

JOE 2018 Leader Packet for **Friendship Hill and Fort Necessity National Historic Sites**

<b>Day:</b> Sunday	<b>Start Time:</b> 8:30 am	<b>End Time:</b> 4:00 pm
<b>Co-Leader:</b> Michael Marks	<b>Co-Leader:</b> Barbara Chen	<b>Limit:</b> 12 people
<b>Transportation:</b> Mosaic Van A	<b>Driver:</b> Fred Reiner	<b>Bus Captain:</b> n/a
<b>Fees:</b> none	<b>Travel Distance:</b> 70 Miles / 112 KM	<b>Travel Time:</b> 70 Min round trip

## **Friendship Hill and Fort Necessity National Historic Sites**

### **Logistics:**

We will first go to Friendship Hill. Friendship Hill was the home of Albert Gallatin, the longest-serving Secretary of Treasury, US Congressman, and ambassador to France and Great Britain. This estate is open to the public and has several miles of hiking trails to enjoy.

After touring the house and walking the grounds, meet at the picnic area to enjoy your lunch. The leader will be issued garbage bags since there are no garbage cans at the Historic Site. You will have to bring the trash back to camp with you.

After lunch, at 1:00 p.m. the group will drive to Fort Necessity (about a 40 minute drive). This is the site where the French and Indian War began. View the movie about the history of the site, tour the visitor center museum, then walk out to the fort. This site also has several miles of hiking trails. Visit the Washington Inn while you are on-site and see what an 18<sup>th</sup> Century Inn looks like. Please note that there are no garbage cans here either. All trash must be brought back to camp.

Bring: Trash bags, drinking water (there is a limited selection of beverages available for purchase at the gift shops for both sites), insect repellent, sunscreen, hat, hiking shoes, lunch.

At Friendship Hill - For park info while in the area tune to Radio 1610

For Fort Necessity: Plan 1 1/2 to 2 hrs to see the historic sites in the main unit of the park. Add an hour to visit Braddock's grave and Jumonville Glen sites.

### **Friendship Hill National Historic Site**

Albert Gallatin @ Friendship Hill National Historic Site preserves the country estate of Albert Gallatin, a Swiss emigrant who served his adopted nation during the early years of the republic. Gallatin is best remembered for his thirteen-year tenure as Secretary of the Treasury during the Jefferson and Madison administrations. In that time, he reduced the national debt, purchased the Louisiana Territory and funded the Lewis & Clark exploration. Gallatin's accomplishments and contributions to the late 18th and early 19th century American Republic are highlighted through exhibits and programs presented in his restored Friendship Hill house.



#### **Outdoor Activities:**

The ten miles of trails at Friendship Hill National Historic Site offer a glimpse of the natural world of the Allegheny Plateau.

When Albert Gallatin first came to the area in 1784, the Monongahela River was on the edge of the American frontier. Gallatin believed the rich land of the west held the key to his wealth. Farming, logging, mining, and the development of transportation have all left their imprint here.

Now the land is being managed to return to woods and meadows similar to those Gallatin knew, and you are invited to explore them.

**Address:** 223 New Geneva Road, Point Marion, PA 15474

**Phone:** (724) 329-2501 Headquarters - 724-329-5512 By Fax -724-329-2515

**Safety:** Sensible seasonal dress is recommended for your visit and depending on your planned activities, should include accessories such as sunscreen, sturdy shoes or hiking boots, and extra water. When hiking in the park, make certain you have adequate water and a fully charged cell phone to use in case of an emergency. All emergencies in the park should be addressed to 911.

## Uncovering the Legacy of Albert Gallatin at Friendship Hill National Historic Site

Tucked away in the southwestern corner of the [Laurel Highlands](#) is one of Pennsylvania's most historic homes. Known as Friendship Hill National Historic Site, this was the home of Albert Gallatin, one of the most influential men in American history. And, while Gallatin's contributions to American history might be little known today, a visit to his [Fayette County](#) home offers visitors a chance to learn more about the man and his contributions to the American government.

Gallatin was born in the mid-18th century in Geneva, Switzerland. He immigrated to America in 1780, bouncing between several areas of New England before becoming a French professor at Harvard. He was involved in the buying and selling of land in western Pennsylvania and purchased the land on which he'd build his home in 1786. He began building his home on a tract of land high above the Monongahela River in 1789.

Friendship Hill was on the edges of the wilderness when Gallatin built his home, and so he established the community of New Geneva near his home in 1798. His goal was to provide a new home for Europeans fleeing the French Revolution, much as [French Azilum](#) in northeastern Pennsylvania did, as well as providing a community near his home. However, the new community never took off, though there is still a small population living in the area today.

The first building was a Federalist-style brick home. Over the years, Gallatin and future owners added various additions to the home, creating a somewhat mishmash-style of architectural features. The last addition to the home was added in 1903, and the home was opened as a national historical site in 1976.

Visitors to the home can take a self-guided audio tour through the home to learn more about the home and Gallatin's impact on the United States. During his time as the owner of the home, Gallatin served as a US Senator and Representative and the US Ambassador to both France and the United Kingdom. However, what Gallatin is most widely remembered for is his tenure as the Secretary of the Treasury.

Gallatin served in this position from 1801-1814, during the administrations of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. His 13-year career makes him the longest serving Treasury Secretary in US history. During his tenure, Gallatin was responsible for the Louisiana Purchase, the first time in US history that the federal government acquired land, and helping Lewis and Clark plan their expedition (which, incidentally really [left from Pittsburgh](#), not St. Louis).

As visitor's tour through the home, the provided audio tour tells about the function of the room, the history of the home, and Gallatin's importance to American history. One interesting anecdote told is the story of the Marquis de Lafayette's visit to the home in 1825 during his tour of American. Shortly after Lafayette's visit, Gallatin left the home, and eventually sold it in 1832. As much as Gallatin loved the home, his second wife was not accustomed to life outside of the city. [Save](#)

The home is sparsely furnished, but the chance to learn more about one of America's forgotten early leaders makes a visit well worth your time, especially if you already find yourself in [Fayette County](#), [Greene County](#), or elsewhere in southwestern Pennsylvania.

Before leaving the area, take some time to stroll the grounds of Friendship Hill National Historic Site. There are more than nine miles of trails that crisscross the 600 acres at the site. One interesting destination is the gravesite of Albert Gallatin's first wife, who died after just five years of marriage in 1789. The walk to the gravesite takes you past some of the estate's most beautiful land and offers views over the Monongahela River.

Friendship Hill National Historic Site might not make many lists of must-visit destinations in Pennsylvania. However, those interested in learning about the history of early America will no doubt enjoy a visit to the site.

