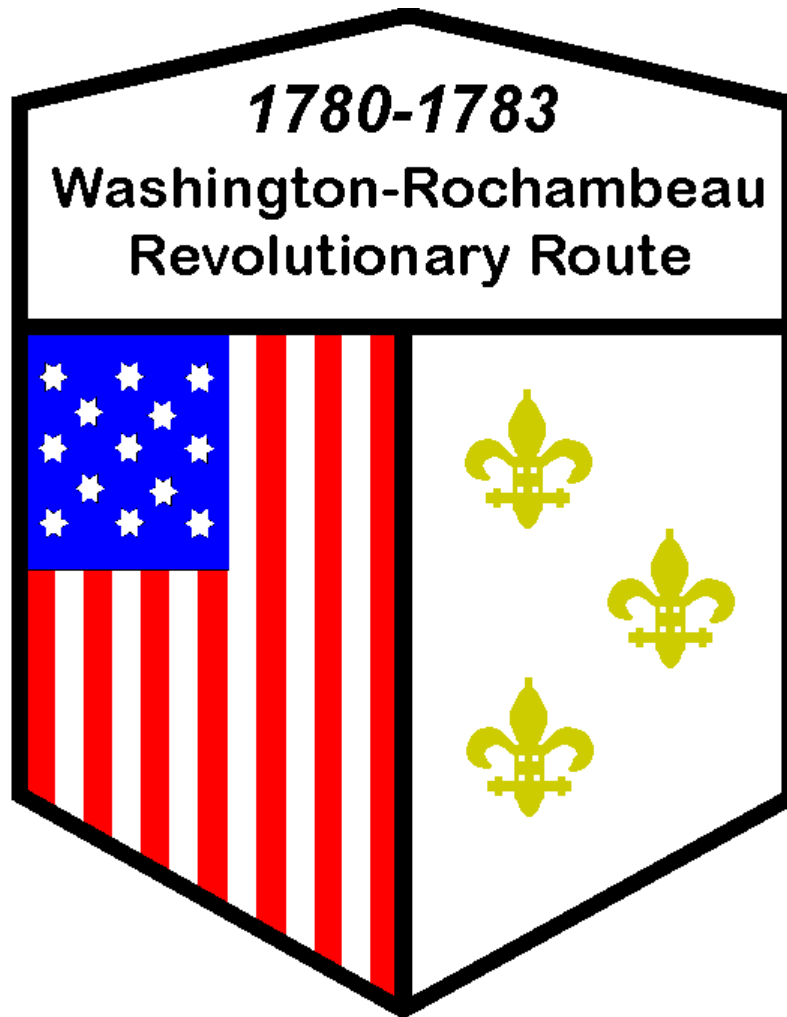


The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route in Delaware

Historical Trail Booklet for the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route in Delaware



This part of the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route
historical trail is administered by the DelMarVa Council,
Boy Scouts of America, 1910 Baden Powell Way,
Dover, DE 19904

It is sponsored and maintained by
Order of the Arrow's Nentego Lodge #20
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The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route in Delaware

Introduction:

Welcome to Delaware's section of the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route (W3R) -- a 700-mile trail that runs through nine states. The overall trail has two parts. The first part is the route taken by the French Expeditionary Force as it started from Newport RI (with re-inforcements marching down from Boston MA) in June of 1781 to join the Continental Army north of New York City. The second part is the route taken by the allied armies as they marched together south to Yorktown VA to besiege and capture the British Army there on October 19, 1781. This booklet describes the twenty-five miles of trail within the state of Delaware and two five-mile hikes, either of which may be taken to earn the Delaware W3R trail patch. Separate booklets are being developed for the eight other states along the route. The trail in Delaware was developed and is maintained by the Order of the Arrow's Nentego Lodge #20 -- sponsored by the DelMarVa Council, Boy Scouts of America.

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The BSA Historical Trails Program:

Remember that this is a Scout Trail and that you are Scouts. As you hike this Historical Trail, we ask your cooperation with the following:

Wear your Scout uniform!

Every Scout should realize that his conduct is being observed.

The trail runs through public and private areas, and each hiker is a guest.

Every Scout and leader should maintain a high standard of courtesy and friendly consideration for the property and feelings of others.

Please be quiet when you are inside buildings or on private properties.

