



Israel Putnam and the Escape at Horse Neck

“Don’t fire until you see the whites of their eyes!”
General Putnam commanding the Continental Troops
at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775

Start/Finish: Putnam Cottage, Greenwich, Connecticut

Distance: 87.9 miles

Terrain: Mostly country roads and some in town/city sections

Difficulty: Moderate with some hills

Only a painting of great violence, motion and energy could capture Israel Putnam’s life, the epitome of the physically robust and resilient Colonial farmer turned soldier during the American Revolution. A large mural in the Greenwich, Connecticut, town library does precisely that and so successfully that it had to be moved from an elementary school in town to its current location because many locals felt it was too overwhelming for children.

But the mural’s peculiar blend of the macabre and electric energy captures the man and his times. On the far right, Native Americans try to burn him alive during the French and Indian War near Crown Point, New York (1758). They failed, only because of a sudden rain and a French officer who rushed in to put out the fire and return Putnam to Fort Ticonderoga (then under French control), for a prisoner exchange. On the far left, a she wolf fights her last fight as a group of angry farmers rush after her. In 1742, Putnam allegedly had himself lowered into her den by the end of a rope, armed with a torch and musket, and killed her.

In the center of the image, a hefty, older Putnam rushes out of the canvas on a white horse with Redcoats in pursuit. He’s been surprised by the British while taking a break at a tavern in Horse Neck, now part of Greenwich. He warned his men and then headed off on his own horse down an incline so steep that British soldiers refused to follow. Visitors can still stop by that spot, most of the 70 or more stone steps still there, and read a marker. To complete the story, continue the tour to Putnam State Park in Redding to see the famous Anne Huntington statue, which captures the General’s great Horse Neck escape in 1779. The tremendous strain on the horse and Old Put’s upraised hand lend the sculpture great energy, but, in fact, at the time he was 61-years old, which makes his escape all that more remarkable.

Like many of his fellow Patriots, Israel Putnam was working his farm fields in present day Brooklyn, Connecticut, when he received news of the battles at Concord and Lexington. As an accomplished veteran of the French and Indian War and a local leader, Putnam quickly found himself appointed General of the Connecticut militia, which marched to Boston and took part in the battle at Bunker Hill. The British won, but at great cost—at least half of them were killed or wounded. The Americans had not run when the better equipped Redcoats rushed their positions.



The center panel of “The Life and Times of General Israel Putnam,” located at the Greenwich Public Library.

Even though Putnam was overweight, walked with a hitch in his step from a poorly healed broken leg, and on in years, George Washington knew that the mostly raw recruits for the Continental Army needed men like Putnam to train and lead them. So Old Put found himself in some of the most difficult engagements of the war, including the battle at Brooklyn Heights, when 350 British ships sailed in with 35,000 soldiers and eventually surrounded the Americans, killing, wounding or capturing thousands of them. Washington knew they were trapped and had the rest of his army steal off under the night sky across the East River on every boat they could find. Putnam managed to get his men to Harlem Heights, where the Patriots had a well fortified position.

At various points during the eight year war, Putnam found himself in charge of Philadelphia, where he sent the Congress off to Baltimore and imposed martial law, and in charge of Forts Clinton and Montgomery on the Hudson, both of which fell into British hands on his watch. George Washington was disappointed enough to ask for his resignation, but Old Put refused, so he faced a Board of Inquiry, which vindicated him but essentially demoted him to a “quieter” assignment as commander of three brigades back in his home state of Connecticut, where the British continued to conduct raids along the coastline.

He lost more than his command of a major piece of the action along the Hudson; his wife and stepson both died of disease while visiting him in Peekskill, New York, just another part of his complex and incredibly physically and emotionally demanding life.

The fact Putnam was back in Connecticut precisely because the Continental Army felt he was ready for retirement makes his famous dash down the steep steps to escape a British patrol all the sweeter. Even to the end, after a life of astounding tests and hardships, he eluded the Redcoats.

He died in 1790 in Brooklyn, Connecticut, after a series of strokes.



Israel Putnam was standing next to this plow when he received news of the battles at Concord and Lexington. He left his farm, wife, and 10 children to take charge of the Connecticut militia. Approximately 90 percent of the colonists were farmers in 1775. (Putnam Memorial State Park, Redding, CT)

Before starting the tour, walk left out of the Putnam Cottage (Knapp's Tavern) driveway to Put's Hill just 0.1 away. You could still see where General Putnam dashed down the hill to escape from the British in February 1779. The stunned Redcoat soldiers stood watching by the Daughters of the American Revolution marker.



Knapp's Tavern where General Putnam was eating when the British surprised him at Horse Neck.

