



# The Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

## Fort Lauderdale Chapter Newsletter



website: [www.learnwebskills.com/sar/index.html](http://www.learnwebskills.com/sar/index.html)

MAY 2011

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Volume 44 Number 5

### President's Message

Hello fellow compatriots,

Those of you who were absent from our April 2011 lunch meeting missed a very interesting and educational program. It was given by a gentleman by the name of Bob Stone. He is very knowledgeable about early Ft. Lauderdale & brought with him many large poster sized pictures of Ft. Lauderdale at the turn of the century. Even those of us who have been in the area for many years would have a tough time naming the location of what was pictured.

This month's program will be very good too as it will be presented by Michael Kennedy who is very familiar with the history of south Florida. Hope to see you at the May meeting. By the way our Chapter's Liberty Tree program has been scheduled for this fall.

#### Michael Kennedy Guest Speaker

Michael's background includes years of owning and operating a small out island resort in the Bahamas. Along the way he became a land developer, heavy equipment contractor, general building contractor, and a multi engine rated pilot.

Michael is the son of a famous TV personality, Bill Kennedy from Detroit Michigan. A brief year was taken out in the late seventies doing movies and theater work. ( starring role as the menacing Teddy in "When You Coming Back Red Ryder.") He also did a radio show for a local Chamber of Commerce.

With a keen interest in history Michael now devotes part of his time to The Fort Lauderdale Historical Society as a docent and historical speaker. The rest of the time he is doing event photography and resumed acting. Michael recently brought to life the 19<sup>th</sup> Governor of Florida, Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward at the Fort Lauderdale Centennial Celebration.

Ken Loomis, President  
Ft. Lauderdale Chapter S.A.R.

### Fort Lauderdale Chapter Sons of the American Revolution Minutes of Meeting on April 16 2011 Held at Colony West Country Club in Tamarac, Florida

The meeting was opened at 1200 hours by President Ken Loomis with 6 members and guests in attendance. An Invocation was offered by Jim Lohmeyer followed by the SAR Pledge and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, lead by the Chapter President.

The President called for officer's reports, which proceeded as follows:

- Vice President: not in attendance;
- The Secretary stated that the minutes for the February meeting had been distributed electronically in the newsletter. He noted that the wording for the Liberty Tree memorial plaque had been included with the minutes and submitted to the City of Plantation with a slight change in the wording. He asked for corrections or additions, and there being none Jim Lohmeyer moved, and Joe Motes seconded, that the minutes be approved including the change in the plaque wording. There was no further discussion and the minutes were approved without dissent. The Secretary distributed a proposed survey for chapter members concerning meeting attendance, but there was no discussion.

Continued on page 2, column 1



President Ken Loomis presents a Certificate of Appreciation to our April Luncheon's guest Mr. Robert Story speaker,

#### NEXT MEETING - MAY 21 2011

Colony West Country Club  
6800 NW 88th Ave in Tamarac

#### Future Dates:

TBA

Time: 11:30AM social gathering; Lunch at noon  
Buffet Luncheon - \$15.00  
FOR RESERVATIONS CALL: 954-441-8735  
or e-mail Joe Motes at: [joemotes@aol.com](mailto:joemotes@aol.com)

- Treasurer: Joe Motes provided a printed copy of the treasurer's report showing that the operating fund had a balance of \$3,831.99 and the trust fund balance was \$15,569.65, both amounts as of March 31st. The report was accepted without dissent

- Chapter Genealogist: not in attendance.

Following lunch, there being no additional business for discussion the President introduced Mr. Robert Story of the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society who provided an overview of the origins of the City. In addition to the oral presentation Mr. Story had several poster-sized photographs, some dating from the late 1800s and others more recent, which showed the development of the City from swamp to urban area.

There being no further business before the Chapter the President concluded the meeting with a Benediction delivered by Jim Lohmeyer and the SAR Recessional.

