

**VALLEY  
FORGE  
HISTORICAL  
TRAIL**

Conti's Digital Print  
Valley Forge Historical Trail

\$2.95



Boy Scout

THE VALLEY FORGE

HISTORICAL TRAIL FOR

***BOY SCOUTS  
AND EXPLORERS***

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Boy Scout Council Boy Scouts of America



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Scouts have been visiting Valley Forge since scouting began in America in 1910. In 1912, Scouts held their first Valley Forge Pilgrimage. Today this annual event, held each February, is perhaps the oldest continuing Scout activity in the nation.

The National Park Service has an equally long tradition of working with Scouters, and many parks have historic hiking trails where Scouts can earn patches or medals while learning about their heritage.

The purpose of the Valley Forge Historical Trail is to allow for both historical and recreational enjoyment of Valley Forge. While this booklet is designed for Scouts, anyone will find the trail a pleasant way to spend a day at the park.

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# THE VALLEY FORGE HISTORICAL TRAIL AWARD



The Valley Forge Historical Trail Medal pictures Washington standing with a scout of today. The sketch is based on Norman Rockwell's painting entitled "A Scout is Loyal". The illustration first appeared on the 1932 Boys' Life calendar marking the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth. The ribbon on the award is a blue field with red and white stripes. The dominant color, blue, symbolizes the valor and courage of our forefathers.



## REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VALLEY FORGE HISTORICAL TRAIL AWARD

1. See the exhibits and the introductory film at the Welcome Center. The Welcome Center is the starting point for the Valley Forge Historical Trail and contains information about Washington and his army. The Welcome Center is open every day except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. The film is shown on a regular schedule throughout the day.

2. Hike the nine mile Valley Forge Historical Trail. The trail begins and ends at the Welcome Center and requires four to six hours to complete. Both hiking and orienteering skills are needed, and be sure to answer the questions in this booklet as you follow the trail. After all the requirements are met, the Scout leader may apply for the Valley Forge Award by using the application in this booklet. It is the duty of the Scout leader to certify that each Scout, who applies for the award, has satisfactorily completed the requirements. Applications for the award should be sent to the Valley Forge Boy Scout Council, P.O. Box 806 Valley Forge, PA 19482

## TRAIL REGULATIONS

Unit leaders are expected to be aware of the following regulations and to insure that they are followed by all members of their troop:

1. Scouts must be accompanied by an adult leader and stay as a group at all times while on the trail. The Historical Trail is nine miles long and will take four to six hours to complete. Scouts should arrive suitably clothed for the locality, season, and weather. Scouts are urged to wear their uniforms while on the trail.

2. Be safety conscious. Be especially careful crossing roadways, parking lots, and driveways. When following roadways, stay to the left facing oncoming traffic. When crossing fields, be careful of groundhog-holes and other possible hazards.

3. Sections of the hike follow along the multi-use path. Bikes have priority on the path, and Scouts should keep the way clear at all times. It is best to walk on the grass alongside of the path.

4. You are welcome to bring a bag lunch with you on the trail, and you may picnic anywhere except those areas marked as "Historic Zones". Please be sure to carry out all litter and deposit it in a trash receptacle. If you can, always leave an area cleaner than you found it.

5. Help preserve the historical features in the park by staying on the designated trails. Be particularly mindful of the reconstructed huts and the original earthworks you will be passing. Walking on the earthworks destroys the grass cover and causes erosion.

6. A portion of the trail follows near private residences. Respect privacy and personal property and please stay on the trail.

7. Orienteering skills are an important part of the hike. Each group of Scouts should carry at least two compasses and have the skill to use them.

## HISTORY OF VALLEY FORGE



Valley Forge National Historical Park preserves the site of the most famous of George Washington's military encampments of the Revolutionary War. From December 19, 1777 until June 19, 1778, Washington and the 12,000 men of the main unit of the Continental Army camped on these hills and struggled to preserve the American cause of Independence. Today, the name Valley Forge taps deep-rooted feelings of patriotism: the ideals our forefathers sacrificed for at Valley Forge are the same ideals we as Americans live for today. No battle was fought here, yet approximately 2,000 died, and all suffered from the lack of sufficient food, medicine, and clothing. Despite these hardships, the army overcame its problems and endured. It is this dedication to a cause which inspires all Americans today. The American army set up camp at Valley Forge at the end of a largely unsuccessful 1777 campaign. In New York, the American General Gates had forced the surrender of a British force at Saratoga, but the main American army under Washington had seen few victories. Lacking both organization and support, the main Continental army proved unable to prevent the British under General William Howe from capturing the American capital city of Philadelphia. The British believed the loss of Philadelphia would be a turning point in the war and public opinion would turn away from the rebel cause. Instead, the occupation

of the city did little to help the British in 1777, and during the coming winter, Washington gained the time he needed to reorganize his war-torn forces.