## Websites of Interest

### Official Site:

- <https://www.nps.gov/frhi/index.htm>
- <https://www.nationalparks.org/explore-parks/friendship-hill-national-historic-site>

### Trails:

- <https://www.alltrails.com/parks/us/pennsylvania/friendship-hill-national-historic-site>
- [https://www.trails.com/tcatalog\\_trail.aspx?trailid=XFA084-014](https://www.trails.com/tcatalog_trail.aspx?trailid=XFA084-014)
- [https://www.trails.com/tcatalog\\_trail.aspx?trailid=XFA224-011](https://www.trails.com/tcatalog_trail.aspx?trailid=XFA224-011)
- [https://www.trails.com/tcatalog\\_trail.aspx?trailid=XMR015-052](https://www.trails.com/tcatalog_trail.aspx?trailid=XMR015-052)

### Social / Pics:

- <https://www.facebook.com/FriendshipHillNHS/>
- [https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction\\_Review-g60825-d294399-Reviews-Friendship\\_Hill\\_National\\_Historic\\_Site-Point\\_Marion\\_Pennsylvania.html](https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g60825-d294399-Reviews-Friendship_Hill_National_Historic_Site-Point_Marion_Pennsylvania.html)

### Info:

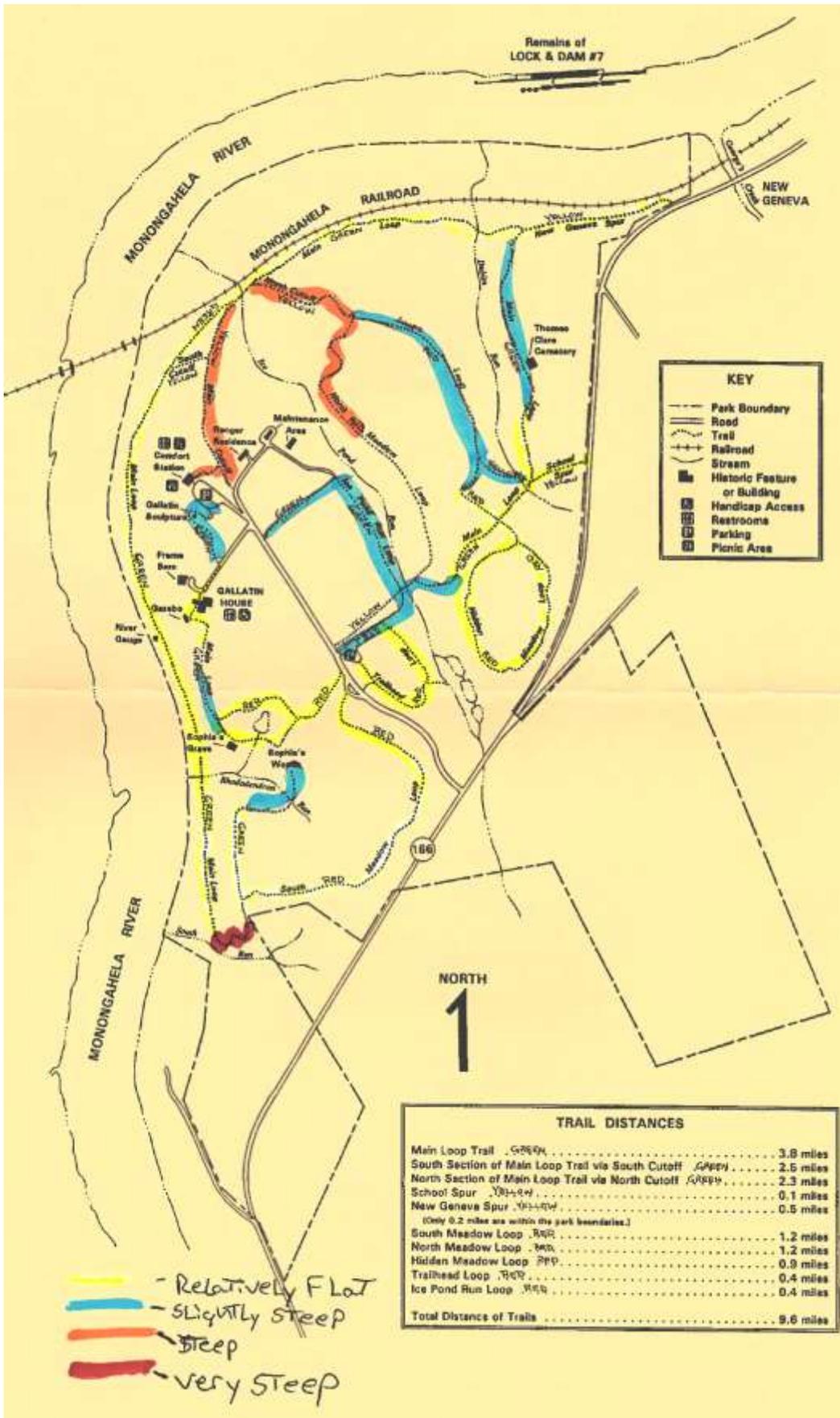
- <https://uncoveringpa.com/friendship-hill-national-historic-site>
- <https://diyoutdoors.wvu.edu/hiking/friendship-hill-nhp>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friendship\\_Hill\\_National\\_Historic\\_Site](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friendship_Hill_National_Historic_Site)

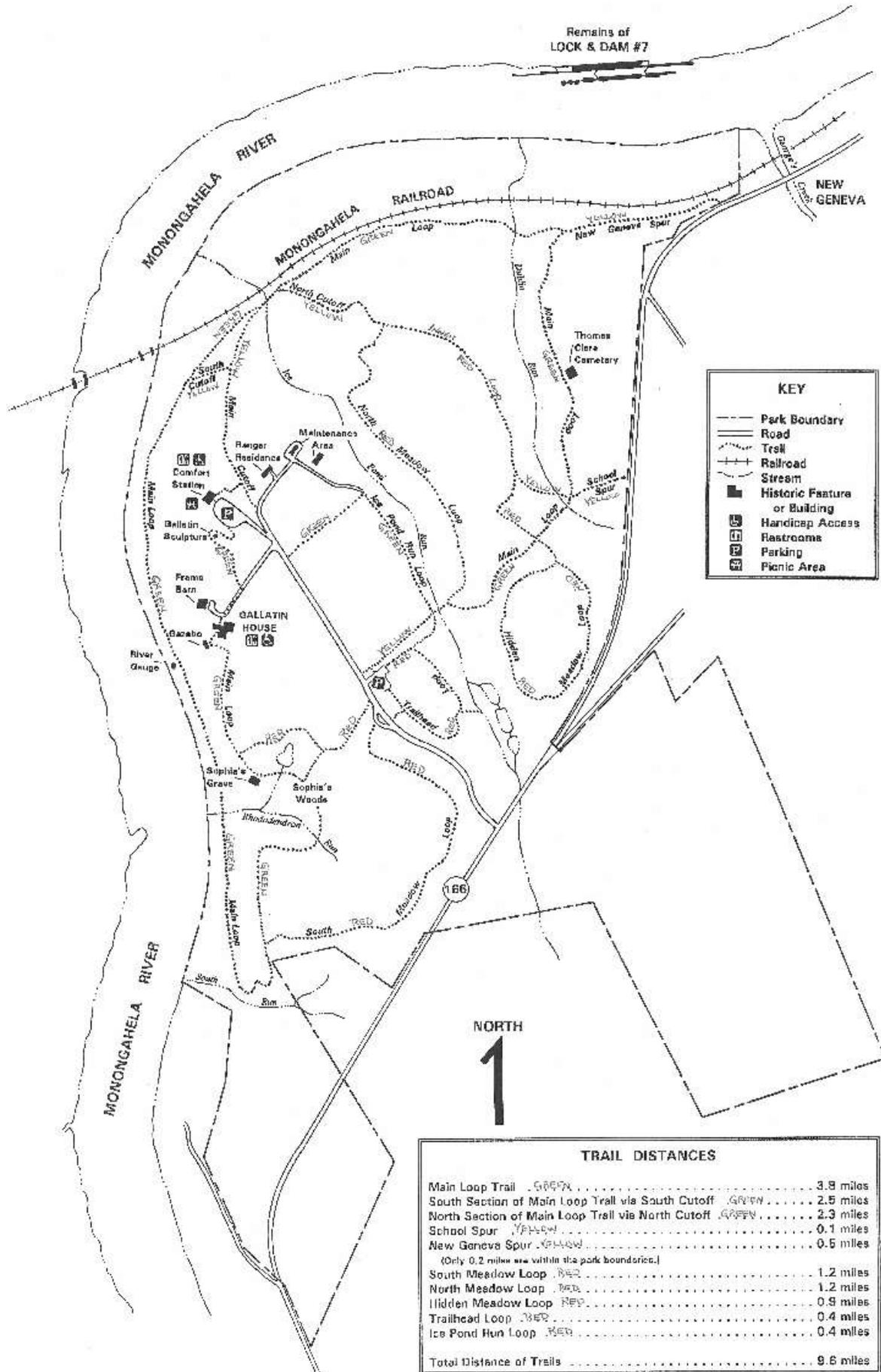
### Maps:

- <https://cdn-assets.alltrails.com/areas/maps/10151810/a71ba6b5b1a37252a7a128da1dacdc54.pdf>

### Video:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cedGLFkwGaY>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2PUW5kMcTB0>





## Fort Necessity

The confrontation at Fort Necessity in the summer of 1754 was the prelude to the war fought by England and France for control of the North American continent. The struggle, known in United States as the French and Indian War, spread around the world as the Seven Years' War. It ended in 1763 with the removal of French power from North America and India. The action at Fort Necessity was also the first major event in the military career of George Washington. It was the only time he ever surrendered to an enemy.

Today, the Fort Necessity National Battlefield in Farmington, Pennsylvania, preserves the site of the Battle of Fort Necessity. Visitors can go inside a reconstructed version of the fort and see remnants of the original earthworks that Washington's men built in preparation for the battle. A visitor center provides information about the battles and associated sites with an orientation film and guided tours. During the summer months, there are historic weapon demonstrations and a variety of other interpretive programs

Plan 1 1/2 to 2 hrs to see the historic sites in the main unit of the park. Add an hour to visit Braddock's grave and Jumonville Glen sites.

Physical Address: 1 Washington Parkway, Farmington, PA 15437

The main unit of the park is located 11 miles east of Uniontown, Pennsylvania on U.S. Highway 40. The visitor center, reconstructed Fort Necessity, Mount Washington Tavern and picnic area are located in the main unit of the park.

Entrance to Fort Necessity National Battlefield is allowed from sunrise until sunset. The park visitor center and Mount Washington Tavern museum have specific hours. Please see the listing for each facility.

### **Fort Necessity/National Road Interpretive and Education Center**

The exhibits a program at The Fort Necessity/National Road Interpretive and Education Center immerse visitors and students in the diverse cultures and customs of mid-eighteenth century Pennsylvania. The bookstore gift-shop provides a selection of theme related souvenirs and in-depth material for those who want to learn more after visiting the park. Exhibits also cover the National Road, the first federally funded highway, that linked the east and west of the young United States.

**Mount Washington Tavern**, an important stop for early travelers on the National Road.

On a hillside adjacent to the battlefield and within the boundaries of the park is Mount Washington Tavern, a classic example of the many inns once lining the [National Road](#), the United States' first federally funded highway.

The land on which the tavern was built was originally owned by George Washington. In 1770 he purchased the site on which he had commanded his first battle. Around the 1830s, Judge Nathaniel Ewing of Uniontown constructed the tavern. James Sampey acquired the tavern in 1840. It was operated by his family until the [railroad](#) construction boom caused the National Road to decline in popularity, rendering the inn unprofitable.

In 1855, it was sold to the Fazenbaker family. They used it as a private home for the next 75 years, until the Commonwealth Of Pennsylvania purchased the property in 1932. In 1961 the National Park Service purchased the property from the state, making the building a part of Fort Necessity. The Mount Washington Tavern demonstrates the standard features of an early American tavern, including a simple barroom that served as a gathering place, a more refined parlor that was used for relaxation, and bedrooms in which numerous people would crowd to catch up on sleep.

### **Outdoor Activities**

A visit to Fort Necessity includes a walk to the reconstructed fort in the Great Meadow. The fort is about 200 yards from the visitor center. Talks, tours, and historic weapons demonstrations are offered in the meadow near Fort Necessity during the summer months.

Five miles of hiking trails lead through forest and meadows around Fort Necessity. Trails lead through forest and meadows around Fort Necessity. There is also a loop trail at Jumonville Glen and a short walking path at Braddock's Grave.

### **Historical Points of Interest**

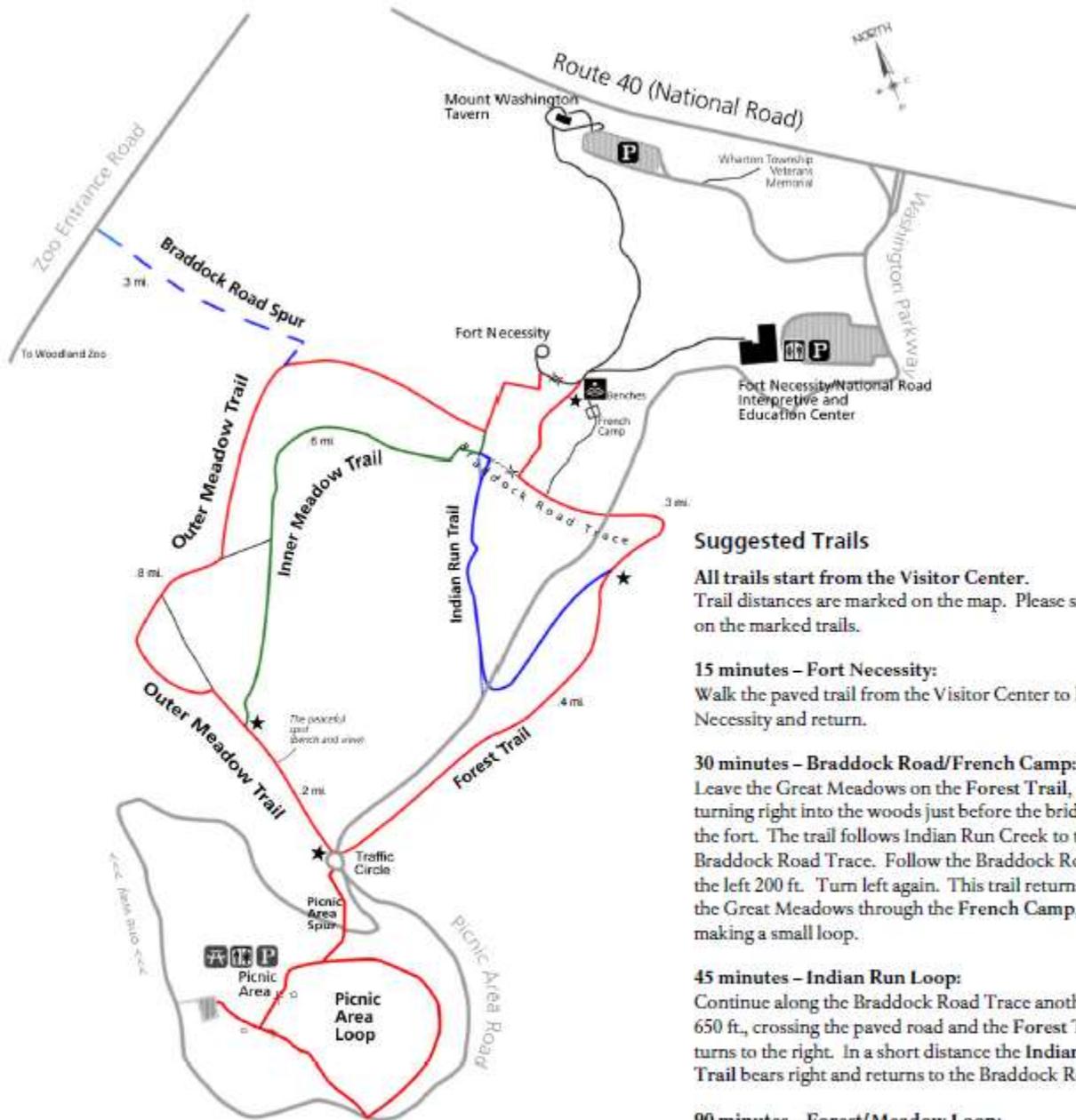
The Great Meadows was where George Washington and his troops fought a large French and Indian force on July 3, 1754, forever immortalizing the As you explore the park, imagine it as seen through the perspective of a youthful commander on his first military campaign on the edge of the wilderness. ground. The area near the benches where the Forest Trail leaves the meadow is believed to be where the French and Indians used the forest for cover while directing their most effective fire on Washington's forces.

