

About the Washington-Rochambeau

Revolutionary Route

Running through Rockland County, New York, the Route spans nine states from Rhode Island to Virginia, and played a critical role in founding of the United States of America. In 1781, nearly 2,500 U.S. and 4,200 French troops marched south on it to Yorktown, Virginia and won the final battle of the American Revolution.

The Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route follows roads and trails that American soldiers and colonists used between 1775 and 1783 for communications, troop movement and supplies.

Many modern roads still follow the same paths and trails that these soldiers traveled. Follow them and explore the rich history in your own backyard!

To find out more about the trail in NY and other states:

Visit our website.

For more information about other sites and how to get there, visit the W3R Website at www.w3r-us.org.

You may also contact:

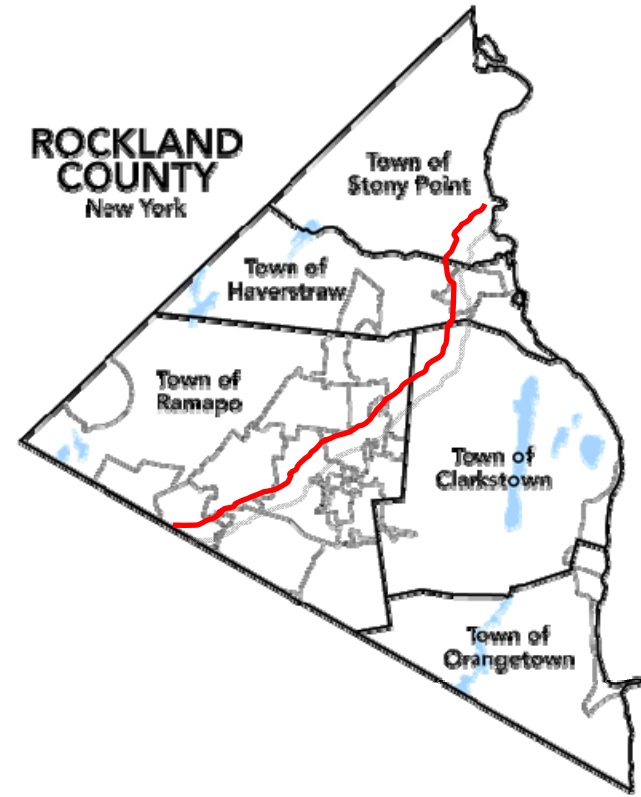
Janet Burnet, Chair, NYS Committee at janetburnet@aol.com.

Sallie DeBarcza, Chair, W3R-US at sallie.debarcza@gmail.com.

Joe DiBello, National Park Service at Joe_DiBello@NPS.gov.

Come Explore Your History

Along the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route



Rockland County, New York



The W3R challenges you explore your town and learn about its history.



- ✓ Major General Anthony Wayne was known for military exploits, such as the Storming of Stony Point.
- ✓ One land mortar (cannon) from the Battle of Stony Point is on display at West Point.
- ✓ George Washington often referred to the Hudson River Valley as the "key to victory" for the Northern Campaign.

Did you know?

Suffern French Camp
Washington Ave. and Lafayette Ave.
Suffern, NY

Washington, Rochambeau, and their men camped here both on the march to Yorktown, Virginia and on the return march to Rhode Island. The generals would stay at John Suffern's tavern nearby.



English settlers built the New Hempstead Presbyterian Church in 1734. The second oldest church in Rockland County, the present structure was built in the 1820's near the original church.



