

Regional Trails

East Coast Greenway

Stretching from Maine to Florida, this 3,000-mile long walking and biking route passes near the Battle of Cooch's Bridge in Delaware, through the streets of historic Philadelphia, and continues north along the Delaware River.

Mason-Dixon Trail

This 196-mile natural surface footpath begins in Chadds Ford, PA near the Brandywine River Museum of Art and the Brandywine Battlefield Park, crosses into Delaware and Maryland and then ends in Cumberland County, PA.

Brandywine Trail

Beginning near the Brandywine Battlefield Park, this 27-mile trail provides a recreational hiking path that will eventually connect Wilmington, DE to the Appalachian Trail via the Horse-Shoe Trail.

Chester Valley Trail

This multi-use rail-to-trail extends 14.7 miles through central Chester County from West Whiteland Township to the Valley Forge region and into Montgomery County.

Horse-Shoe Trail

The trail begins at Valley Forge and extends west for 135 miles to its junction with the Appalachian Trail on top of Stony Mountain about 12 miles north of Hershey, PA.

Schuylkill River Trail

There are currently 60 miles of completed sections of this multi-use trail including a 22-mile off-road multi-use trail from Philadelphia to Valley Forge where it meets the Perkiomen Trail and the Horse-Shoe Trail.

Perkiomen Trail

This 20-mile trail follows the route of the Perkiomen Creek. The paved and crushed stone surface is suitable for biking, walking, jogging, horseback riding, and cross-country skiing.

Wissahickon Trail

This 20-mile trail stretches along the Wissahickon Creek from Stenton Avenue in Whitmarsh Township to a point near Lansdale Borough. A two-mile section passes through Fort Washington State Park.

Michael N. Castle Trail/ Ben Cardin Recreational Trail

A 14-mile shared-use paved trail that connects Delaware City, DE with Chesapeake City, MD, this trail extends through almost 5,000 acres of the C&D Canal Conservation Area, along the north bank of the C&D Canal.

Find links to more information about these trails at brandywine.org/hikingthroughhistory



BRANDYWINE
CONSERVANCY



BRANDYWINE CREEK
GREENWAY

The following partners generously contributed to the content and production of this brochure:



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Brandywine Creek Greenway App
View a more comprehensive list of parks in the area on your smartphone. Go to brandywine.org/app or scan this code for more information.

Please note: information within this brochure is compiled from numerous sources and may not be complete or accurate.



Hiking through History

The American Revolution
Philadelphia Campaign of 1777



*Take a walk through the
Delaware Valley's rich
Revolutionary War history.*

Hike, bike, and drive following Generals Washington and Howe to explore the region's Revolutionary War History with this informative map. The routes shown depict the American and British troop movements from the British landing on the Elk River near Elkton, MD (August 25, 1777) to the capture of Philadelphia (September 26, 1777) culminating with the American winter encampment at Valley Forge and the British occupation of Philadelphia (winter 1777-1778). Featured with the troop movements are over 330 miles of regional multi-use trails and greenways including the 3,000-mile-long East Coast Greenway and the 195-mile Mason-Dixon Trail. More than 25 popular parks and preserves that offer local trails are also included, from interpretive park locations such as the Brandywine Battlefield Park in Chadds Ford to Fort Mifflin in Philadelphia.

Battles of the Philadelphia Campaign

The Philadelphia campaign (1777) was a British initiative in the American Revolutionary War to gain control of Philadelphia, which was then the seat of the Second Continental Congress.

ELKTON—COOCH’S BRIDGE

In August of 1777, an 18,000-strong British Army sailed south from New York City to (present-day) Elkton, Maryland. Their aim: capture Philadelphia, the capital of the American Revolution. For several hours on September 3, 1777, Continental troops fought with British and Hessian soldiers at Cooch’s Bridge in Newark, Delaware.

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE

The British Army faced off with Washington’s troops on September 11, 1777, near today’s village of Chadds Ford in the largest single-day land battle of the War. The armies engaged in a hard fought battle until nightfall when the Americans were forced to retreat to Chester.

BATTLE OF THE CLOUDS

On September 16, 1777, less than a week after the Battle of Brandywine, two full armies of 26,000 met and engaged briefly before a violent storm pre-empted the battle. Outnumbered and very short on dry munitions, Washington retreated in the night toward Yellow Springs and then continued north to protect Reading Furnace.

