

FINAL CASE

STUDY: WHITE

PLAINS

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"White Plains, it sounds like a magical place!"

Synthesis Essay

White Plains is a city in Westchester County, New York. It is the county seat and commercial hub of Westchester, an affluent suburban county just 30 miles north of New York City, and is surrounded by the beauty of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound. White Plains is known for its unique combination of river town, bustling city, quiet village, and beautiful scenery. It is also known as the birthplace of the State of New York as it offers many historic key sites and was extremely important part of the Revolutionary War. **The historic sites in White Plains are tourist and family friendly because of the diverse possibilities for education and discovery. Visitors will particularly focus on the preservation of historic buildings, sites, monuments, and cemeteries; and the promotion of public interest, awareness, and generation of pride in our historic heritage.**

One important aspect that White Plains has to offer is the role it had in the Revolutionary War. Dating back to the beginning of White Plains, at the time of the Dutch settlement of Manhattan in the early 17th century, the region had been used as farmland by the Weckquaeskeck tribe. In 1683, men from nearby Rye, New York, purchased 4,435 acres of land from the Weckquaeskeck Indians. In 1721, King George II granted eighteen settlers a patent to White Plains. Shortly after this time, homes, churches, and businesses had begun to spring up along the “Village Street,” now known as Broadway. In the first courthouse, built in 1758, the members of the Fourth Provincial Congress of New York assembled on July 9th, 1776. On July 11th, 1776, Judge John Thomas of Purchase stood on the steps of the courthouse in White Plains and read the Declaration of Independence to the public for the first time in the State of New York. A new courthouse was erected on Railroad Avenue in 1856, abandoning the site of the first two courthouse buildings on Broadway where today’s Armory stands. All of these historic features that White Plains offered, concludes to how important of a role it was during the War.

As a result of its role in the war, White Plains is home to a vast number of historical sites. The Miller House, built in 1738, was the colonial home of Elijah and Ann Miller. Elijah Miller fought in the French and Indian War in 1757, where he met George Washington. General Washington is said to have used the house as headquarters in October 1776, during the Battle of White Plains. The Jacob Purdy House was built around 1721 by early White Plains settler Samuel Horton. In 1730, Samuel Purdy, father of Jacob Purdy who served in the Westchester militia, purchased the home. The Jacob Purdy House has been source-documented as General Washington's headquarters from July 23 to September 16, 1778. The White Plains Armory was built to serve as a National Guard armory. It was built on the historic site where the Declaration of Independence was read for the first time in the State of New York, coining the White Plains' nickname, "The Birthplace of the State of New York." The White Plains Courthouse has been in effect since the reading of the Declaration of Independence on July 11, 1776, by Judge John Thomas Purchase. The White Plains Presbyterian Church and Cemetery was burnt down by Continental troops in disobedience of Washington in 1776. Elijah Miller and family are buried in the nearby cemetery. The White Plains battlefield park is a nationally significant historic site for the draw that resulted there between General Washington and British General Howe. Key historic sites make White Plains an extremely important aspect in the Revolutionary War.

It is important for government and businesses to create specific up to date accounts on these social media websites, as social media is becoming one of the major sources for information. The City of White Plains main website, Facebook and YouTube, provided the most information to attract tourists from different areas. The main website included plentiful information on the town including events, ways to contact the town, a media center and more. Facebook displayed the best cultural experiences of White Plains, as it included up to date pictures and in depth facts about the area. The government and businesses in White Plains have made progress in using social media sites, but need to make the information more comprehensive and easy to find on sites such as Instagram, Twitter and Snapchat.

White Plains is an extremely important city in New York as it is known as the “Birthplace of the State of New York.” It is known as such because the colony first officially became a state upon the reading of the Declaration in White Plains. Not only did it play an integral role in the Revolutionary War, but it also offers many vital historical sites that can still be visited today. Social media sites are extremely important in providing a flow of information for tourists. White Plains offers these many important roles in New York and is also known for its unique mix of river town, bustling city, quiet village, and beautiful scenery. **White Plains is a fun and educational place to live or visit due to its abundance of historical sites which promotes pride in national heritage and learning about our history, specifically in the American Revolution.**

History of White Plains -Courtney

White Plains is a city in Westchester County, New York. It is the county seat and commercial hub of Westchester, an affluent suburban county just north of New York City.

Dating back to the beginning of White Plains, at the time of the Dutch settlement of Manhattan in the early 17th century, the region had been used as farmland by

the Weckquaeskeck tribe. **In 1683 men from nearby Rye, New York**

purchased 4,435 acres of land from the Weckquaeskeck Indians. These men

dubbed their purchase “White Plains”, translating the Indian “Quarropas” or

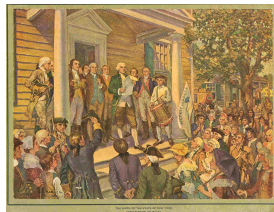
white marshes or plains. **In 1721, King George II granted eighteen settlers a**

patent to White Plains. Shortly after this time, homes, churches, and

businesses had begun to spring up along the “Village Street”, now known as Broadway.



Above: The Weckquaeskeck Indians (<http://www2.lhric.org/pst/shms/tntowns.htm>)



Above: Judge John Thomas, standing on the steps of the courthouse (<http://www.cityofwhiteplains.com/index.aspx?nid=469>)

Plains is defined as the birthplace of the State of New York. **In the first**

courthouse, built in 1758, the members of the Fourth Provincial Congress of

New York assembled on July 9th, 1776, and there received a copy of the

Declaration of Independence sent to them by the Continental Congress. **On July**

11th, 1776, Judge John Thomas of Purchase stood on the steps of the

courthouse in White Plains and read the Declaration of Independence to the

public for the first time in the State of New York. During September and



October of 1776, troops led by General George

Washington took up positions in the hills of the

village, fiercely pursued by the British under General

Sir William Howe, who attacked on October 28th. **The**

Battle of White Plains took place primarily on

Above: Where the Battle of White Plains took place (<http://greenerpasture.com/Places/Details/823>)

Chatterton Hill, and the Bronx River. Howe's force of 4,000- 6,000 British and Hessian soldiers required three attacks before the Continentals, numbering

about 1,600 under the command of Generals Alexander McDougall and Israel Putnam, retreated, joining Washington's main force, which did not take part in the battle. **The Americans were forced to retreat, but this important battle blocked the British campaign into Westchester County.**

In 1790 the population of White Plains was 505; **by 1820 it was 675.** Of that number 113 were farmers with 5,300 acres of improved land, 653 cattle, 150 horses and 426 sheep. The 1824 Gazetteer of New York State's describes White Plains as "situated on a fine plain three containing two churches, a courthouse and a small collection of houses". However, in 1844, White Plains began its growth. **The railroad reached White Plains and beyond.** Gradually businesses left the Village Street for the newly named Railroad Avenue (now Main Street) which connected the Village Street with the railroad depot. **A new courthouse was erected on Railroad Avenue in 1856, abandoning the site of the first two courthouse buildings on Broadway where today's Armory stands. By 1870, the population of White Plains exceeded 2,500. It was incorporated as a village in 1866 and became a city with the dawn of 1916.** As the county seat, White Plains became an important legal and banking center by the early 20th century. **In 1915, ground was broken for a new County Courthouse on Main St. Soon other large buildings went up nearby with tenants serving the legal and real estate professions.** All these things sparked the expansion for what has become of the great White Plains today!

- <http://www.cityofwhiteplains.com/index.aspx?nid=469>

This site provided a brief but detailed history of White Plains, it helped me organize a timeline of the history. It also provided me one of my photographs.

- <http://www2.lhric.org/pst/shms/tntowns.htm>

This site gave me a photograph of what the Weckquaeskeck Indians would have looked like.

- <http://greenerpasture.com/Places/Details/823>

This site gave a more recent photo of what the land looks like today where the Battle of White Plains took place.

Key Sites – Meaghan

The Miller House, a typical Rhode Island styled farmhouse **built in 1738**, was the colonial home of **Elijah and Ann Miller**. It is located at **140 Virginia Road**. **Elijah Miller fought in the French and Indian War in 1757, where he met George Washington**. Miller died over the summer of 1776 when he was adjutant in the Continental Army. His widow and children continued to live in the house, which **Washington is said to have used as a headquarters in October 1776, during the Battle of White Plains**. Mrs. Miller tended to both sick and wounded soldiers at the home throughout the war. Additionally, she welcomed organizers of the first Methodist church of White Plains. **Today it is in the process of being refurbished to be open to the public as a museum**. It is a **Westchester County Historic Site**, and it holds status on the **National Register of Historic Places**.

The Jacob Purdy House was built around 1721 by early White Plains settler Samuel Horton. In 1730, Samuel Purdy, father of Jacob Purdy, purchased the home and accompanying 132 acres. Jacob, whom his father passed down the house to, served in the Westchester militia from 1775 to the end of the war. **The Jacob Purdy House has been source-documented as General Washington's headquarters from July 23 to September 16, 1778**. Today the house stands at **60 Park Ave. in White Plains, NY. Its original location was about 1/3 of a mile away, fronting Old Dobbs Ferry Road**. As the city of White Plains developed, the building's address became 51 Spring Street. The house was not moved to Park Avenue until 1973.

