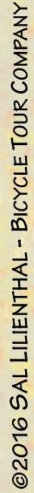
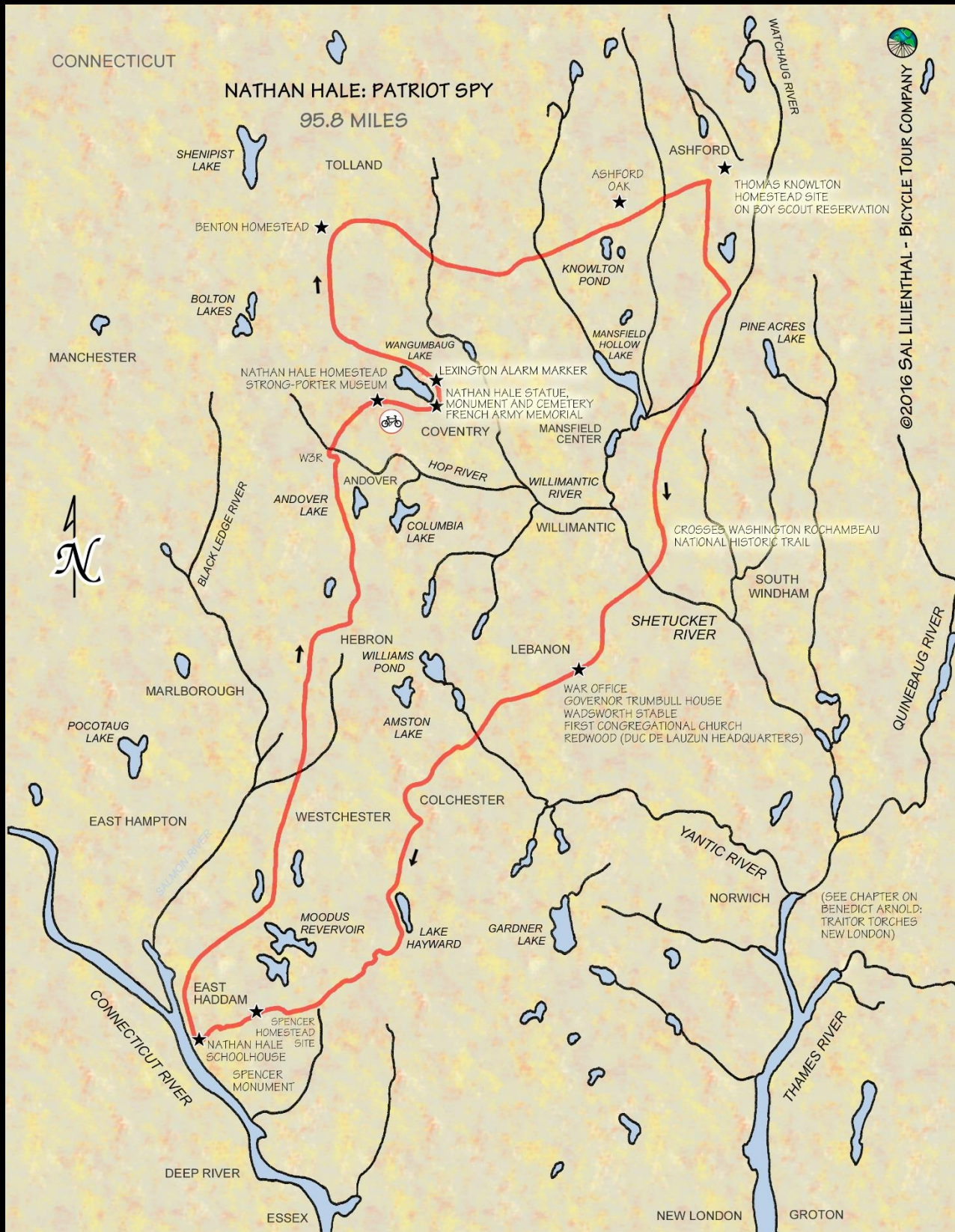


NATHAN HALE: PATRIOT SPY
95.8 MILES

95.8 MILES



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NATHAN HALE: Patriot Spy

Head Qrs New York Island, Sept. 22d: 1776

Parole, London

Count: Great Britain

“A spy from the Enemy (by his own full confession) apprehended last night, was this day Executed at 11 o’clock in front of the Artillery Park.”