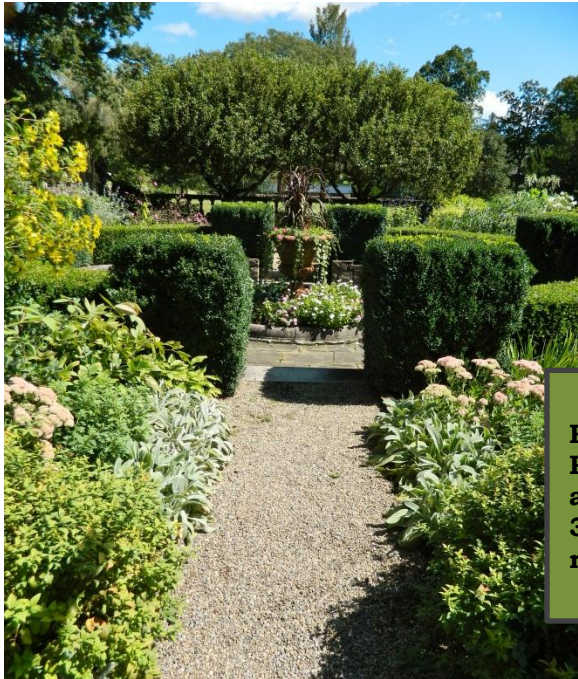
0.0 Turn RIGHT out of the Putnam Cottage driveway onto East Putnam Avenue.

0.1 A plaque on the Second Congregational Church to the right marks the location where President Washington stopped on his visit through the area in 1789.

0.7 A 1930s mural depicting "The Life and Times of General Putnam" by James H. Daugherty is on display at the Greenwich Library to the right. Scenes from Putnam's life include: the Wolf Den, Battle of Bunker Hill, capture by the Indians, and escape at Horse Neck (Greenwich). The mural was originally at the Hamilton Avenue Elementary School, but was too violent and as a result moved to its present location.



The steep steps General Putnam, age 60, took to avoid capture by the British. The town originally put them in to help the locals make the long climb to the meetinghouse.



Fort Stamford, designed by Israel Putnam's second cousin Rufus Putnam and commanded by David Waterbury 300 troops 1781 -1783. A secret garden next to the fort's earth works.

2.6 Bear RIGHT at the fork onto Hillside Avenue (becomes Putnam Avenue) after entering New York State.

3.3 Turn RIGHT onto King Street by the traffic light.

Before turning, stop at General Putnam's 1778 Headquarters at Lyons Park to the left. Hundreds of Continental troops were camped in this area to protect New England from the British based in Manhattan.



General Putnam's headquarters in Port Chester, New York (1777-1778), which is located about half a mile from the Connecticut border and ideally situated to protect New England from British soldiers attacking from Manhattan.

4.7 Turn RIGHT at the traffic light onto Glenville Road.

5.2 At the traffic light turn RIGHT by the shopping center and stay on Glenville Road.

5.3 Turn LEFT at the traffic light onto Riversville Road.

5.7 Turn RIGHT onto Pecksland Road.

7.3 Turn LEFT onto Round Hill Road at the stop sign.

8.0 Turn RIGHT onto Clapboard Ridge Road.

General David Waterbury Jr. and Fort Stamford

Today, Connecticut's population may seem small in relation to other states, such as Virginia, but when the Continental Congress put out a call for troops, Connecticut provided 27 regiments, including the 3rd, which was headed by Israel Putnam, and the 5th, which was commanded by **David Waterbury Jr.** from Stamford. He eventually rose to Brigadier General of the state regiment; Putnam, meanwhile, was promoted to Major General within the Continental Army, a much more prestigious and powerful position. But Waterbury's service provides a fine example of the important contributions made by the state regiment officers. The 5th fought at Ridgefield, Germantown and Monmouth, for example, and built **Fort Stamford**, which was essentially a winter quarters and base for troops meant to combat the British raids on the Connecticut coastline. Part of the British strategy to take control of the Hudson River Valley area involved drawing Connecticut regiments away from New York to the Connecticut coast.

The state has become so wooded since the 18th Century it's difficult to see the land around the original fort site as they saw it—high and with fantastic unobstructed views of farm land and Long Island Sound. The fort is gone—though preservationists continue to press for funds to rebuild it—but a secret garden has taken its place, which is free and open to the public. General Waterbury commanded 300 men at the fort from 1781 to 1783. He retired to his farm in Stamford after the war and died there in 1801. (While it seems only logical that Waterbury, CT is named after General Waterbury, actually the town took its name in the 17th Century, inspired by the fact that so many streams ran into the Naugatuck River.)

8.9 At the stop sign continue STRAIGHT across Lake Avenue and stay on Clapboard Ridge Road.

10.0 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn LEFT and stay on Clapboard Ridge Road.