Valley Forge was chosen as a winter encampment site because of its natural defenses, and because it was close enough to Philadelphia to keep an eye on the British.



The village of Valley Forge was a community of farms, mills, and houses that received its name from the iron forge operated along the banks of Valley Creek. The peaceful nature of the town changed dramatically when Washington's troops marched in the evening of December 19, 1777. The first job the army faced was to build winter shelter. Wood lots were cut, huts were built, and by early January, most men were in tolerable quarters. But the work did not end there. Firewood had to be cut, trash disposed of, foraging parties sent out to search for supplies, and earthen fortifications and entrenchments built to protect the camp. The problem of supplying food and clothing to the men continued to plague the army throughout the winter months. Sickness proved to be the greatest danger in the camp. The lack of a balanced diet and

proper clothing, the crowded living conditions in the huts, poor sanitation, and the damp muddy weather combined to create nearly perfect conditions for disease. Thousands were ill, and hundreds died from typhoid, typhus, and dysentery. Yet, the army stayed together.

In the spring, work began on reorganizing and training the army. The greatest contribution was made by Baron von Steuben, a former Prussian officer who volunteered his services to the American cause. The troops that arrived at Valley Forge had been trained in a variety of European and militia drills used in the American army. These differences contributed to divisions within the army, and to confusion during battle. Steuben created a universally accepted American drill, and through continual practice, the loosely organized groups of men were transformed into one of the finest military units on earth; a force that could hold its own against the British army.

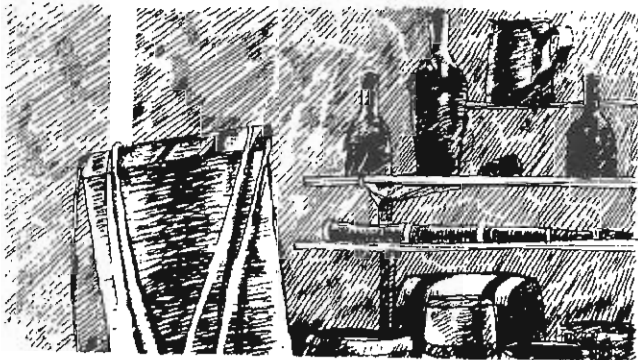
When the army marched out of Valley Forge on June 19, 1778, American independence was still five years away, but the lessons learned here gave the patriots both the skills and self confidence needed to win final victory.



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA  
VALLEY FORGE

# HISTORICAL TRAIL

When you arrive at Valley Forge, park your car in the lower parking lot in front of the Welcome Center. After seeing the exhibits and the introductory film, begin the Valley Forge Historical (Joseph Plumb Martin) Trail from outside the park theatre.



Follow the paved path southwest from the park theatre and walk past the park administration building to the park entrance road. Carefully cross the road to the multi-use path. Follow the paved path  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the site of the Muhlenberg Brigade huts. Along the way, take note of the reconstructed earthen fortification, Redoubt #2, to the right.

These reconstructed huts mark the site of the huts built by the Virginia troops of General Muhlenberg and Weedon. The army at Valley Forge was made up of fifteen brigades of infantry and one of artillery, a total of about 12,000 men. Muhlenberg's troops were camped on the extreme left flank (side) of the encampment area and faced southeast toward Philadelphia.

In order to survive the winter at Valley Forge, the army's first concern was shelter. Each group of twelve



men had to build a log hut according to specifications laid out by Washington and his military engineering staff. Today these reconstructed huts mark the location of the original huts.

Where were the British while the Continental army was at Valley Forge?