Official British Report on the execution of Nathan Hale

Start/Finish: Nathan Hale Homestead, Coventry, Connecticut

Distance: 95.8 miles

Terrain: Mostly country roads with some busier sections

Difficulty: Moderate with some hills

In April 1775 the men in New London began melting down pewter plates to make bullets. The British had attacked Americans at Concord and Lexington and Connecticut Patriots wanted to rush to Massachusetts to join the fight. Of course, New London itself was vulnerable to British attack from Long Island Sound; locals moved cannons into town.

The new schoolmaster, a 20-year-old Yale College graduate named Nathan Hale, also wanted to head north but had to complete the school year. Tall, athletic, well-mannered, and beloved by his students for what one described as his “tact and amiability,” Hale enjoyed his job and life in New London and had hoped to make a long-term career there as a teacher. But by July he sent in his letter of resignation, stating, “At present there seems to be an opportunity for more extended public service.”

He joined the 7th Connecticut regiment as a lieutenant and soon found himself in Boston and then New York. Up to this point, in nearly every way except his education, Hale was like thousands of young men caught up in the American Revolution. Raised on a farm in Coventry in a large family, Hale had no military training, just a deep emotional commitment to the Patriot cause. Unfortunately, like many other soldiers stationed in New York, Hale soon took ill with influenza, which forced him to spend most of his time in quiet retreat in his tent.

But his primary distinguishing trait—his education—would prove pivotal in how the rest of his military service unfolded. Once the British overran the Americans at New York in August, General George Washington knew that “everything in a manner depends on obtaining intelligence of the enemy’s motions.” What was the British General Howe going to do next? The Americans retreated to Harlem Heights and Washington asked Lt. Colonel Thomas Knowlton, a former ranger in the French and Indian War, to form a special unit to focus on intelligence gathering. Knowlton recruited 150 men and 20 officers,

Nathan Hale among them, chosen because of his advanced education in the sciences and Greek and Roman military history.

Lt. Col. Knowlton needed a volunteer for a spy mission. Hale, still recovering from his illness, was the only one who stepped forward. His own men tried to talk him out of it, claiming that being a spy was duplicitous and not in line with his open temperament. He insisted.



The Hale Homestead in Coventry where Nathan grew up in a large family. Six of the Hale men served during the Revolution.

Hale came from a long line of New England residents, including his paternal grandfather, John Hale, who was involved in the Salem witch trials in the 17th Century. At first John agreed with the prosecutions, but then his own wife was accused (and exonerated) and he rethought his position. But this intense sense of right, of God, of duty, however misplaced in John's case, was part of the family fabric. Nathan's father was a Deacon in Coventry and five of his brothers also fought in the Revolution. He wanted to do his duty and be useful.

Hale took off for Long Island, a major British base, on the sloop *Schuyler* with fellow Patriot Stephen Hempstead. His goal: to find out what Howe planned to do next in New York. In the cover of darkness they sailed out of Norwalk Harbor and landed at Lloyd's Neck. Hale set off on foot disguised as a Dutchman in search of a teaching position. Long Island was two-thirds Dutch,

so the ruse made some sense, but he carried his Yale College diploma—with his own name on it—one of several miscues that eventually led to his death.

From Norwalk Harbor Nathan Hale sailed to Lloyd's Neck, Long Island on his fatal spy mission.



He dined at a farmer's house. The next day he gathered information that he tucked in the lining of his shoes. That evening he supped at a tavern and met Robert Rogers. Accounts differ on whether his cousin Samuel Hale, a Loyalist, saw him at the tavern and reported him or whether Rogers, a Lt. Colonel in the British army figured it out and organized the capture, but most historians agree that it was probably Rogers, a notoriously brutal British soldier actually assigned to be on the lookout for Americans on Long Island. While we can only conjecture what Rogers and Hale said to each other in the tavern, somehow Rogers gained Hale's confidence and the American agreed to go to Rogers' place for dinner the following night. At this point, Hale was already preparing to return to his rendezvous spot—he and Hempstead had agreed to reunite after four days.