10.3 Turn LEFT at the triangle and T-intersection onto North Street.

10.5 Turn RIGHT onto Dingtletown Road.

11.8 At the stop sign turn RIGHT onto Stanwich Road then a quick LEFT onto Cat Rock Road.

12.4 Turn LEFT onto Old Camp Lane.

12.7 Bear RIGHT at the fork.

12.9 At the T-intersection, turn RIGHT onto Cognewaugh Road.

13.2 Turn LEFT onto Mimosa Drive (no sign after Old Stone Bridge Drive).

13.7 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn LEFT onto Valley Road (no sign, cross river becomes Mianus Road).

14.1 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn LEFT onto Westover Road (becomes Riverbank Road).

14.9 Fort Stamford with a secret garden and trees dating back to colonial times is on the left. The fort was designed by General Israel Putnam's cousin Rufus Putnam and commanded by General David Waterbury.

16.2 Turn RIGHT onto Bengall Road then STRAIGHT at the stop sign.

16.4 Turn LEFT onto Den Road.

17.8 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn LEFT onto Long Ridge Road.

18.3 Turn RIGHT onto Chestnut Hill Road.

19.3 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn LEFT onto Scofieldtown Road.

19.4 At the stop sign, turn RIGHT onto Brookdale Road.

20.1 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn LEFT onto High Ridge Road.

20.2 Turn RIGHT onto Lakeside Drive.

20.4 At the stop sign, turn LEFT onto Stamford Road.

20.5 Bear RIGHT at the fork onto Cascade Road.

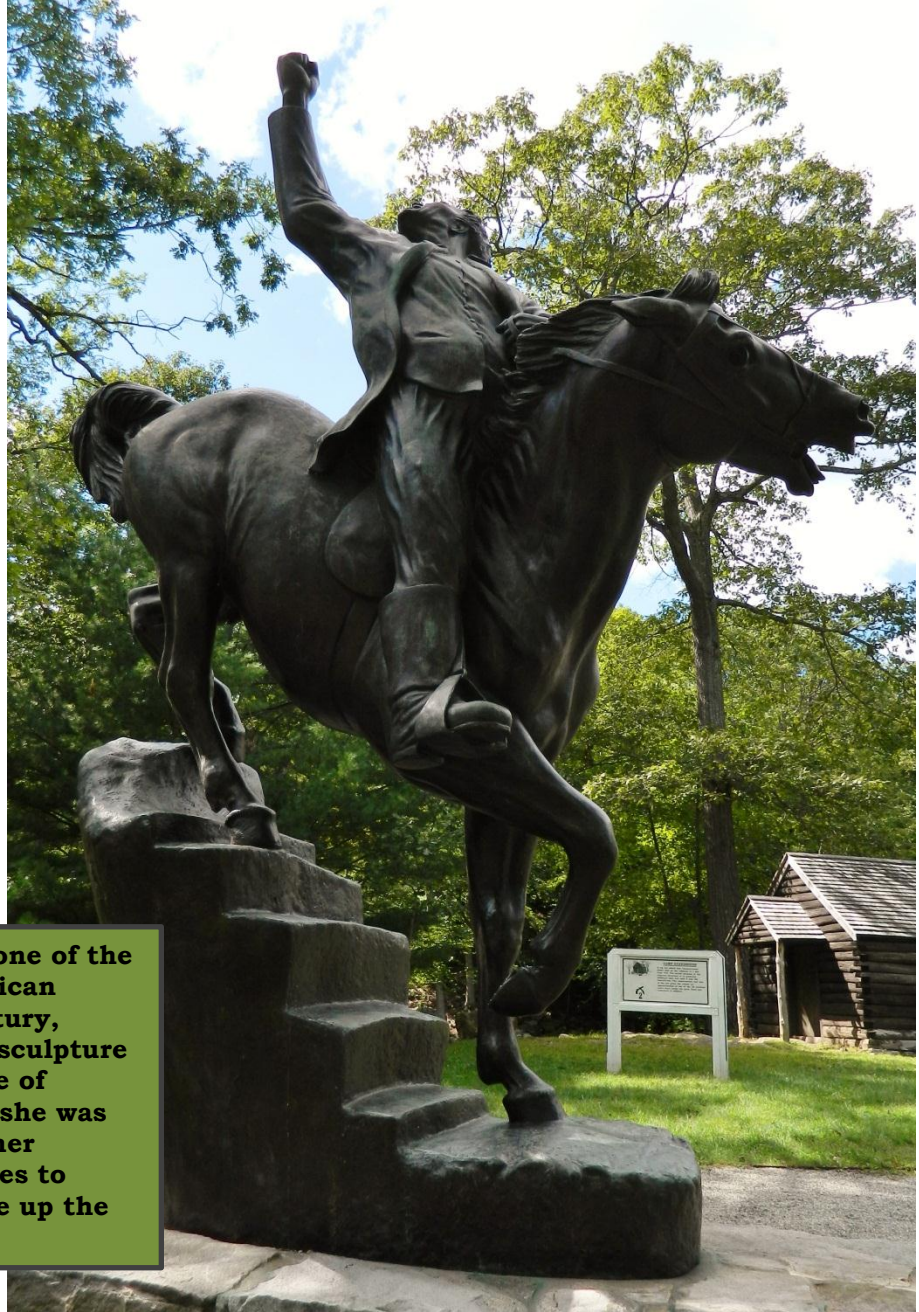
21.6 Turn RIGHT at the stop sign and stay on Cascade Road.