BATTLE OF PAOLI

On September 20-21, 1777, British troops led a surprise midnight attack on an encampment of Pennsylvania soldiers commanded by Anthony Wayne near the Paoli Tavern. This gruesome, hand-to-hand combat became known by some Americans as the “Paoli Massacre” and resulted in many casualties among the Pennsylvania soldiers.

OCCUPATION OF PHILADELPHIA

On September 26, 1777, the British Army marched unopposed into Philadelphia. Although welcomed by Loyalist townspeople, the occupation of the city did not lead to the end of the Revolutionary War. The British Army left the city in June of 1778.

BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN

Troops from both sides met on October 4, 1777, at Germantown in an attempt by General Washington to secure a victory after the British capture of Philadelphia. Although Washington retreated, the Continental Army was still able to deal significant casualties to British troops and be proud of their hard-fought effort.

RED BANK—FORT MERCER

On October 22, 1777, a large Hessian force assaulted Fort Mercer (also known as Red Bank) on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. Continental troops repulsed the attack and the Hessians sustained heavy casualties.

FORT MIFFLIN—CAPTURE OF FORT MERCER

Continental and militia forces continued to occupy the Delaware River forts even after the British captured Philadelphia, denying ships access to the city. As the siege intensified, they finally abandoned Fort Mifflin on November 15, 1777, and Fort Mercer shortly thereafter.

BATTLE OF GLOUCESTER

Washington detached a small force under General Nathanael Greene and the newly-arrived French officer the Marquis de Lafayette to scout British positions in New Jersey. On November 25th, 1777, they surprised and defeated the enemy in a skirmish that became known as the Battle of Gloucester.

BATTLE OF WHITE MARSH

In early December, British General Sir William Howe sent an expedition from Philadelphia to attack Washington’s army. They fought a series of inconclusive skirmishes around today’s Whitemarsh Township, the last substantial battles of the Philadelphia Campaign.

MATSON’S FORD—VALLEY FORGE

On December 11th, 1777, Pennsylvania militia skirmished with a British foraging party near Matson’s Ford outside today’s Conshohocken. Afterwards, Washington’s Continental Army marched to Valley Forge, where they arrived on December 19th.