British soldiers surrounded Rogers' home and seized Hale, who made little effort to hide his true intent. At this point he knew his fate: death by hanging. During the complex early stages of the American Revolution, the British could hold someone as a traitor, prisoner-of-war or spy, with each designation carrying a different degree of punishment. Ethan Allen, for example, was captured and originally treated as a traitor, which meant he lacked the protections normally granted a prisoner-of-war and was left in deplorable conditions until General Washington officially complained and Allen's status was "elevated" to prisoner-of-war, which dramatically improved his jail conditions and made him eligible for a prisoner exchange.

As a spy, Hale could expect few protections and did not even receive a trial. The British troops shipped him across the East River to New York where he faced

General Howe. He asked to see a minister and a bible but both requests were denied. That evening, Howe's chief engineer, Captain John Montresor, showed Hale some kindness and even secured paper and pen so he could write two letters—something the officer in charge, the vicious Provost Marshall William Cunningham, would have never allowed (when he did learn of the letters he destroyed them). It was Montresor who eventually told the full tale of Hale's hanging to the Americans.



Coventry's 2012 statue of Nathan Hale, which depicts him with his hands and feet tied.

It took place September 22, 1776 at around 11:00 a.m. on a location still in dispute but a memorial plaque marks the event in New York City at the corner of Third Avenue and 66th Street. Montresor reported that Hale went with great dignity up the ladder to his hanging. Hale's famous quotation, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country," is probably a doctored version of his actual declaration, but it does capture his poise and patriotic fervor.

The British left him hanging for three days in horrible heat. When they cut him down, they buried him unclothed in a shallow grave.

Even if Nathan Hale had returned with information about Howe's proposed plans in New York, it wouldn't have mattered. The Americans had already pulled out after taking a stand at Harlem Heights. New York City itself had burnt to the ground—allegedly the work of arsonists, since Congress opposed the burning as a tactic to take away the British advantage there—but General George Washington was pleased. By the time news of Hale's hanging began to circulate widely in the colonies, the news of the victory at Trenton, New Jersey, dominated the papers and town discussions.

The death of an idealistic young man by hanging as America's first spy did not really gain any traction until the early 19th Century. Many Americans noted how John Andre, the British spy who was caught on his way back to Manhattan after connecting with Benedict Arnold (see Benedict Arnold: Traitor Torches New London), had been lionized in Great Britain and buried at Westminster. Hale had received no such recognition.



**Nathan Hale's schoolhouse
in New London.**

Statues of Hale began appearing all over the country, including the front of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in Langley, Virginia, inside the state capitol in Hartford, Connecticut, in New York City, and, most recently, in Coventry. In 1985 Nathan Hale was made Connecticut's official state hero.

The statue in Coventry, finished in 2012, avoids the more heroic gestures of statues such as the one in front of the Wadsworth Museum in Hartford (his hand laid over his heart in dramatic fashion) or the religious aura of statues like the one in the foyer at the Connecticut State Capitol (palms outstretched and raised to the skies). Instead, it captures a more authentic Hale—the earnest young man with good intentions caught while spying, but brave enough to accept his fate. He was there to make himself “useful,” as he told his fellow soldiers, a feeling shared by many a Patriot.

Routes designed for the Connecticut American Revolution Tour Book follow historic themes and accommodate geographic locations. As a result, the Nathan Hale Schoolhouse in New London is included in the Benedict Arnold: Traitor Torches New London chapter; and the Nathan Hale Embarkation point in Norwalk is part the Old Put Escapes at Horse Neck chapter.

Route Notes

0.0 Turn RIGHT out of the Nathan Hale Homestead driveway onto South Street (no sign).

Nathan Hale's boyhood home site, the existing house was built in 1777 after the British hung Hale for espionage.

0.4 Bear RIGHT at the traffic circle and continue on South Street (no sign).

1.8 Turn LEFT at the stop sign on Cross Street.

2.5 Bear LEFT at the Green (Patriots' Park).

A statue of Nathan Hale and monument commemorating Rochambeau and the French Army is to the right.

2.6 The Nathan Hale Cemetery and monument are on the left.

2.9 At the stop sign and red blinking light, turn LEFT onto Route 31 North.

3.8 The Lexington Alarm marker embedded in white quartz is on the right after the Coventry Town Hall.

7.1 Cross Route 44 at the traffic light and continue STRAIGHT onto Grant Hill Road.

Named in honor of President U.S. Grant's family, who lived in the area.