We suggest that each hiker carry a picnic lunch.

When your unit eats lunch, be careful not to leave any litter.

Fires may not be built anywhere on the trail.

There are no camping facilities for the trail.

There are rest rooms in the restaurants and public buildings along the route.

Happy Hiking!

Historic Sites along the Route -- Locations and Hours of Operation (Alphabetic Order):

Restrooms are not available at the sites unless otherwise noted below. If a Web site is listed below, check it for special events and for changes in hours of operation.

Cooch-Dayett Mills Museum on Dyatt Mill Road off Old Baltimore Pike near Rt 896 has a restored grist mill and exhibits on historical Delaware and restrooms. It will be open in the near future. No phone number is available yet.

Hale-Byrnes House at 606 Christiana-Stanton Road off Rt 4 & 7 has exhibits on historical Delaware. No regular hours; call (302)-998-3792 to make an appointment.

Historical Society of Delaware at 550 Market Street in Wilmington <www.hsd.org/> has exhibits on historical Delaware, souvenirs, and a restroom.

It is open 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM Mon – Sat; closed Sunday and state holidays.

This is where your order form must be stamped for validation.

Iron Hill Museum at 1335 Old Baltimore Pike (on Iron Hill Road) in Newark

<www.ironhillmuseum.org> has exhibits on local geography, souvenirs, and restrooms. It is open Wednesday through Friday noon-4pm, Saturday 10am-4pm; closed holidays. (302)-368-5703

Robinson House at 1 Naamans Road at the corner of Philadelphia Pike in Claymont

<www.robinsonhousede.org> has exhibits on historical Delaware. No regular hours; call (302)-792-2127 to make an appointment or visit during one of their events.

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route in Delaware

How the French Expeditionary Force Helped Win Independence for the United States of America in 1780-1883

France Recognizes the U.S. as an Independent Nation

The victory of U.S. forces over the British at Saratoga in 1777 showed that the fight for independence might succeed, so King Louis XVI of France (who had been supplying covert aid for some time) agreed to openly support the U.S. in its battle against England. On February 6, 1778, representatives of the king and of the Continental Congress signed a public Treaty of Amity and Commerce and a secret Treaty of Mutual Military Assistance in which each nation pledged to help the other in any war with England. Soon large amounts of French clothing, muskets, powder, money, and expert military advisors were on their way to America.

Through spies and diplomatic contacts England was immediately aware of the treaties and declared war on France. Spain was drawn into the war through a treaty of mutual assistance with France, and during the summer of 1779 the two nations began assembling an invasion force of over a hundred thousand troops and sailors across the channel from England. By 1780 France, Spain, and Holland were at war with Britain, and significant land and sea battles had taken place from Africa to the Caribbean to India, significantly impairing Britain's ability to supply troops in the U.S. theater of operations.

The French Expeditionary Force Arrives in Newport, Rhode Island

In July 1780 France sent both naval and land forces to help dislodge the British from the U.S. Admiral Ternay commanded the battle squadron and transport ships; General Rochambeau commanded the units of the French Expeditionary Force, which consisted of about 5,500 professional soldiers, along with the supporting baggage train, artillery, and siege guns. The troops landed in Newport, Rhode Island and stayed there for the winter, except for the 300 hussars (light cavalry), who wintered over in Lebanon CT.

In the spring of 1781 Washington and Rochambeau met to discuss the options available for pushing British occupation forces out of the U.S. Plans were made to search for weaknesses in the defenses around British-held New York City, which had been the starting point for several attempts to cut the U.S in two. As soon as 500 French reinforcements (who landed in Boston MA in June of 1781) were added to the main force Rochambeau's entire force marched to join Washington's Continental Army north of New York City.

Details of the march through the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York are given in the individual state booklets in this W3R Historical Trail series.

For six weeks the allied armies scouted out the British defenses around New York City, but found no significant weak points. Then came word of an opportunity that they had planned and hoped for.

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Several Central Figures in the Allied Effort



Washington Rochambeau de Grasse

General Washington had no formal military training, he did not speak French, and he had fought French troops twenty years earlier. General Rochambeau had decades of military experience, he did not speak English, and he was willing to serve as second-in-command. Admiral de Grasse collected critically needed funds in the Carribean, blocked the British navy from rescuing the British army at Yorktown, and helped with the peace negotiations.



