

11. ISRAEL PUTNAM. NATHAN HALE. pdf

1: Israel: Dozens of Iranian targets hit in Syria - CNN Video

Secondly, Nathan Hale's cousin Samuel Hale was a Loyalist and a soldier with General William Howe's forces in the New York area. Thirdly, Hale stood out in a crowd because of his unusual height and his face scarred by gunpowder burns.

Again I am listing by County and proximity to each other. They were here in Strafford County at that time and she was widowed in , and she will be here still in He was born in Acworth. He was in Charlestown in and in Claremont in He was widowed in , married Valena Cynthia Holmes in who would be the gal listed as Cynthia. By , he will be on his third wife Thankful Davis Frances. Elizabeth was married to Dr. At any rate, Mary will die here herself September 14, They just moved here as they are also listed now in Brattleboro, Windham County Vermont. They are here in I am not sure who was here in , but in only John Junior age 27 and his wife Susan Nash and their new family are here. Lorenzo, now 25, will be in Fitzwilliam. Edwin is number , a son of Peter Putnam and his second wife Ruth E. Watson of Sutton, Massachusetts. He was born there November 26, Solon is number Edwin will be operating a Hotel in Hinsdale by Her son Henry will appear then and be married. They have been here since right after when they were in Hopkinton, New Hampshire. This will be their last appearance though. This Amos was born here in Winchester April 11, He married Nancy Robbins here on February 14, Nice Valentine Day present for both of them. Also there is his brother James P. He was born here May 30, , and married Emeline Smith on November 24, He was born in Fitchburg, Mass May 27, according to a bible reference, and in Winchester according to another on May 27, The Fitchburg birthplace is correct. Amos the original one was in Hopkinton, Hillsborough County through and here in Winchester from on. He went back to Massachusetts around and was there a few years before returning to New Hampshire. Eri married Lucy Parker Holton November 25, They seem to be living with David Trask 30 NH and his family. Also in that family is Lydia Prentiss 66 NH. She was born there on June 12, Bartlett is way over in the eastern middle part of the state, near North Conway, closer to Grafton County than other parts of Coos. The rest of her family is now out in Lee County, Illinois, and they will later move to Iowa in the s. Also here are their daughter Elvira W. Wells 23 NH and her husband Charles H. He is a son of John Sr. He was born in Hanover on November 11, He married Nancy Currier Hussey in Hanover in In they will be in Lebanon, Grafton County. He will become a physician, marry Emily Peavey, and then move to Cleveland, Ohio in the s and be there through the census. John will be married here in As a further little tid bit, his brother Samuel Fay Putnam is currently in Virginia studying to be an Episcopal minister. He will come up here to Hanover and die here in Alonzo is number and was born in Hanover, Grafton County on January 2, He married Hannah Cole here on January 1, They have been here since the s, and were originally from Croydon, Cheshire County. Amherst, Hillsborough County He lives next to his folks. Elijah was born in Bedford, Massachusetts February 16, He married Catherine K. Perkins here in Amherst on May 4, He will be here until his death November 24, That Jonathan was from Bedford, Massachusetts. Elijah was born in Rindge January 5, , and will die here in Amherst on October 18, He first married Lucy Webber in Bedford on April 28, She died in the mid s, and he then married Hannah Lane on September 27, He returned to New Hampshire and was here in Amherst in the census. He is a son of John Putnam and Sabrina Wiley. They will be in Lisbon, Grafton County in Permelia is his daughter who married Hugh Brown. He will die here in Amherst February 6, He is a son of Gideon Putnam and Sarah Barnes. His dad died in and his mom has remarried to Joseph Beckwith. They are next door in Bennington and his siblings are there too. Warren was born October 6, and will die here September 4, There are also a couple of younger Beckwith kids from this new marriage. Their brother Warren is listed above in Antrim. He is a son of John and Achsah Putnam from Fishersfield. He will be with his folks in Dunbarton, NH in , and will be back here with his widowed mom in No ideas at all. Might be some sort of orphanage thing. He was born in Lyndeborough June 19, Abigail will die shortly, and in he will be married to Nancy Jewitt. He is a son of Ephraim Putnam 3rd and Elizabeth Carkin. He was born here April 30, He married Esther Pearson of Lyndeborough in about He was born here in Lyndeborough July 1, He married Susanna Ford here in They are with Jonathan Hildrith Jr. He was born

