Street until you reach a stop sign at Main Street. Turn right onto Main Street, then turn left onto Lunn Terrace. Turn left onto Market Street and then the entrance to Foundry Dock Park will be on your right. From Foundry Dock Park you'll be able to see the next stop: West Point and Constitution Island.

THE GREAT CHAIN ACROSS THE HUDSON



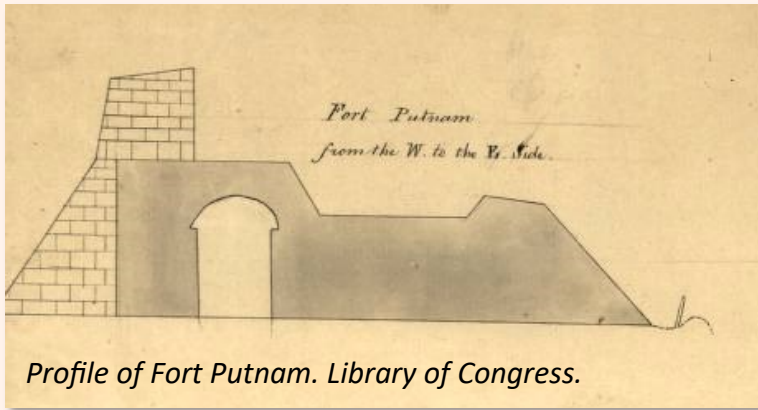
From the first inklings of rebellion, both the British and Continental Armies knew that control of the Hudson River would be vital to winning the war. As the main throughfare to the northern colonies for both supplies and information, the Americans decided to block British ships with a giant chain stretched across the river. Running into the chain would cause damage to the ships and make it impossible to pass.

Continental forces built the first chain where the Bear Mountain Bridge now stands. Then, in 1777, the British attacked the forts along the river there at the Battle of Fort Clinton and Montgomery. Once the forts were captured, the British filed through the chain, allowing them to raid all the way up to Kingston (then the capital of New York) where they burned all but a few buildings to the ground. This was a devastating blow to the Continental forces. When the British returned to New York City, George Washington knew they had to establish a stronger defense network. Washington considered West Point and Constitution Island one of the most important strategic points in the colonies. The Hudson is at its most narrow and winding in this area, which made it easier to defend against enemy ships.

Constitution Island, then known as Martelaer's Rock, was first occupied by American forces as early as 1775. It was the earliest Revolutionary War fortification in the area. Plans for a fort on the island never came to fruition due to disagreements between the builders, the excessive cost of building, and slow progress.

Across the river you can see the United States Military Academy at West Point. The area was first occupied by American forces in 1778. Washington hired Polish military engineer Thaddeus Kosciuszko to design West Point's fortifications. Fort Clinton was the first fort established on the land. Shortly after, Fort Putnam was built to help support it. Fort Clinton was briefly renamed Fort Arnold in 1778 but returned to Fort Clinton following the treason of Benedict Arnold. Kosciuszko also maintained three redoubts (started by Bernard Romans in 1775), a barracks, and a water battery on Constitution Island.

Spanning the river between Constitution Island and West Point was the Great Chain, with links that measured two feet in length and weighed over 110 pounds. The total length was 600 yards and weighed 65 tons. It was secured across the top of a series of log 'rafts' that were linked together and stretched across the river. Combined with the challenge of navigating the narrow and winding river, the Great Chain successfully deterred the British from attempting to cross this critical point from its installation in April 1778, through the end of the war.