Franklin Louis XVI

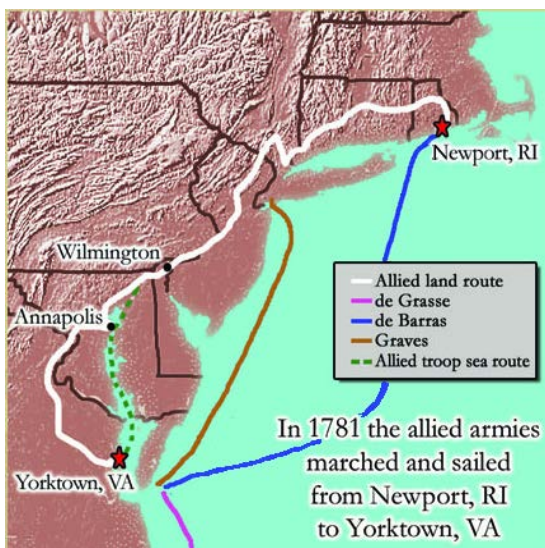
Benjamin Franklin first met with diplomatic representatives of King Louis XVI in Philadelphia in December 1775. King Louis XVI authorized aid to the U.S. in April 1776 and authorized of the U.S. as an independent nation in December 1777. On February 6, 1778 France and the U.S. signed both a Treaty of Amity and Commerce and a secret Treaty of Military Alliance.

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An Opportunity Arises in Virginia

In 1777 the marquis de Lafayette was a young French aristocrat who had graduated from the French military academy. He was only nineteen years old, but already had a young wife and a child. He was attracted by the cause of U.S. independence and came to the U.S. -- with a number of other European officers - to aid the U.S. military effort, which was desperately in need of experienced leaders. Lafayette had not yet led troops in combat, but his professional training, his high position in France, and his enthusiasm for the U.S. effort led the Continental Congress to appoint him as an aide to Washington. He was wounded while commanding troops who were holding back a major flank attack at the Battle of the Brandywine in Pennsylvania on September 11, 1777. Congress then awarded him the rank of General in the U.S. Continental Army

Early in 1780 Gen. Lafayette was sent to Virginia with a thousand Continental troops to aid several thousand militia forces in cornering a large British force under Gen. Cornwallis on the Yorktown Peninsula in Virginia. Admiral de Grasse sent word to Washington and Rochambeau that he would bring the French fleet north from the Caribbean to provide naval support (and additional ground forces) along the mid-Atlantic coast for six weeks. The allied commanders saw that the present conditions provided an opportunity to trap and defeat the British army at Yorktown. The allied armies immediately started a rapid march south. Meanwhile the French fleet fought off a British fleet at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, preventing them from evacuating the British troops at Yorktown.



The Continental Army moved along the northern coast of New Jersey and built bake ovens to lead the British into thinking that the allied army was preparing for a major attack on New York City from that direction. Meanwhile the French marched straight south through New Jersey. The Continentals joined them on the road from Trenton NJ to Philadelphia PA. There some of the Continentals boarded row-barges to continue by water while the rest and all of the French marched through Pennsylvania and Delaware. Because the British navy controlled and patrolled the mid-Atlantic coast it was not possible for the Continental Army to sail down

the coast to the Yorktown peninsula. Some of the Continentals troops boarded transport ships at Elkton MD; the rest and the French marched on and boarded transport ships at Baltimore and Annapolis MD. These took them to the U.S.-controlled port of Jamestown (near Williamsburg VA). The officers, hussars, and baggage trail travelled overland to Williamsburg.

Details of the march (and sail) through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia are given in the individual state booklets in this W3R Historical Trail series.

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Victory at Yorktown

When the allied armies had re-assembled their full force in Williamsburg they marched to Yorktown. The siege guns on land and the guns of the French fleet bombarded the town around the clock for ten days, and the outermost defenses were captured by French and Continental forces. Finally the much out-numbered and out-gunned British army surrendered. There were no further major battles on U.S. soil, but the British continued to hold New York City and Charleston SC until the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783.