Haverstraw French Camp
North of Cedar Pond Brook
Stony Point Village, New York

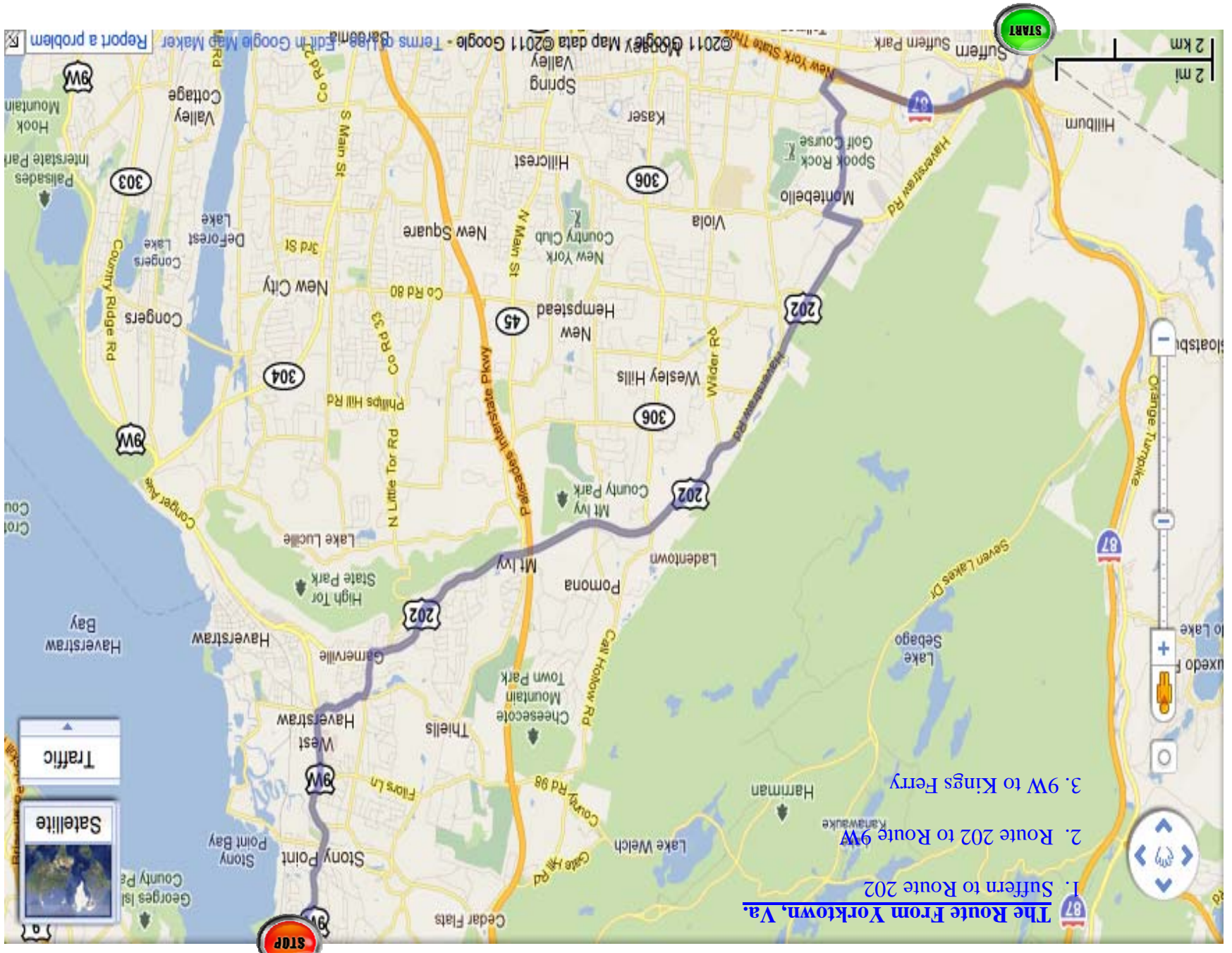
The French army camped here from August 21 to August 26, 1781. The First Brigade, led by Rochambeau, left its camp at Haverstraw on Sunday, August 25 for Suffern, its 8th camp in the State of New York. The Second Brigade left this camp on August 26.

A major crossing point, the King's Ferry Landing connected Verplanck's Point on the east side of the Hudson with Stony Point on the west side. It was the southernmost crossing point on the Hudson for the Continental Army, as well as supplies and communication.



When General Rochambeau passed through Stony Point, he when past the site of the last battle in the North and an American victory. Brigadier General Anthony Wayne and his Corps of Light Infantry launched a midnight assault and overtook the British fortification. General George Washington deemed the fort impossible to defend against the British, and ordered it to be dismantled and abandoned.

Sites along the Washington-Rochambeau
Stony Point Battlefield and King's Ferry Overlook
44 Battlefield Rd., Stony Point, NY 10980



The French army, led by Rochambeau, took this route through Rockland County, New York to Yorktown, Virginia (above).
 The French army, led by Rochambeau, took this returning route to Rhode Island through Rockland County, New York, after the victory at Yorktown, Virginia (below).