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in Andover, Massachusetts August 1, They were orphaned October 23, After running away from this home in the s, George went to Colorado, fought in the Civil War and then will return here, and head to Maine in the early s. He will then be back in Andover, Massachusetts in the late s. She is 70 NH and lives with her daughter Betsy P. Gage 50 NH born January 24, Israel was born here October 30, He married Abigail C. Abbott, his current wife, on May 17, He had first married Ruth Sargent about , but she must have died in the early to mid s, as he had a wife in the census, and now has Abigail. This is the first time he has shown up by himself. He is a son of Jonathan Putnam and Mary Hildreth. He was born here in and has been living with his folks ever since. He never married, and now both his folks have died since the , and he has simply taken over the old farm house. He has been here since the census. Levi is a son of Joseph junior and Mary Jamison. They were married here in and she died in Joseph will be in Wabash County, Indiana in Levi will be there then too and he will have married the widow of his brother George who is in Indiana right now. He is also shown at home with his folks, Joseph and Sarah Putnam.

2: NEW HAMPSHIRE CENSUS REPORTS

Allen, Benedict Arnold, Nathan Hale, Israel Putnam—to the quietly influential, like General David Humphreys, aid-de-camp to General George Washington and diplomatic advisor to Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and.

More than two centuries after Nathan Hale was hanged, a sharp-eyed librarian discovered the hidden truth about his capture. James Hutson found out that another American tricked Hale into revealing his spy mission. Hutson in was chief of the manuscript division of the Library of Congress when the library received an unexpected gem: The Tiffany family had held the manuscript for generations when G. Bradford Tiffany donated it to the Library of Congress. Robert Rogers Robert Rogers was an Indian fighter well known to this day for his daring exploits as commander of Rogers Rangers. Army Rangers adopted his rules for guerilla warfare. He gambled and sold himself out as a soldier. After the French and Indian War ended, Rogers was tried for treason, but exonerated. He ran up gambling debts and landed in prison. After his release he went to London to capitalize on his fame. Then in he returned to America, looking to sell his services to the highest bidder. Hale and Rogers were both in the Boston area during the Siege of Boston. Rogers was staying in Medford, Mass. Hale served with Connecticut forces besieging Boston. Rogers tried to get an appointment with Washington at his headquarters in Cambridge. Washington kept his distance and asked Gen. John Sullivan to interview Rogers in Medford. Sullivan interviewed the guerilla fighter twice and advised Washington to shun him. William Howe commissioned him to raise a battalion of rangers. First of all, he came from Connecticut. Many Connecticut Loyalists had fled the rebel government or wanted to fight for the British. Thirdly, Hale stood out in a crowd because of his unusual height and his face scarred by gunpowder burns. Finally, Nathan Hale was a rank amateur. He knew nothing about espionage, had no training, no code words, no secret ink. He simply went as a sacrificial lamb to a place where a Loyalist would likely recognize him. He spent 15 months under house arrest. During, or soon after, the American Revolution, Tiffany wrote a history of the war that he never published. The Library of Congress wanted to acquire the manuscript, wrote Hutson. Thompson, an intelligence historian. Nathan Hale, illustration, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country. And three nuggets of information: An orderly book reported Hale was apprehended Sept. A diary entry by British Lt. Frederick Mackenzie reported Hale was captured on Long Island. A diary entry by Capt. William Bamford of the 40th Regiment of Foot, which surfaced in , reported Maj. Rogers took Nathan Hale. Also, Robert Rogers and his men hovered off the coast of western Long Island in from September 16 to 21, according to the log of the Halifax. Portrait of Robert Rogers Rogers kept an eye on Hale, thinking him an enemy in disguise. Rogers put on his own disguise and visited Hale in his quarters. Then he told Hale he was troubled at being stuck on Long Island, where the inhabitants sided with the British. He suggested he wanted to spy on British troop movements. The hapless Hale believed Rogers his new best friend, and invited him to have dinner with him the next day. They met in a tavern, where Rogers brought three or four men who also pretended interest in spying for the Americans. As they talked, a company of soldiers surrounded the house and seized Hale. Hale denied his identity, but several Connecticut Loyalists recognized him. The British hanged him immediately without a trial. But should we believe it?

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3: Nathan Hale's Mission – Central Intelligence Agency

Near Nathan Hale School. Carver Academy. Private School. ... 11 public ratings. Israel Putnam School. Public School. Roger Sherman School. Elementary School.