The Allied Armies Return North After the Surrender

General Washington and the U.S. forces returned to the New York City area almost immediately to prevent a breakout by the British forces there. The French fleet soon left for the Caribbean and further action there. The French army remained camped at several sites in Virginia for about eight months, guarding the British prisoners and the captured equipment. In June of 1782 they marched north to the New York City area, after which all but Lauzun's Legion marched to Boston and on Christmas Day 1782 embarked on transports for further fighting in the Caribbean. The Legion was stationed in Wilmington DE for five months and in May of 1783 embarked for France.

Delaware: the Allied Camps in 1781 and 1782

The Continental Army Marches (and Rows) through Delaware

The Continental Army moved through Delaware in three groups. On September 2, 1781, about 500 troops with the artillery and barge-transport wagons travelled in row-barges from Chester PA to Christiana DE. There they were met by Captain Caleb Bennett (later Governor of Delaware), who had gathered 85 new recruits to bolster the Delaware Regiment of Continentals, which was in South Carolina. General Washington had ordered this unit to help transport the supplies across Delaware and to join the allied force heading for Yorktown. These troops camped along the road from Christiana to Elkton while the barge-loads were unloaded, taken out of the water, placed on transport wagons, hauled to Elkton, were re-launched and then re-loaded for the trip to Jamestown (a U.S.-controlled port near Yorktown). After this they marched with the French to Baltimore, continued by boat to Jamestown, and then served with the U.S. artillery at Yorktown.

On September 4 some 1,500 Continental troops marched down the King's Highway (now called Philadelphia Pike, Business Route 13, and Market St as you near Wilmington). There were 390 from the First NY Continental Regiment, 380 from Scammel's Light Infantry, 360 from the First RI (most of whom were black freemen), and 340 from the First and Second NJ. Crossing the bridge at Brandywine Village, they branched left on a road that no longer exists to King Street, turned right onto Front Street (now Lancaster Ave, Rt 48) and then diagonally left onto Maryland Ave (Rt 4). They camped a mile farther on, in flat land along the creek next to Canby Park. The next day they marched via what is now Rt 4 to Stanton, Rt 7 to Christiana, and Old Baltimore Pike to Elkton MD. This route passed over Cooch's Bridge, where the Continental Army had harassed the lead units of the British forces after their landing at Elkton in August of 1777. In revenge the British then

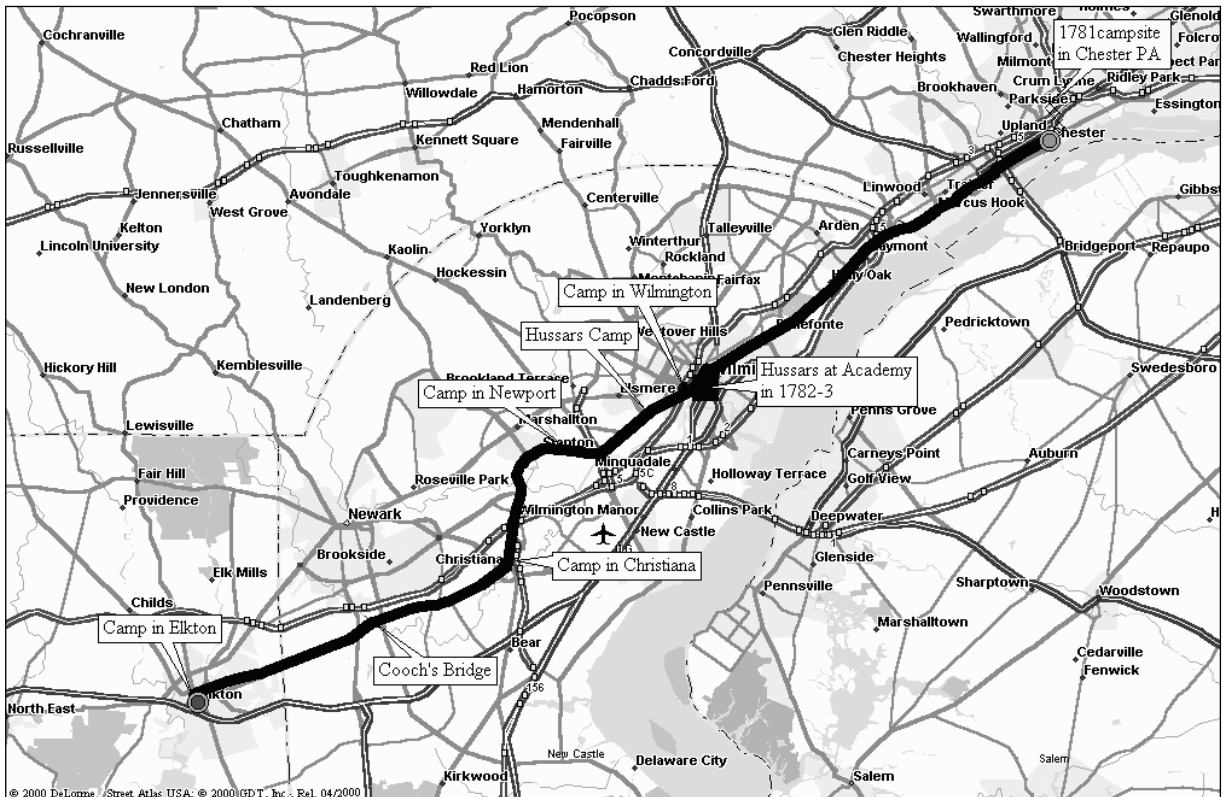
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burned Thomas Cooch's barn, and Gen. Cornwallis used Cooch's home as his headquarters for ten days.

