

# GENERAL GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN BRANCH #3

## Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution

Vol. 5 No. 3

Chartered 1893

September 1, 2004

### Notice of September 18, 2004

#### TO ALL PATRIOTS AND YOUR FAMILIES

The General Gold Selleck Silliman Branch will participate in a joint meeting with The Roger Sherman Branch

**Saturday, 2 P.M., September 18, 2004 at  
Town House Museum,  
2 East Wall St., Norwalk  
Museum Phone: 203-846-0525**

- Induction of new members
- Presentation of Flag Award
- Slide show "Connecticut Leaders of the American Revolution" by Bob Berthelson
- Light Refreshments

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#### DIRECTIONS:

**I-95 Northbound:** Exit 16. Turn **left** onto East Ave. Stay on East Ave. for 1/4 mile and turn left onto Wall St. at the major intersection.

**I-95 Southbound:** Exit 16. Turn **right** onto East Ave. Stay on East Ave. for 1/4 mile and turn left onto Wall St. at the major intersection

**Merritt Parkway Southbound:** Exit 40B. Turn left onto Main Ave. all the way to the end. Turn left onto E. Wall St.

**Merritt Parkway Northbound:** Exit 39A on to Route 7 extension. Take exit for I-95 North. Follow directions from I-95 above.

**Additional Parking:** Collins Funeral Home, 92 East Ave.

### Special SAR Event

Oliver Wolcott Branch

**Patriots' Day, Sunday September 19, 2004  
from 12:30-5:00 PM  
Fredericksburgh (Pawling, NY)  
on the 226<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of  
General Washington and the Continental  
Army At the John Kane House  
September to November 1778**

Patriots' Day will target the family, but with special focus on young people.

- Hourly 18<sup>th</sup> Century Manual of Arms training with wooden "Muskets"
- Hourly Revolutionary War Cannon Demonstrations
- Two theatrical productions
- 18<sup>th</sup> century music performance.
- Special 18<sup>th</sup> century cooking, quilting herbal usage demonstrations etc.
- Presentation of Revolutionary War Flags and the evolution of the Stars and Stripes.
- And many more events.

Additional Color Guard members are needed

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"The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis"

John Trumbull

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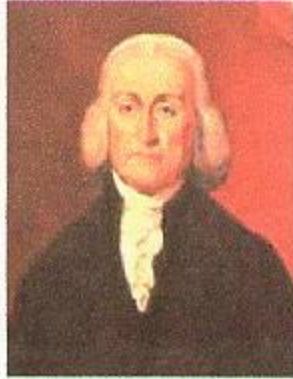
# CONNECTICUT'S LEADERS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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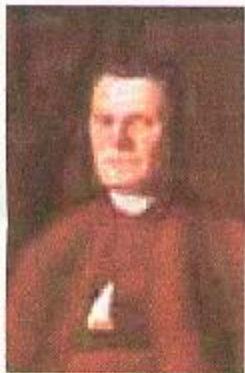
Color Slide Presentation by Bob Berthelson

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Connecticut's Governor, Jonathan Trumbull, was the only patriot governor in the Colonies during the Revolutionary War, all others were appointed by the King. It was through "Brother Jonathan's" leadership and his efforts of providing food for Washington's starving army that Connecticut is known as "The Provision State."



Trumbull's son John was the first American Painter to have a college education. Entering the Harvard class of 1773, at the age of fifteen, he was inspired by Boston artist John Singleton Copley. His ambition was to become the painter of the American Revolution, and several of his historical paintings now grace the rotunda of our Nation's capitol



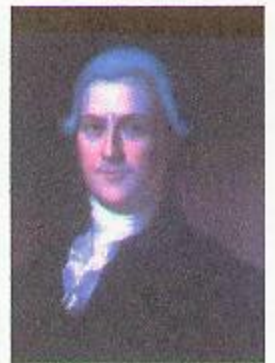
In 1774, Roger Sherman was elected a Delegate to the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia, serving for the next seventeen years until his death in 1793. In 1776, Sherman was chosen as part of the committee of five, to draft the Declaration of Independence. He was the only member of the

Continental Congress who signed all four of the great state papers: the Association of 1774, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution. Sherman proposed the system of congressional representation, which was known as "The Connecticut Compromise" providing for two houses of Congress, the form of Government we use today.

Nathan Hale graduated from Yale College at eighteen. He began his life as a teacher in East Haddam. Early in 1774, he became the teacher of the Union Grammar School of New London, Conn. In September 1776, Hale volunteered for the famous fatal assignment that would earn him the title, in 1985, of Connecticut State Hero.

When news reached militia Colonel Henry Ludington that the town of Danbury, was being looted and burned by British Troops in April 1777, his 16-year-old daughter Sybil rode 40 miles through the rainy night alerting her father's regiment to the danger. The troops she raised that night, led to a battle the next day that forced the British back to their ships in Long Island Sound.

Samuel Huntington was a respected, self-taught lawyer in Norwich in 1760. In four years, he represented Norwich in the Connecticut general assembly. He was appointed by the general assembly to represent the colony in the Continental Congress and was elected president of Congress in 1779. By March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1781, all 13 colonies had ratified the Articles of Confederation. They called this confederation the United States of America and their President; Samuel Huntington, became the first President of the United States in Congress Assembled.



Oliver Wolcott stood at the head of his class at Yale for all four years. He was Sheriff of Litchfield for 20 years, was elected to four terms in the Provincial assembly and attained the rank of General in the Colony Militia. He was appointed to Congress in 1775. Wolcott left Philadelphia on June 28th and was present when a mob pulled down the statue of King George III in Bowling Green and had the pieces brought to his home in Litchfield to be made into bullets.