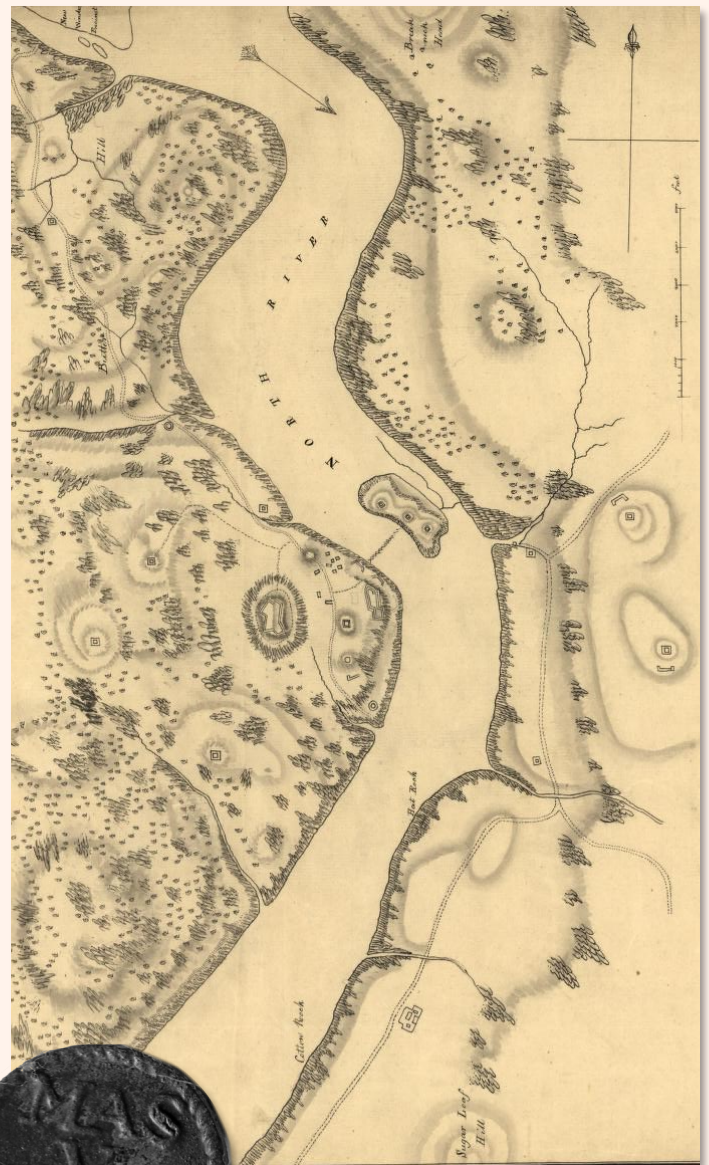
Profile of Fort Putnam. Library of Congress.



Above: Replica Great Chain on Constitution Island.

Left: Great Chain Links, photo by John Stanton.

Right: Map of West Point, 1783. Library of Congress.



This button was worn by a member of the 5th Massachusetts Regiment, who were the builders of Fort Putnam. From the U.S. Army Garrison West Point Cultural Resources Management Program.

Why do you think the British never tried to overcome the Great Chain at West Point?

Look at the profile of Fort Putnam's wall above. What features make it easy to defend?

If you were in charge of renaming Fort Arnold in 1780, what would you call it?

DIRECTIONS

Make your way back to Cold Spring's Main Street. Turn right up Main Street and continue to the first stoplight. At the light, turn right onto NY -9D South/Chestnut Street. In three miles, turn left onto Snake Hill Road. You will travel about 1/4 mile to the trailhead. You will pass Oak Road and then Nazareth Way on your right. Make your next right into a small field with parking. Your next stop is the North Redoubt trailhead.

Fun Fact

Benedict Arnold believed that one well-stocked ship could destroy the Great Chain once and for all, but the British never tried.

NORTH AND SOUTH REDOUBTS

Along this trail, you will find remnants of the Continental Army's North and South Redoubts. A redoubt is a defensive military work that is designed to help reinforce a strategic area. They are generally enclosed on all sides and made of earth and stone. These redoubts were constructed from 1779-1780 as part of West Point's defensive fortifications. They were built using soil, rock, and bundles of sticks called fascines. The redoubts were surrounded by large banks of earth called parapets. The parapet served to cover the troops and artillery employed for its defense.

Redoubts were used as watch posts, and to guard against overland attacks on the Great Chain, the large iron chain that deterred British ships from going up the Hudson at West Point. The size of the redoubt was based upon the strength of the detachment assigned for its defense. Soldiers were stationed at the redoubts for multiple days at a time. You can see remnants of the Continental Army's North and South Redoubts by following this trail.