On September 6 General Washington's staff of 70 and about 500 troops from the Second NY Continentals entered Delaware along with the first brigade of French troops (see below). Half of the troops were manning row-barges; the rest marched through and boarded the barges in Elkton.

The French Army Marches through Delaware

The French Army moved through Delaware in two brigades following nearly the same land route as the Continentals. On September 6, 1781 Gen. Rochambeau and the First Brigade of the French Expeditionary Force -- comprised of about 2,500 troops and their baggage train -- marched 11.5 miles from Chester, Pennsylvania, along the King's Highway to Wilmington. After crossing the Brandywine River they marched down West Street (which at that time connected to Philadelphia Pike), turned right onto 5th St. and then left onto Pasture Street (now called Washington St.), stopping at Front St. (now Lancaster Ave.). They camped in the area roughly bounded by Adams St., 5th St, Washington St, and Lancaster Ave. The hussars travelled a mile farther down Maryland Ave. to camp next to Canby Park.



The next day they continued on to Elkton on the same route as the Continentals had taken.

On September 7, 1781 the Second Brigade of the French Expeditionary Force, also about 2,500 strong, marched from Chester 15.5 miles to Newport via the same route, but instead

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of camping in Wilmington went five more miles to camp in the flood plain beyond Newport. The next day they marched on to Elkton MD.

How the Allied Armies Affected Delawareans

While it came without much advance notice, the movement of such a large body of troops through the state was a cause for widespread excitement. Here was a well-dressed and well-equipped European army -- against which many residents had fought only twenty years previously in the French and Indian War -- marching through town on the way to a likely victory and the end to a long war.

This army of several thousand men (and the people and animals associated with the baggage train) had to purchase large quantities of food, fodder, drink, and other supplies from local farmers and merchants. Farmers rented their fields to the army to pasture horses and cattle overnight. Since the allied army had twice the population of the Christiana Hundred -- which at that time included Wilmington -- these purchases had a significant economic impact on the area.

Many European Huguenots, Moravians, and Friends (Quakers) fled religious persecution and wars in Europe to settle in Delaware during the 1700's, so some Delawareans could speak with the soldiers of the French Expeditionary Force -- most of whom were recruited from France, but some from other European states. The army was a visible symbol of French support for the U.S. and gave those who were not of British descent hope that they could become full partners in governance of the U.S.

During their return from Yorktown in 1782 both brigades of the French army camped in Newport DE. Rather than returning to Newport RI they marched to Boston MA, where they boarded ships bound for the Caribbean and further fighting.

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Lauzun's Legion is Stationed in Wilmington in 1782-3

Tales from the Hussars' Stay in Wilmington

Not all of the French Expeditionary Force left the U.S. in 1782. Lauzun's Legion, comprised of 300 hussars (light cavalry) and 230 grenadiers (heavy infantry), chasseurs (light infantry), and artillerymen were sent to Wilmington to guard against a possible British attack on Philadelphia or Baltimore. For five months in the winter of 1782-1783 these troops stayed in the Wilmington Academy (located where the Wilmington Grand Opera House now stands). The Legion was made up of soldiers recruited from both inside and outside of France. Some who completed their terms of service while in the U.S. and remained here are Jean Appis, Zacharie Colowsky, Joseph Gruninger, Simon Halter, Joseph Klisky, Guillame Reime, Jean Scherres, Antoine Verdel, and Henry Wolweber.