What pity it is that we can die but once to serve our country. For every 10, Americans to whom Nathan Hale and John André are familiar names from grammar school on, there is hardly one who has ever heard of Abraham Woodhull or Robert Townsend or Edward Bancroft. By the criterion of failure mentioned above, we ought thus to have, at the present time, a bagful of heroes. By the Fourth of July, the colonies had been at war with the Mother Country for more than a year. The Redcoats had been ignominiously chased back from Concord and shut up in Boston. The pyrrhic victory of Bunker Hill had gained them precisely nothing. Howe – by neglecting to occupy Dorchester Heights – had committed the first of a series of blunders which went far toward assuring the eventual success of the Revolution and had betaken himself to Halifax to re-fit and await further orders. By now it would be patently obvious to King and Cabinet that they were going to have to put down rebellion in all thirteen colonies; it was no longer to be simply a question of reducing one obstreperous New England town. Plainly the British would attempt to establish a beachhead and a base of operations from which they could undertake to invest the entire eastern seaboard. New York had a harbor which could shelter the entire Royal Navy. It was the key to the Hudson-Champlain highway to and from Canada which, once occupied and secured, would cut New England off and split the colonies. The city was large enough to supply winter quarters for a sizable force and was already known for a heavy ballast of Tory sympathy. So sure was Washington of all this that as early as January, he had allowed General Charles Lee to go to New York to begin organizing its defenses. But he had his orders; Congress wanted New York held at all costs. Batteries, entrenchments, strong points were dug and constructed at key points on the island by an army only too painfully aware that both the Hudson and East Rivers were deep enough for the largest ships-of-the-line and equally aware of its own acute shortage of artillery. At the beginning of July, the British came back, and – as Washington had guessed – they came back to New York. Cornwallis and Clinton sailed in from their unsuccessful attempt against Charleston, South Carolina. Sir Billy Howe, his troops rested, re-equipped, and reinforced, pulled in from Halifax, and his sea-going brother, Admiral Lord Howe, arrived from England with a large naval force and transports crammed with thousands of British troops and German mercenaries. Howe landed his forces on Staten Island and began, in his usual leisurely way, to prepare an assault on the city. They wondered where and when Howe would strike. The "where" turned out to be Long Island. On the morning of 27 August, Howe loaded his troops into boats and moved them across the Narrows to Gravesend Bay. General Israel Putnam, a fierce fighter but a bad tactician, deployed his forces to meet him, unfortunately leaving his left flank unguarded. Howe hit him precisely there, turned his flank, collapsed his line, routed his force, and committed the second blunder which helped lose England her colonies. With the Americans fleeing pell-mell across the Gowanus marshes toward Brooklyn, Howe called off the pursuit which, had he let it go on, would have destroyed the Continental Army and ended the war. Realizing the impossibility of holding New York, Washington proposed to Congress that he be allowed to burn the town and retire to the mainland rather than risk being trapped on Manhattan island. While he waited for an answer, he took under consideration and intelligence problem of the first magnitude: But what did he intend to do? Would he move north, cross into Westchester, and cut off the whole island? Would he move against some point mid-way up the island and throw a cordon across to the Hudson, thereby trapping the Americans in the town? Would he perhaps make an assault directly on the town itself? In vain Washington canvassed all his available sources. He sent General Clinton with men on a raid across Long Island Sound from New Rochelle to round up a few Tories who might be able to tell him what the British seemed to be doing. But British naval patrols intercepted the raiders and prevented their landing. There seemed to be only one other way to get the information he needed. He called in Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Knowlton, commander of his newly organized Ranger Regiment and asked him to canvass his officers and come up with a volunteer for an espionage mission to Long Island. Hale was an intensely idealistic young man, seized with a burning ardor for