The North and South Redoubts were one part of a series of defensive measures taken to protect the Hudson Highlands, designed by West Point military engineer Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

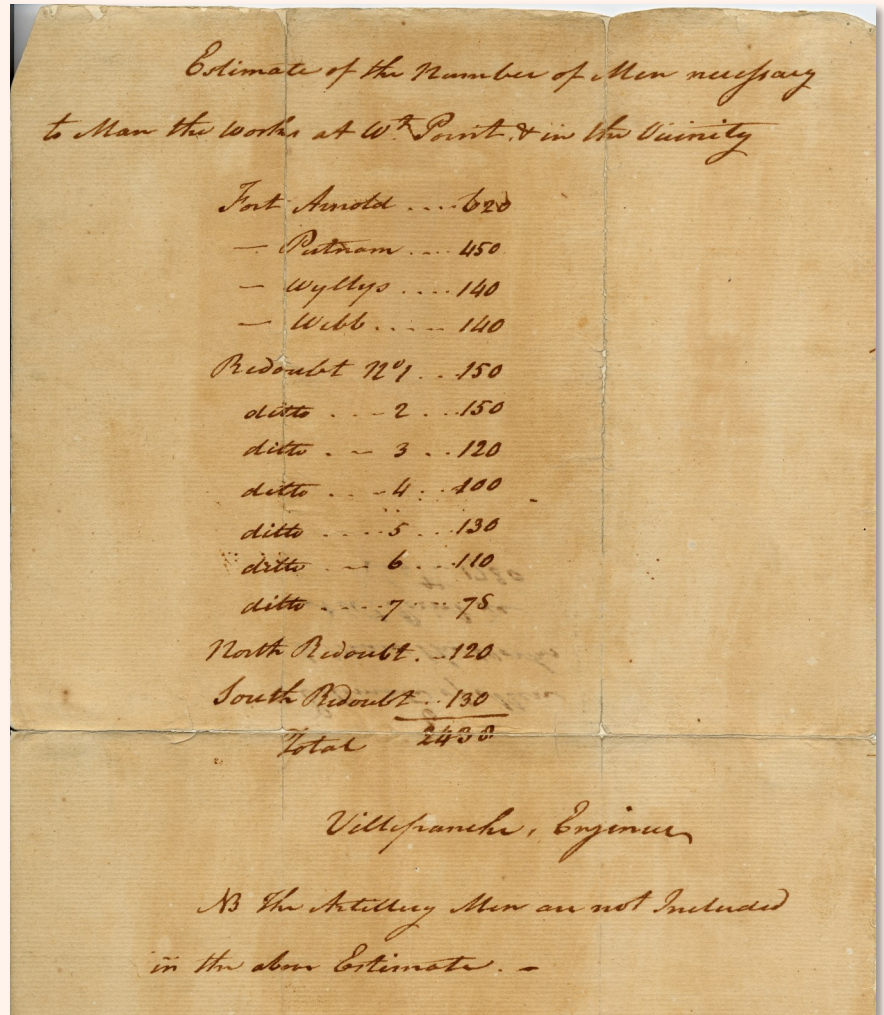
Archaeological surveys of the North and South Redoubts have provided us with a glimpse of soldier's lives at this location. Archeologists have found marbles here, suggesting that soldiers played games during long guard shifts. There was also evidence of stone huts built near the South Redoubt.

Archaeologists also identified an assortment of animal bones, which shows that meat was a large part of the diet of Continental soldiers. Soldiers cooked one meal per day, typically around 3:00 pm. Each soldier received rations of 1.5 pounds of meat and 1 pound of bread. If there was no bread, they were given 1.5 pounds of flour to make firecakes. Firecakes were made of flour, water, meat, and gristle, and cooked over a heated flat rock. These rations would be substituted or supplemented with salted fish, beans, rice, or other options based on what was available.



Horseshoes excavated near the Redoubts, at Connecticut Village, where Connecticut troops stayed during the winter of 1780-1781. The horses that wore these shoes could have been owned by officers, or been used to transport artillery and supplies. New-York Historical Society (NYHS).

Revolutionary-era fork with bone handle used by soldiers at Fort Putnam. U.S. Army Garrison West Point Cultural Resources Management Program.



A list of the number of men needed to “man the works” at West Point, including the North and South Redoubts. This incriminating document was found on Major John André, who will be discussed further at the next stop. New York State Archives.

Fun Fact

Camp followers, mostly made up of wives of the soldiers and their children, received half and quarter rations, respectively. Those who were of higher status or performed more labor for the army would get additional food.

What do you think the average day was like for a soldier at the redoubts?

What do you notice about the terrain here?

DIRECTIONS

To reach the next stop, Benedict Arnold’s Flight, head back to NY-9D South and continue through Garrison (passing through two stoplights). You will pass the Highlands Country Club on your right. Make your next right onto Glenclyffe Road. You may park either at the Open Space Institute lot immediately to the right, or travel closer to the trail head by parking at the Philipstown Recreation Department.