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After seeing the huts, return to the stone marker commemorating the men of Weedon's Brigade. From the marker, take a reading of  $160^\circ$  and walk 350 feet. Be careful crossing the road. From your new location, take a reading of  $250^\circ$  and walk for  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile. You will then be about 20 feet from Gulph Road.

As you walk, you can see to your right the ridge fortified by the army to form their Outer Line of Defense. The Valley Forge area was chosen as a winter encampment site because of the natural defenses it offered. The Schuylkill River to the north, and Valley Creek and Mts. Joy and Misery to the west and south protected the camp on three sides. The ridge you are following formed the eastern boundary of the camp. Most of the army, including General Muhlenberg's men, built their huts and camped along this ridge since it was the most vulnerable site of the encampment. Along the top of this hillside, the army built a line of earthen trenches to serve as the Outer Line of Defense for the camp. These trenches have



disappeared over the years; however, you will be passing some other remains of earthworks further along the trail.

Continue on this reading until you are about 20 yards from the road in front of you. This is Gulph Road. Then, take a reading of  $315^\circ$  and proceed 600 feet.

When you reach the top of the ridge, imagine the scene as it appeared 200 years ago. An earthen trench followed the ridge line for a mile in either direction; behind the earthworks were rows of huts. From this location you will be able to see most of the encampment area and nearly all of the 2,000 huts built by the army. Today, reconstructed huts and stone monuments mark the locations where the various brigades of the army camped.

The monument where you are now standing commemorates the soldiers from what state?

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From the front of the monument, you can see the National Memorial Arch. It is        $^\circ$ . Then, carefully cross Gulph Road on the cobblestone path and walk to beneath the Arch.

On December 19, 1777, Washington's army marched into Valley Forge along Gulph Road. Gulph Road was one of two historic roads leading into

camp from the south. The National Memorial Arch was built in 1917 to commemorate the suffering and sacrifices of the men and officers during the encampment. The inscription on the Arch tells of the dedication of the Valley Forge soldiers.

Listed on the Arch are eight Major Generals who served at Valley Forge. Name five of them.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_



Follow the path from the Arch to the parking lot. At the end of the path, take a reading of  $164^\circ$  and cross the road. Walk 650 feet to the reconstructed huts of General Poor's Brigade.

These huts commemorate the troops from the two states that were camped in this area. The huts on this site, along with the other huts built along the ridge, were all links in the chain of the Outer Line of Defense.

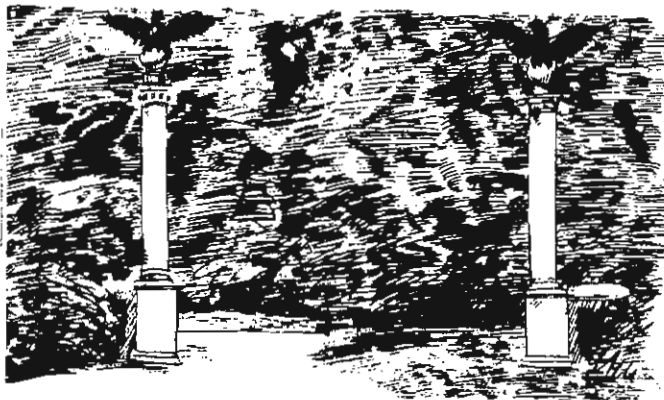


The reconstructed huts here commemorate the troops from which two states?

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_



From the huts, you can see two stone columns with eagles on top of them. Take a reading. It is \_\_\_\_\_°. Walk there.

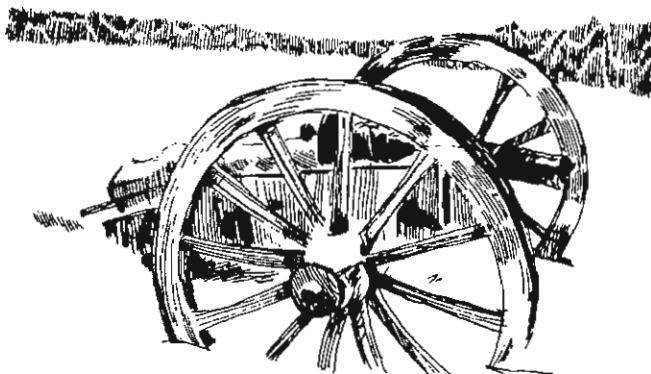


Two brigades of Pennsylvania troops built their huts in this area of the encampment. Together, they formed the Pennsylvania Line, the backbone of the Continental army. The columns commemorate the officers and men from Pennsylvania who camped at Valley Forge that historic winter.