Respectfully Submitted,

John M. Dye



**Past President James Lohmeyer and his grandchild pay close attention during our April Luncheon's guest speaker's presentation.**

## Commanders From The American Revolution

**For the next several issues, we will be presenting the different Commander of the Revolution.**

### George Washington

**Born** 02/22/1732 in Westmoreland County, Colony of Virginia, British America

**Died** 12/14/1799 in Mount Vernon, Virginia, United States

**Continued from April issue**

### Farewell Address

A bust of Washington by Giuseppe Ceracchi. Washington's Farewell Address (issued as a public letter in 1796) was one of the most influential statements of American political values. Drafted primarily by Washington himself, with help from Hamilton, it gives advice on the necessity and importance of national union, the value of the Constitution and the rule of law, the evils of political parties, and the proper virtues of a republican people. While he declined suggested versions[44] that would have included statements that there could be no morality without religion, he called morality "a necessary spring of popular government". He said, "Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

Washington's public political address warned against foreign influence in domestic affairs and American meddling in European affairs. He warned against bitter partisanship in domestic politics and called for men to move beyond partisanship and serve the common good. He called for an America wholly free of foreign attachments, saying the United States must concentrate primarily on American interests. He counseled friendship and commerce with all nations, but warned against involvement in European wars and entering into long-term "entangling" alliances. The address quickly set American values regarding religion and foreign affairs.

### Retirement and death

After retiring from the presidency in March 1797, Washington returned to Mount Vernon with a profound sense of relief. He devoted much time to farming and, in that year, constructed (or oversaw the construction of) a 2,250 square foot (75-by-30 feet, 200 m<sup>2</sup>) distillery, which was one of the largest in the new republic, housing five copper stills, a boiler and 50 mash tubs, at the site of one of his unprofitable farms. At its peak, two years later, the distillery produced 11,000 gallons of corn and rye whiskey worth \$7,500, and fruit brandy.

On July 13, 1798, Washington was appointed by President John Adams to be Lieutenant General and Commander-in-chief of all armies raised or to be raised for service in a prospective war with France. He served as the senior officer of the United States Army between July 13, 1798 and December 14, 1799. He participated in the planning for a Provi

sional Army to meet any emergency that might arise, but did not take the field.

Mount Vernon. On December 12, 1799, Washington spent several hours inspecting his farms on horseback, in snow and later hail and freezing rain. He sat down to dine that evening without changing his wet clothes. The next morning, he awoke with a bad cold, fever and a throat infection called quinsy that turned into acute laryngitis and pneumonia. Washington died on the evening of December 14, 1799, at his home aged 67, while attended by Dr. James Craik, one of his closest friends, and Tobias Lear V, Washington's personal secretary. Lear would record the account in his journal, writing that Washington's last words were Tis well.

Modern doctors believe that Washington died largely because of his treatment, which included calomel and bloodletting, resulting in a combination of shock from the loss of five pints of blood, as well as asphyxia and dehydration. Washington's remains were buried at Mount Vernon. To protect their privacy, Martha Washington burned the correspondence between her husband and herself following his death. Only three letters between the couple have survived.

Following his death, the British Navy lowered their flags at half mast, the American army wore black armbands for 6 months and Napoleon ordered 10 days of mourning throughout France.

During the United States Bicentennial year, George Washington was posthumously appointed to the grade of General of the Armies of The United States by the congressional joint resolution Public Law 94-479 of January 19, 1976, approved by President Gerald R. Ford on October 11, 1976, and formalized in Department of the Army Order Number 31-3 of March 13, 1978 with an effective appointment date of July 4, 1976. This restored Washington's position as the highest ranking military officer in U.S. history, which had been undone when General John J. Pershing was made General of the Armies at the end of World War I.

## Legacy

Congressman Henry Lee, a Revolutionary War comrade and father of the Civil War general Robert E. Lee, famously eulogized Washington as:

*First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, he was second to none in humble and enduring scenes of private life. Pious, just, humane, temperate, and sincere; uniform, dignified, and commanding; his example was as edifying to all around him as were the effects of that example lasting...Correct throughout, vice shuddered in his presence and virtue always felt his fostering hand. The purity of his private character gave effulgence to his public virtues...Such was the man for whom our nation mourns.*

Lee's words set the standard by which Washington's overwhelming reputation was impressed upon the American memory. Washington set many precedents for the national government and the presidency in particular.

As early as 1778, Washington was lauded as the "Father of His Country."

He was upheld as a shining example in schoolbooks and lessons: as courageous and farsighted, holding the Continental Army together through eight hard years of war and numerous privations, sometimes by sheer force of will; and as restrained: at war's end taking affront at the notion he should be King; and after two terms as President, stepping aside.