LOYALTY AND BETRAYAL

On the morning of September 25, 1780, Benedict Arnold fled down the path before you, then known as Beverley Dock Road, to reach British lines before his treason was discovered. The road was part of Loyalists Beverley Robinson and his wife Susannah Philipse's Garrison estate, abandoned by them in 1777. The Continental Army used Robinson's estate throughout the war. The most famous inhabitant of this home was the traitor General Benedict Arnold. Arnold was a high-ranking officer in the Continental Army who was not satisfied with his rank or status. He felt disrespected by his peers, Continental Congress, and George Washington.

Arnold was appointed as Commander of West Point on August 3, 1780, and moved into the Robinson House with his family. In an attempt to improve his financial and social standing, he planned to surrender the American-controlled West Point to the British. On the night of September 21, British spy John André left the British ship, the *Vulture*, and met Arnold at a secluded dock two miles south of Haverstraw. André was in his British uniform, refusing to come in disguise as Arnold had asked because if captured in disguise, he would be tried as a spy and hanged instead of held as a prisoner of war. When the *Vulture* was shot at by Continental forces, however, André was stranded behind enemy lines and forced to sneak back to British lines over land and out of his uniform.

Three days later, on the morning of September 25, Washington decided to inspect the redoubts, delaying his arrival at Robinson House where he was going to visit. Arnold was eating breakfast when he received a message from Westchester that his co-conspirator André had been discovered transporting the plans of West Point. Arnold raced for Beverley's dock, down the path before you, boarded his barge, and ordered his oarsmen to row downriver towards the *Vulture*. When Arnold boarded the ship 90 minutes later, he was greeted by Beverley Robinson.



"The Tempter and the Traitor" New York Public Library.

What are some reasons a person might be a Loyalist?

If you would like to learn more about Benedict Arnold and his time at the Robinson house, you can walk the very same path he took as he fled. A guided brochure is available at the kiosk and through the PHM's website. There is a historical marker a little south on 9D if you would like to see where Robinson House once stood.



*Beverley Robinson,
PHM Collections.*

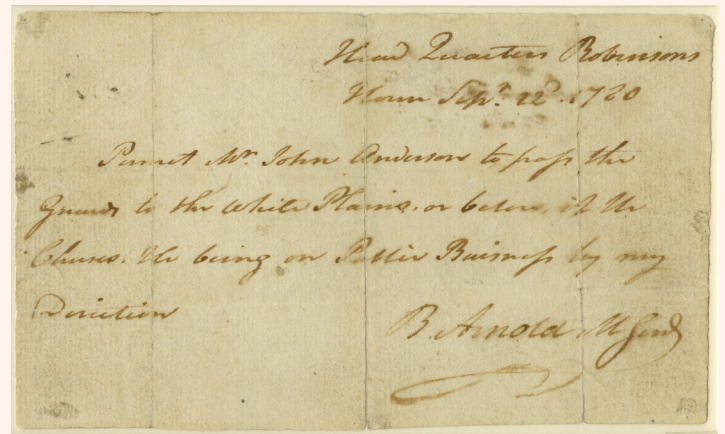
Beverley Robinson was born in Virginia and was a boyhood friend of George Washington. He moved to New York when he married Susannah Philipse. A merchant, landlord, and enslaver, he and his wife inherited vast tracts of land in Putnam County from her father Frederick Philipse II.

Robinson was a staunch Loyalist who refused to swear an oath of allegiance to the Continental forces. In 1777, New York Loyalists were given ten days' notice to flee the state. Their estates were seized by the Continental government and sold to help fund the war effort. The renters who lived on these parcels of land began renting from the Continental government or bought their homestead.

Robinson fled to British-controlled New York City, where he raised troops for the Loyal American Regiment, many of whom were his former tenants. This regiment played a large part in the Battle of Fort Montgomery, near the present-day Bear Mountain Bridge, which was a decisive win for the British. Robinson's insider knowledge of the Hudson Highlands proved invaluable in this assault.

Robinson was a major factor in Arnold's treason plot. He sent a letter to Arnold under the guise of inquiring after his estate, but it was a coded message signaling Arnold when to meet the British spy, John André. Reportedly, British leadership wanted Robinson to encourage André to be more cautious in his espionage. When André was caught, Robinson sent a letter to Washington, pleading with him for André's life, appealing to his and Washington's past friendship. It did not work.

Right: A pass given by Benedict Arnold to John André under the fake name "John Anderson." New York State Archives.