independence, and filled with an almost overwhelming desire to perform a signal service for his country. It had been no help to these inner drives of his to be forced to endure eight months of inactivity in Cambridge. It took its place in the line the evening of the 27th but "without firing a shot" was ordered back out again two days later with the evacuation to Manhattan the night of the 29th. Knowlton assembled his officers the morning of Tuesday 10 September, briefed them on the situation, and asked for volunteers. In response he got a large measure of dead silence. Finally Lieutenant James Sprague, a veteran of the French and Indian War, voiced the thoughts of his brother officers: In his idealism, he too felt the role of spy to be a disgraceful one. Wanting to talk it over with someone, he sought out his Yale classmate, Captain William Hull. Years later Hull recorded the conversation in his memoirs. Sensing that Hale was about to volunteer, Hull tried to dissuade him. He pointed out the essentially dishonorable nature of the job and the ignominious and inevitable fate if he got caught. The details of the mission are maddeningly meager. What is known with reasonable certainty is only that he and his company first sergeant, Stephen Hempstead, left New York by land on or about 12 September, went out the Connecticut shore as far as Norwalk, were then set across the Sound by a Captain Pond in the sloop Schuyler during the night of September, and that Hale went ashore at Huntington, Long Island, while Hempstead returned to Norwalk with instructions to wait there either until Hale returned or until he received other word from him. Hempstead also reported that Hale adopted as cover the role of a Tory schoolmaster seeking refuge from Connecticut and looking for a job on Long Island. He was dressed in a civilian suit of "Holland brown" cloth, wore a round broad-brimmed hat, and carried his own Yale diploma to establish his bona fides as a qualified teacher. This also meant, of course, that he was using his true name. Hempstead also remembered that Hale took off his silver shoe buckles and left them with him stating that they would not "comport with his supposed calling. The lawmakers in Philadelphia ordered him not to burn the town since it " By Sunday morning, the 15th, more than half the army was dug in on the heights but, of the rest, some 3, were still doing rearguard jobs in New York and the remainder were strung out in a long thin line along the East River protecting the evacuation route. The defending Americans, still unnerved from the debacle of the week before and unused to the kind of heavy cannonading they were getting from the British frigates, broke and ran even before the assault wave hit the beach. Howe then proceeded to make the third blunder in the series which saved the Revolution. There were still 3, Continental soldiers in Lower Manhattan who could easily have been cut off. But Howe, a leisurely and methodical man, felt that he needed to secure and organize his beach-head before sending his troops across the island to seal it off. Having given the appropriate orders for this, he, General Sir Henry Clinton, and Loyalist Governor Tryon repaired to the Murray mansion on Murray Hill and relaxed with cakes and claret and the charming Mrs. With the British high command thus pleasantly occupied, General Putnam led the remaining 3, Continentals up the west side of the island and, in the nick of time, got them out of danger. Knowlton was killed in the engagement but the day was successful for the demoralized Americans, giving them their first look since Bunker Hill at the backs of the Redcoats. Wanting more than anything else to take his men into battle, he had opted instead to undertake a mission both dangerous and distasteful to him. The day he landed on Long Island saw his regiment distinguish itself in the action he longed to participate in. Unhappily unaware of all these things, however, Hale set off on his mission. How he spent the next six days can only be a subject for speculation and, over the years, many people have speculated over many pages. There are all sorts of stories, rumors, conjectures, and local myths concerning where he went, what he did, where he was captured, even where the artillery park was located in front of which he was hanged. Hale's earliest biographer, Isaac Stuart, for example, writing in and relying on local Long Island tradition, has Hale making his way to Brooklyn, across to New York, and then all the way back again to Huntington, where he was captured because he mistook a British patrol boat for one coming to pick him up. This is hardly likely. It calls for a lot of travelling for only six days, and the distance from Huntington to New York makes it improbable that, having been taken the night of the 21st, he could have been returned to New York in time to be executed at 11 a. Other versions have him hailing a boat from the British brig Halifax from the east shore of Manhattan under the impression it was friendly; or crossing the East River and being picked up in Flushing by Lt. He would have realized, thinks Ford, that if anything was to be gleaned from the mission, he would have to go into New York to get it. The Brooklyn ferry would be closely

