
Stop 1: Fort Greene Park



The first stop on this tour will be Fort Greene Park. Fort Green Park marks the land where Fort Putnam, a military fort used during the American Revolution, was built in 1776. The continental army had to retreat from this fort during the battle of Long Island. Later, the fort had to be rebuilt for the War of 1812 and it was then renamed for General Greene, hence the name Fort Greene Park. It was designated a public park in 1845 and has been ever since. Here, you can also see the Prison Ship Martyrs Monument, a monument which honors 11,000 soldiers that were held as prisoners and died on British prison ships.

Stop 2: The Old Stone House



Our second stop will be The Old Stone House which is a reconstruction of a house that was actually built in 1699. It was originally from the times of Dutch colonizers and the house was built on land that once belonged to the Lenape. It stands on the land where the Battle of Brooklyn took place and was actually a large part of the battle. Today, there are a number of exhibits which you can visit, including some focusing on the American Revolutionary War, life in Brooklyn during the mid to late 1700s, works by emerging artists, and more.

Stop 3: Green Wood Cemetery



Green Wood Cemetery will be our third stop and it is packed with American battle history. Here, you can see Battle Hill, the highest point in Brooklyn and also the site of the Battle of Long Island where the British captured 1,000 Continental Army soldiers. Established in 1838, the cemetery is still active, and it also holds a number of people from throughout history. The cemetery also has a project called the Green-Wood World War II Project, which is honoring the individuals who served in the military during World War II. They also have a number of archives which you are able to look through.

Stop 4: John Paul Jones Park



The fourth and final stop will be in John Paul Jones Park. This park was named after John Paul Jones, a soldier who served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War and later became known as “the Father of the Navy.” This park was a launching point for the British during the American Revolutionary War. During one battle, 200 American soldiers fired cannons towards the incoming 15,000 British soldiers, although they were ultimately forced to retreat due to how outnumbered they were.