Below: The Robinson House, also known as Beverley. The building burned down in 1892. PHM Collections.



DIRECTIONS

Exit the driveway and turn left onto NY-9D North. In half a mile, turn right onto NY-403 South, then continue straight onto NY-9. Turn left onto Winston Lane. And then turn left onto Sprout Brook Road. This is your next stop: Continental Village.

CONTINENTAL VILLAGE

Continental Village was originally called “Robinson’s Bridge” before the Revolution due to a crude wooden bridge Beverley Robinson had erected here. It was renamed Continental Village during the Revolution. This location served as the entrance to the Hudson Highlands by land. On the banks of Canopus Creek, the Continental Army constructed extensive barracks that could house around 2000 soldiers. The village included arsenals of weapons and facilities where cattle were kept for food. The redoubts at the top of the hill here were built to guard the roadway through this village. However, in October 1777, shortly after capturing Forts Clinton and Montgomery, the British burned Continental Village to the ground. When the Continental Army was able to advance and retake the land, they rebuilt some of the storage buildings and barracks, but the area never regained its former importance.



Scan this QR code for a guide to Continental Village on page 9. From the Town of Philipstown.

Gallows Hill lies to the south of Continental Village, in full view across the Westchester line. Near here, in 1777, Loyalists Edmund Palmer and Amos Rose were caught robbing cattle and other goods from civilians, in addition to collecting information as British spies. It was tradition that spies were executed, while those acting as military servicemembers were held as prisoners of war. The British sent a message saying that Palmer was not acting as a spy, but as a soldier. The opposing sides often communicated with each other by sending messengers holding a white flag. This signified that they held a message and ensured that neither party would harm the other. However, the letter that came with that flag did not convince General Putnam. All the regiments awoke at 5 o'clock in the morning to parade to the gallows to attend the execution. The Continental Army saw the witnessing of corporal punishment as a deterrent to other would-be offenders.

Gen. Putnam sent the following letter back to the British Commander Sir Henry Clinton:

Head Quarters, 7 August 1777

Edmund Palmer, an officer in the enemy's service was taken as a spy lurking within our lines: he has been tried as a spy, condemned as a spy, and shall be executed as a spy, and the flag is ordered to depart Immediately.

Israel Putnam.

P.S. He has been accordingly executed.

DIRECTIONS

Return back the way you came on Winston Lane, and then turn right on NY-9. In a little over three miles, turn right onto Travis Corners Road. At the end of the road, turn left on Old Albany Post Road. Continue until you reach the Bird and Bottle Inn.

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD



Old Albany Post Road, New York Historical Society.

The Old Albany Post Road was originally a trail used by the Wappinger, Nochpeem, and Wiccopee along the Hudson River. The geological formation of the rugged Highland's territory impacted the ways in which these Indigenous groups could navigate and use the land and water. This led to the establishment of dedicated foot paths through an otherwise rough terrain. The Dutch provincial legislature established a post road on this route between New Amsterdam (New York City) and Fort Orange (Albany) in 1669. These were the two most important settlements in the Dutch-controlled New Netherlands (later renamed New York by the British), so it was important to move mail and goods between the two as quickly as possible. A postal service was established in 1671 and mail was carried to

Albany, often by the Wappinger. By 1703, the Publick Highways Act authorized building the Queen's Road, a public and common general highway, along the same route.

This road would later be called the King's Road during the reigns of George I, II, and III. The King's Road, or Old Albany Post Road, soon became the main route between New York City and Albany. By the 1730s, a series of taverns served long-distance travelers along this route. One tavern, known as Warren's or Nelson's Tavern during the Revolution, still stands today. It is now known as the Bird and Bottle Inn.

Benjamin Franklin, then Joint Postmaster General for the British Crown, commissioned milestones be placed on principal roads throughout the colony – including the King's Highway. Some are still visible today. The Old Albany Post Road provided access to many Hudson Highlands Revolutionary sites like the Fishkill Military Supply Depot, Continental Village, Fort Constitution, the Garrison Redoubts, West Point, and the Robinson House. The Continental Army and many notable figures like George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and Nicholas Fish traveled along this road.



The Bird and Bottle Inn, PHM.

DIRECTIONS

Return to NY-9 North. In two miles, turn right on NY-301 East, and continue for nine miles. Turn left onto Farmers Mills Road. In two miles, make a slight left onto White Pond Road. Turn right onto NY-52 East, and then immediately turn left onto Holmes Road. In four miles, turn left onto NY-311, and then turn left onto Maple Avenue. The Maple Avenue Cemetery is your next stop.