Washington manifested himself as the exemplar of republican virtue in America. More than any American he was extolled for his great personal integrity, and a deeply held sense of duty, honor and patriotism. He is often seen more as a character model than war hero or founding father. One of Washington's greatest achievements, in terms of republican values, was refraining from taking more power than was due. He was conscientious of maintaining a good reputation by avoiding political intrigue. He rejected nepotism or cronyism. Jefferson observed, "The moderation and virtue of a single character probably prevented this Revolution from being closed, as most others have been, by a subversion of that liberty it was intended to establish."

## Monuments and memorials

Today, Washington's face and image are often used as national symbols of the United States, along with the icons such as the flag and great seal. Perhaps the most prominent commemoration of his legacy is the use of his image on the one-dollar bill and the quarter-dollar coin. Washington, together with Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln, is depicted in stone at the Mount Rushmore Memorial. The Washington Monument, one of the most well-known American landmarks, was built in his honor. The George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia, constructed entirely with voluntary contributions from members of the Masonic Fraternity, was also built in his honor.

Many things have been named in honor of Washington. Washington's name became that of the nation's capital, Washington, D.C., and the State of Washington, the only state to be named after an American (Maryland, the Virginias, the Carolinas and Georgia are named in honor of British monarchs). George Washington University and Washington University in St. Louis were named for him, as was Washington and Lee University (once Washington Academy), which was renamed due to Washington's large endowment in 1796. Countless American cities and towns feature a Washington Street among their thoroughfares.

The Confederate Seal prominently featured George Washington on horseback, in the same position as a statue of him in Richmond, Virginia.

## Washington and slavery

On the death of his father in 1743, the 11-year-old inherited 10 slaves. At the time of his marriage to Martha Custis in 1759, he personally owned at least 36 (and the widow's third of her first husband's estate brought at least 85 "dower slaves" to Mount Vernon). Using his wife's great wealth he bought land, tripling the size of the plantation, and additional

to farm it. By 1774 he paid taxes on 135 slaves. (This does not include the "dowers".) The last record of a slave purchase by him was in 1772, although he later received some slaves in repayment of debts.

Before the American Revolution, Washington expressed no moral reservations about slavery, but by 1778 he wrote to his manager at Mount Vernon that he wished "to get quit of negroes." Maintaining a large, and increasingly elderly, slave population at Mount Vernon was not economically profitable. Washington could not legally sell the "dower slaves," however, and because these slaves had long intermarried with his own slaves, he could not sell his slaves without breaking up families.

As president, Washington brought 7 slaves to New York City in 1789 to work in the first presidential household -- Oney Judge, Moll, Giles, Paris, Austin, Christopher Sheels, William Lee. Following the transfer of the national capital to Philadelphia in 1790, he brought 9 slaves to work in the President's House -- Oney Judge, Moll, Giles, Paris, Austin, Christopher Sheels, Hercules, Richmond, Joe (Richardson). Oney Judge and Hercules escaped to freedom from Philadelphia, and there were foiled escape attempts from Mount Vernon by Richmond and Christopher Sheels.

Pennsylvania had begun an abolition of slavery in 1780, and prohibited non-residents from holding slaves in the state longer than 6 months. If held beyond that period, the state's Gradual Abolition Law gave those slaves the power to free themselves. Washington argued (privately) that his presence in Pennsylvania was solely a consequence of Philadelphia's being the temporary seat of the federal government, and that the state law should not apply to him. On the advice of his attorney general, Edmund Randolph, he systematically rotated the President's House slaves in and out of the state to prevent their establishing a 6-month continuous residency. This rotation was itself a violation of the Pennsylvania law, but the President's actions were not challenged.

The Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 established the legal mechanism by which a slaveholder could recover his property, a right guaranteed by the Fugitive Slave Clause of the U.S. Constitution (Article IV, Section 2). Passed overwhelmingly by Congress and signed into law by Washington, the 1793 Act made assisting an escaped slave a federal crime, overruled all state and local laws giving escaped slaves sanctuary, and allowed slavecatchers into every U.S. state and territory.