Parks and Preserves

- 1

Elk Neck State Forest


- 2

John P. Stanley Memorial Park


- 3


Elk River Park


- 4

Lums Pond State Park


- 5

Glasgow Park


- 6

Cooch's Bridge Battlefield*
- 7

Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area


- 8


White Clay Creek State Park


- 9

First State National Historical Park


- 10

Brandywine Creek State Park


- 11

Brandywine Battlefield Park*


- 12

Sandy Hollow Heritage Park


- 13

Birmingham Hill*


- 14

ChesLen Preserve


- 15

Stroud Preserve


- 16

Ridley Creek State Park


- 17

East Goshen Township Park/Applebrook Park


- 18

Paoli Battlefield Historical Park & Paoli Memorial Grounds*


- 19

Exton Park


- 20

Marsh Creek State Park


- 21

Thomas P. Bentley Preserve


- 22

French Creek State Park


- 23

Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site*


- 24

Valley Forge National Historical Park*


- 25

Evansburg State Park


- 26

Norristown Farm Park


- 27


Wissahickon Valley Park


- 28

Fairmount Park


- 29

Cobbs Creek Park


- 30

Franklin D. Roosevelt Park


- 31

John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge


- 32

Red Bank Battle Field Park


- 33

Fort Washington State Park*


- Parks and Preserves Amenities

 Hiking

 Biking

 Fishing

 Picnic

 Boating

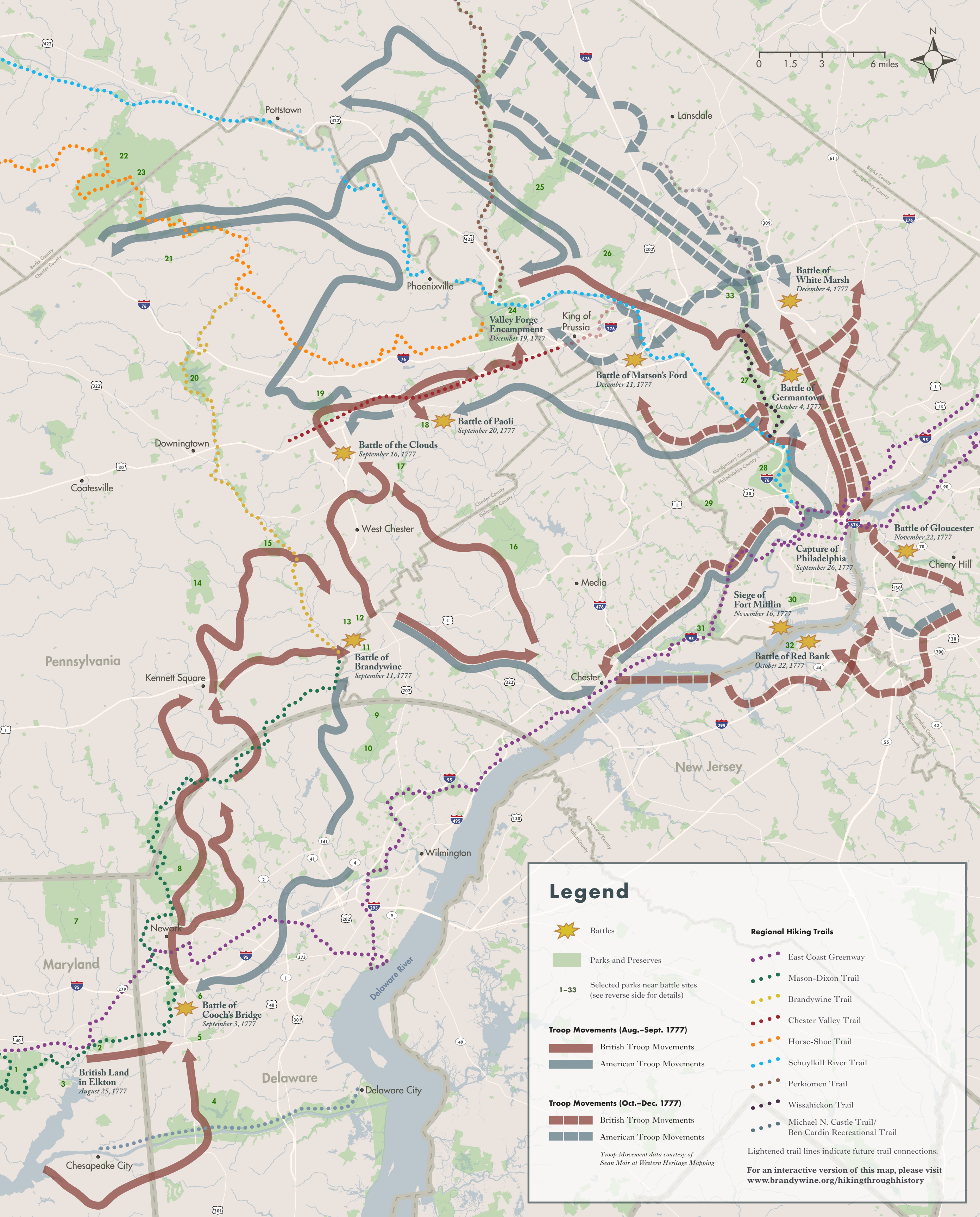
 Playground

 Athletic Fields

 Camping

 SEPTA access nearby

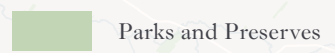
*Includes Revolutionary War interpretation signs



Legend



Battles



Parks and Preserves

1-33
Selected parks near battle sites
(see reverse side for details)

Troop Movements (Aug.-Sept. 1777)

- British Troop Movements
- American Troop Movements

Troop Movements (Oct.-Dec. 1777)

- British Troop Movements
- American Troop Movements

*Troop Movement data courtesy of
Sean Moir at Western Heritage Mapping*

Regional Hiking Trails

- East Coast Greenway
- Mason-Dixon Trail
- Brandywine Trail
- Chester Valley Trail
- Horse-Shoe Trail
- Schuylkill River Trail
- Perkiomen Trail
- Wissahickon Trail
- Michael N. Castle Trail/
Ben Cardin Recreational Trail

Lightened trail lines indicate future trail connections.

For an interactive version of this map, please visit
www.brandywine.org/hikingthroughhistory