Located at the corner of 65 Mitchell Place and 35 South Broadway, the White Plains Armory was built to serve as a National Guard armory. It was **built on the historic site where the Declaration of Independence was read for the first time in the State of New**

York, coining the White Plains' nickname, "The Birthplace of the State of New York."

Construction was completed from 1909 to 1910. The yellow brick castle-like building lifts its fortified tower up 110 feet, and its lesser matching towers flank the wide arched entrance.

Buttresses support the drill shed where galleries looked down on the drill floor. **The monument in front of the building, topped with a spread-winged eagle**, was constructed by the White Plains Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1910 to **memorialize the site**. The **monument's base was assembled with stones taken from the foundation of the first courthouse**.

The White Plains Presbyterian Church and Cemetery was built as a small wooden structure in 1727. In 1776, it was burnt down by Continental soldiers in disobedience of General Washington. In 1854, a stone church was built at the same site, **at 39 N Broadway, White Plains, NY 10601. Nearby to the church are the graves of Elijah Miller and his two sons, all lost in 1776.**

The Battle of White Plains Park is a nationally significant historic site for the **draw that resulted there between General Washington and British General Howe**. On October 28, 1776, Howe's troops advanced from the south and commenced battle. The patriots put up a strong fight and each side suffered serious casualties, but Washington's men could not prevent the British from taking crucial high ground on their right flank. Howe spent the next two days preparing for the final attack, but on October 31st, the day he had selected for his assault, there was heavy rain all day that cancelled any chance of a battle. That night, Washington retreated north into the hills behind his initial lines. **Today, the 1.31 acre park marks the historic site of the battle. The park was built in 1976 as part of the National Bicentennial Projects and is**

located at the corner of Whitney Street and Battle Avenue at a high point overlooking the city. Interpretive historical signage, **a memorial cannon signifying the park's historical significance**, a playground, seating areas, and summer neighborhood night programs are featured at the park.

- <http://www.whiteplainshistory.org/national-register.Armory.html>
- <http://www.hudsonvalleyruins.org/rob/?p=224>
- <http://www.westchestergov.com/history/wash.ht>
- <http://www.whiteplainshistory.org/JacobPurdyHouse.htm>
- <http://www2.cityofwhiteplains.com/jacob-purdy-house.html>
- http://www.nysd.uscourts.gov/site_whiteplains.php
-

<http://www.nationalparkstraveler.com/2011/12/pruning-parks-white-plains-national-battlefield-site-1933-1956-was-stillborn-national-park920>

Highway Marker-Brianna

What is the first thing that you see when you enter a city? The highway welcome sign. **The welcome sign can say a lot about a town, and be a positive symbol for it.** After a long trip it is always exciting when you spot the welcome sign for your desired destination. I attempted to make the White Plains highway sign as appealing and welcoming as possible. There are a lot of great historical aspects of this city, so a great sign should go with it.

Since the highway welcome sign is a first impression, I tried to allow the sign to say a little bit about the town. **Since our thesis connects White Plains' history to the American Revolution and the birthplace of the state of New York, I incorporated that into the design. I used the phrase, "The Birthplace of New York," to be something that travelers remember about the town. That is a good hook to get people interested, as well as the slogan it sounds like a magical place. I also added the White Plains logo that we modified for our project to be a recognizable symbol. I also tried to keep the colors cohesive and patriotic looking.** I feel that signs that are more crisp and clean have a better overall effect. I also added a small hanging sign to get a traveler interested in something that White Plains has to offer, such as



the Charles L. Brieant United States Courthouse. We felt that this was the most important key site for White Plains. This is the current location of the courthouse, and the armory is located in the position of the old site. The original courthouse was built in 1758. This is where Judge John Thomas stood outside and read the Declaration of Independence out loud for the New York State public for the first time. This was a groundbreaking moment for New York because it was finally a free state. Enforcing the historical importance of White Plains was important in my design.

I was able to create my sign with the tools available in PowerPoint. Even though I do not have a lot of experience with creating art on the computer, I was able to figure it out. I inserted overlapping shapes, such as rectangles, lines and stars, and filled them with red and blue coloring. I chose appealing, pretty font to make the sign more eye catching as well. A boring not visually pleasant sign will definitely not have the same effect as a nice looking one.



For the future signs that I create I would like to stay with the same overall themes, but incorporate photos of each key place we will discuss about White Plains. The signs should be clear enough to read, and understand how far away a destination is, while still being eye catching. The sign should make a tourist excited to be going to the key site. Since tourism is such an important aspect of a city, the signs should be informative and helpful. I enjoyed getting creative with this assignment.

Wayside Exhibit- Natalie

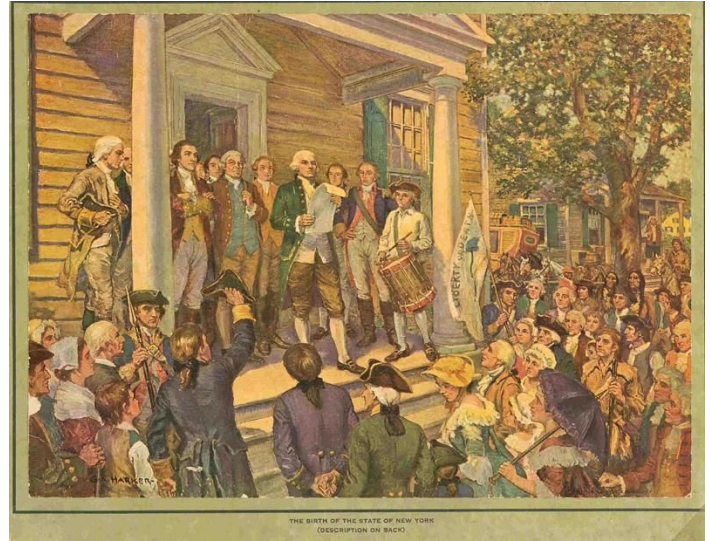
I decided to do my wayside exhibit on the original courthouse in White Plains because it is the birthplace of New York.

White Plains argues that it is the birthplace of New York because the Declaration of Independence was read for the first time in New York state, on the steps of the

courthouse in White Plains. “In the first

courthouse, built in 1758, the members of the Fourth Provincial Congress of New York

assembled on July 9, 1776, and there received a copy of the Declaration of Independence sent to them by the Continental Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia. The document was referred to a committee of five, chaired by John Jay. This committee reported back favorable that same day, whereupon the Provincial Congress immediately approved the document, and instructions were



Judge John Thomas on the steps of the courthouse
<http://www.cityofwhiteplains.com/index.aspx?nid=469>



Old White Plains courthouse on a plate
<http://ctmonuments.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/08/DAR-Plate-1910-v1.jpg>

sent to New York’s delegates in Philadelphia to sign the Declaration. That day the Congress also ‘Resolved and Ordered that the style or title of this house be changed from that of ‘The Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York’ to that of ‘The Convention of Representatives of the STATE of New York.’” On July 11, 1776, Judge John

Thomas of Purchase stood on the steps of the courthouse in White Plains and read the



Declaration of Independence to the public for the first time in the STATE of New York” (History of White Plains).

After reading this, I decided that courthouse in White Plains is definitely the most important historical site that my team is covering. It is “the birthplace of the State of New York” and is the first place that the Declaration was read in New York.

On my actual exhibit sign, I included four pictures, three are of the original courthouse

An old photo of the White Plains courthouse

<http://www.cityofwhiteplains.com/images/pages/N469/2ndCourtHouse.jpg>

and one is of the courthouse that is in White Plains now. I

also included a short blurb about the courthouse’s history

and where it is today. It is interesting that the courthouse has moved locations so many times and that the original site of the courthouse is the location of the White Plains armory, which is another one of our key sites.

I think that having wayside exhibit signs is important because it gives people a little taste of the history behind the site that it is at. I also really like wayside exhibits because it takes the most important information about the site that you are visiting and it compresses it.

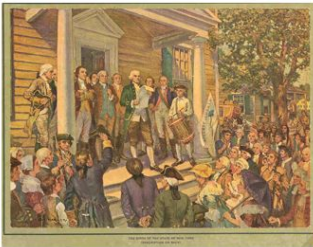


The modern White Plains courthouse
<http://hveljournal.typepad.com/.a/6a00d8341cc5fb53ef016767eae821970b-pi>

I made my exhibit in Word. I created a box to keep all of the pictures and the information contained in, and then I took the information that I included in my essay and compressed it down to just the key points. I also found pictures to include of the original courthouse and the courthouse today.

My team and I decided that it would be best for us to put this exhibit at the site of the modern day courthouse because the White Plains armory is at the site of the original courthouse. We decided to do this because that way people would not get confused when they visited the armory and it would connect these two key sites together.

The Convention of Representatives of the STATE of New York



The first courthouse in White Plains was built in 1758. On July 9, 1776 they received a copy of the Declaration of Independence. The Provincial Congress read the Declaration and immediately approved it, sending word back to the New York delegates in Philadelphia to sign the Declaration. That day, the Congress also declared to rename the courthouse from 'The Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York' to 'The Convention of Representatives of the STATE of New York'. On July 11, 1776, Judge John Thomas stood on the steps of the courthouse and read the Declaration to the public for the first time in the State of New York. The modern day, Charles L. Bricant United States Courthouse, is on Quarropas Street in White Plains. The old courthouse site is now the White Plains Armory.