The Legion rented the Academy to house the enlisted men, built a stable for the horses, bought food and hay, and paid rent for the officers -- who stayed with local families. The silver currency spent by the French Army replaced Continental dollars as the main medium of exchange in Delaware. Lauzun's officers participated in local meetings of the Masons (an international fraternal group). A band of local thieves stole several barrels of silver coins from the French -- the thieves were later caught by the local sheriff and sentenced, and most of the silver was recovered.

The French Expeditionary Force had significant and long-lasting effects in Delaware. Many soldiers became U.S. citizens and residents of Delaware. Nearly forty soldiers completed their terms of service and left the army while stationed in Wilmington. The Legion's assistant surgeon, Joseph Phillippe Eugene Capelle, also stayed here and became a founding member of the Delaware Medical Society. Nearly forty more deserted or otherwise left service while stationed in Wilmington, choosing to live here rather than return to Europe.

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Following the W3R through Delaware

About twenty-five miles of the W3R is in Delaware. The hiking requirement for the historical trail patch may be satisfied by following either of these two five-mile sections:

A -- from the Brandywine Village (mile 7) to Newport (mile 12)

B -- from the port of Christiana (mile 18.5) to Iron Hill (mile 23.5)

In either case you will have to have your order form signed by your unit leader and stamped with the W3R stamp by the Historical Society of Delaware.

You will perhaps choose a nice day and take this hike without a pack. However, during the 1781 march the troops carried packs and marched about 15 miles per day through rain, wind, and heat -- whatever the weather might be. The heaviest equipment (tents, cooking equipment, extra ammunition, etc.) was transported by wagons.

Optional side trip before starting Section A: The Robinson House is on Naamans Road where it ends at Philadelphia Pike in Claymont DE. The house was constructed about 1723 and in colonial times was a major rest stop on the main route between Philadelphia and Wilmington. Many key figures of the Revolution stopped for food or stayed overnight here, including George Washington. Naamans Road used to pass on the north side of the house. The large columns facing south were added many years after the Revolution. The house contains furnishings dating from the Revolution and has a small W3R display. (For hours of operation see page 2).

The state line separating PA and DE is about a hundred yards north up the Philadelphia Pike (beyond the railroad underpass). Before the Revolution the main road between cities was called the King's Highway. It is now called the Philadelphia Pike or Route 13 (Business 13 after the split at Gov. Printz Blvd.). On September 6, 1781, the First French Brigade (with 2,500 French troops -- twice the population of Wilmington at that time) marched down this road into Delaware. The next day the Second French Brigade with a similar number of troops followed in their footsteps -- and in the footsteps of the several hundred cattle used to feed the troops and the several hundred horses that pulled the baggage wagons for the First Brigade.

As you drive seven miles south along Philadelphia Pike to the starting point of Section A, note the many views of the river, where the Continental troops rowed their galleys to get from Philadelphia to Christiana. At about 5.5 miles you will pass Penny Hill on the right, and the road's name changes to Market Street.

Section A - Brandywine Village to Newport

Start at the intersection of Concord Pike and Market St. Visit Brandywine Village -- a group of restored homes built shortly after the Revolution -- on Vandever Ave, just off the east side of Market Street. (For hours of operation see page 2).

Walk southwest down the right side of Market Street to the bridge. As you cross over Brandywine River look across the river to the right to see millrace (which fed water to

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several flour mills that were built here shortly after the Revolution. Also note the old Baptist Church. During the Revolution it stood where the Wilmington Library is now on Rodney Square and was used by the British as a hospital after the battle of the Brandywine in 1777.

After the bridge the French troops took a diagonal street (no longer in existence) to the right to Pasture Street -- which has been re-named Washington Street. The headquarters building of the DelMarVa Council BSA is located at 800 North Washington St.. However, Section A of this hike follows the path of the Continental Army troops and goes straight onto King Street. Walk (on the right side) seven and a half blocks to 824 King St. You have now gone one mile.