11.1 At the stop sign, turn RIGHT onto Metcalf Road.

(For the Benton Homestead, turn LEFT and the house is on the right. Then turn around and continue following the route).

11.4 Continue STRAIGHT at the stop sign, becomes Anderson Road.

12.6 Continue STRAIGHT at the stop sign by Baxter Street.

13.0 At the stop sign turn RIGHT onto Merrow Road (Route 195 South).

15.1 Continue STRAIGHT on Route 195 South at the light and cross Route 32.



In John Trumbull's *Battle of Bunker Hill*, Knowlton, in white shirt and vest, points his musket at the Redcoats.

17.4 At the second traffic light, turn LEFT onto Route 44 East.

21.1 The Ashford Oak on Giant Oak Lane is to the left after Knowlton Hill Road. Descendants of Patriot Thomas Knowlton still live on this road.

23.9 Turn RIGHT onto Route 89 South after the Town Hall.

Thomas Knowlton's Homestead was on the local Boy Scout Reservation; on Route 44 West to the left.

Lt. Colonel Thomas Knowlton

Nathan Hale and Thomas Knowlton were neighbors in the northeast region of Connecticut and knew each other prior to the Revolution. But while Hale was young and inexperienced, Knowlton had seen military service since age 15—in the French and Indian War in the colonies and at the Battle for Havana in Cuba. In May 1775, at age 35, Knowlton's company in his hometown of Ashford unanimously nominated him Captain and headed to Boston to participate in the Battle at Bunker Hill. He left behind a wife, large farm and eight children.

Knowlton and his men found themselves on the extreme left of the American defenses with just a rail fence to protect them, but they put up a famously ferocious fight—Knowlton allegedly had a gun shot out of his hand but stayed cool (though hatless) for the rest of the skirmish. Described by his contemporaries as “erect and elegant in figure and formed more for activity than strength,” in 1776 Knowlton took command of America’s first official intelligence gathering unit and special teams fighting force known as Knowlton’s Rangers, and reported directly to General George Washington. Nathan Hale was among the 150 or so recruits.

Six days prior to Hale’s hanging in New York, Knowlton had his own heroic hour. On September 16, 1776, Knowlton’s Rangers flushed out some British regulars near Harlem and the skirmish quickly escalated. More Redcoats began streaming in. “They marched up within six rods [33 yards] of us, and then formed to give us battle which we were ready for,” Knowlton reported. The Americans eventually pulled back, retreating along present-day Broadway with the British in pursuit. The Redcoats “appeared in open view,” Washington later wrote his wife, “and in the most insulting manner sounded their bugle horns as is usual after a fox chase. I never felt such a sensation before. It seemed to crown our disgrace.” The General, of course, was referring to the loss at Brooklyn Heights in August.

He sent in reinforcements, the Virginia regiment under the command of Major Leitch. It proved enough to wage an effective fight for about two hours but at great cost--both Leitch and Knowlton were shot and eventually died at the scene. Knowlton allegedly told his men, “I do not value my life if we do but get the day.” The leaderless rangers pressed on. The Americans eventually forced the British to retreat and secured one of the most important victories of the Revolution at Harlem Heights. As one soldier wrote, “Morale was restored and confidence renewed.”

Today, Knowlton is recognized as the founding father of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and in 1995 the Military Intelligence Corps created the LTC Thomas W. Knowlton Award to honor exceptional performance by an intelligence agent. Visitors to Connecticut can see a life-size statue of Knowlton with his sword drawn on the grounds of the state capitol in Hartford. Though he was buried on Harlem Heights, the town of Ashford has a commemorative marker to Knowlton next to his wife Anna Keyes Knowlton’s grave in Snow Cemetery.

To fully grasp the risks men like Knowlton and Hale took, consider that just one month after Harlem Heights all of Knowlton’s men were captured at Fort Mifflin. Many died on prison ships.