The trails leaving the fort area wind through mixed deciduous forest. When Washington and his men passed through this area, they found the forest in a virgin state. The trees were large and well-spaced with the absence of undergrowth due to the shade of the trees.

The Braddock Road Trace is the remnant of the road built by Washington in 1754 and improved by General Braddock's army on their way to Fort Duquesne the next year. This road became one of the major routes of transportation from the east before the completion of the National Road to Wheeling, Virginia in 1818.

In places, the trails pass stands of pines. These were planted by the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps camp in the mid 1930's.

# Fort Necessity Hiking Trail Map



## Suggested Trails

All trails start from the Visitor Center. Trail distances are marked on the map. Please stay on the marked trails.

**15 minutes – Fort Necessity:**  
Walk the paved trail from the Visitor Center to Fort Necessity and return.

**30 minutes – Braddock Road/French Camp:**  
Leave the Great Meadows on the Forest Trail, turning right into the woods just before the bridge to the fort. The trail follows Indian Run Creek to the Braddock Road Trace. Follow the Braddock Road to the left 200 ft. Turn left again. This trail returns to the Great Meadows through the French Camp, making a small loop.

**45 minutes – Indian Run Loop:**  
Continue along the Braddock Road Trace another 650 ft., crossing the paved road and the Forest Trail turns to the right. In a short distance the Indian Run Trail bears right and returns to the Braddock Road.

**90 minutes – Forest/Meadow Loop:**  
The Forest Trail continues to the traffic circle at the top of the hill. The Meadow Trail continues through open meadows to your right and passes a peaceful spot where you can stop and enjoy the surrounding landscape with Chestnut Ridge to the west. Just beyond this point, the Meadow Trail splits into the Outer Meadow Trail and the Inner Meadow Trail. The Inner Meadow Trail leads to the hill above Fort Necessity where you can stop to gaze at the setting before returning to the fort area. The Outer Meadow Trail passes through open fields along the park boundary and returns to the fort area.

## Alternatives

### 45 minute meadow hike:

From the fort, follow the Outer Meadow Trail to your right. Take a cutoff on your left to the Inner Meadow Trail. Turn left on the Inner Meadow Trail and return to the fort

### 30 minute woodland hike:

From the picnic area parking, cross the bridge behind the nearest pavilion and follow the Picnic Area Loop.

### Longer hikes:

Add the Picnic Area Loop to your Forest/Meadow Loop hike. From the traffic circle, the Picnic Area Spur goes down over the hill and connects to the Picnic Area Loop

Hike along the Braddock Road Spur and visit the Woodland Zoo. Take the cutoff from the Outer Loop Trail (near the stand of spruce trees.) This trail is unimproved. Sturdy shoes are required.

## Websites of interest:

- <https://www.nps.gov/fone/index.htm>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort\\_Necessity\\_National\\_Battlefield](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Necessity_National_Battlefield)
- <https://www.nps.gov/articles/ftnecessity.htm>
- <http://www.mountvernon.org/digital-encyclopedia/article/fort-necessity/>
- [Pictures of Fort Necessity](#)
- <https://youtu.be/Dh2d2uQ6gps>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nRhGF2m8zpg>

## **Prelude to war in North America**

**Rivals in North America:** Rival claims between the French and the English to the vast territory along the Ohio River between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi approached a climax about 1750. The Ohio Company (organized in 1748 by a group of prominent Englishmen and Virginians who saw the economic and financial potential of the area) had obtained a large grant of 200,000 acres in the upper Ohio River Valley. From its post at Wills Creek, now Cumberland, Maryland, the Company planned additional settlements and started to open an 80-mile wagon road to the Monongahela River.

Meanwhile, the French, who considered the Ohio River a vital link between New France (Canada) and Louisiana, advanced southward and westward, from Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario, driving out English traders and claiming the Ohio River Valley for France. In 1753, Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia learned the French had built Fort Presque Isle near Lake Erie and Fort Le Boeuf in that part of the Ohio country claimed by Virginia. He sent an eight-man expedition under George Washington to warn the French to withdraw.

**Washington the Emissary:** Washington made the journey as a British emissary in midwinter of 1753-54. He was 21 years old. French officers politely told Washington they were not obliged to obey his summons, and they were going to stay. Washington returned to Virginia and informed Governor Robert Dinwiddie that the French refused to leave.

**The Fort Necessity Campaign:** In January 1754, even before he learned of the French refusal to abandon the Ohio Valley, Governor Dinwiddie sent a small force of Virginia soldiers to build a fort at the forks of the Ohio, where Pittsburgh now stands. The stockade was barely finished when a French force drove off the Virginians and built a larger fort on the site. The French called it Fort Duquesne in honor of the Marquis de Duquesne, the new governor of New France.

In early April, George Washington, newly commissioned lieutenant colonel, started westward from Alexandria with part of a regiment of Virginia frontiersmen to build a road to Redstone Creek, present day Brownsville, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela. He was then to help defend the English fort on the Ohio.

When Washington reached Wills Creek, he learned the fort was in French hands. He resolved to push on to Redstone Creek and await further instructions. By the end of May, his force was well beyond Wills Creek when the commander of the expedition, Col. Joshua Fry, arrived there with the rest of the Virginia Regiment.

**Washington Arrives at the Great Meadows:** By late May of 1754, Washington had reached a large natural clearing known as the Great Meadows. He made this his base camp. Grass there could provide food for his animals, and water was readily available.

Soon after he arrived, he received word that a party of French soldiers was camped in a ravine not far from his position. On the stormy night of May 27th, 1754, Washington and about 40 men began an all-night march to confront the French and learn their intentions. They travelled through woods so dark the men sometimes spent nearly half an hour just trying to find the trail.

**The Skirmish:** About dawn, Washington met with a friendly Seneca chief, Half King, and made plans to contact the French Camp. As the French commander had not posted sentries, Washington and his men easily surrounded the unsuspecting French.

A shot was fired, no one really knows by whom, and soon the peaceful glen was filled with the crash of musketry and the sulphurous smell of powder. The skirmish lasted about 15 minutes. When it was over, 13 Frenchmen were dead and 21 captured. One escaped and made his way back to Fort Duquesne at the forks of the Ohio. Washington's casualties were one man killed and two or three wounded.