22.0 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn RIGHT onto Pound Ridge Road.

22.1 Turn LEFT onto Wahackme Road.

23.3 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn RIGHT onto Weed Street.

23.7 Turn LEFT onto Elm Street.



Anna Hyatt Huntington, one of the most accomplished American sculptors of the 20th Century, completed this dramatic sculpture of Old Put at the entrance of Putnam State Park when she was in her nineties. She and her husband donated 400-acres to Redding, which now make up the Huntington State Park.

24.2 At the traffic light, turn LEFT onto Park Street.

24.6 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn LEFT onto Oenoke Ridge Road.

The New Canaan Historical Society and the Hanford-Sillman House are on the right.

25.4 Bear RIGHT at the fork onto Lambert Road.

26.1 At the stop sign turn RIGHT onto Country Club Road (no sign).

26.5 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn LEFT onto Smith Ridge Road (no sign).

27.4 Bear RIGHT at the fork onto North Wilton Road.

28.1 At the stop sign and T-intersection continue on North Wilton Road.

29.0 At the stop sign, continue LEFT on North Wilton Road (becomes DeForest Road).

30.7 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn LEFT onto Ridgefield Road / Route 33 North (becomes Main Street).

35.6 A cannonball fired by the Redcoats at the Battle of Ridgefield is lodged in the side of Keeler Tavern (Patriots' Headquarters) to the right.

36.4 Battle of Ridgefield memorial on the left across from the library.

36.7 At the Battle of Ridgefield Third engagement marker to the right, still as a Patriot, Benedict Arnold barricaded the road to stop the Redcoats on their way back Cedar Point in Westport.

36.9 At the stop sign and red blinking light, bear RIGHT onto Route 35 North.

37.5 At the traffic light, turn RIGHT onto Farmingville Road.

39.2 Turn RIGHT onto Cains Hill Road

39.6 At the traffic light cross Route 7 and continue on Topstone Road.

40.0 Cross railroad tracks.

41.6 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn LEFT onto Umpawaug Road (no sign).

General Putnam's residence during the Redding encampment was to the left by Guardhouse Drive.

42.6 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn LEFT onto Redding Road / Route 53.

42.8 Turn RIGHT onto Gallows Hill Road.

43.1 Bear LEFT at the fork onto Whortleberry Road.

The Winter Encampment at Redding, 1778-1779

After being reassigned by General George Washington back to his home state of Connecticut, Israel Putnam seemed to have an easier job as commander of 3,000 men at the winter encampment in North Redding in 1778-1779, but a closer look at what went on at Connecticut's own "Valley Forge," shows that there were no easy assignments during the American Revolution. The men, underpaid and ill-equipped to handle the New England winter in their spare huts, took up arms and decided to march on Hartford to air their grievances about pay and supplies with the state government. General Putnam managed to convince them that the state would reward them in the end, but with the war still ongoing the men had to continue to make sacrifices and be patient. All evidence indicates the soldiers admired and respected Old Put, which contributed to their decision to cancel their Hartford venture.

But unrest continued; the encampment had trouble keeping out spies and stopping desertions. On February 14, 1779, General Putnam ordered one spy hung and one deserter, John Smith, shot. Smith's bullet-riddled body was displayed in an open casket; all 3,000 men had to walk past it. The area is still known as Gallows Hill.



Soldiers' Hut and Entrance to the Putnam Memorial State Park in Redding.

The Encampment's gallows / executions were at this intersection.

43.9 At the T-intersection, turn RIGHT onto Limekiln Road.

The Second Encampment was to the right.

44.9 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn RIGHT onto Lonetown Road.

45.1 At the stop sign, turn LEFT onto Putnam Park Road.

General David Humphreys

In John Trumbull's painting, "George Washington Resigning His Commission," someone who could pass for Washington's twin brother stands behind him, also decked out in full uniform, his right gloved hand resting lightly against his chest. The tall, white-haired soldier is General David Humphreys of Derby, Connecticut. By December 23, 1783, the day Washington stepped down as commander-in-chief and relinquished all authority to the new civilian government, Humphreys had proven himself a trusted aide-de-camp to General Putnam in 1778 to General Nathaniel Greene in 1780 and to General George Washington from June 1780 until the end of the war. The fact so many figures sought the counsel of this one man speaks volumes about his quiet leadership behind the scenes.