27.0 Turn LEFT at the traffic light over the bridge onto Mount Hope Road (becomes Town Hill Road).

28.9 Bear LEFT at the fork and stay on Town Hill Road (no sign).

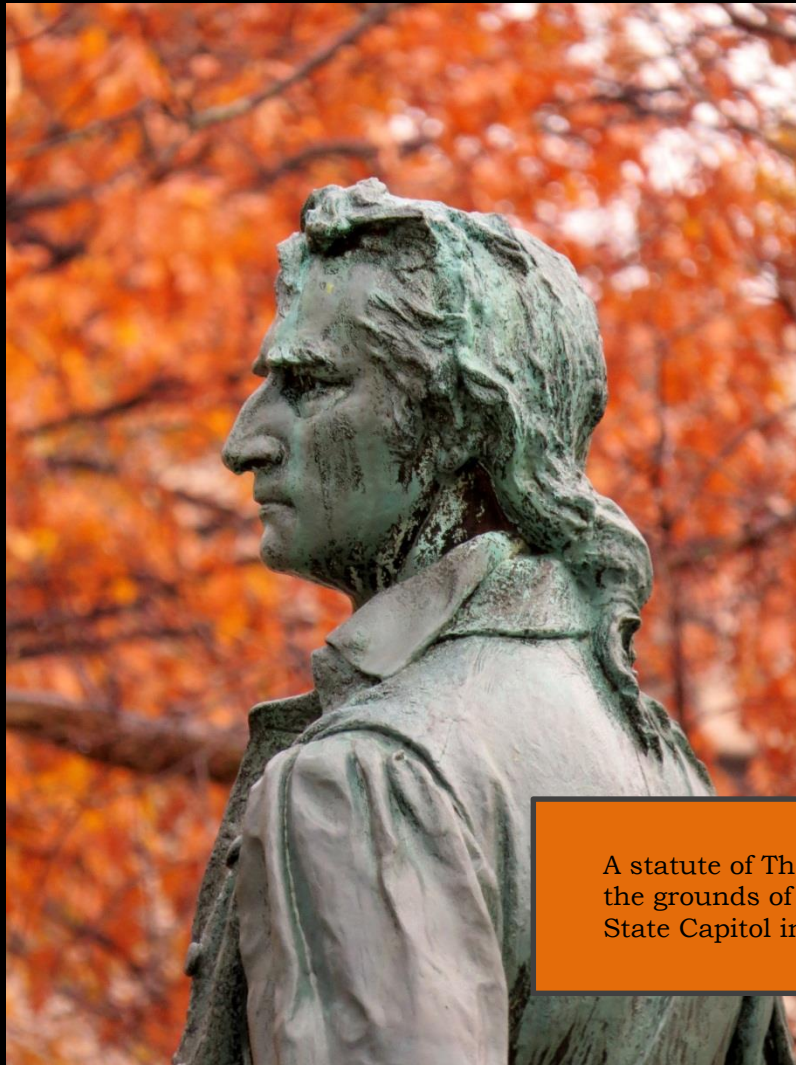
30.4 At the T-intersection and stop sign, turn RIGHT onto Chapin Street.

30.8 Turn RIGHT at the stop sign onto Route 198 South (no sign).

32.4 At the traffic light, turn RIGHT onto Route 6 West.

34.4 Turn LEFT onto Route 203 South at the traffic light.

37.2 At the traffic light and T-intersection turn LEFT and continue on Route 203 South.



A statute of Thomas Knowlton on the grounds of the Connecticut State Capitol in Hartford.