- <http://ctmonuments.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/08/DAR-Plate-1910-v1.jpg>
- <http://www.cityofwhiteplains.com/images/pages/N469/2ndCourtHouse.jpg>
- <http://www.cityofwhiteplains.com/images/pages/N469/Harker%20Painting.jpg>
- <http://hvcljournal.typepad.com/.a/6a00d8341cc5fb53ef016767eae821970b-pi>
- <http://www.cityofwhiteplains.com/index.aspx?nid=469>

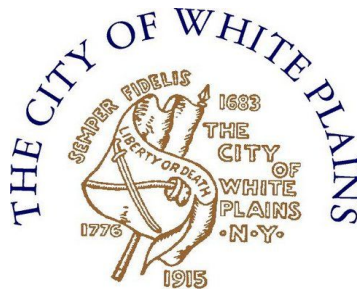
Tourism Development-Bryanna

What is there to do in White Plains, New York? One may be surprised to find out that there are many attractions in this city. **White Plains is located in Westchester County, which is just 30 miles north of New York City, and surrounded by the beauty of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, at a distance.** Westchester County is known for its unique mix of river towns, bustling cities, quiet villages and beautiful scenery. Furthermore, White Plains is the county seat of Westchester and is known as “the Birthplace of the State of New York.” It was interesting to find out that government and businesses in White Plains are technology savvy through social media sites, such as, The City of White Plains Website, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Pinterest, Snapchat, and YouTube. They are all used in some way to provide information to the public about this area.

Are these social media sites kept up to date, informative and easy to use? Initially, I found my searches on the social media sites to be somewhat difficult to execute. As I started to provide more specific information in the search boxes, I surprisingly found a lot more information than I expected. Once I became more specific with my searches, I saw many pictures as well as places to visit while in this area. The two sites that provided the most information were The City of White Plains Website and Facebook. **The City of White Plains Website provided a vast amount of information on the history of the town, alerts, organizations, many events, the city government and even a business resource guide!** This website without a doubt provided the most information and is kept up to date as well. For Facebook, I found a specific page for this area. It provided a detailed map of where it is located and the many different towns around it. It also provided main highways, hospital locations, street names, local food restaurants and stores, etc. Furthermore, it included a comprehensive description of the area and information, such as, where it is located in respect to New York City, the total population, and the history behind White Plains. In addition, it even stated that the city was ranked as one of the top 10 places to live in New York for 2014. As I did my searches on Twitter, Pinterest, Snapchat and YouTube, I found

YouTube to be the most informative and up to date. It provided many video tours of the town, which were very useful, and they were all relatively recent. However, Twitter, Pinterest and Snapchat provided little to no information on this area and was not kept contemporary.

Throughout my research, **I felt as if The City of White Plains Website, Facebook, and YouTube, provided the most information to attract tourists from different areas.** The main website included plentiful information on the town including events, ways to contact the town, a media center and more. Facebook displayed the best cultural experiences of White Plains, as it included up to date pictures and in depth facts about the area. In my opinion, it is important for government and businesses to create specific up to date accounts on these social media websites, as social media is becoming one of the major sources for information. **The government and businesses in White Plains have made progress in using social media sites, but need to make the information more comprehensive and easy to find on sites such as Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat and Pinterest.** Informative social media sites will provide an easy and fast way for tourists to become aware of places to visit in White Plains



<http://whiteplainslibrary.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/cowp-large-2015.jpg>

Bibliography

<http://www.cityofwhiteplains.com>

This site provided extensive information about the City of White Plains. It helped aid the many places the White Plains has to offer.

<https://www.facebook.com/places/Things-to-do-in-White-Plains-New-York/103758542996056/>

This website offered information on the City of White Plains as well as plentiful pictures and even videos

<https://www.instagram.com/explore/locations/213856896/>

This website offered very little information that helped me realize that it is not the greatest website in finding information about the town.

Itinerary:

Day 1

You will leave New York City at approximately 11am sharp. You will pack a lunch for a picnic you will be having at one of your locations. The ride is about 40 to 45 minutes, but just in case of traffic, you will have an hour to arrive at your first destination. You will take I-87N toward Albany, Queens to the Sprain Brook Parkway and then I-287E towards White Plains to arrive to your destination. You will arrive for a tour at the Elijah Miller House at 12pm. The tour is about 2 hours and you will explore the many different architectural aspects as well as living arrangements in the house. Luckily, many of the locations in White Plains are very close to each other, so this allows for you to do a lot in one day. Next you will arrive at your next location which is at Liberty Park, where you will enjoy a nice picnic lunch. Liberty Park is set beside the beautiful Silver Lake where you can enjoy picnicking and relaxing by the lake. As you finish up your lunch at around 3:30pm, you will head to your next location which will be the Jacob Purdy House. This is located about 15 minutes away from the Liberty Park. At this destination, you will also have around 2 hours to explore the house and even get to compare the two living conditions between this house and the Miller House. After you examine the house and its many different aspects, you will depart to dinner at Buon Amici Restaurant, which is located 10 minutes away from the Jacob Purdy House. This restaurant is a recommendation from my father, as this is his favorite restaurant in White Plains. Once you finish your dinner around 8:30pm you will depart to Soundview Manor, which is one of the finest bed and breakfasts in White Plains. You will then rest for the long day ahead of you. Tomorrow will be the busiest day.

Day 2

After having a big breakfast at 10am in the Soundview Manor, you will depart to the first location for the day which will be at the White Plains Presbyterian Church. You will arrive at 11am and spend an hour examining the architecture of the building and learning about the historical significance of it as well. At around 12:15pm, you will stop at the Cheesecake Factory for a delicious lunch. This restaurant is recommended by me, as I live close to White Plains and have been here many of times. I recommend the s'mores cheesecake, it is delicious! After your lunch, you will drive about 15 minutes to your next location which is, The Battle of White Plains Park. You will arrive here around 3:15pm. This 1.31-acre park is located at the corner of Whitney Street and Battle Avenue at a high point overlooking the City. This park is the historic site of the Battle of White Plains, designed and built in 1976 as part of the National Bicentennial Projects. Interpretive historical signage is located throughout the park. Here is where you will learn about the Battle of White Plains and enjoy the beautiful scenery of the park. Lastly, you will enjoy an appetizing dinner at BLT Steakhouse. This is my favorite restaurant in White

Plains. The steak is impeccable and I would recommend it to anyone. After you are finished with your dinner, you will arrive to the Crowne Plaza where you will enjoy your stay in one of the finest Hotels. You will rest up for the final day ahead.

Day 3

For your last day, you will only be visiting one of the key sites, but you will also be hiking a very historical trail. First, you will arrive at nice lunch at the Hudson Grille around 12:15pm. You will then depart the Hudson Grille around 2:00pm. Next, you will be leaving for your destination to a hike around Silver Lake. Although this area is technically located in Harrison, this was a historic place for The Battle of White Plains, as it took place here. You will be taking the red trail right up onto the ridge above Silver Lake. The red trail goes north and west (mostly north) going through wonderful valleys between hills. It finally comes to a T-intersection, turn right to keep going north toward the Stoney Hill Cemetery. You are now following the Heritage Trail (red, white and blue markers). The trail ends at Stoney Hill Cemetery but you can walk through the cemetery, past the graves, then you can go off-trail to the left over 2 small ridges and then down to an old estate. There is a dam here, with a stone-wall pond edge. There is a lot of history in this area, as Silver Lake was apart of the Battle of White Plains. Also, in an area once known as Negro Hills, is a black cemetery, now known as Stoney Hill Cemetery. It contains graves of many Civil War veterans, including John Lee Brown, the only Harrison man to die in that conflict. That is where you will be ending your hike. Once you are finished, you will be going to your next location which is The White Plains Armory. Although you cannot go inside the Armory, you will be enjoying the architecture and the remembrance of the many historical actions that took place outside of there. Lastly, you will have dinner at a nice Italian Restaurant called La Bocca. After your dinner, you will be heading back to New York City.

Bibliography

<http://www.nynjctbotany.org/lgtofc/nysilvrl.html>

This website provided a lot of information about the hiking trails and the history behind White Plains. It told me exact directions on how to get there as well as how to make your way through the trails on a hike.

<https://sites.google.com/site/troopxwp/white-plains-heritage-trail>

This website provided me with a lot of information on specific areas that one should take while they are in White Plains. This helped me with the itinerary because if I was stuck on finding something to add, there were many trails and parks that one could visit that were also historic.

<https://www.google.com/maps/@41.731891,-73.913025,14z>

Google Maps helped me create my own Itinerary Guide. It also helped me with directions, finding out how far one place was to another, and the best route in where the tourists should visit first.

Final Case Study Executive Summary:

White Plains is known for its unique combination of river town, bustling city, quiet village, and beautiful scenery. It is also known as the birthplace of the State of New York as it offers many historic key sites and was extremely important part of the Revolutionary War. **The historic sites in White Plains are tourist and family friendly because of the diverse possibilities for education and discovery. Visitors will particularly focus on the preservation of historic buildings, sites, monuments, and cemeteries; and the promotion of public interest, awareness, and generation of pride in our historic heritage.**

For the itinerary part of the project, I focused on making sure to incorporate the best parts that White Plains has to offer. I wanted to make this trip as enjoyable as possible for the tourists. I made sure to include all the **five key sites on the three day trip, as well as pleasurable restaurants and places to stay.** As I live close to White Plains, it was easy for me to choose out of the many amazing restaurants, as well as the outstanding hotels or bed and breakfasts'. I thoughtfully planned out a **schedule that is most accurate and on time.** I also **incorporated many places in White Plains for the tourist to enjoy, while they were not our key sites.** This included the **hike at Silver Lake** and the **picnic at Liberty Park.** These are two historic places that many visit for enjoyment. I also used google maps to help me build my own itinerary map for the specific sites. Overall, I made sure to include many of the important aspects that White Plains has to offer as well as making the trip a very worthy one.