**Diplomats or Spies?** Controversy surrounds the events that took place at Jumonville Glen, named after Ensign Joseph Coulon de Jumonville. He was the leader of the French detachment and was killed there.

Soon after the smoke had cleared, French survivors claimed they had been attacked without cause by Washington. They claimed they were on the same sort of mission Washington himself had been on the winter before. That explained, they said, why they had been so easily surprised and why they had not posted sentries. Washington asked why, if the French were on a diplomatic mission, they were hidden in a ravine, off the trail, and in the area for perhaps a couple of days without approaching him.

Washington sent his prisoners to Williamsburg while he returned to the Great Meadows.

After the skirmish with Jumonville's forces, Washington feared "we might be attacked by considerable forces."

He undertook to fortify his position at the Great Meadows. During the last two days of May and the first three days of June, he built a circular palisaded fort, which he called Fort Necessity.

He learned that Joshua Fry died at Wills Creek on May 31. Washington assumed command of the regiment and was promoted to colonel.

The rest of the Virginia regiment arrived at the Great Meadows on June 9, along with supplies and nine small cannon called swivel guns. Washington's command now totaled 293 officers and men. He was reinforced several days later by about 100 men of Capt. James Mackay's Independent Company of regular British troops from South Carolina. Washington's attempts to retain his Indian allies were not successful.

While the South Carolinians remained at the Great Meadows, Washington and his Virginians spent most of June opening a road from Fort Necessity to Gist's Plantation, a frontier settlement in the direction of the forks of the Ohio. Reports that a large force of French and Indians was advancing from Fort Duquesne, however, caused him to withdraw his men to the Great Meadows, where they arrived July 1

The next day, they strengthened Fort Necessity by improving the trenches outside the stockade. On the morning of July 3, a force of about 600 French and 100 Indians approached the fort. After the French took up positions in the woods, Washington withdrew his men to the entrenchments. Rain fell throughout the day, flooding the marshy ground. Both sides suffered casualties, but the British losses were greater than French and Indian losses.

The fighting continued sporadically until about 8 p.m. Then Capt. Louis Coulon de Villiers, commander of the French force and brother of Jumonville, requested a truce to discuss the surrender of Washington's command.

Near midnight, after several hours of negotiation, the terms were reduced to writing. Washington and Mackay signed the multi-part document. The British were allowed to withdraw with the honors of war, retaining their baggage and weapons, but having to surrender their swivel guns. Washington surrendered his command to the French.

One clause stated that Washington was guilty of the assassination of a French officer, Jumonville. He denied this. He said the translation he had been given was not "assassination", but "death of" or "killing." In any event, the French used this propaganda to great advantage in efforts to discredit the English.

The British troops left Fort Necessity for Wills Creek on the morning of July 4. From there they marched back to Virginia. The French burned Fort Necessity and afterwards returned to Fort Duquesne.

The following year Washington joined another British expedition to the Forks of the Ohio under the command of General Edward Braddock.

**General Edward Braddock of the Coldstream Guard:** After George Washington's defeat at Fort Necessity, his British force retreated to Wills Creek (present day Cumberland, Maryland).

### THE MARCH TO THE FORKS

After appeals from colonial governors, the British decided to take matters more seriously and sent Major General Braddock to North America with two regiments of infantry. Braddock, a career soldier, had risen through the ranks. After 45 years of military service he became commander-in-chief of all British forces in North America. The British plan for 1755 was to simultaneously attack many French forts in North America. Braddock would lead the expedition against Fort Duquesne personally. That spring, he disembarked his army at Alexandria, Virginia. After adding colonial troops and a few Indians to his force, Braddock had about 2,400 men. George Washington joined the campaign as a volunteer aide to the General.

### BRADDOCK ROAD

The army assembled at Wills Creek. Braddock decided to follow the road Washington had blazed over the mountains on his way to Fort Necessity the previous year. Because the trail was inadequate for the army's large wagons and artillery, it was widened to 12 feet, but only at great effort and expenditure of time. The force seemed to move at a snail's pace. Finally the army was split in two with Braddock moving ahead with the bulk of the men and a few pieces of artillery. The remainder would follow under the command of Colonel Dunbar.

In early July, the advance group was approaching the Forks of the Ohio. On July 9, they made a second crossing of the Monongahela River. From that point it was a short march to Fort Duquesne.

### THE BATTLE OF THE MONONGAHELA

Soon after the river crossing, the woods in front of the British column exploded with musket fire and the whooping of Indians and their French allies as they collided head-on with the British. Advance British units fell back upon the main body, while the rear units continued advancing, adding to the confusion. Disorganization and fear seized the British. In the smoke of the battle, fighting an unseen enemy, and with many British officers killed early on, discipline all but ended.

The Battle lasted three hours. Finally, as Braddock was carried from the field severely wounded, the surviving British fled. British losses had been horrendous: more than 900 casualties out of 1,400 men engaged. They were completely beaten by a force they could not see in a wilderness where they did not want to be. Their retreat to the safety of Dunbar's camp was hasty and disorganized. Washington reported "The shocking Scenes which presented themselves in this Nights March are not to be described. The dead, the dying, the groans, lamentations, and cries ... of the wounded for help were enough to pierce a heart of adamant".

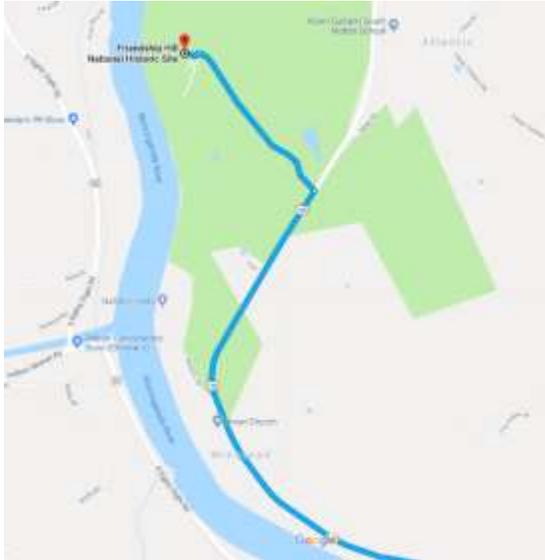
### THE GENERAL IS BURIED

On July 13 The British camped about one mile west of the Great Meadows, site of Fort Necessity, and in the evening Braddock died. Washington officiated at the ceremony the next day. The general was buried in the road his men had built. The army then marched over the grave to obliterate any traces of it and continued to eastern Pennsylvania.

One can only imagine what went through the general's mind after the battle. He commanded what some considered an invincible army. They were not ambushed, but rather surprised, and discipline broke down. The rout was a disgrace. Doctors later reported that the general had died more from anxiety than from his wounds.

Washington later wrote "...Thus died a man, whose good and bad qualities were intimately blended. He was brave even to a fault and in regular Service would have done honor to his profession. His attachments were warm, his enmities were strong, and having no disguise about him, both appeared in full force."