Raised in Derby, Connecticut by a minister and his wife, Humphreys attended Yale for both undergraduate and graduate degrees. Throughout the Revolution he wrote volumes of poetry, most of it in an archaic grandiose style that contemporary readers would find heavy-handed, but at the time he had quite a reputation as an author and even participated in an authors' group known as the Hartford Wits. This reflective, quieter sensibility clearer appealed to the many men that he advised, including the famous diplomatic corps of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.

The Humphreys' homestead still stands in what is now called Ansonia, Connecticut, and houses the headquarters of the Derby Historical Society. After the war he served overseas as the first official foreign minister from the U.S. in Portugal and, later, Spain. When he returned to his native state he brought merino sheep with him from Spain; their superior wool laid the foundation for Humphreys' hugely successful woolen and cotton mills at Seymour Falls.

When General George Washington resigned his commission he took one of the most famous stands for freedom in all of human history by freely giving up his military authority and placing the power of the country in the hands of an elected civilian government. Humphreys actually wrote a sonnet about the end of the war for those who had "fought for freedom—nobly done." At the end of the sonnet he penned a note: "It will be difficult for any person who was not present with the troops at the conclusion of the war, to form an adequate idea of the affecting circumstances which attended the disbanding of the army."



Humphreys stands by as Washington resigns his command to the Continental Congress. John Trumbull's *Battle of Bunker Hill* includes General Putnam, the white haired, large man with his sword raised in the far left of the painting.



45.9 Turn LEFT into Putnam Memorial State Park.

Visitor Center, a Soldiers' Hut, and a Statue of General Putnam escaping from the British at Horse Neck are to the right.

46.0 Continue through the gateway / block houses then turn RIGHT in front of the monument. Follow the drive to the right and the museum is on the right.

46.7 After visiting the museum, turn RIGHT onto Route 58.

47.3 Turn RIGHT onto Putnam Park Road / Route 107 South.

47.8 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn LEFT onto Lonetown Road and continue on Route 107 South.

50.8 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn LEFT onto Route 53 South.

50.9 Bear LEFT at the fork and continue on Route 53 South.

51.7 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn RIGHT onto Route 53 South by the reservoir (becomes Newtown Turnpike).

57.5 At the stop sign and red blinking light, turn RIGHT onto Route 57 North then immediately turn LEFT onto Old Mill Road (becomes Cobbs Mill Road).

58.5 At the stop sign turn RIGHT onto Cedar Road.

59.0 At the stop sign turn LEFT onto Cedar Road.

59.2 At the stop sign turn LEFT onto Chestnut Hill Road / Route 53 South.

60.3 At the traffic light, continue STRAIGHT on Route 53 South by the intersection with Route 33.

62.6 Merge into Newtown Avenue.

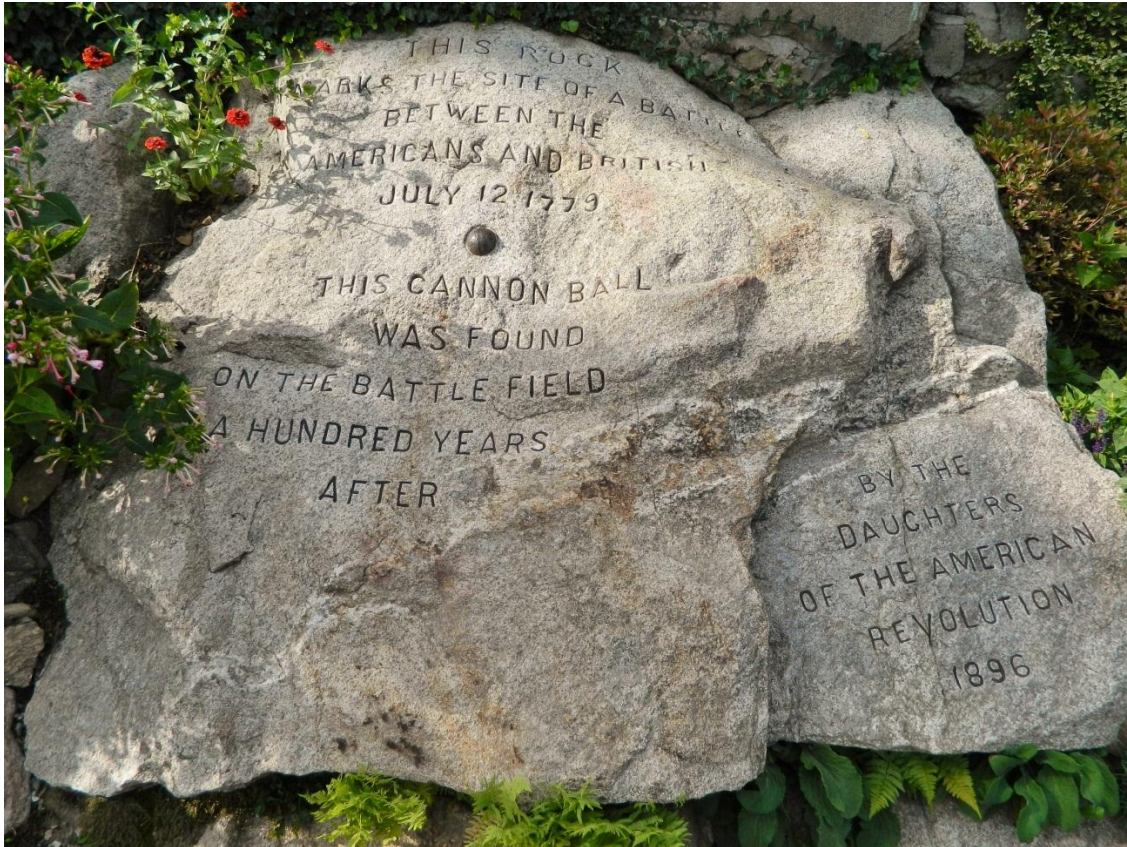
64.1 At the traffic light, turn RIGHT onto Cannon Street.