Cross the street and walk down the stairs to the small paved park. Here in 1782 Wilmington carpenters built stables for the 250 horses of Lauzun's Legion. After the Revolution Peter Spencer (1779-1843) founded the United Church of Africans, whose original church was built here in 1813. Go back up the stairs, cross King St., go up more stairs, and turn left to get to the front of the Grand Opera House. In 1782 the Wilmington Academy stood here and housed many of the 550 troops in Lauzun's Legion. Continue two blocks farther south on Market St. to Willingtown Square -- several colonial houses that have been restored by the Historical Society of Delaware (HSD). The HSD Museum is on the left. Be sure to go to the HSD Library (on the right) to get your Order Form validated with the W3R stamp. You may have this stamped before the rest of the page is filled out. (For hours of operation see page 2.)

Continue down Market St., turn right on 4th St., and walk four blocks (on the right side) to West St. The allied troops marched past an earlier Friends Meeting House here. Among the 3,000 buried in graveyard are John Dickinson, "The Penman of the Revolution", and Thomas Garrett, leader of Underground Railroad on Delmarva Peninsula. Go another block on 4th and turn left onto Washington St. for two blocks and then right on 2nd St. and go three blocks to Monroe St. You are now in the area where the First French Brigade camped on the night of September 6, 1781. Consider how large an area would be required for a group of 2,500 soldiers, sleeping eight to a tent.

Turn left on Madison and cross (very carefully) Lancaster Ave (Rt 48). After another block go diagonally right onto Maryland Ave (Rt 4) toward Newport DE. You have now gone two miles.

Cross to the left side of the road (fewer obstructions here), and after a mile you will see Canby Park on the right. This might be a good place to meet your support cars and have lunch. The Richardson Mill was located on the creek here (note the millstone and commemorative plaque). The hussars of Lauzun's Legion camped next to this creek in 1781. Note the good water and relatively level ground here -- good for camping both then and now.

Continue south on the right side of the road another mile to Banning Park (on the left) -- which looks like the forest did when the first colonists arrived. Continue another mile to

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end the hike in the center of Newport. The parking lot of the Pentel Methodist Church might be your pickup point.

Optional side-trip after completing Section A: Drive west on Route 4 from Newport. After another mile where the road starts to dip down and you can see First State Plaza on the left is where the French artillery park was located on the knoll. This was the night of September 7, 1781, and the Second French Brigade was camped a half-mile farther on the right, in the flat land along the Red Clay Creek.

Continue west as the road changes to Main St. in Stanton (still Route 4). After Route 7 comes in from the right the road turns south. At the light after the race track entrance turn left on the access road to the old Stanton-Christiana Road. Go right 0.3 miles under the railroad tracks to the Hale-Byrnes House on the left. This is where General Washington met with his top officers in September 1777 to decide how to keep the invading British army under General Howe from capturing the U.S. capital --the city of Philadelphia. (For hours of operation see page 2)

Section B - Christiana to Iron Hill

Note: It is hard for drivers to follow Rt 7 to the start of Section B. We recommend taking Rt 273 and turning northeast onto Old Baltimore Pike 0.3 miles past the fire station on the right and perhaps parking at the Christiana Methodist Church, located about a hundred yards farther on. Start Section B here. This cemetery has many graves of Revolutionary War patriots. Walk down the hill to the intersection. The inns on the northeast and southwest corners were here in 1781. Turn left onto Main St. and cross the bridge over the Christina River -- which is not spelled the same as the town. The home on the left just across the bridge also dates back past 1776. It is a private residence.

Return to the intersection and turn left to follow Old Baltimore Pike west. Walk on the left, passing the Hollis House (on the right), which was here during the Revolution. About four miles later you will cross a line that leads (on the left) to the Cooch-Dayett Mills Historical Area. (For hours of operation see page 2).

Cross to the right side of Old Baltimore Pike and continue about 0.3 miles further. Just after you cross Cooch's Bridge you will see the monument for the Battle of Cooch's Bridge (surrounded by the four cannon on the right side of the road). The home and grounds are private land -- not open to the public -- but you can see that the stream banks would provide good protection from British rifle and light cannon fire. The route map for the French Expeditionary Force made special note of Cooch's Bridge, where on September 3, 1777, Gen. William Maxwell led 700 Continentals and 300 Delaware militia in harassing the lead units of a column of 9,000 Hessian and British troops led by Gen. Cornwallis. About as many Americans died here as at Yorktown. The Cooch family has owned this land since 1747 and in 2003 sold development rights for the two hundred-acre farm to the state of Delaware so that it will always remain woods and meadows as it was during the Revolution.