## Directions from Camp to Friendship Hill National Historic Site



- 1) Start out going out of Emma Kaufman Camp along County Hwy-65/2 toward Summit Dr.
  - a) Then 0.83 miles / 0.83 total miles
- 2) Emma Kaufman Camp Rd/County Hwy-65/2 becomes Camp Run Rd/County Hwy-63 (Crossing into Pennsylvania).
  - a) Then 0.90 miles / 1.73 total miles
- 3) Camp Run Rd/County Hwy-63 becomes Stewartstown Rd.
  - a) Then 0.44 miles / 2.17 total miles

**Turn right onto N Main St/US-119 N.  
Continue to follow US-119 N.**

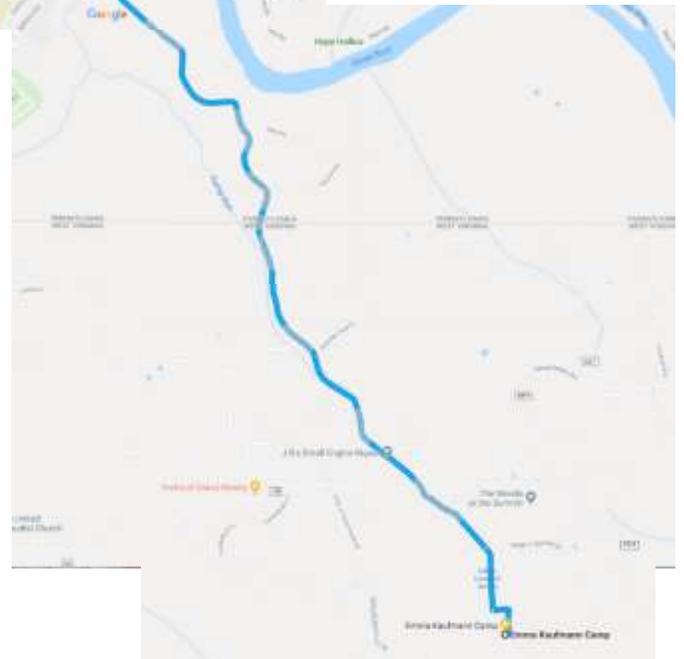
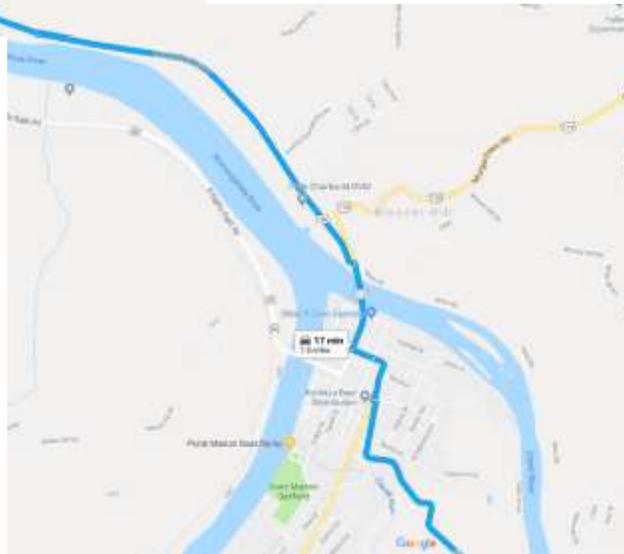
- b) US-119 N is just past Railroad St
- c) If you are on N Main St and reach Cheat St you've gone about 0.2 miles too far
- d) Then 0.28 miles / 3.83 total miles

**4) Take the 2nd left onto New Geneva Rd/PA-166.**

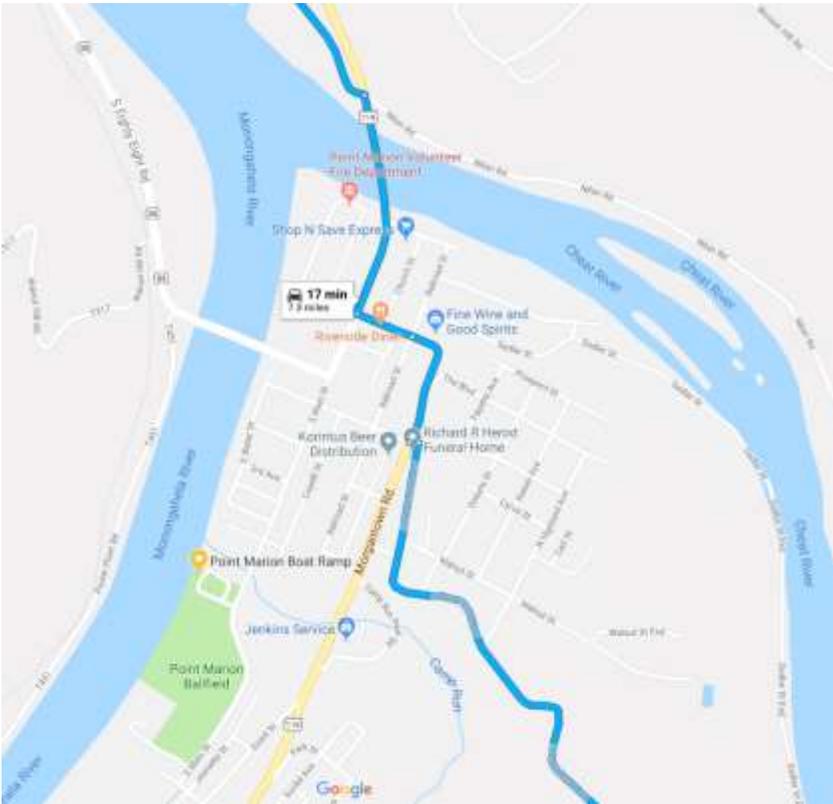
- a) New Geneva Rd is just past Nilan Rd
- b) Then 3.38 miles / 7.21 total miles

**5) Friendship Hill National Historic Site, 223 NEW GENEVIA RD.**

- a) Your destination is 0.5 miles past Mansion Rd
- b) If you reach Fallen Timbers Rd you've gone about 0.3 miles too far



JOE 2018 Leader Packet for **Friendship Hill and Fort Necessity National Historic Sites**



Easy to miss the last turn. In a section of the road with dense woods, watch for the sign. This is also a sign 1 mile before the turn.



## Directions from Friendship Hill National Historic Site to Fort Necessity

1. Ignore the sign near the stop sign at the end of the main park road that tells you to make a right turn to Fort Necessity.
2. At the stop sign at the exit from Friendship Hill, turn left onto New Geneva Rd/PA-166. Continue to follow PA-166.
3. Follow road for 7.5 miles to Main Street of Smithfield. The road will change names several times. Just stay on main road. (Do NOT follow Rt. 166 into Masontown.)



4. At the traffic light in Smithfield, turn onto Main St/US-119 North. Continue to follow US-119 N toward Uniontown. Go two miles until you see a Subway.



5. Turn right onto Big Six Rd/SR3029 (Access Road for Rt. 43).
  - a. The turn on to SR3029 is just after passing Subway on your right and Dollar General on your left.
  - b. Look for sign for Rt. 43 towards Fairchance (1) and Uniontown (7)
  - c. If you reach York Run Rd you've gone about 0.4 miles too far



6. After a short distance. Turn left to take on ramp onto PA-43 N toward Uniontown.
7. Go 4 miles and then take exit for US-40 E toward Hopwood and then take US-40 for 11.70 miles



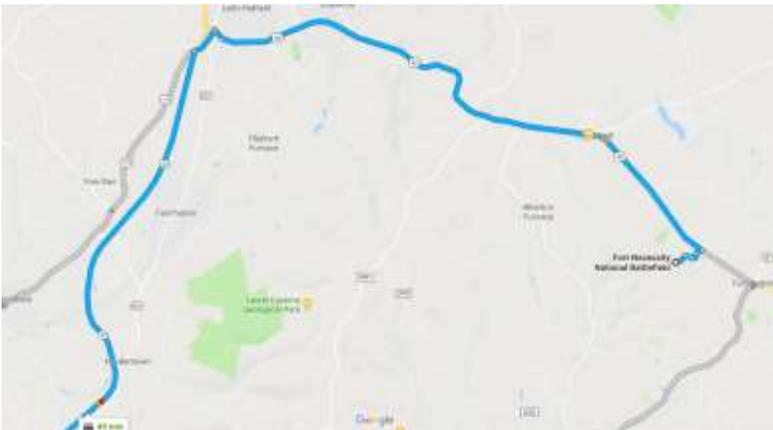
8. Follow Rt. 40 East for 10 miles until you reach Fort Necessity National Battlefield.
9. Fort Necessity is located on Rt. 40 East. Their entrance is on the right side of the road. The entrance to the park is well marked.
10. Check in at the Visitor Center first. The rangers there can orient you to what programs and exhibits are available on that day.