64.4 At the traffic light, turn LEFT onto France Street.

Battle of the Rocks marker is on the right.

64.6 Bear LEFT at the fork.

64.7 Turn RIGHT onto North Avenue.



The British troops that went after Putnam at Horse Neck were under the command of one of the most vicious commanders, former British Governor of New York William Tryon. The Battle of the Rocks honors Yankees who fought, and often died, engaging Redcoats raiding the coastline towns. (Norwalk, CT)

65.0 At the traffic light, turn LEFT onto Main Street.

The marker commemorating Nathan Hale's embarkation and fatal spying mission is to the right before the bridge and traffic light (intersection of Main and Wall Streets).

65.2 Turn LEFT at the traffic light onto Wall Street.

65.4 At the traffic light turn RIGHT onto East Avenue.

66.7 Turn RIGHT onto Van Zandt Street after the cemetery.

67.1 At the stop sign turn LEFT onto Washington Street.

67.4 Continue STRAIGHT after the bridge crossing the Norwalk River and railroad overpass.

67.9 Continue STRAIGHT onto Couch Street after the Civil War Memorial.



On September 5, 1779 Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge raided Long Island from this location on Stamford Harbor.

68.0 Turn LEFT onto Bayview Avenue.

68.1 Turn RIGHT onto Hillside Street.

July 1779 Battle Marker with cannonball is on the right.

68.2 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn LEFT onto Taylor Street (no sign).

68.3 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn RIGHT onto Flax Hill Avenue.

68.6 Bear RIGHT at the stop sign and continue on Flax Hill Avenue (becomes Old King's Highway).

70.6 Turn LEFT onto Old King's Highway North after the I-95 overpass.

71.1 The Darien Historical Society / Bates-Scofield House is on the left.

71.2 Turn RIGHT at the traffic circle onto Sedgewick Avenue.

71.3 At the traffic light turn LEFT onto the Post Road.

71.5 Turn LEFT onto Center Street.

71.6 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn RIGHT on to South Street (no sign).

71.8 After the overpass, turn RIGHT at the stop sign and T-intersection onto Old King's Highway.

72.3 When the Continental Army marched from Boston to New York 19,000 Troops passed this location, by the Washington marker to the left.

72.9 Turn LEFT at the traffic light onto the Post Road.

74.4 After the bridge and traffic light, turn LEFT onto Weed Avenue.

75.3 At the stop sign, turn RIGHT onto Cove Road.

76.7 At the traffic light, turn LEFT onto Shippan Avenue.

77.0 Turn LEFT at the traffic light and stay on Shippan Avenue.

78.4 Turn RIGHT onto Ocean Drive West. Also check-out the view of the Long Island Sound at the end of Shippan Avenue.

79.4 A marker commemorating Benjamin Tallmadge's 1779 Long Island Raid rests on the Stamford Yacht Club's Lawn.

79.6 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn LEFT onto Shippan Avenue.