For each Guidebook page, I included the **address and contact information of the site,** including the phone number and website if available. I decided to integrate the **most important historical information** of the site for our visitors to use as a background reference before they

arrive on location. On each Guidebook page there is also a **photo of each site or a key element** found there. Additionally, there is a **description of the site as it stands today**. Finally, I have included **detailed directions to each site from the previous location on the itinerary**.

My contribution to our final case study on White Plains was to create the lesson plans. **In my lesson plans I included an overview of what the lesson would entail, the lesson objective goals, the NYS Social Studies Standards, the NYS English Language Arts Standards, my teaching strategies/ learning styles, the materials needed, a detailed outline of the procedure (with the activity), and my teacher resources.** I enjoyed researching the historical key sites we choose to represent White Plains. Although, I wish I could have visited them that way I could paint a better picture for myself of how I would want to run these five field trips. In the end my imagination and creativity took over and I was able to make a field trip lesson plan for each key site that elementary level classes would be able to understand, learn, and enjoy. I am looking forward to presenting to my fellow education majors my steps in teaching students about the history of White Plains!

My contribution to our final case study on White Plains was to create the highway markers that tourists would follow on the way to our key sites. **These signs consisted of smaller signs that would be located further away from the destination but would ensure them that they are going the right way, as well as a larger more elaborate sign that would tell them that they are a few miles away. I utilized google maps to pinpoint each site on a map. I then made each sign on a word document, and inserted pictures that were fitting to each site.** I am very excited to get to use my creativity as a teacher, and this project was a way to use it. I

enjoyed working on this project very much with my team members, and I hope that the rest of the class enjoys what we have to teach them about White Plains!

My contribution to our final case study on White Plains was to create the wayside exhibits for each of our key sites. **Each exhibit sign, has at least three pictures as well as key information about the site. For each wayside exhibit, I made sure to break up the key information with pictures and keep them isolated so that the visitors would not get confused.** I also labeled each one of the pictures so that anyone looking at them would know what the pictures were of. **Each picture relates to some key piece of information that is on the wayside exhibit. I made sure to take into account the criticisms from the midterm case study, by breaking up the text with the pictures.** I used word to make the wayside exhibit signs, I ensured to only use pictures that were relevant to the site and the information I was including on the exhibit sign. This part of the case study, allowed me to capture my creativity while also learning a lot about the rich history of White Plains.

White Plains is a fun and educational place to live or visit due to its abundance of historical sites which promotes pride in national heritage and learning about our history, specifically in the American Revolution.

Courtney O'Donnell

(1). Lesson Title: **“Reliving the Miller House”**

Overview:

The instructor will gather the students on a bus to take them to the Miller House in White Plains, NY. On this bus ride the instructor and chaperons will gain attention of the students and the teacher will give an historical background of the importance of this house and who lived there. After the students have been given a preview of what they are going to see the bus will arrive and the students will get there. The students will receive the names of the historic people they heard in the overview on the bus and each student will be assigned a part to act out as they tour the property.

Lesson Objective Goals:

Students will gain an understanding of what occurred at the Miller House and they will be able to understand the roles of the people who lived and visited there by acting as those people.

Social Studies Standards:

NYS Standards (IAW NYS) Standard 1: History of the United States and New York Use a variety of intellectual skills to demonstrate their understanding of major ideas, themes, developments, and turning points in the history of the United States and New York.

NYS English Language Arts Standards:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.1.B Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles.

Teaching Strategies/Learning Styles:

Active Learning, Collaborative/Cooperative Learning, Experiential Learning, Learner-Centered Teaching

Materials:

- Have a notecard for teacher to read off the overview on the bus to the students and a notecard with the list of questions on it to give the students their character assignments.
- A class list that way you can use it as a reference when counting up all your students when they get on and off the bus.
- Name tags to write the character each student is playing

Procedure:

Overview (on bus):

Instructor will gain the students attention on the bus with the help of the chaperons. After attention is gained the teacher will read this overview of what the importance is of The Miller House.

Today the Miller House stands as Washington's Headquarters and Museum. It was built in 1738 and is located at 140 Virginia Road, White Plains. It was the

colonial home of Elijah and Ann Miller. Elijah Miller fought in the French and Indian War in 1757, where he met George Washington. Washington is said to have used as a headquarters in October 1776, during the Battle of White Plains. Mrs. Miller tended to both sick and wounded soldiers at the home throughout the war. Today it is open to the public as a museum.

Main Activity:

At this point the bus will have stopped and the instructor with the help of the chaperons will line the class up in front of the Miller House. Before going in the teacher will ask the student a list of questions about the different historic people she had taught them about on the bus that influenced the historical importance of this landmark. The first student to raise their hand, not call out, and get the question right will play the role of that person in the tour of the Miller House.

- What man fought in the French and Indian War and lived in this house?
Answer: Elijah Miller
- Who did Elijah meet in the war and give permission to use his house as a headquarter?
Answer: George Washington
- Who was Elijah's wife?
Answer: Ann Miller
- Who did Ann Miller tend to when they visited the Miller House?
Answer: Soldiers

Since there are not enough single characters as there are students have all the students who were not given a specific person's role be soldiers.

After everyone is assigned a role go on tour of the house. Let tour guide give an educated tour to all the students of what the different rooms in the house were symbolic of.

Within the house the furniture includes a table and chair used by Washington when he was using the Miller House as his headquarters. Have half the group of students playing soldiers and the students playing George Washington and Elijah Miller come stand in front of the table and chair. Tell the students to improvise and act out for the rest of the class what a conversation would have looked like between these group of people as planning their next battle of attack against the British.

When you get to the kitchen have the other half of the students playing soldiers and the student playing Ann Miller come stand in front of the rest of the class. Have each different student playing a soldier to pretend like they are injured and stand in a line and present themselves to Ann Miller and ask for help, a place to recover, and rest. Have the student playing Ann tend to the injured soldiers and give them a place to stay in the house.

Closure/Conclusion:

After students have finished the tour have them thank the tour guide and then bring them outside the house and with watch from the chaperons allow them to have 5 minutes of down time before getting back on the bus to leave. This is important for the students because you need to reward them with some time to run around and have independence because they have just spent time being focused and attentive walking around and touring this house. In order for them to really enjoy this fieldtrip you need to make sure this lesson is presented as more fun rather than educational because they will learn more this way. After 5 minutes is up bring students back on

bus to leave and as the bus is moving ask the students what they thought of the house, what they learned, and what was their favorite part?

Teacher Resources:

White Plains Westchester Attractions, Activities, Historic Sites. White Plains, New York history. (n.d.). Retrieved May 06, 2016, from <http://whiteplainsusa.com/active-wp.htm>

Miller House in North White Plains, New York. History of Westchester. (n.d.). Retrieved May 06, 2016, from <http://www.westchestergov.com/history/wash.htm>

(2). Lesson Title:
“Visitation of the Jacob Purdy House and Birthday Celebration for George Washington”

Overview:

The instructor will use the whiteplainshistory.org site to confirm the February date for that current school year that the Jacob Purdy House is celebrating George Washington’s birthday. After confirmation of the date the teacher will schedule a field trip to visit, tour, and celebrate Washington’s birthday at the Jacob Purdy House. After the students received a lesson on the importance of the Jacob Purdy House in their Social Studies class the date before the field trip from the instructor the instructor will take class on a bus with chaperons to the Jacob Purdy House. On the bus ride there students will be asked questions to see if they remember the material covered in class. Once arrived students will tour the house, dress up like soldiers from this time period and march around the grounds, watch the raising of the American Flag on the property, follow “Abigail Purdy” into the house to enjoy birthday cake for Washington’s birthday, and listen to the chosen speaker for this year’s celebration and their history topic they are covering.

Lesson Objective Goals:

Students will have their Jacob Purdy lesson from class reinforced by visiting and touring the grounds. They will gain a deeper understanding of the importance this property served towards George Washington in history by celebrating his birthday.

Social Studies Standards:

NYS Standards (IAW NYS) Standard 1: History of the United States and New York Use a variety of intellectual skills to demonstrate their understanding of major ideas, themes, developments, and turning points in the history of the United States and New York.

NYS English Language Arts Standards:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.1.B Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles.

Teaching Strategies/Learning Styles:

Active Learning, Collaborative/Cooperative Learning, Experiential Learning, Learner-Centered Teaching

Materials:

- American Revolution children's soldier costumes (including hats, and different jackets/vests representing the different ranking of soldiers)
- A class list that way you can use it as a reference when counting up all your students when they get on and off the bus.
- A list of all allergies in the class that way you are prepared for if any students can not have any of the celebratory refreshments.
- Notecard with the list of questions to ask the students on the bus to see if they remember the material taught in a past lesson.