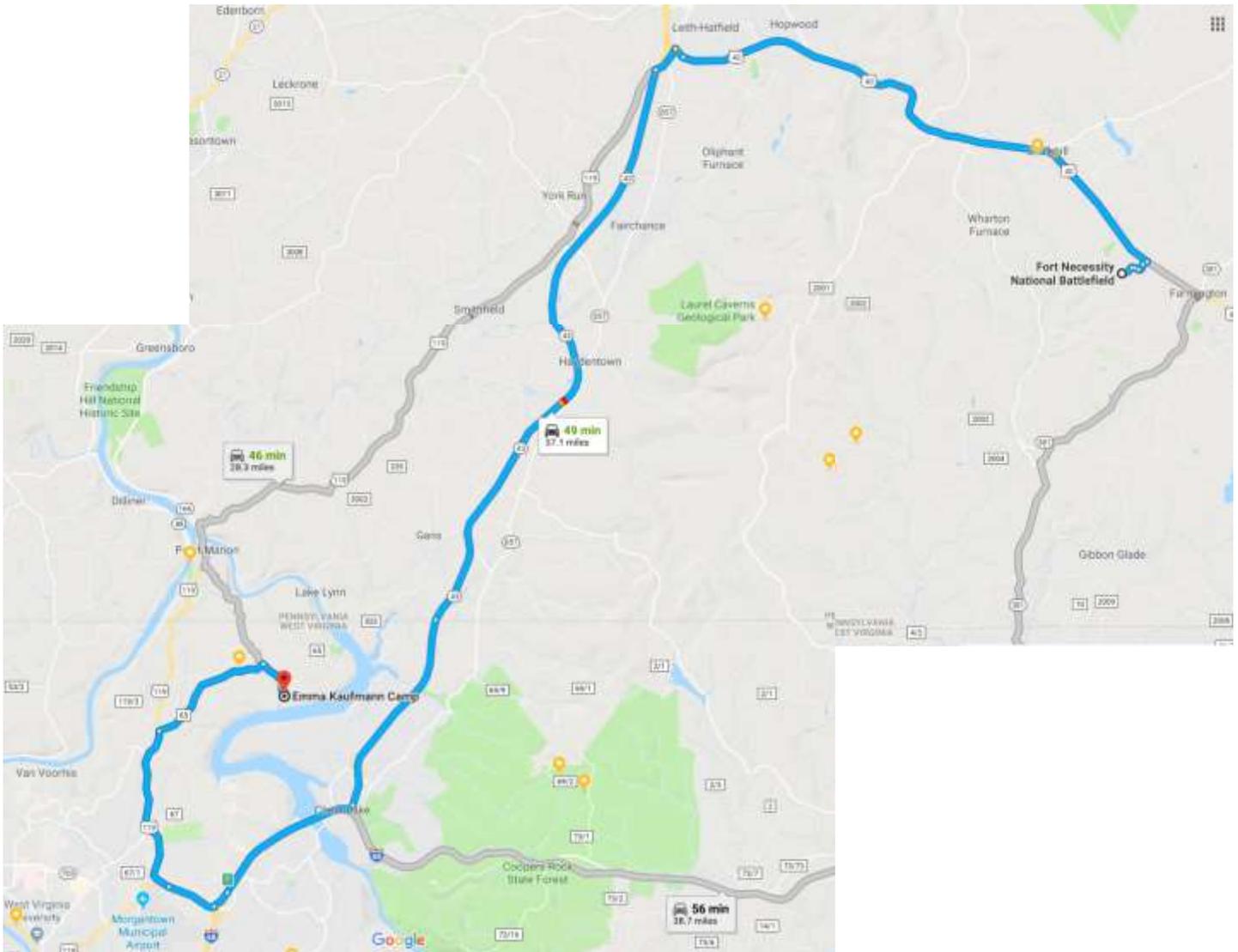
## Directions from Fort Necessity to Camp

50MIN / 36.7MI / 59 KM

1. Take driveway and turn left onto Rt. US-40W
  - a. Then 0.15 miles - 0.15 total miles
2. Take US-40 W. for 10.14 miles
3. Take the Morgantown Road exit toward US-119 S/PA-43 S.
  - a. Then 0.23 miles - 10.52 total miles
4. Turn left onto Morgantown Rd/SR3019. Continue to follow Morgantown Rd.
  - a. Then 0.54 miles - 11.05 total miles
5. Turn left to take the PA-43 S ramp.
  - a. 0.3 miles past Brownfield Rd
  - b. If you reach Farm Rd you've gone about 0.1 miles too far
  - c. Then 0.01 miles - 11.06 total miles
6. Merge onto PA-43 S.
  - a. Then 3.39 miles - 14.45 total miles
7. Stay straight to go onto PA-43 Tpke (Portions toll) (Crossing into West Virginia). Toll road. Make sure to use EZ-Pass supplied to you.
  - a. Then 8.07 miles - 22.52 total miles
8. Merge onto I-68 W toward Morgantown/I-79.
  - a. Then 2.83 miles - 29.12 total miles
9. Take EXIT 7 toward WV-705/Airport/Pierpont Rd.
  - a. Then 0.36 miles - 29.48 total miles
  - b. Exit at Exit 7 (Route 857). Stay to right
10. Take Route 857 South, which turns into Route 119 North. Follow 119 North, past the All-Star Express on the right
11. Continue an additional 1.9 miles to Stewartstown Road. (There is a Stewartstown Road right before the All Star Express also, DO NOT turn there.) You will pass Mountaineer Country Ice Cream along the way (Recommended stop).
12. Turn right onto Stewartstown Road (just before Kris's Hot Spot)
13. Continue for 2.3 miles to the white and blue EKC sign on the right. This turn is about ½ mile past Forks of Cheat Winery (Wine Tasting 1 pm to 5 pm on Sundays)
14. Turn right onto Emma Kaufmann Camp Road and proceed down into camp through the main gates.



JOE 2018 Leader Packet for **Friendship Hill and Fort Necessity National Historic Sites**



Directions to Emma Kaufmann Camp from the East: Virginia, Maryland, D.C., NJ, and NYC

Take I-70 West to I-68 West

Take I-68 West into West Virginia. Exit at Exit 7 (Route 857).