80.4 Continue STRAIGHT at the traffic light onto Magee Avenue.

80.8 Turn LEFT onto Pumpkins Station Road.

80.9 Turn RIGHT onto Harbor View Avenue.

81.1 At the traffic light, turn LEFT onto Jefferson Avenue.

81.6 Turn LEFT onto Atlantic Street.

82.0 At the traffic light, turn RIGHT onto Washington Boulevard.

82.2 At the traffic light, turn LEFT onto Pulaski Street.

Loyalist Provincial Corp: Connecticut Tories

Few Americans learn much about the **Loyalist Provincial Corps** when they study the American Revolution in school but that's what the British called the colonists who sided with King George III instead of General George Washington and the Continental Congress. Most historians estimate that about 15 to 20 percent of the 2.5 million colonists—or about half a million people—sided with the British. The Connecticut shoreline had more than its share of Loyalists at the start of the Revolution (also known as Tories), but most of them fled the area by 1776.

A stone marker at the Stamford Yacht Club commemorates the spot where, in 1779, Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge launched a raid on Connecticut Loyalists hiding out on Long Island. He brought 80 men with him in whaling boats across the Sound and, after waiting out some lousy weather, staged an attack on Fort Saint George. The Loyalists surrendered in just minutes; Colonel Tallmadge and his men destroyed supplies and captured 130 men.

Tories. Loyalists. Provincial Corps. Whatever name they might have been called by others, most of these captured men first saw themselves as citizens of Connecticut. To be brought back as prisoners to their native state, which could no longer be a safe home for them, must have been a degrading experience, but to Tallmadge and his men they were enemies of the fledgling United States (see Tallmadge's biography in the Ethan Allen Chapter).

82.4 Continue STRAIGHT onto Greenwich Avenue at the traffic light.

82.7 At the traffic light, turn RIGHT onto Selleck Street.

83.5 Curve LEFT onto Brown House Road.

83.8 Turn RIGHT onto Harding Road.

84.0 At the stop sign, turn RIGHT onto Laddins Rock Road.

84.8 At the traffic light, turn LEFT onto East Putnam Avenue.

87.9 Turn RIGHT into the Putnam Cottage driveway.

Farmer Put and the Wolf Den

Start/Finish: Putnam Memorial, Brooklyn, Connecticut

Distance: 18.0 miles

Terrain: Country roads with an unimproved dirt road section

Difficulty: Moderate with some hills



A wolf's head decorates a memorial and gravesite for General Putnam in Brooklyn, CT.

0.0 Turn LEFT onto Route 169 North from the Brooklyn Historical Society and General Israel Putnam's Gravesite.

General Israel Putnam directs his troops on horseback. Just up the road on the right, Putnam received news of the Battles of Lexington and Concord while plowing his fields. At that moment, he abandoned his plow and headed to fight the Redcoats in Boston. A stone marker near the corner on the right describes Putnam, the Wolf Tavern, and his Homestead in Mortlake (Brooklyn).

0.1 Turn RIGHT at the traffic light onto Route 6 East.

1.5 At the traffic light turn LEFT onto Church Street.

1.8 The Old Trinity Church is on the right. Same architect designed the Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island.

2.4 Daniel Putnam's (Israel Putnam's son) house, Putnam Elms is on the left. Part of the building was moved from another location.

3.2 At the stop sign, turn LEFT onto Darby Road.

3.5 Turn RIGHT at the stop sign onto Promfret Landing Road by the large Oak Tree (becomes Searles Road).

5.6 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn LEFT onto Route 101 West.

7.1 Continue STRAIGHT at the traffic light on Route 101 West direction Hartford.

7.5 Turn LEFT onto Wolf Den Road.

A Putnam Wolf Den marker is on the left.

8.3 Continue STRAIGHT by the Wolf Den Field Camping (unimproved road begins). If you do not have a vehicle for dirt roads, turn left and park by the Ranger Station, then hike to the Wolf Den. After the hike drive back to Brooklyn, Connecticut via Route 169 South.

9.4 Wolf Den entrance on left. After parking take the short hike (less than ten minutes) to the Wolf Den.

According to legend, this is where "Farmer Put" shot the last wolf in Connecticut.