General Anthony Wayne commanded the Pennsylvania Line during the encampment at Valley Forge. Name three other Pennsylvania generals who served at Valley Forge.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

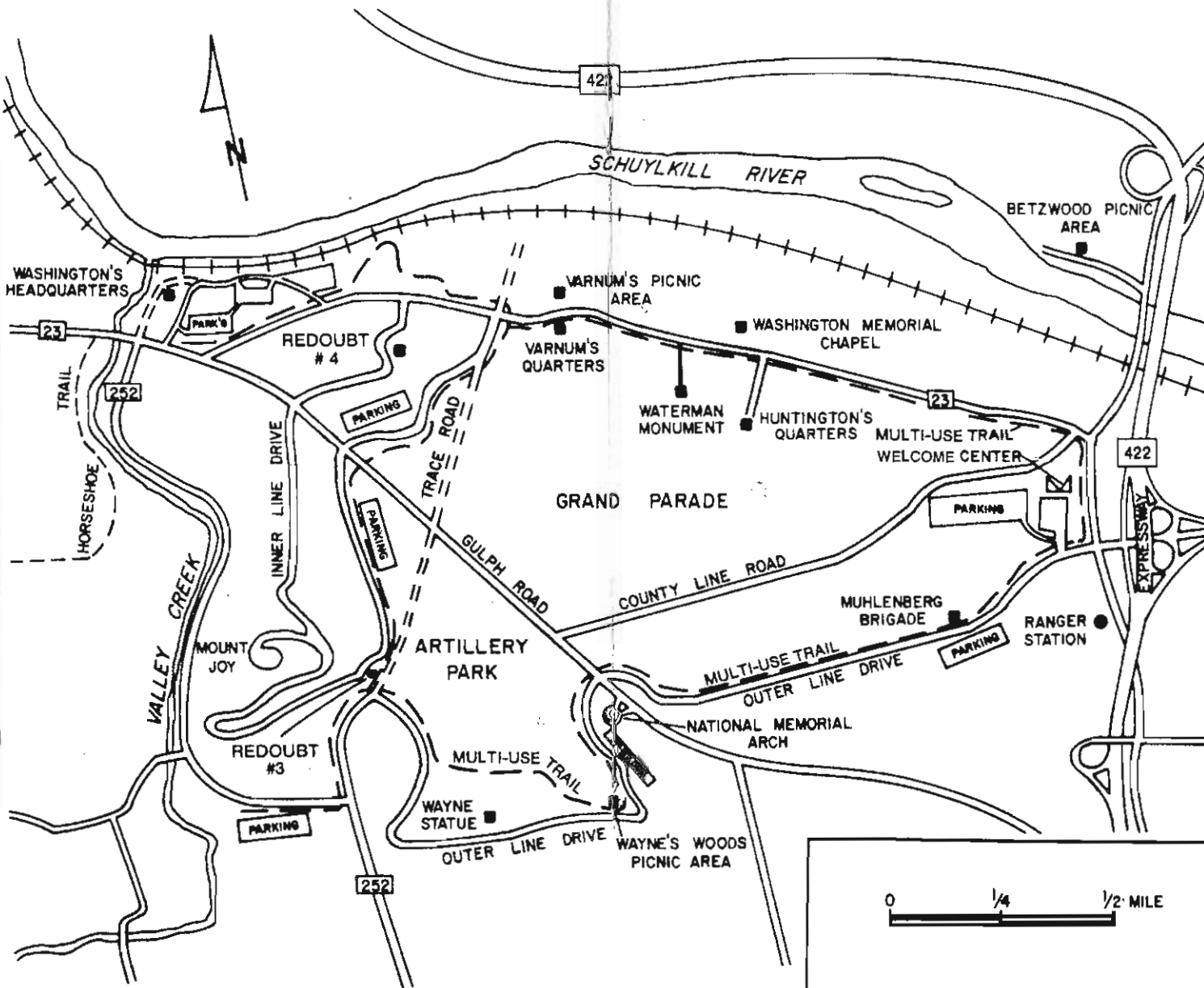


Standing at the picture of Brigadier General Muhlenberg, take a reading of 322° and walk approximately 1/2 mile. This will bring you to the Artillery Park.