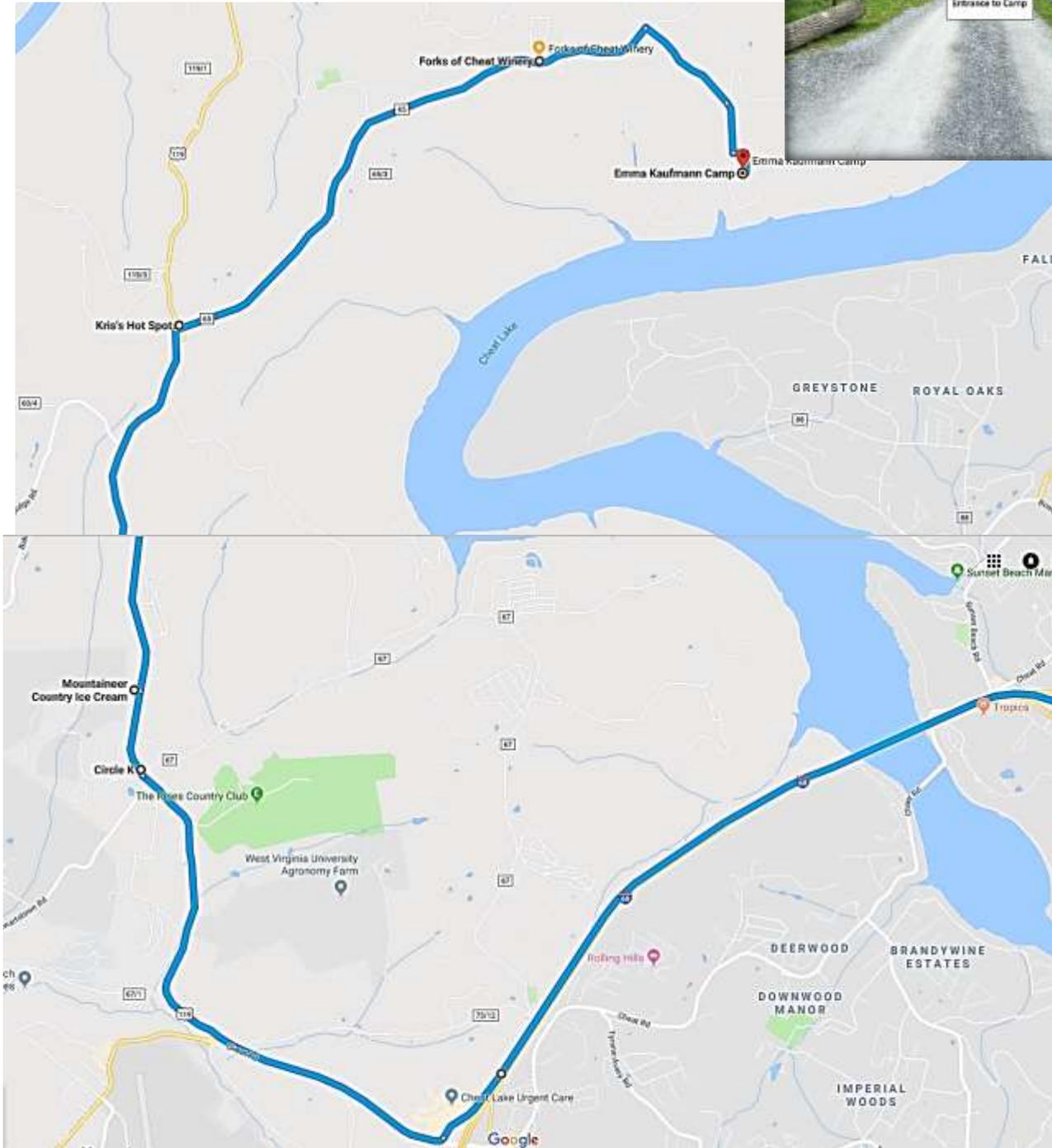
It is approx. 15 MIN / 7.6 MI / 12.2 KM from Exit 7 off Rt. 68 West to Camp.

1. From Exit 7 off Rt. 68 West head down on ramp toward Cheat Rd/County Hwy-857.
2. Turn right onto Cheat Rd/County Hwy-857 South.
  - a. Stay to the Right
  - b. You will pass Pierpont Center which is a strip mall with several stores of interest. See map below.
  - c. Then 0.91 miles – 0.91 total miles from Exit 7
3. Turn slight right onto Point Marion Rd/US-119 N. Follow 119 North, past the Circle-K on the right.
  - a. There is a Stewartstown Road right before the Circle K Gas Station. DO NOT turn there.
  - b. Circle K is the closest gas station to camp.
  - c. [Mountaineer Country Ice Cream](#) is along the way on the left of this road. Good stop if you have time.
  - d. Then 3.14 miles 4.05 total miles from Exit 7
4. Turn right onto Stewartstown Rd/County Hwy-65 just before [Kris's Hot Spot Casino](#) on the right.
  - a. Stewartstown Rd is 0.2 miles past Warm Hollow Rd
  - b. If you reach Hoard Rd, you've gone about 0.2 miles too far
  - c. Then 2.38 miles 6.53 total miles from Exit 7
5. Go 2.3 Miles to turn right onto Emma Camp Rd/County Hwy-65/2.
  - a. ½ Mile past [Forks of Cheat Winery](#)
    - i. Wine Tasting 9 am – 5 pm M-F, 10 am -5 pm Saturday, 1 pm to 5 pm on Sundays
  - b. Look for a small EKC sign on the far-right corner.
  - c. If you reach Old School Rd, you've gone about 0.5 miles too far
  - d. Then 0.83 miles 7.36 total miles from Exit 7
6. Follow Emma Kaufmann Camp Road downhill 1 mile and pass through main camp gates.



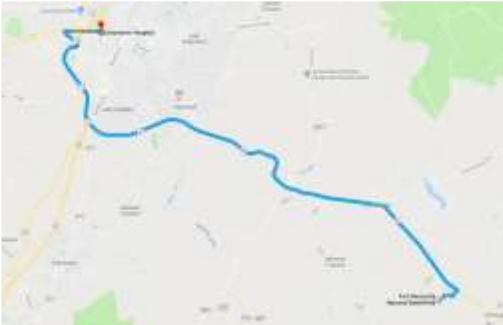
JOE 2018 Leader Packet for **Friendship Hill and Fort Necessity National Historic Sites**

- a. Camp Gates will be CLOSED until 3 pm on Thursday, August 30<sup>th</sup>. Then will remain open noon until Monday, September 3<sup>rd</sup>.
- b. The entrance *Woods at the Summit* on the left just before the gate to the camp. Ignore this turn. Proceed straight through the chain link gate.



## **Nearest Hospital from Fort Necessity**

Uniontown Hospital 500 W Berkeley St, Uniontown, PA 15401 [uniontownhospital.com](http://uniontownhospital.com) 724-430-5000



## **Nearest Hospital from Friendship Hill**

### **J.W. Ruby Memorial Hospital**

28 Min / 12.5 miles

<https://goo.gl/maps/3wByUDGkod52>

1 Medical Center Dr, Morgantown, WV 26505

<http://wvumedicine.org/ruby-memorial-hospital/>

(304) 598-4000

### **Urgent Care – Suncrest**

24 Min / 12 miles

301 Suncrest Towne Centre Drive,  
Morgantown, WV 26505

<http://wvumedicine.org/ruby-memorial-hospital/services/urgent-care/>

(304) 599-2273

<https://goo.gl/maps/zdFgUjZSL5Q2>

### **MedExpress Urgent Care**

24 min / 12 miles

956 Maple Dr, Morgantown, WV 26505

[medexpress.com](http://medexpress.com)

(304) 291-5805

<https://goo.gl/maps/tiftvMMJZR12>