Washington was the only prominent, slaveholding Founding Father who succeeded in emancipating his slaves. His actions were influenced by his close relationship with the Marquis de La Fayette. He did not free his slaves in his lifetime, however, but included a provision in his will to free his slaves upon the death of his wife. At the time of his death, there were 317 slaves at Mount Vernon -- 123 owned by Washington, 154 "dower slaves," and 40 rented from a neighbor.

Martha Washington bequeathed the one slave she owned outright -- Elisha -- to her grandson George Washington Parke Custis. Following her death in 1802, the dower slaves were inherited by her grandchildren.

Washington did not speak out publicly against slavery, argues historian Dorothy Twohig, because he did not wish to risk splitting apart the young republic over what was already a sensitive and divisive issue. Even if Washington had opposed the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793, his veto probably would have been overridden. (The Senate vote was not recorded, but the House passed it overwhelmingly, 47 to 8.)

## Personal life

In addition to Martha's biological family noted above, George Washington had a close relationship with his nephew and heir Bushrod Washington, son of George's younger brother John Augustine Washington, who became an Associate Justice on the Supreme Court after George's death.

As a young man, Washington had red hair. A popular myth is that he wore a wig, as was the fashion among some at the time. Washington did not wear a wig; instead he powdered his hair, as represented in several portraits, including the well-known unfinished Gilbert Stuart depiction.

Washington suffered from problems with his teeth throughout his life. He lost his first tooth when he was twenty-two and had only one left by the time he became President. According to John Adams, he lost them because he used them to crack Brazil nuts, although modern historians suggest it was probably the mercury oxide he was given to treat illnesses such as smallpox and malaria. He had several sets of false teeth made, four of them by a dentist named John Greenwood. Contrary to popular belief, none of the sets were made from wood. The set made when he became President was carved from hippopotamus and elephant ivory, held together with gold springs. The hippo ivory was used for the plate, into which real human teeth and also bits of horses and donkeys teeth were inserted.[75] Dental problems left Washington in constant discomfort, for which he took laudanum, and this distress may be apparent in many of the portraits painted while he was still in office, including the one still used on the \$1 bill.

One of the most enduring myths about George Washington involves him as a young boy chopping down his father's cherry tree and, when asked about it, using the famous line "I cannot tell a lie, I did it with my little hatchet." In fact, there is no evidence that this ever occurred. It, along with the story of Washington throwing a silver dollar across the Potomac River, was part of a book of stories authored by Mason Weems that made Washington somewhat of a legendary figure.

## William Prescott

**Born** 02/20/1726 in Groton, Massachusetts

**Died** 10/13/1795 in North Pepperell, Massachusetts

Prescott was born in Groton, Massachusetts to Benjamin Prescott (1696–1738) and Abigail Oliver Prescott (1697–1765). He married Abigail Hale (1733–1821) on April 13, 1758, and they had one son, also named William, in 1762. Prescott owned a house in Pepperell, Massachusetts, on Prescott Street.

Prescott served in the provincial militia in King George's War where he served in the 1745 Siege of Louisbourg under William Pepperell. He may have played a role in the naming of the town of Pepperell, Massachusetts after his commander when it was separated from Groton in 1753. In 1755, when the French and Indian War widened, he saw action at the Battle of Fort Beausejour. He turned down an offer to join the Royal Army for his service in that war.

## American Revolutionary War

In 1774, when Massachusetts towns began forming militia companies, Prescott was made a colonel commanding the Pepperell company. The alarm that was raised on the evening of April 18, 1775 that British troops were marching on Concord reached Pepperell about 10 am on April 19. Prescott immediately alerted the companies of Pepperell, Hollis, and

Groton, and rode toward Concord. The companies arrived too late to participate in the day's battles, but they became part of the small army that laid siege to Boston afterward.

When the American military commanders were alerted to British plans to capture undefended high ground at Dorchester Heights and Charlestown, Prescott was chosen to lead 1,200 men onto the Charlestown peninsula and erect defenses on Bunker Hill on the night of June 16, 1775. The next day, his troops, which were tired from working to construct a redoubt and other defensive works, and only had limited ammunition, formed the centerpiece of the American defenses when the British attacked the position. In spirited battle, Prescott's men twice threw back British assaults on the redoubt. When the British made a third attempt, his men were almost out of ammunition; after an initial volley, he ordered a retreat from the redoubt. He was one of the last men to leave the redoubt, parrying bayonet thrusts with his ceremonial saber. While the British successfully captured Bunker Hill, the poorly-organized colonial forces inflicted significant casualties, and the British were unable to capitalize on their victory; Prescott is widely seen as having played a key role in the battle, keeping the relatively poorly-trained militia under his command well-disciplined.