As you cross the center of the camp, you can see Mt. Joy to the west. Mt. Joy and the accompanying ridge extend north to the Schuylkill River and form part of the Western boundary of the camp. When you arrive at your destination, you will see some reproduction cannon marking the Artillery Park.

General Henry Knox of Massachusetts was in charge of the Continental Artillery and was one of Washington's closest advisors. The artillery was a separate unit of the army, but in action the artillerists and infantrymen worked together. Some of the artillery pieces at Valley Forge were placed along the defense lines; most of the guns, however, were centrally located in this spot so that the army could move them to wherever they were needed if the British attacked. As it turned out, the British never attacked Valley Forge.

# VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK



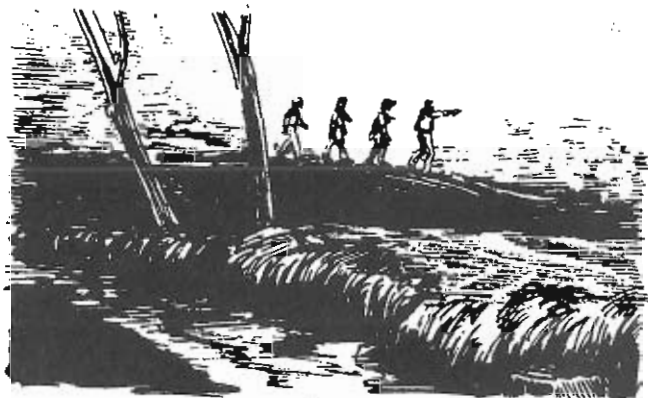
From the center of the artillery line take a reading of 215° and proceed 450 feet across the gravel and dirt road to the platform overlooking an earthen fortification. Please be considerate of other visitors using the platform.

Redoubt #3 and the earthen trenches you will see as you continue around Mt. Joy make up a second defensive position at Valley Forge. This was known as the Inner Line of Defense. These earthworks are the original fortifications built by Washington's soldiers over two hundred years ago. Today, there are one of the few physical reminders we have of the Continental army's stay at Valley Forge. Please help to preserve these historic features by staying off the earthworks throughout your hike.

How would walking on earthworks destroy them?

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From the north side of the platform take a reading of 100° and walk down-hill to the multi-use trail. (please avoid walking on the earthworks.) Continue on the multi-use path in a southwest direction bearing right into the woods. Continue on the multi-use trail until you come to an intersection with a dirt path. Bear right and follow the dirt trail for about 3/4 mile. You are now traveling along the ridge of Mt. Joy.



To the west, you may be able to see Valley Creek below. This stream formed the western boundary of the camp, and was the location of the iron forge that gave the Valley Forge its name. Mt. Misery is the hill across from Valley Creek. Because most of the encampment area was cultivated land, the closest source of timber was the tree-covered hillsides of Mt. Joy and Misery. Most of the trees were cut down during the encampment, and used for hut construction or for firewood.

Continue along the dirt path to a paved road. At the road, turn left, then right onto the historic trace road. Walk 420 feet to a fork, then bear left and follow the trail to a clearing near two huts. Walk to the huts. From between the huts, take a reading of 315° and proceed 650 feet to a monument marking the location of the New Jersey troops.

All but one of the thirteen original colonies had units here at Valley Forge. A great portion of the army was made up of men from New England where patriot support was strongest, but the state with the largest representation was Pennsylvania.



Troops from New Jersey were camped in this area. The men of the Jersey Line spent their winter in drilling, digging earthworks, and preparing themselves for the battles that were to come in the next campaign.

Who commanded the New Jersey troops at Valley Forge?



From the back of the monument, take a reading of 240° and walk to the woodline. There you will see a dirt path. Follow northwest on the trail. After 800 feet, the trail will fork. Bear right and follow this road to Route 23

near Washington's Headquarters. Carefully cross Route 23 at the traffic light and follow the historic trace road to Washington's Headquarters.