9.9 Turn LEFT onto the pavement (becomes Jericho Road).

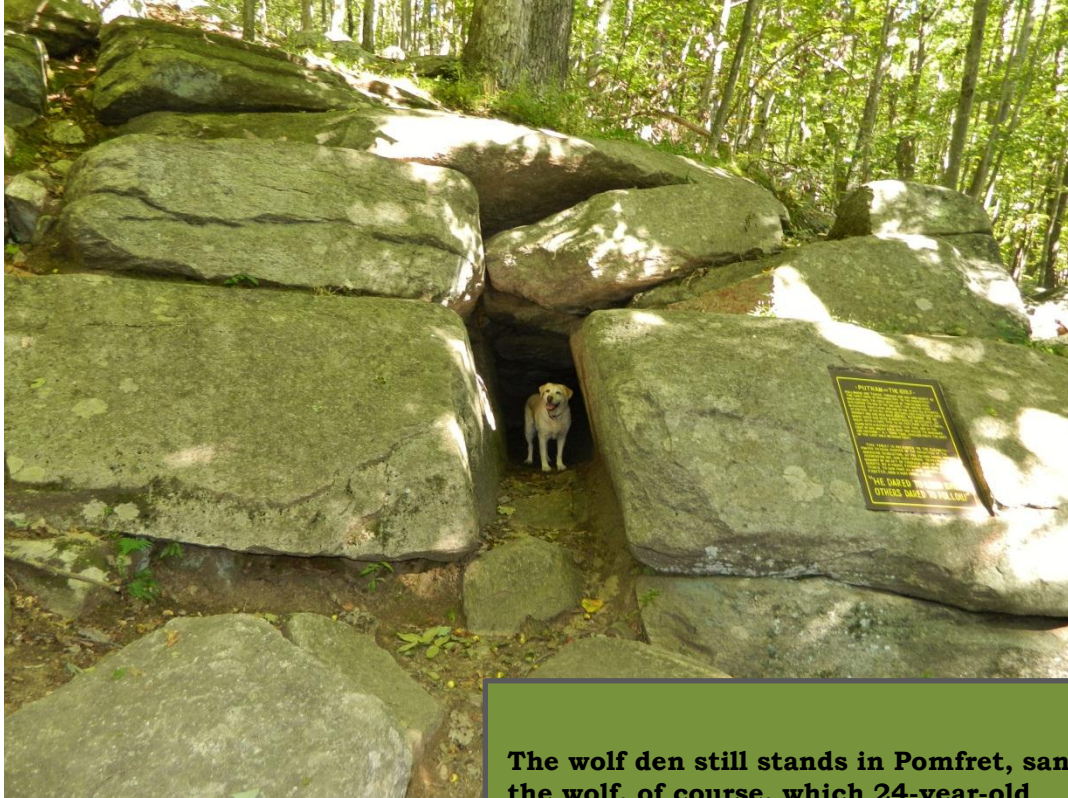
11.4 At the T-intersection, turn LEFT onto Brooklyn Road.

11.8 Bear LEFT at fork by the J & J Moulding sign (Brooklyn Road becomes Elliot Road).

13.5 Merge LEFT onto Woodward Road (no sign).

14.0 At the stop sign and T-intersection, turn LEFT onto Wolf Den Road No. 1 (no sign).

14.6 Turn RIGHT onto Bush Hill Road by Hillandale Farms.



The wolf den still stands in Pomfret, sans the wolf, of course, which 24-year-old Israel Putnam killed in 1742. Bikers and drivers can enjoy this 18-mile loop through country roads and woodland and stop at the wolf den, Putnam's memorial and grave.



With breathtaking “Last Green Valley” views, the Golden Lamb Buttery is a great place to stop for lunch. The Colonial Connecticut countryside must have looked like this all over the state.

15.7 Turn RIGHT at the stop sign and T-intersection onto Route 169 South (no sign).

17.8 Continue STRAIGHT at the traffic light.

18.0 Turn RIGHT into the Historical Society by the Putnam Monument.

Sources

On location, in-the-field reporting at all stops on the tour.

Cruson, Daniel, *Putnam's Revolutionary War: Winter Encampment*, History Press, 2011

Humphreys, Col. David, *The Life and Heroic Exploits of Israel Putnam*, BiblioBazaar

Lasch, Frances and Myrtle Morse, *The Story of Brooklyn Connecticut*, Emblem and Badge

Last Green Valley, *Notable and Notorious*

Philips, David, *Legendary Connecticut: Traditional Tales from the Nutmeg State*, Curbstone Press, 1992

Putnam, Charles Somerby, Jr., *Our Putnams, family history*, 2007

Tallmadge, Col. Benjamin, Memoir

Handouts from various historic sites, including The Last Green Valley Guide, Canaan Parish and the American Revolution, Brooklyn CT guide, Walking Tour of Historic New Canaan, Ft Trumbull State Park handout, phone conversation about Sharon history with first selectman and more.

SAMPLE WEBSITES

www.putnamcottage.org

www.connecticutsar.org/patriots/putnam

www.connecticutsar.org

www.nchistory.org/museums

www.greenwichlibrary.org/blog/historically_speaking

www.putnamelms.org

www.historyofredding.com/HRrevwar.htm

www.nps.gov/revwar/about_the_revolution

www.sharonhist.org

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www.derbyhistorical.org

www.acorn-online.com

www.americanrevolution.org/war%20songs/warsongs.91

(source for Humphreys sonnet and note about disbanding the army)