Procedure:**Overview (on bus):**

From the Jacob Purdy House lesson that was taught in class before the field trip the instructor will gather the classes attention on the bus ride to the house with the help of the chaperons and ask them a list of questions seeing if they remember the information taught in the lesson.

- What year was the Jacob Purdy House built?
Answer: 1721
- Who purchased the home in 1730?
Answer: Samuel Purdy (father of Jacob Purdy)
- What did Jacob Purdy serve in from 1775 till the end of the war?
Answer: The Westchester Militia
- Who did the house serve as headquarters to from July 23rd to September 16th, 1778?
Answer: George Washington
- What was the military position of George Washington in the war?
Answer: General

Main Activity:

After the bus has reached the site have students line up outside the house and have them call out their names that way the instructor can refer to their class list to make sure everyone is accounted for before touring the house. Students will then take a tour of the Jacob Purdy House guided by a tour guide and listen to all the historic details that occurred on the property.

Once the tour has been completed students will receive their military hats and jackets/vests and participate in a march around the Jacob Purdy House acting out as if they were soldiers from this time.

Students will then watch the raising of the American Flag on the property and say the pledge of allegiance honoring all the soldiers they are pretending to be.

Then a member in charge of the Washington's Birthday Celebration dressed as Abigail Purdy will invite the students in to enjoy a birthday cake for George Washington, cookies, and cider.

Lastly the students will listen to the speaker asked to speak at the Washington's Birthday Celebration. (For example in a prior year the speaker was Rand Scholet who gave his presentation on Alexander Hamilton - Washington's Indispensable Partner).

Closure/Conclusion:

After a long trip of a bus ride there, a tour of the house, marching around, eating cake, and listening to a presentation the children will be exhausted. Role call everyone's name and bring them back on the bus to return to school. On the bus ride back ask the students if they enjoyed their day and what their favorite parts were?

Teacher Resources:

Washington's 284th Birthday Celebration. White Plains History. (n.d.). Retrieved May 06, 2016, from <http://www.whiteplainshistory.org/washingtons-birthday-celebration.284th.html>

Jacob Purdy House. White Plains History. (n.d.). Retrieved May 06, 2016, from <http://www.whiteplainshistory.org/JacobPurdyHouse.html>

(3). Lesson Title:
The Search of the First Presbyterian Church Cemetery for Elijah Miller

Overview:

The instructor will organize a field trip to the First Presbyterian Church Cemetery to teach a lesson on the importance of Elijah Miller's life. The class will participate in a scavenger hunt through the cemetery in search of Elijah Miller and his family. At each burial plot the students will fill out a worksheet asking questions about whose grave they found, their relationship to Elijah Miller, their years of life, and status of the condition of the head stone. At each burial students will be rewarded with a piece of candy after their completion of the worksheet on that person.

Lesson Objective Goals:

This has students in an interactive way fill out notes on a historical person's life and make connections to how long ago these people lived and how important they are because we still celebrate them today.

Social Studies Standards:

NYS Standards (IAW NYS) Standard 1: Students will use a variety of intellectual skills to demonstrate their understanding of major ideas, eras, themes, developments, and turning points in the history of the United States and New York.

NYS English Language Arts Standards:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.7 Integrate visual information with other information that was taken in auditory.

Teaching Strategies/Learning Styles:

Active Learning, Experiential Learning, Learner-Centered Teaching

Materials:

- A class list that way you can use it as a reference when counting up all your students when they get on and off the bus.

- Enough worksheets for every student
- Bags of candy

Procedure:

Overview:

The students will go on a bus with the supervision of multiple chaperons and the instructor to go on a field trip to the First Presbyterian Church Cemetery. The instructor will inform all the students on the bus ride there the importance of Elijah Miller and how his family helped General George Washington during the American Revolution. After the bus has reached the site the instructor will role call all the students to make sure everyone is counted for and then will explain today's activity.

Main Activity:

The instructor will explain to the students that Elijah Miller is buried here along with his wife and children. The activity will include all the students dispersing and being given 30 minutes to explore to cemetery to search for all the headstones of the family members. As the find each family member they will record the information asked on the worksheet seen below.

Worksheet:

Name _____

Find all 9 headstones of the Miller Family. You have 30 minutes to complete this worksheet with all the information you can observe from finding each grave. After each grave you find you will be rewarded with a piece of candy!

1st Member: _____
 Relationship to Elijah Miller: _____
 How long did he/she live for? _____
 Condition of the headstone: _____

2nd Member: _____
 Relationship to Elijah Miller: _____
 How long did he/she live for? _____
 Condition of the headstone: _____

3rd Member: _____
 Relationship to Elijah Miller: _____
 How long did he/she live for? _____
 Condition of the headstone: _____

4th Member: _____
 Relationship to Elijah Miller: _____
 How long did he/she live for? _____
 Condition of the headstone: _____

5th Member: _____
 Relationship to Elijah Miller: _____
 How long did he/she live for? _____
 Condition of the headstone: _____

6th Member: _____
 Relationship to Elijah Miller: _____

How long did he/she live for? _____
 Condition of the headstone: _____

7th Member: _____
 Relationship to Elijah Miller: _____
 How long did he/she live for? _____
 Condition of the headstone: _____

8th Member: _____
 Relationship to Elijah Miller: _____
 How long did he/she live for? _____
 Condition of the headstone: _____

9th Member: _____
 Relationship to Elijah Miller: _____
 How long did he/she live for? _____
 Condition of the headstone: _____

Main Activity (Continued):

After the 30 minutes is up the instructor will gather all the students back up and ask if they all were able to find each grave and fill out their worksheets accordingly. The instructor will then guide the class to each grave in case any student missed one or could not finish and at each headstone the instructor will give the correct answer to each question on the worksheet and give at least one fact about Elijah Miller's life.

Closure/Conclusion:

The instructor will ask they class what they have learned and found most interesting about Elijah Miller's life. Next the teacher will ask if the students have any questions on what they saw and learned today. After the teacher has addressed all concerns about the lesson, he or she will role call all the students to make sure all the students are accounted for and then they will all go back on the bus back to school.

Teacher Resources:

Find A Grave - Millions of Cemetery Records and Online Memorials. (n.d.). Retrieved May 08, 2016, from <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr>

(4). Lesson Title: **The Reenactment Battle of White Plains Park**

Overview:

The class will take a field trip to the Battle of White Plains Park. Prior to the field trip the instructor will split the class into two teams, making one side the American Army and the other the British Army. The teacher will also assign each student a role of a commander on either army's side. Students will investigate their commanders and prepare notes about their decision and actions, which contributed to their army's victory or defeat. Students will then travel to the historic site and hear a background of the battles. Then students will go on a tour of the park and reenact the decisions of their commanders at different areas of the park. The instructor will ask each student specific questions that pertain to his or her role in the army. The instructor will also share some information that the students did not research on their own. At the end of the trip

students will be invited to go play on the playground in the park for 30 minutes until they leave for the bus.

Lesson Objective Goals:

Students will learn about significant historical figures from both armies of the Revolutionary War during the Battle of White Plains. They will identify the decisions that commanders made and the impact that these decisions had on the result of the battle. Learn the military strategy of the armies and understand the plans of attack/defense. Students should comprehend this well enough to successfully reenact the Battle of White Plains. Also, students need to understand the material in order to answer the teacher's questions about the battle.

Social Studies Standards:

NYS Standards (IAW NYS) Standard 1: History of the United States and New York Use a variety of intellectual skills to demonstrate their understanding of major ideas, themes, developments, and turning points in the history of the United States and New York.

NYS English Language Arts Standards:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.1.A Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.1.B Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.1.C Pose and respond to specific questions by making comments that contribute to the discussion and elaborate on the remarks of others.

Teaching Strategies/Learning Styles:

Active Learning, Collaborative/Cooperative Learning, Experiential Learning, Learner-Centered Teaching

Materials:

- A class list that way you can use it as a reference when counting up all your students when they get on and off the bus.
- Name Tags
- Bandanas
- List of questions instructor needs to ask the students

Procedure:**Overview:**

The instructor will prior to this field trip assign the students with their army and a commander. Students are required as homework to research their commander and role in the battle before coming on the field trip. This way they are prepared to participate in the role playing of the battle. On date of field trip instructor will organize a bus to come and take the class along with chaperons to the park. Once on the bus the instructor will follow up with all the students making sure everyone is prepared to present their commander.

Main Activity:

After the bus has reached the site the instructor will role call all the students to make sure they are not missing any children. Students will then go on a tour of the Battle of White Plains Park. On the tour the students will each have a role and reenact the decisions and actions of their commander at Battle of White Plains Park. Students will make the same decisions that their commanders made while standing in the ruins where the actual battle took place. Most importantly, students will be able to answer all questions that are asked about their assigned commander.

List of Questions:

1. Who are you?
2. Which army are you a member of?
3. What was your campaign strategy?
4. How did you attack or defend?

Closure/Conclusion:

After the completion of the tour and reacting the battle the instructor will ask the students what they learned. Students will get down time after the tour for 30 minutes to go play on the playground before going back on the bus. To further ensure that students understand the battles that occurred at the Twin Forts, the teacher can have students write a summary of the battles during the next class period. The instructor will gather the students back on the bus and role call with them to make sure everyone is accounted for.

