
Stop 1: Castle Clinton



One of more than twelve forts built to defend the New York Harbor during the War of 1812, Castle Clinton National Monument has been on the southern tip of Manhattan for more than 200 years. It was originally called Southwest Battery but was later renamed to honor DeWitt Clinton, a late Governor of New York. While here, you can also see the Battery Wall, a piece of Fort George from the Revolutionary War and also one of the oldest remaining structural elements in all of Manhattan.

Stop 2: Bowling Green Park



Next, take a stroll through Bowling Green park, New York City's oldest public park. Right here is where the edge of the Hudson would have been during colonial times. You can also see the fountain where, close by, a statue of King George Once Stood, prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence. This statue was later torn down and melted in order to be used as bullets for George Washington's Continental Army. The original iron fence is still standing today, enclosing the park. From here, you can also see the location where George Washington set up his first headquarters for the revolution in June of 1776.

Stop 3: Fraunces Tavern



Our next stop will be Fraunces Tavern, the very tavern many founding fathers visited in the time of the revolution. Established by Sameul Fraunces, this tavern became a popular spot for rebels to meet and plan for what ended up becoming the American Revolution. George Washington later gave a farewell speech here after they had won the war. It also remained a popular spot for import members of the early US Government to work after the revolution was over. Today, Fraunces Tavern is a museum and remains a popular bar. It has also been restored in order to accurately show off the architecture of the time it was built.

Stop 4: Federal Hall



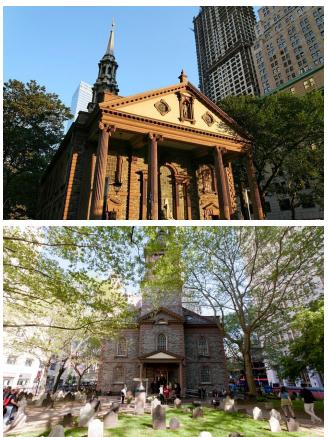
Federal Hall was the location of the inauguration of George Washington as the very first president of the United States on April 30th 1789, and there is a statue on display commemorating this very moment. At the start of the nation, New York City served as the capital, and much of the new government was run out of this very building. It is the location where Congress met for the first time and where they adopted the bill of rights. It is also where the Department of the State, the Department of the Treasury, and the Supreme Court were created. Today, there is a museum which you can explore.

Stop 5: Trinity Church



With the original structure having been destroyed in The Great Fire of New York, a fire which occurred in 1776 and destroyed 10 to 25% of the buildings in the city at the time, Trinity Church was rebuilt in 1846. This fire occurred at the start of British occupation of the city during the Revolutionary War and the population of the city at the time fell to only 12,000 people. Many historical figures are buried in the cemetery of Trinity Church, including Alexander Hamilton, George Washington's close aide and the first Treasury of the Secretary for the United States. Eliza Hamilton and her sister Angelica Schuyler Church were also buried here. This cemetery also has the oldest carved gravestone in all of New York City where a child named Richard Churcher was laid to rest in 1681.

Stop 6: Saint Paul's Chapel



Next up is Saint Paul's Chapel. Saint Paul's Chapel, which was able to survive The Great Fire of New York, was the location where George Washington worshiped until British occupation of the city in 1776. He returned to Saint Paul's on the day of his inauguration as the first president of the United States and it remained his place of worship throughout the time he was president while in New York. A pew which Washington and his wife, Martha, worshiped at is on view inside. Saint Paul's was also used as a place for firefighters, police officers, and construction workers to rest during the recovery operations after 9/11, which lasted for 9 months.