This building is the original house lived in by George Washington during the winter of 1777-1778. It served as both military headquarters for the entire Continental army and living quarters for General Washington, his wife, and his staff. The Continental army that camped at Valley Forge had to be supplied, and Washington was in constant communication with Congress and the individual states trying to secure materials for his men. Each day, General Orders were issued concerning such camp activities as hut

construction, foraging and patrol parties, discipline of the troops, and training of the army. Correspondence, letter writing, copying and translating, and the other daily business involved in running the war characterized the activities at the house.



Around the headquarters area were a number of other buildings including a stable and barn, the Life Guard huts for the Commander in Chief's personal guards, and the Dewees house, where courts-martial were held.

After visiting the Headquarters area return to Route 23 via the historic trace road and carefully cross the road at the traffic light. (Please be careful when walking along Route 23.) Then follow Route 23 west over the bridge across Valley Creek. After crossing the bridge, take the first dirt road on your left. Follow this dirt road.

The forests of Mt. Joy and Misery supplied fuel for the mills along Valley Creek, and later, wood for Washington's army. When Washington left Valley Forge, there were no trees on the hillside; those you see today have grown since that time.

Follow the dirt road past a number of private houses on your right and left. Soon you will see the yellow blaze marks of the Horseshoe Trail on the trees near the road. Follow the yellow blazes. Eventually you will leave the dirt road but continue to follow the blazes across the clearing into the woods. After a short distance, the trail will fork. Follow the left fork. The right fork, or Horseshoe Trail proceeds 125 miles to its junction with the Appalachian Trail, a national scenic trail. The left fork will take you to Valley Creek. Follow the creek upstream for 1/2 mile to the site of the original Valley Forge.

Even before the Revolution, the banks of Valley Forge were dotted with grist mills, a saw mill, and an iron forge. By 1777, the village of Valley Forge was a growing community of merchants, draftsmen, and mill workers surrounded by prosperous farms. All this changed in September when the town was raided by the British, and the saw mill and the iron forge were burned. When Washington arrived in December, the British were gone, and only the ruins of the forge remained.

Why would the British feel it necessary to burn down an iron forge?

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From the Valley Forge site, continue upstream along the trail for 1/2 mile to the covered bridge. At the bridge carefully follow along Yellow Springs road in a southwesterly direction for 900 feet to the second roadway on your left. When hiking along a paved roadway, always walk on the left, facing oncoming traffic.



The covered bridge across the Valley Creek was built long after the American Revolution in 1865. It gave access to the road that led to the community of Yellow Springs, modern day Chester Springs. While at Valley Forge, Washington established an army hospital at Yellow Springs for soldiers suffering from diseases such as smallpox and typhoid fever. During the American Revolution, a soldier had a much greater chance of dying of disease than in battle. In fact, more men died of disease at Valley Forge than in any single encampment fought during the war. Most of the 2,000 or so men who perished at Valley Forge died in hospitals such as the one at Valley Springs. Other hospitals in the area were established at Bethlehem, Ephrata, Reading, and Lititz. As far as we know, there are no mass burial grounds at Valley Forge. Take this second roadway. Follow this road to the first road on the left and follow this road downhill to the edge of an open field. The white stone carriage house on your left is your landmark. From the northeast corner of the building, take a reading of 40° and walk across the field to a narrow footbridge. Follow the path between General Knox's Quarters on your right and the stable on your left.

Many of Washington's senior officers stayed in private homes in this area during the winter. Use of the houses was returned to their owners after the army left. The quarters of Generals Maxwell, Lafayette, Stirling, and Knox are all nearby. Over the years, the houses used by the officers were modified or enlarged to such a degree that today it is unlikely they would be recognized by their original owners. Please respect the privacy and property of others, and do not go to these buildings.

Continue along the path between General Knox's Quarters and the stable. Proceed east along the paved road adjacent to the parking lot, and then follow the bike path to Route 252. Carefully cross the road at the crosswalk.



From here, you can see three huts on the hillside. Take a reading on the huts. It is \_\_\_\_\_°. Walk to the huts.

These reconstructed huts are on the site of General Woodford's Virginia brigade. Before the army entered Valley Forge, the army engineers, led by the Frenchman Louis Duportail, had gone over the area to determine the best locations for huts, latrines, entrenchments, and fortifications. The encampment therefore, was not set up haphazardly. In fact, General Washington ordered the huts built according to specific dimensions, and laid out along company streets. Despite Washington's orders, some of the men followed their own ideas.