Teacher Resources:

Battle of White Plains. (n.d.). Retrieved May 08, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_White_Plains

(5). Lesson Title: **Visitation of the Monument at White Plains Armory**

Overview:

The instructor will organize a field trip to visit the Monument at the White Plains Armory. During this field trip the class will complete a worksheet answering questions about the Declaration of Independence. This lesson will have the students gain a deeper understanding about what the Declaration of Independence did for our country by analyzing the document and then answering follow up questions. The instructor will then ask the groups to take turns presenting what they learned the importance of the Declaration of Independence. By standing in front of the Monument and acting like Judge John Thomas of Purchase did when he read the Declaration of Independence to the public for the first time.

Lesson Objective Goals:

Students will be able to analyze the words of the Declaration of Independence and present their findings with the rest of the class. By doing this the students will be learning the information by answering a worksheet and then learning in another way by teaching to their peers what they found.

Social Studies Standards:

NYS Standards (IAW NYS) Standard 4: Understands how democratic values came to be, and how they have been exemplified by people, events and symbols.

NYS English Language Arts Standards:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.7. Uses reading skills and strategies to understand and interpret a variety of informational texts

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.8. Uses listening and speaking strategies for different purposes

Teaching Strategies/Learning Styles:

Active Learning, Collaborative/Cooperative Learning, Experiential Learning, Learner-Centered Teaching

Materials:

- A class list that way you can use it as a reference when counting up all your students when they get on and off the bus.
- Enough worksheets for every student
- A copy of the Declaration of Independence for each group

Procedure:**Overview:**

The instructor will arrange for the bus to take the students and chaperons to the Monument at White Plains Armory. Upon arrival the instructor will direct the class off the bus and have them all sit on the lawn in front of the monument. The teacher will separate the class into groups of four students and ask them to sit in a circle with their group members. After the groups have been arranged the teacher will explain the history behind the monument and what it has to do with the Declaration of Independence.

Main Activity:

The instructor will hand out a worksheet with questions on it that will have students read parts of the Declaration of Independence and examining important sections of the document. Each student will fill out their own worksheet but will only be given one Declaration of Independence to share with their group.

Worksheet:

Name _____

Each of the 13 colonies sent representatives to the Second Continental Congress to talk about issues that concerned them. These leaders wanted to help make life better for the colonists. Important discussions took place about the way that England was treating the colonies. Not everyone agreed on what to do. But after a lot of thinking and debating, the Congress asked five representatives, called the Committee of Five, to write a statement that told England's King George III that the colonies wanted to be their own country, not a British colony. The committee decided that Thomas Jefferson should write the declaration.

1. What is a declaration?

2. The Second Continental Congress did not call this document, “The Declaration of Independence.” What did they call it?

3. What is the date at the top of this document?

4. What does the word “unanimous” mean?

5. Whose large signature is at the bottom of the Declaration? What was his role in the Continental Congress? How do you know?

6. At the bottom of the Declaration, each colony is listed with its delegates to the Continental Congress. Why do you think some colonies sent more delegates than others?

Read the **introduction** of the Declaration of Independence (the first paragraph) and then answer these questions.

7. What do you think is the main idea of the first paragraph? What do the verbs “dissolve” and “entitle” mean?

8. The second paragraph is about **human rights**. Read the first sentence of the second paragraph. Write this sentence in your own words. Use context clues to help you understand words you may not know.

The last sentence in that paragraph seems to be saying to the world, “Listen up and we’ll tell you why we want to be free of British rule.”

9. The first two paragraphs are followed by a **list of complaints**. In your own words, write at least five complaints listed in the Declaration that help to explain why the colonists wanted independence from England.

10. The last paragraph states what the Second Continental Congress wanted. What words appear more than once in all capital letters to show that they were *declaring freedom*?

11. The closing sentence states, "...we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honour." What do you think this meant to these representatives? What were they promising to each other? What problems or dangers might they face because of this promise?

Main Activity (Continued):

After students work hard with one another trying to decipher the meaning of the words in the Declaration of Independence and complete all their worksheet's questions ask each group to stand up and present their findings to the rest of the class. Since the instructor explained in the beginning of the fieldtrip the history behind the monument the students should have an understanding of that the courthouse used to stand here and that Judge John Thomas of Purchase stood on the steps of the courthouse in White Plains and read the Declaration of Independence to the public for the first time in the State of New York. Each group will then stand in front of the rest of the class and just like Judge John Thomas did they will read what they have learned from the Declaration of Independence.

Closure/Conclusion:

After all the students have presented their findings to the class, have completed the lesson that expanded their knowledge of the Declaration of Independence and reinforced it with the visitation to the monument they will be gathered back up and counted up and brought back onto the bus to return to school. On the bus ride home the instructor will ask the students if they could do anything different what would it be and if they enjoyed the day?

Teacher Resources:

America's Library, Library of Congress Web site

<http://www.americaslibrary.gov/cgi-bin/page.cgi/aa>

Creating the Declaration of Independence online activity

<http://myloc.gov/Exhibitions/creatingtheus/Pages/Interactives.aspx>

The Declaration of Independence: Rewriting the Rough Draft online activity

<http://myloc.gov/Education/OnlineActivities/ExhibitObjects/DecOfIndependenceOnlineActivity.aspx>



White Plains: Final Case Study

Bryanna Benvenuti, Brianna D'Amico, Natalie Ma, Courtney O'Donnell, and Meaghan Roche



“White Plains, it sounds like a magical place!”



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Thesis



The historic sites in White Plains are tourist and family friendly because of the diverse possibilities for education and discovery. Visitors will particularly focus on the preservation of historic buildings, sites, monuments, and cemeteries; and the promotion of public interest, awareness, and generation of pride in our historic heritage.

Midterm Highlights

- We are the highest ranking team at this point
- We grabbed the audience's attention with our Friends theme!
- We have been working hard all semester and hope to keep our spot in first place



The Purdy House, another one of Washington's headquarters from July to September 1778



The White Plains Armory was used as a National Guard armory. The grounds also houses the Birthplace Monument, the spot where the Declaration was first read in New York State



The Miller House, one of George Washington's headquarters in October 1776, during the Battle of White Plains



The Battle of White Plains Park marks the historic battle between Washington and Howe on October 28, 1776. Now the park overlooks the city



The first Presbyterian church was a small wooden building. This was destroyed in 1776 when the village was ransacked and burned by Continental soldiers in disobedience to Washington's orders. The present stone church, erected in 1854, occupies the same site.

Midterm Review

Itinerary Map

A. Elijah Miller House
B. Jacob Purdy House
C. White Plains Presbyterian Church
D. Battle of White Plains Park
E. White Plains Armory

It sounds like a White Plains MAGICAL PLACE

Itinerary: Day 1

11:00am...Depart from NYC-Travel time: 45 minutes max

12:00pm...Arrive at Elijah Miller House

2:00pm...Depart Elijah Miller House

2:10pm...Arrive at Liberty Park for Picnic

3:30pm...Depart Liberty Park

3:40pm...Arrive at Jacob Purdy House

6:00pm...Depart Jacob Purdy House

6:15pm...Arrive at Buon Amici Restaurant

8:45pm...Depart Buon Amici

9:00pm...Arrive at Soundview Manor

It sounds like a White Plains MAGICAL PLACE

Elijah Miller House

It sounds like a White Plains MAGICAL PLACE

Elijah Miller House

3 mi

Continue On for Fun!!

The Elijah Miller House

Early Miller house, before addition

Miller House after 1770, with the addition

The Miller House today

Miller House under construction

The Elijah Miller House was built in 1738 with an addition put on in 1770. The house is in the typical Rhode Island-style farmhouse. Miller fought in the French and Indian War, where he met George Washington.

The Miller House has been restored by the Washington's Headquarters Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in White Plains and is now open to the public as a museum.

Elijah died in the Summer of 1776. His widow and children remained in the house. Washington is said to have used it as a headquarters in October 1776 and again in 1778 during the Battle of White Plains. Mrs. Miller nursed sick and wounded soldiers in her home during the war.

It sounds like a White Plains MAGICAL PLACE

Guidebook: Elijah Miller House

Address: 140 Virginia Rd, White Plains, NY 10603
Website: <http://www3.westchestergov.com/to-1783>
Phone: (914) 949-1236

Historical Description:

- Built in 1738
- Colonial home of Elijah and Ann Miller
- Elijah Miller fought in the French and Indian War in 1757, where he met George Washington.
- Washington is said to have used as a headquarters in October 1776, during the Battle of White Plains
- Mrs. Miller tended to both sick and wounded soldiers at the home throughout the war

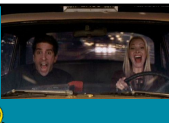
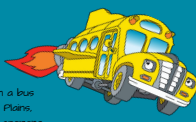
The Site:
Today it is intended to be open to the public as a museum, but has been neglected since 2010. The public is fighting to have it protected and restored for future viewing.

Directions: (From NYC)
Take NY-9A N to Saw Mill River Pkwy N in Bronx, New York. Get on I-87 N in Greenburgh. Take I-287 E to NY-22 N/N Broadway in White Plains. Take exit 6 from I-287 E. Continue on NY-22 N/N Broadway. Drive to Virginia Rd in North Castle.