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controlled, but Loyalist provision boats went daily from Long Island ports to supply the troops in the city. Ford has him going as a crew member on one of these boats from Oyster Bay to New York. Once there, he would have moved cautiously from one British installation to another, listened to coffee-house gossip, made notes and sketches, and in general done what a careful and conscientious agent is supposed to do. On the night of the 20th, however, an event took place which made his eventual capture almost inevitable. The city caught fire and a third of it was totally destroyed. What Congress had expressly forbidden Washington to do had now happened anyway, and the General, watching the red sky from the balcony of the Morris Mansion on Harlem Heights, remarked to his aide, Tench Tilghman, "Providence, or some good honest fellow, has done more for us than we were disposed to do for ourselves. Obviously security would be greatly tightened in the wake of this disaster and extensive attempts made to round up the guilty. Stringent measures would be taken to keep civilians from leaving the city, especially northward toward the American lines. Robertson, struck by the similarity of name with that of the deputy commissary of prisoners, sent for Samuel who identified his cousin, by a birthmark, as Nathan Hale of Coventry, Connecticut, Captain in the Continental Army. Hale was thereupon stripped and searched, his notes and sketches found in his shoes, and the jig was up. He then freely admitted to his identity and his mission and it remained only to inform the British commander-in-chief of the capture and request orders as to the disposition of the case. Thither Hale was led and the situation explained to the General, who, without the formality of a trial, ordered the prisoner remanded to the Provost Marshal to be hanged the next morning. He was then placed for the night under guard in the greenhouse on the Beekman estate. On the evening of the 22nd a flag of truce approached the American lines. Washington dispatched his Adjutant General, Colonel Reed, to meet it, orally, however, and in addition to the official written communication, Montresor told Reed that a Captain Hale had been arrested the previous night within the British lines and had been executed as a spy that morning. It merely apologized for the "wicked and infamous weapon. Hull, however, found opportunity for a few words with Montresor about the fate of his friend and classmate. In his memoirs he recalled the conversation in some detail: I learned the melancholy particulars from this officer, who was present at the execution, and seemed touched by the circumstances attending it. That he had procured sketches of the fortifications, and made memoranda of their number and different positions. When apprehended, he was taken before Sir William Howe, and these papers, found concealed about his person, betrayed his intentions. He at once declared his name, his rank in the American army, and his object in coming within the British lines. Sir William Howe, without the form of a trial, gave orders for his execution the following morning. He was placed in the custody of the Provost Marshal, who was a Refugee [Loyalist], and hardened to human suffering and every softening sentiment of the heart. Captain Hale, alone, without sympathy or support, save that from above, on the near approach of death asked for a clergyman to attend him. He then requested a Bible; that too was refused by his inhuman jailer.

4: The Death of Nathan Hale () - IMDb

Precinct 11 -- Israel Putnam School, Parker Ave. Precinct 12 -- St. Rose Community Center, 34 Center St. Precinct 13 -- Casimir Pulaski School, Clearview Ave.

5: The Hartford Courant - We are currently unavailable in your region

In the spring of Rogers and Putnam were transferred with their respective companies into the command of General Webb. One sultry night that summer Putnam and a soldier named Durkee were scouting in the vicinity of Fort Ticonderoga.

6: To George Washington from Major General Israel Putnam, 11 Augu 1777

Lisa Freimuth, Nathan Hale first grade teacher - 26 years Ellen Mayhew Kearney, Nathan Hale physical education teacher - 11 years Karen Ohlmann, Israel Putnam special education teacher- 41 years.

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7: Schools near Israel Putnam School - www.enganchecubano.com

Family-School Liaison Israel Putnam - Monday & Thursday Nathan Hale - Wednesday Central Registration - On Call. Download this Presentation.

8: Schools near Nathan Hale School - www.enganchecubano.com

Born and raised in Meriden. Local schools attended: Israel Putnam, Nathan Hale, Jefferson and Washington Middle Schools, and Maloney High School.

9: Biography | Connecticut House Democrats

Nathan Hale School is a public elementary school located in Meriden, CT in the Meriden School District. It enrolls students in grades 1st through 12th. Nathan Hale School is the 47th largest public school in Connecticut and the 11,th largest nationally.

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By Divine Order Scripture Numerics and Bible Prophecy Introduction to solid mechanics Irving h shames Optimum design of structures Anatomy of antiliberalism GRASS: terminal users guide Teamwork and leadership Werewolf(New Library Of Horror Learn to Draw with Pencils, Pens and Pastels: With 45 Step-By-Step Projects Do nothing in this world V. 9-11. The Divine comedy of Dante Alighieri. Neonatal disorders Reel 1187. Tioga County Totally Unauthorized Guide to Fx Fighter Developing a mentoring program The romance of the Milkv Way, and other studies stories. A field guide to demons, vampires, fallen angels, and other subversive spirits Enable editing on secure The green sicknesse International political economy frieden 6th edition The Ongoing Moment Moral foundation of professional ethics Never give up Steven Browning. Death of Robert, Earl of Huntington. Lets learn about the church and celebrate its message Piagetian research Ap environmental science cliff notes Frogs and creepy-crawlies Agricultural sociology Energy in biological systems and hydrogen biochemistry Those Magnificent Clydesdales Pregnant and lovin it The power of a promise kept 365 Family Activities Regulation and Organisations How the worlds most notorious atheist changed his mind. Hitlers defeat on the Eastern Front, 1943-1945 Compilation of works of art in the United States Capitol. Spinodal decomposition The six most difficult problems faced by global negotiators (and how to deal with them) Unsettled relationship