We can learn from Washington's example today. In Scout camping, when you arrive at your campsite, take time to look it over carefully before you go to work. Be sure to designate your latrine areas at least one hundred feet away from both camp and kitchen, and lower than your water supply. At Valley Forge, accounts exist of soldiers throwing their garbage and debris in the corner of their huts, not using designated latrine areas, and even taking water from the nearest puddle. This is one of the main reasons disease spread so quickly throughout the camp.

From the partially constructed hut take a reading of 40° and walk to the paved multi-use path. Follow alongside the path to the intersection with a gravel road. Bear left, and follow this historic trace road to the north.

In 1778, the Baptist Trace Road led across the encampment area north to the Fatland Ford, a naturally shallow crossing point on the Schuylkill River. Heading south, the Baptist Road led to the Baptist Meeting House and the Great Valley. Farmers in the Great Valley were self-sufficient homesteaders who



relied upon towns such as Valley Forge and Philadelphia as markets for their goods.

Continue on the historic trace road to the paved road. This is Gulph Road, and is heavily traveled. Before crossing the road, notice the stone structure on your left.

In the eighteenth century, Gulph Road was the major road leading into this area. About six miles to the south lies the town of Gulph Mills. It was from Gulph Mills that the ragged Continental army marched into Valley Forge on December 19, 1777.

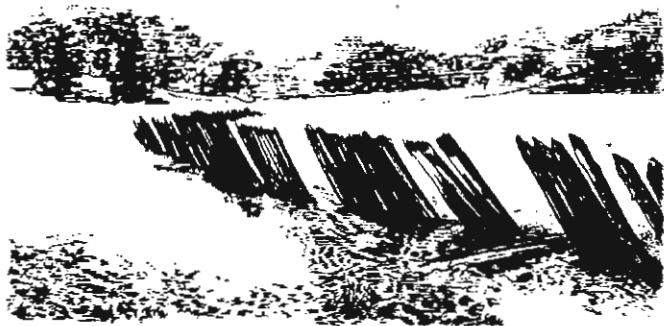
The stone structure on your left was built after the encampment, sometime around 1800. There have been a great number of changes to the scene at Valley Forge, and it is often difficult today to imagine how the land

looked two hundred years ago. Most of what we know about Valley Forge comes from letters, maps or diaries prepared by the people who were here. We also learn from studying the buildings and structures still remaining from that time.

Why do you think people are interested in things that happened in their past?

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Carefully cross Gulph Road and continue along the historic trace road to the north. On your left, notice the reconstructed earthworks and abatis (sharpened stakes driven into the ground at a 45° angle).

These reconstructed abatis are another part of the Inner Line of Defense for the encampment. The Inner Line was built both on and in front of the slopes of Mt. Joy, and extended northward toward the Schuylkill River. Redoubt #3 anchors the right flank of the Inner Line, while the Redoubt #4 anchors the left flank. You can see Redoubt # 4 to your left.

Why are the defense lines built on the hillsides?

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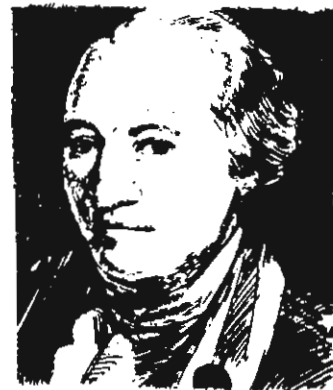
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Shortly after passing the reconstructed huts of Conway's Brigade, the historic trace road intersects with the paved multi-use trail. From here, take a reading on Redoubt # 4 to your left. It is at \_\_\_\_\_°.

Notice the Grand Parade Ground to your right. Leave the historic trace road by following a reading of 60° to General Varnum's Quarters.



Brigadier General James Varnum, commander of the Rhode Island troops, rented room here for four to six weeks while his hut was being built. He probably lived with the owner, David Stephens and Stephens' wife and three children. Stephens' farmland made up a good portion of the Grand Parade Ground, where the army drilled almost daily under General von Steuben. The story of Valley Forge is more than the story of suffering and survival.