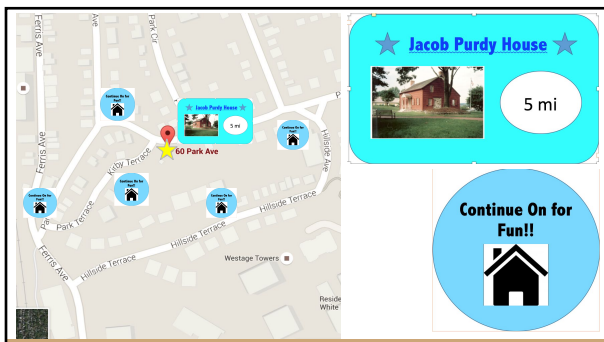
It sounds like a White Plains MAGICAL PLACE

Reliving the Miller House

The instructor will gather the students on a bus to take them to the Miller House in White Plains, NY. On this bus ride the instructor and chaperons will gain attention of the students and the teacher will give an historical background of the importance of this house and who lived there. After the students have been given a preview of what they are going to see the bus will arrive and the students will get there. The students will receive the names of the historic people they heard in the overview on the bus and each student will be assigned a part to act out as they tour the property.



Jacob Purdy House

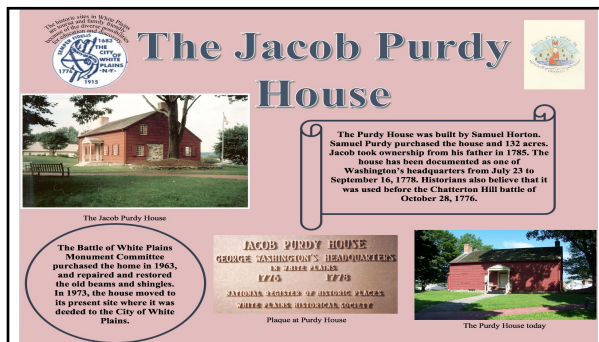


★ Jacob Purdy House ★



5 mi

Continue On for Fun!!



Guidebook: Jacob Purdy House

Address: 60 Park Ave, White Plains, NY 10603
Website: <http://www.whiteplainshistory.org/>
Phone: (914) 328-1776

Historical Description:

- The Jacob Purdy House was built around 1721 by early White Plains settler Samuel Horton.
- In 1730, Samuel Purdy, father of Jacob Purdy, purchased the home.
- Jacob, whom his father passed down the house to, served in the Westchester militia from 1775 to the end of the war.
- The house has been source-documented as General Washington's headquarters from July 23 to September 16, 1778.



The Site:

Today the house stands at 60 Park Ave. The house is the location of the annual celebration of George Washington's birthday.

Directions: (from Liberty Park)

Head south on Independence St toward Battle Ave. Turn left at the 1st cross street onto Battle Ave. Turn right onto Main St. Turn left onto Bank St. Continue onto Ferris Ave. Turn right onto Park Ave. Turn right to stay on Park Ave.

Visitation of the Jacob Purdy House and Birthday Celebration for George Washington



The instructor will use the whiteplainshistory.org site to confirm the February date for that current school year that the Jacob Purdy House is celebrating George Washington's birthday. After confirmation of the date the teacher will schedule a field trip to visit, tour, and celebrate Washington's birthday at the Jacob Purdy House. After the students received a lesson on the importance of the Jacob Purdy House in their Social Studies class the date before the field trip from the instructor the instructor will take class on a bus with chaperons to the Jacob Purdy House. On the bus ride there students will be asked questions to see if they remember the material covered in class. Once arrived students will tour the house, dress up like soldiers from this time period and march around the grounds, watch the raising of the American flag on the property. Follow 'Abigail Purdy' into the house to enjoy birthday cake for Washington's birthday, and listen to the chosen speaker for this year's celebration and their history topic they are covering.





Itinerary: Day 2



10:00am...Breakfast at Soundview

10:50am...Depart Soundview Manor

11:00am...Arrive at White Plains Presbyterian Church

12:00am...Departure White Plains Presbyterian Church

12:15pm...Arrive at The Cheesecake Factory for Lunch

3:00pm...Depart Cheesecake Factory

3:15...Arrive at The Battle of White Plains Park

5:30pm...Departure The Battle of White Plains Park

6:00pm...Arrive at BLT Steakhouse

8:00pm...Depart BLT Steakhouse

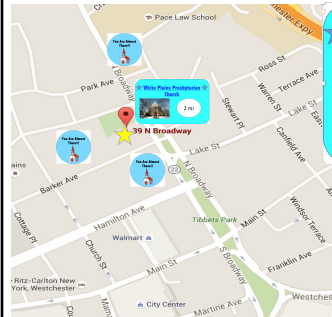
8:30pm...Arrive at Crowne Plaza




White Plains Presbyterian Church







★ White Plains Presbyterian Church ★




2 mi




You Are Almost There!!



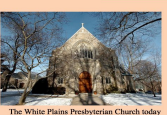
White Plains Presbyterian Church and Cemetery






Sign to the White Plains Presbyterian Church cemetery

The first Presbyterian church was built on Broadway street in 1727, that consisted of just a small wooden building. It was destroyed in 1776 when the village was ransacked and burned by Continental soldiers in disobedience to Washington's orders.




The White Plains Presbyterian Church today




The grave of Elijah Miller in the cemetery

The present stone church, erected in 1854, occupies the same site. Nearby is the White Plains Presbyterian Cemetery. Which contains the graves of Elijah Miller, his wife Ann Miller and their children.



The grave of Ann Miller in the cemetery




Guidebook: White Plains Presbyterian Church

Address: 39 N Broadway, White Plains, NY 10601

Website: <http://wppresby.org/>


Phone: (914) 761-8585

Historical Description:
The first Presbyterian Church built on Broadway in 1727 was a small wooden building. It was destroyed in 1776 when the village was ransacked and burned by Continental soldiers in disobedience to Washington's orders. The present stone church, constructed in 1854, occupies the same site. In the cemetery nearby are the graves of Elijah Miller and his two sons, all lost in 1776.




The Site:
The Presbyterian Church of White Plains is committed to dynamic worship, thoughtful, and provocative Christian education, and a wide range of outreach initiatives for those who are poor and/or hurting. Always, and without exception, their programs are open to everyone. Their hospitality extends to members and visitors alike.



Directions: (from Soundview Manor)
Head east on Soundview Ave toward Old Mamaroneck Rd. Continue on Old Mamaroneck Rd. Take Bloomingdale Rd to N Broadway.

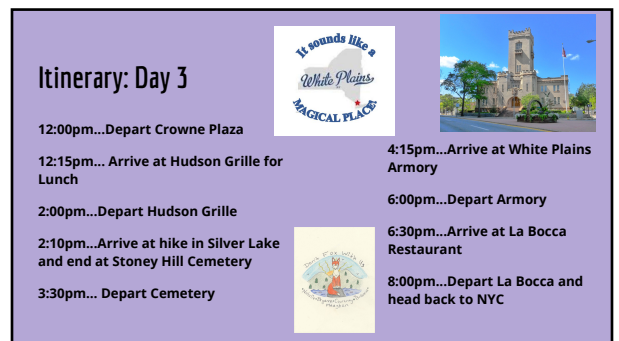
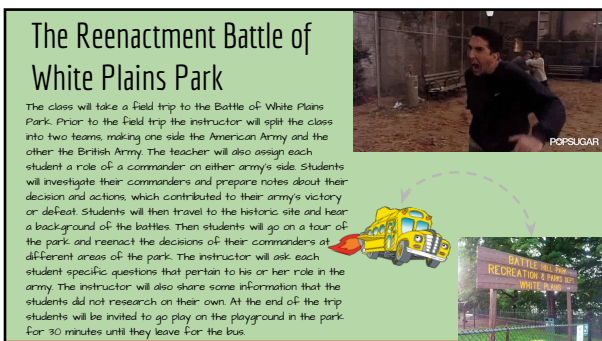
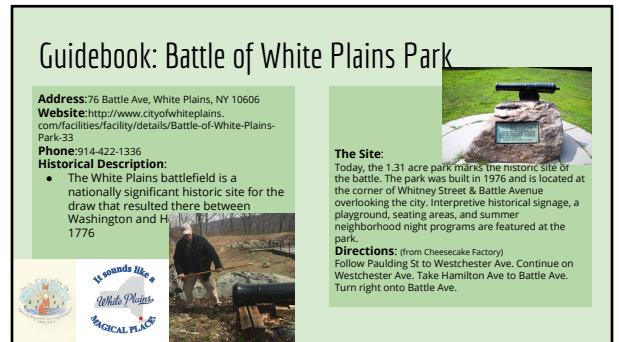
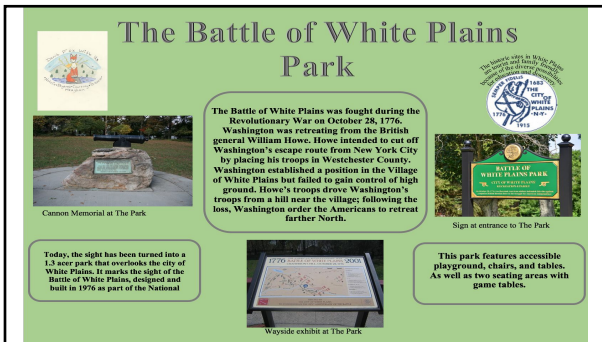
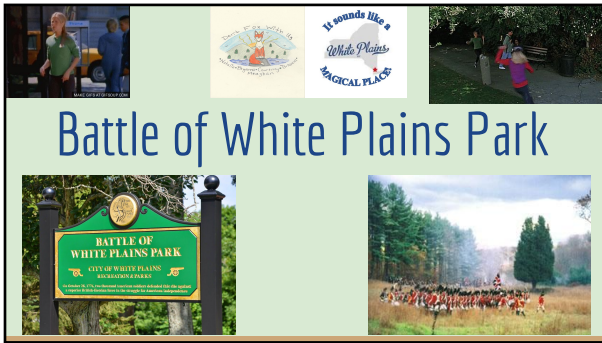