When the Second Continental Congress established the Continental Army it sent George Washington to take command of the forces besieging Boston. Prescott received a colonel's commission, and his unit became the 7th Continental Regiment. The regiment saw service in the 1776 defense of New York. While he appears to have given up command of the regiment after that campaign, he apparently participated in some capacity in the 1777 Saratoga campaign, for he is depicted in the painting of the Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga by John Trumbull,<sup>[1][2]</sup> which hangs in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda. His departure from military service may be due to injuries sustained in an accident on his farm.

### Later life

Prescott served in the Massachusetts General Court in later years, and served in militia called out to suppress the Shays' Rebellion in 1786. He died in 1795.

### Legacy

His grandson William H. Prescott was a noted historian and author, who married the granddaughter of Captain John Linzee, captain of the HMS Falcon, one of the British ships that fired on Bunker Hill.

The former town of Prescott, Massachusetts, was named in his honor. The town was disincorporated in 1938 as part of the building of the Quabbin Reservoir, and the land now makes up Prescott Peninsula, which divides the main branches of the reservoir.

Prescott's likeness was made into a statue for a memorial for the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Prescott's house is located in North Pepperell, Massachusetts.

## Israel Putnam

**Born** 01/07/1717 in Danvers, Massachusetts

**Died** 05/29/1790 in Brooklyn, Connecticut

Putnam was born in Salem Village (now Danvers), Massachusetts, to Joseph and Elizabeth Putnam, a prosperous farming family of Salem witch trials fame. His birthplace, Putnam House, still exists. In 1740, at the age of 22, he moved to Mortlake (now Pomfret) in northeastern Connecticut where land was cheaper and easier to obtain. Israel Putnam's birthplace in Danvers, Massachusetts, USA. Strong oral tradition in northeastern Connecticut claims that, in his youth, Putnam—with the help of a group of farmers from

Mortlake—killed the last wolf in Connecticut. The tradition describes Putnam crawling into a tiny den with a torch, a musket, and his feet secured with rope as to be quickly pulled out of the den. While in the den, he allegedly killed the she-wolf, making sheep farming in Mortlake safe. There is a section of the Mashamoquet Brook State Park in modern day Pomfret named "Wolf Den" (which includes the 'den' itself), as well as a "Wolf Den Road" in Brooklyn, Connecticut.

By the eve of the Revolution he had become a relatively prosperous farmer and tavern keeper, with more than a local reputation for his previous exploits. Between 1755 and 1765, Putnam participated in campaigns against the French and Indians as a member of Rogers' Rangers, as well as with regular British forces. He was promoted to captain in 1756 and to major in 1758.

Rescue of Major Israel Putnam near Glens Falls, 1758 As the commander of the Connecticut force in 1758, Putnam was sent to relieve Pontiac's siege of Detroit. He was captured by the Caughnawaga Indians during a New York State campaign, and was saved from being roasted alive, after being bound to a tree, only by the last-minute intervention of a French officer.

In 1759, Putnam led a regiment in the attack on Fort Ticonderoga and later at Montreal. In 1762, he survived a shipwreck during the British expedition against Cuba that led to the capture of Havana. It is believed that Major Putnam returned to New England from Cuba with Cuban tobacco seeds that he planted in the Hartford area resulting in the development of the renowned Connecticut Wrapper agricultural product.

Putnam was outspoken against British taxation policies and around the time of the Stamp Act crisis in 1766, he was elected to the Connecticut General Assembly and was one of the founders of the Connecticut Sons of Liberty.

In the fall of 1765 Putnam threatened Thomas Fitch, the popularly elected Connecticut Governor, promising that Fitch's house "will be leveled with the dust in five minutes" if Fitch did not turn over the stamp tax paper to the Sons of Liberty.