SYBIL LUDINGTON GRAVE

Sybil Ludington (Sibbell) was the daughter of Colonel Henry Ludington of the Dutchess County Militia. Militia soldiers lived normal lives as farmers or tradesmen, but would join enlisted army soldiers on the battlefield at a moment's notice when needed. Many members of the Dutchess County Militia lived and worked in what is today Putnam County, as Putnam County had not yet separated from Dutchess.

Legend states that late into the night on April 27, 1777, a messenger notified Col. Ludington that the British were ransacking nearby Danbury, Connecticut. Danbury included many stores of Continental goods that were being destroyed by the enemy. While her father planned an attack, Sybil took off on horseback, riding all night to rouse up 400 members of the militia, over nearly 40 miles. The militia made it to Connecticut in time to make the British pay dearly for the goods they destroyed. Sybil was only 16 at the time.

Nearby Ludingtonville is named after her father, Col. Ludington, who is credited with founding the town. Similarly, many local areas are named after other Revolutionary heroes. Many years after the war, Putnam County was split from Dutchess County, and named after Major General Israel Putnam. Gen. Putnam was one of the leaders in the Battle of Bunker Hill and held command over Putnam County during the Revolution. Putnam County, New York, was the first of nine counties in the United States to be named after him. His nickname was "Old Put."



Statue of Sybil Ludington on the shore of Lake Gleneida in Carmel. PHM Collections.

What are some other places named after historical figures from the Revolution?

DIRECTIONS

Exit the Cemetery onto Maple Avenue and turn north. Continue for about 1/4 of a mile, until you see a park on your left. This is your next stop; the modern Patterson's Veteran Memorial Park, once Fredericksburgh.

FREDERICKSBURGH



The land before you once contained a bustling winter encampment. In 1777, on the hill to the west of the present-day Patterson's Veteran Memorial Park, past the pond, was an encampment of Continental soldiers. As a town on the roads to both the Hudson Highlands and Connecticut, this was an excellent location to station troops for quick mobilization. Soldiers also camped along Route 22 in Fredericksburgh (now Patterson and Pawling) between

September 19 and November 28, 1778. Washington headquartered during these months in nearby Pawling at the still-standing John Kane House. John Kane was a Loyalist whose estate was confiscated and used by the Continental Army. A second smaller Revolutionary Army camp was established in the Town of Patterson by the Marquis de Lafayette in the winter of 1780.

Winter in a Continental Army camp was a challenging time. The army had learned during the previous winter at Valley Forge that keeping a well-running supply of food was of the utmost importance. Here in Fredericksburgh, the army had access to the nearby Fishkill Supply Depot, as well as supplies in Danbury, Connecticut.

Women were also part of the camp, much to many generals', including Washington's, dismay. They often followed their enlisted husbands to the army camps and made money by laundering and repairing soldier's clothes, cooking food, and nursing soldiers back to health. Washington found them to be "a clog upon every movement," especially women who were pregnant or came with their children in tow. Nevertheless, they were an invaluable part of the camp's ecosystem.



This is an earthen kitchen that was used to cook soldiers' meals. The circles around the mound are cooking stations where fires would be lit.

DIRECTIONS

Return to NY-311 and turn right, and then turn left onto Cornwall Hill Road. In two miles, turn left onto NY-164 East, then turn right onto Farm to Market Road. In three miles, turn right onto NY-312 West, and then soon after turn left onto North Brewster Road. In a little over a mile make a slight right onto Tonetta Lake Road, and then turn right onto Pumthouse Road. This is your next stop: Tonetta Lake.

TONE'S POND



A Black soldier of the First Rhode Island Regiment, 1781. Library of Congress.

This lake is named after Tone, an enslaved man who was reportedly granted his freedom by enslaver John Waring after Tone served in the Continental Army. After the war, Tone settled on this lake, and may have rented out fishing boats and run a tavern for anglers. Tone's Pond is also known as Tonetta Lake.

Enslaved people during the Revolution were on both sides of the conflict, but many aligned themselves with the British. This is because the British promised to free any enslaved person regardless of age or gender who came to their side. The latter part of the war was fought mostly in the southern colonies, which were heavily dependent on the labor of enslaved peoples. The British wanted to economically devastate those states, so that the Continental government would lose support. However, when the war ended, the British made good on their promise, and over 3,500 formerly enslaved Black people relocated to Nova Scotia.