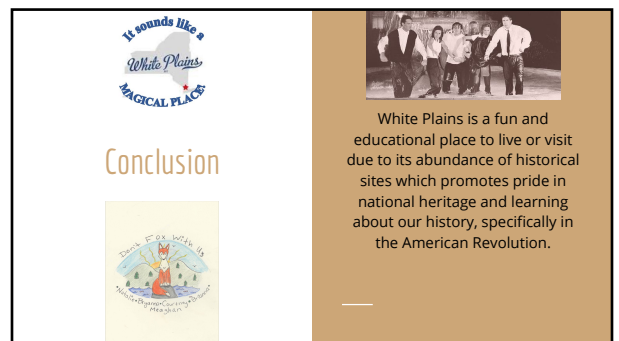
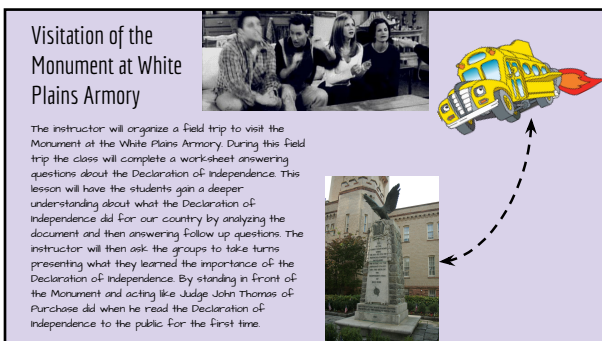
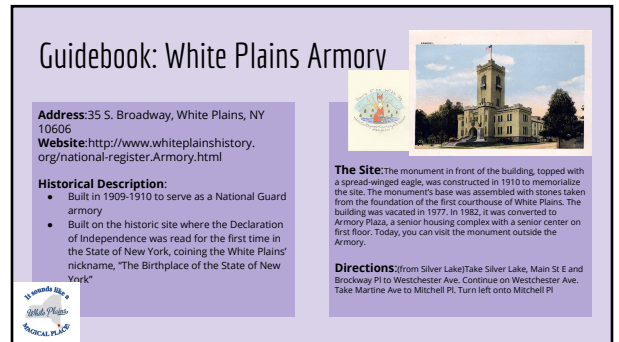
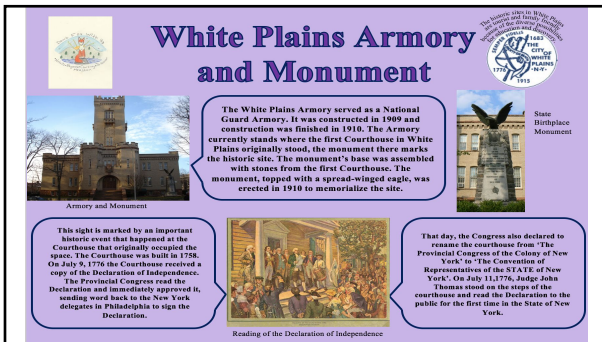
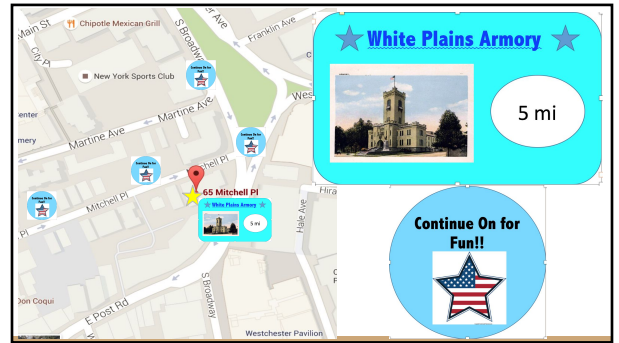
The Search of the First Presbyterian Church Cemetery for Elijah Miller



The instructor will organize a field trip to the First Presbyterian Church Cemetery to teach a lesson on the importance of Elijah Miller's life. The class will participate in a scavenger hunt through the cemetery in search of Elijah Miller and his family. At each burial plot the students will fill out a worksheet asking questions about whose grave they found, their relationship to Elijah Miller, their years of life, and status of the condition of the head stone. At each burial students will be rewarded with a piece of candy after their completion of the worksheet on that person.





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- https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/58/Elijah_Miller_House_Plain.jpg: Used for the picture of the Washington's Headquarters Museum on Miller House wayside exhibit
- <http://www.westchester.org.com/history/wash.htm> Used for information for Miller House wayside exhibit
- http://www.aliboufarrmonk.com/miller250_Miller_House.jpg: Picture of renovations to the Miller House used on Miller House wayside exhibit
- <https://www.westchester.org.com/history/wash.htm> Picture of Miller House (with addition) used on Miller House wayside exhibit
- <http://www.hudsonvalleyruins.org/yeshitsac/wplains/MillerWP-old.JPG>: Picture of original Miller House, used on Midterm Review and Miller House wayside exhibit
- <https://nasatd1.ny.com/images/2010/07/05/mystegon05towns01/05towns01-articleLarge.jpg>: Picture of modern Miller House, used on Miller House wayside exhibit
- http://i1.hqimg.com/272/27204/18/1epb44/AAAAAAABChk/P9bBtchSVwVc1224-h811-nq/GK_2110.JPG: Sign at Battle of White Plains Park, used on Battle of White Plains wayside exhibit
- http://www.chgothwhiteplains.com/00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000/hartlew_2013121311009034510.jpg: Wayside exhibit at Battle of White Plains Park, used on Battle of White Plains wayside exhibit and Midterm Review
- <http://www.thecdc.com/webui/8554.11840.jpg>: Cannon at the Battle of White Plains Park, used on the Battle of White Plains wayside exhibit
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_White_Plains: Information about the Battle of White Plains used on the wayside exhibit
- <http://www.chgothwhiteplains.com/facilities/facility/details/Battle-of-White-Plains-Park-33/>: Information about the Battle of White Plains
- <http://www.westchester.org.com/history/wash.htm> : used for information and picture of Miller House on title slide
- <http://www.hudsonvalleyruins.org/rob?ip=234> : used for information and picture of Miller House on title slide
- <http://thomchen.com/column-bagby-birthday-george/> : used for information and photo of Purdy House on title slide
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- <http://www.whiteplainshistory.org/JacobPurdyHouse.htm>: Information about Purdy House, used on wayside exhibit/picture of Purdy House also on wayside exhibit
- <http://www2.chgothwhiteplains.com/images/scan0035.jpg>: Picture of the Purdy House, used on the wayside exhibit as well as the midterm review slide
- <http://www2.chgothwhiteplains.com/images/plaque2.jpg>: Plaque at the Purdy House used on the wayside exhibit as well as the introductory Purdy House slide
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Plains_Armory: Information about White Plains Armory used on wayside exhibit
- <http://cmonuments.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/08/P1240759.jpg>: Picture of the State Birthplace Monument, used on monument and armory wayside exhibit
- <http://www.chgothwhiteplains.com/index.aspx?CID=463>: Information about First Courthouse of White Plains, used on White Plains Armory and Monument wayside exhibit
- <http://www.chgothwhiteplains.com/images/pages/24452013rvc%20Painting.jpg>: Picture of reading of the Declaration of Independence, used on wayside exhibit White Plains Armory and Monument
- https://www.google.com/maps/place/White+Plains+Historical+Society/@41.061634,-73.8248979,12z/data=!3m1!1e3m1!1s0x890294230333549265:541404101450f6c8b2c441f03386624d79_7620097: The Heritage Trail, Sponsored by the White Plains Historical Society. Used in Itinerary.
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- http://www.chgothwhiteplains.com/00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000/hartlew_2013121311009034510.jpg: Picture of where the Battle of White Plains took place in the park. Used in Itinerary.
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- https://cityofwestchester.com/find-a-grave-prod/photos/2010/321/CTM46996324_129011272412.jpg: Picture of the Presbyterian Church sign used on wayside exhibit
- https://cityofwestchester.files.wordpress.com/2012/10/stbartholomews_fb.jpg: Picture of the Presbyterian Church today used on wayside exhibit
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- <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gR&id=2277581> : Used for photo of church on title slide
- <http://www.westchester.org.com/clip> : Used for information and photo of church in Guidebook
- <http://www.midnightfreemasons.org/2014/08/the-battle-of-white-plains.html> : Used for photo of park on title slide
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- <http://all-free-download.com/free-vector/free-clip-art/silhouette-house.html> : house clip art used on sign on slides 10 and 15
- <http://www.clipartpanda.com/categories/26463/church-clip-art/> : church clip art used on sign on slide 21
- <http://www.clipartpanda.com/categories/armory-2014/> : cannon clip art used on sign on slide 26
- <http://www.homemade-preschool.com/American-Flags-Clipart.html> : American flag star clip art on slide 32