### The American Revolution

On April 20, 1775, when Putnam received news of the Battle of Lexington that started the day before, he left his plow in the field and rode 100 miles in eight hours, reaching Cambridge the next day and offering his services to the Patriot cause.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> He joined the Continental Army and was appointed colonel of the 3rd Connecticut Regiment and subsequently, brigadier of the Connecticut militia. Shortly after the Battle of Lexington, Putnam led the Connecticut militia to Boston and was named major general, making him second in rank to his Chief in the Continental Army. He was one of the primary figures at the Battle of Bunker Hill, both in its planning and on the battlefield. During that battle Putnam may have ordered his troops "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes" (It is debated whether Putnam or Colonel William Prescott uttered these words).

This command has since become one of the American Revolution's more memorable quotes. This order was important, because his troops were low on ammunition. He progressed to temporary command of the American forces in New York, while waiting for the arrival of the commander-in-chief, Lieutenant General George Washington, on April 13, 1776. The Battle of Bunker Hill must count as the greatest achievement in Putnam's life, for thereafter, his fortunes took a downturn at the Battle of Long Island (1776), where he was forced to effect a hasty retreat. Washington did not blame Putnam for this failure as some in the Second Continental Congress did. However, Washington reassessed the abilities of his general and assigned him to recruiting activities.

**Fort Lauderdale Chapter  
Sons of the American Revolution  
2133 NW 208 Terrace  
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In 1777 Putnam received another, though lesser, military command in the Hudson Highlands. With future Vice-President Aaron Burr in his charge, Putnam abandoned Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton to the British, and was brought before a court of inquiry for those actions. However, he was exonerated of any wrongdoing. During the winter of 1778-1779, Putnam and his troops were encamped at the present-day site of the Putnam Memorial State Park in Redding, Connecticut. In December 1779, Putnam suffered a paralyzing stroke, which ended his military service.

**Epilogue**

Putnam died in Brooklyn, Connecticut in 1790, and was buried in an above-ground tomb in Brooklyn's South Cemetery. Within a few years, however, so many people visited Putnam's tomb that the badly-mutilated marble marker was removed for safe keeping to the Connecticut State Capitol in Hartford. In 1888, Putnam's remains were removed from the Brooklyn cemetery and placed in a sarcophagus built into the foundation of a monument, newly erected on a plot of ground near the Brooklyn town green.

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In the early days of the war, Putnam was regarded by Washington as one of America's most valuable military assets, but this view was probably based primarily upon earlier exploits from his colorful past. In the War for Independence, however, Putnam proved to be incapable of commanding complex campaigns, which sharply reduced his value to the cause.

Today there are many places named for Israel Putnam. Eight Putnam Counties, including Putnam County, New York, which embraces the east bank of the Hudson Highlands he once held command over, bear his name, as does a Brooklyn, New York elementary school. Only miles north of his monument in Brooklyn, CT, is the town and city of Putnam, named after this famous hero. There is also an East Putnam Avenue in Greenwich, Connecticut which is named after the path in which he retreated from British forces; Putnam's cottage, an eighteenth century residence that may have served as a tavern at the time of Putnam's escape, is located on this avenue. There is also Putnam State Park, located in Redding, Connecticut, and a Putnam County Tennessee.

General Putnam is an ancestor to famed 20th century newsman and former Marine Corp Officer George Putnam.

**Mural "The Life and Times of General Israel Putnam of Connecticut"**

Recently a mural depicting General Putnam was to be returned to the newly renovated Hamilton Avenue School in Greenwich, CT. An article of April 1, 2006, entitled "Mural deemed too violent for school", explains the mural's reception:

After a debate that divided members largely along the lines of generation and gender, the Chickahominy Neighborhood Association voted unanimously yesterday not to bring a controversial Revolutionary War mural back to Hamilton Avenue School because its content is too violent. Instead, the group agreed to leave the mural, "The Life and Times of General Israel Putnam of Connecticut," at its current location at Greenwich Library. Painted by James Daughtery of Weston as part of the Works Progress Administration program in 1935, the mural depicts Putnam, Greenwich's war hero, aiming his musket at snarling wolves while all around him Native Americans hurl tomahawks and men armed with guns and knives tussle. It hung high in the gymnasium of Hamilton Avenue School for nearly 60 years, often knocked by errant basketballs, before it was removed in 1998 and restored with \$54,145 donated by the Ruth W. Brown Foundation. It is located in Maine.

**This series will continue with the October issue.**