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Continue carefully across the intersection with Route 896 and continue about 0.3 miles to the Iron Hill Park access road (on the right). Your support cars can wait on the road-side parking area here. Iron Hill Park was developed from three hundred acres of land which the Cooch family donated to New Castle County in 1977. This is the end of Section B. Remember that you must get your Order Form validated with a stamp at the Historical Society of Delaware, 550 Market St. in Wilmington.

Optional side-trip after B if you have auto transportation: Continue on Old Baltimore Pike west another 2 miles to the state line and down to Elkton. In 1781 the French troops marched past a thousand Continental troops who were camped along Old Baltimore Pike as they worked for a week moving supplies and row-galleys from the port of Christiana to the port of Elk Landing (now Elkton). Look at the port area now. It is quite small. Dozens of transport ships took supplies and some troops from Elkton to Yorktown, while the rest of the troops marched to Baltimore and Annapolis where additional transports were available.

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The Washington-Rochambeau Historical Trail Questionnaire

The following questions are to be answered by the group hiking the Trail in order to be eligible to receive the Trail Award Patch. Answers may be found in the historical summary included in this booklet and by observation on the Trail.

Answer All Questions on the Washington-Rochambeau Route in General

- * Why did France agree to help the U.S. gain independence from Britain?
- * Who made the decision that France should sign a treaty recognizing the U.S. as an independent nation?
- * Where did the French Expeditionary Force land and remain for nearly a year?
- * What factors led to Lafayette's appointment to the rank of General in 1777?
- * Why did the French troops march to join the Continental Army north of New York City?
- * Why did the allies suddenly start marching south from New York?
- * Where did the main French fleet in the American theater stay during the winter?
- * Who commanded the French fleet at Yorktown?
- * In what year did the allies achieve the victory at Yorktown?
- * From what port did the French troops leave the U.S. on Christmas Day of 1782?

Answer Questions Specific to the W3R in Delaware (answer all five questions above the bar and then five from either Section A or Section B -- the segment that you hiked)

- * What water route did the Continental troops take going through Delaware to Yorktown?
- * Where was most of the Delaware Regiment during the siege at Yorktown?
- * Where in Wilmington did the French troops camp on the way south to Yorktown?
- * Why didn't the allied troops simply take transport ships from Philadelphia to Yorktown?
- * How did Delaware farmers and merchants profit from the allied army's camps?

Section A -----

- * How many French troops marched south through Delaware to Yorktown?
- * How many troops from Lauzun's Legion were stationed in Wilmington in 1782-3?
- * What building now stands where Lauzun's Legion were quartered in 1782-3?
- * Where did the hussars camp in Delaware on the way south to Yorktown?
- * What factors did the French army consider in selecting campsites?

Section B -----

- * How did the row-barges get from Christiana to Elkton?
- * How many Delaware troops were present at Yorktown?
- * In what year was the Battle of Cooch's Bridge fought?
- * About how many British and American troops died during the Battle of Cooch's Bridge?
- * What British General was present at both Cooch's Bridge and Yorktown?

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route in Delaware

ORDER FORM FOR PATCHES

Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route Historical Trail

I certify, on my honor as a Scouter, that _____ Scouts and _____ Scouters
of _____ (Unit) of _____ (Council) _____ (City & State)
hiked a five-mile section of the W3R Historical Trail in Delaware on _____ (Date).

A complete roster of participants is listed on the sheet provided.

A completed questionnaire for the participants is enclosed with the patch fees.

Validation:

Unit Leader Signature: _____ Date: _____

Historical Society of Delaware by: _____ Date: _____

Address to which the patches and medals should be sent:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, St. Zip: _____

Order:

Please send _____ patches @ \$3.50 each =

Postage and handling add \$2.00 =

A check is enclosed for this amount, TOTAL

Make checks payable to DelMarVa Council. Mail the check and this form to

DelMarVa Council, Attention : Historic Trails Program, 1910 Baden Powell Way,
Dover, Delaware, 19904.

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route in Delaware

**Washington-Rochambeau Historical Trail Hike
Roster of Participants**

Troop, Pack, Post # _____ Council _____

Adults:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Youth:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
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