One formerly enslaved man, Job, escaped from his Cold Spring enslaver William Davenport, and joined the Continental Army in 1780. Four years later, William Davenport put out a runaway advertisement for him in the newspaper. He described Job as "twenty-eight years of age, smart and active, speaks good English, is fond of singing and dancing, about six feet high." He was reportedly seen with the Continental militia, in Col. Canfield's Connecticut Regiment.

The Continental Army was conflicted on the role that Black people should play in the war. Many of the Founding Fathers were afraid of slave rebellions if they armed enslaved men, and most opposed enslaved people being allowed in the army. New York and other northern states did pass laws that said a white man did not have to answer the draft if he provided a substitute, and that substitute was often a person he enslaved. Many states in the North had been recruiting free Black men into their forces for years, due to a failure to meet high recruitment quotas set by Congress. Many of these recruiters did not question any person's status for want of troops.

DIRECTIONS

Follow Pumphouse Road back to Tonetta Lake Road, and turn right. At the end of the road turn right on Prospect Hill Road, and in one mile turn left onto NY-312 West, and then soon after turn right onto US-6 West. In a mile and a half, make a sharp left onto Stoneleigh Ave. Turn right onto Interlocken Road, then right onto North Gate Road. The road turns left and becomes Mechanic Street. Your last destination, the Gilead Cemetery, will be on your right.

ENOCH CROSBY

By the stone wall, on the north side of the cemetery, is a large grave marker for Enoch Crosby. Crosby was a shoemaker who enlisted in the Continental Army as soon as the Revolution broke out. On one of his journeys to re-enlist, he began a conversation with a stranger who assumed Crosby was a Loyalist. The stranger implored him to come join a Loyalist regiment that he was forming. Crosby decided to seize the opportunity and reported the incident to the Patriot Committee for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies, which was led by John Jay. Jay immediately saw the value in having a man on the other side and helped fake Crosby's 'escape' from captivity. Crosby ran to where the loyalist regiment was forming and told them that he had just escaped from the Continental jail. They took him in, and he was able to organize the entire group's capture.

His tenure as a spy did not stop there. He continued joining Loyalist regiments and sending information to John Jay. He was captured multiple times by Patriot groups while acting as a Loyalist. His reputation was tarnished among his family and friends, of which many believed he had truly changed sides. His experience reportedly inspired James Fennimore Cooper to author his novel *The Spy* in 1821. Cooper had heard of the story from John Jay, but Jay never revealed Enoch's name. After the war, Enoch put the spy life behind him and purchased a farm with his brother in Carmel.



Portrait of Enoch Crosby by Samuel Lovett Waldo, 1830. National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution.



House of Solomon Hopkins Historic Marker, on NY-301 near Smokey Hollow Court. Photo by Michael Herrick.

If you were in Crosby's shoes, would you have become a spy like Jay asked?

OTHER SITES



Boscobel House and Gardens

- ◆ Built between 1804 and 1808, Boscobel was originally the home of wealthy Loyalists; it was saved from complete destruction and reassembled in Garrison.
- ◆ **Address:** 1601 Route 9D, Garrison, NY 10524

Fort Montgomery State Historic Site

- ◆ Visitors can tour the riverfront remains of the 14-acre fortification and view artifacts at the site's museum.
- ◆ **Address:** 690 Route 9W, Fort Montgomery, NY 10922

Mount Gulian Historic Site

- ◆ Built before the Revolution as the home of the wealthy Patriot Verplank family, Mount Gulian was once the Continental Army headquarters of General Friedrich Von Steuben.
- ◆ **Address:** 145 Sterling Street, Beacon, NY 12508

Washington's Headquarters State Historic Site

- ◆ Tour an 18th century stone house that Washington used as his headquarters. The site's museum features over 1,300 artifacts from the Revolutionary era.
- ◆ **Address:** 84 Liberty Street, Newburgh, NY 12551

West Point Museum

- ◆ The museum includes a Revolutionary War exhibit with links of the Great Chain. It also runs tours of historic sites.
- ◆ **Address:** 2110 New South Post Road, West Point, NY 10996



For further self-guided programming from the Putnam History Museum, including the hike of Benedict Arnold's Flight Path, scan this QR code or visit www.putnamhistorymuseum.org/selfguided