The army that marched out of Valley Forge in pursuit of the British in June of 1778 was a different army from the one that arrived six months before. Von Steuben, who came to camp in February, 1778, wrote the first universally accepted military manual for the United States army. At Valley Forge, he standardized most basic field maneuvers and tactics, introduced a manual of arms for loading and firing a musket, trained the men in the use of the bayonet, and made the American officers aware of their duties. All these changes were improvements that led to battlefield effectiveness. It is important to remember the army that marched into Valley Forge in December of 1777 was a good one; its morale was high, but it was trained for the most part only on a regimental level. General von Steuben initiated standardization across the board and created one unified army worthy of the name "Continental". Washington's men now had the skills to face the British on their own terms.

Why do you think von Steuben's role at Valley Forge was important?

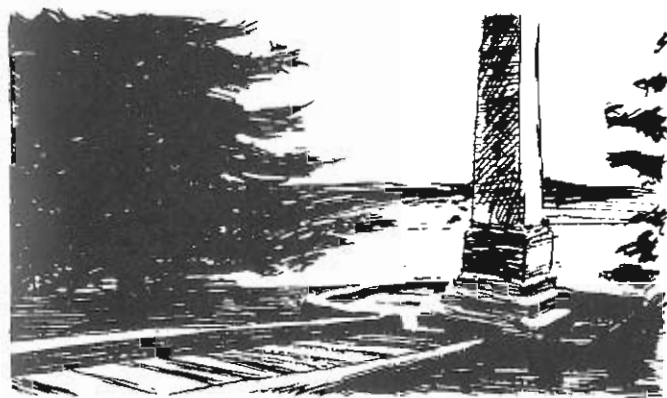
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After seeing Varnum's Quarters, follow the stone steps to the east of the house down to the white stone springhouse. From the northeast corner of the springhouse, take a reading of  $100^\circ$  and walk 200 feet to the top of the ridge.

Notice the reconstructed earthen fortification across the road to your left. This is Redoubt # 1, one of the five forts built to defend important positions around Valley Forge. Redoubt # 1 overlooks the Schuylkill River and protected Sullivan's Bridge, the northern approach to the camp. This bridge, constructed by Major General John Sullivan, was built to provide access for the army to the rich farmlands north of the river and to serve as a means of escape in case of a British attack. Sullivan's Bridge was important to Washington, and one of the jobs that General Varnum's men had was to protect and maintain it.



Continue on your  $100^\circ$  course for 1500 feet to the Waterman Monument. The monument is located in a group of pine trees.

The Waterman Monument marks the only identified grave of a Continental Soldier who died at Valley Forge. John Waterman died of smallpox in the spring of 1778, and his comrades marked his grave with a stone. Years later, the Waterman Monument was built.



Notice the house to the east. General Huntington, commander of the Connecticut troops at Valley Forge, rented a house near this site. The Connecticut troops were assigned the task of guarding and defending a portion of the Inner Defense Line.

From the Waterman Monument, you can see General Huntington's Quarters. Take a bearing on the house. It is \_\_\_\_\_°. Walk to the small white spring house behind the house. From the northeast corner of the springhouse take a bearing of 100° and walk across the open field to the tree line. At the tree line you will see a dirt trail. Follow this trail for ¼ mile to a crossing at County Line Road. Carefully cross County Line Road and follow it left. Eventually you will see the Welcome Center off to the right. Go across the grass until you reach the Welcome Center.

## CONGRATULATIONS!

You have completed the  
Valley Forge Historical Trail

## APPLICATION FOR VALLEY FORGE HISTORICAL TRAIL AWARD

Troop/Post  
No. \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
# \_\_\_\_\_ Award @ \$8.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Shipping and Handling \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(See below)  
Total.....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Shipping and Handling	
1-3 medals	\$1.50
4-10 medals	\$3.00
11-19 medals	\$5.00
20-30 medals	\$7.50

Make checks payable to:  
**CRADLE OF LIBERTY COUNCIL, BSA**  
1485 Valley Forge Road • Wayne, PA. 19087

Shipping Address:  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

I certify that the Scouts listed below have completed the requirements for the Valley Forge Historical Trail Award.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
(Unit Leader)

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
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