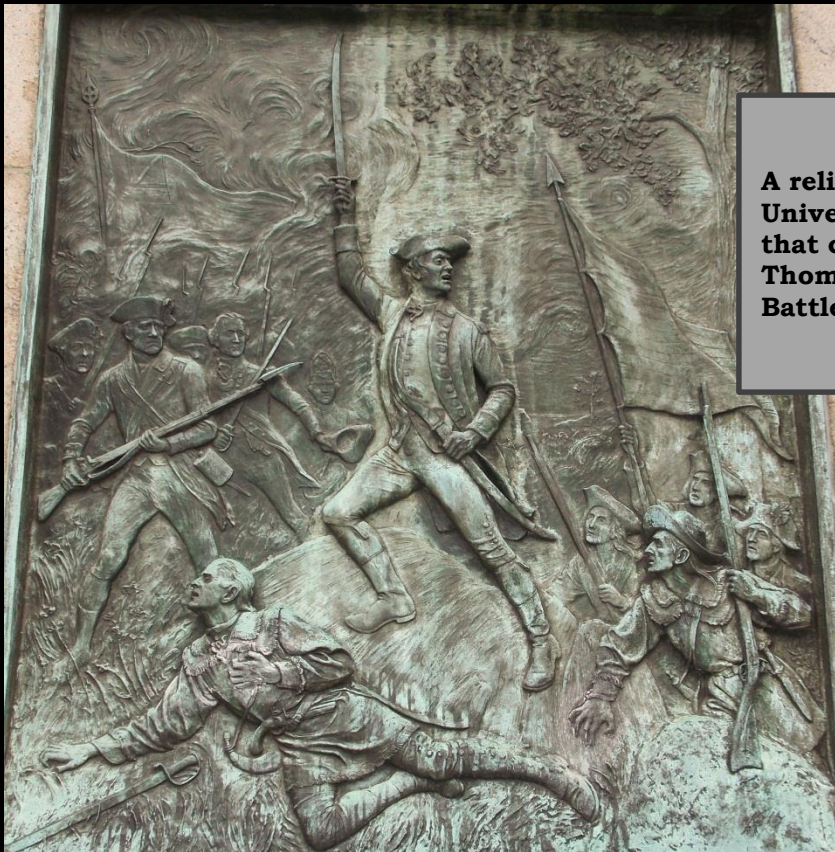
This is a section of the Washington Rochambeau National Historic Trail.

38.1 Continue STRAIGHT at the stop sign and continue on Route 203 South.

39.8 Continue STRAIGHT at the traffic light and cross Route 32, continue on Route 203 South. Main Street becomes Machine Shop Hill Road.

43.3 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn RIGHT onto Route 207 South.

44.2 At the stop sign and red blinking light continue STRAIGHT on Route 207 South.



A relief at Columbia University in New York City that captures Lt. Colonel Thomas Knowlton at the Battle of Harlem Heights.

LEBANON AND THE WAR OFFICE: For a tour of Lebanon, turn RIGHT at the red blinking light and stop sign onto Route 87 and park at the Lebanon Historical Society on the right. Walk to the historical sites on the Green including the War Office, Governor Trumbull's House, Redwood and the Old Lebanon Meeting House. Then continue the tour on Route 207 South.



Governor Trumbull's War Office on Lebanon green.

47.7 Turn LEFT onto Route 16 West.

52.8 Turn LEFT at the traffic light onto Route 85 South by the Colchester Green and continue on Route 85 South at the next two traffic lights.

53.7 Bear RIGHT at the fork Route 85 South.

54.2 Turn RIGHT at the red blinking light and follow the "To Route 11 South" sign but do **not** get onto Route 11 South.

55.1 At the stop sign turn LEFT onto Lake Hayward Road.

57.3 Bear LEFT at the stop sign and stay on Lake Hayward Road.

58.3 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn RIGHT onto Haywardville Road.

60.8 Bear RIGHT at the fork onto Millington Road (no sign) by Tater Hill Road. Millington Road becomes Mount Parnassus Road.

GOVERNOR JONATHAN TRUMBULL

By the end of the 17th Century, the British had begun granting proprietors and companies the right to establish colonies in America. These were seen as largely business deals and the crown had little real authority over the people in the faraway lands. This arrangement played a key role when the British began imposing more taxes and laws on the 13 colonies by the 1740s—several generations of Americans had already become accustomed to considerable autonomy in their governance. Power and control began to shift back towards the crown thanks in large part to governors appointed by the King. When the Revolution started they were all loyal to Britain, except Governor Nicolas Cooke of Rhode Island and Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, who presided over the only two states where governors were elected.

When British General Thomas Gage moved in to quell disturbances in Boston, he asked Connecticut Governor Trumbull for assistance at Lexington and Concord. Trumbull refused and made clear his stance, not only in that moment, but also for the entire war.

Born in Lebanon, Connecticut in 1710, Trumbull made a name for himself as a merchant and minister. He served as a delegate to the House and was later Speaker of the House in 1739-40. Married to Faith Robinson, a direct descendant of the Pilgrim leader John Robinson, who helped found the Congregational Church in America, Trumbull was also on the side of the church most directly associated with the Patriot cause.

General George Washington so appreciated that someone of Governor Trumbull's stature was helping the Continental Army that he considered him "the first of the patriots." Just one example of Trumbull's vital contribution, and one reason why Connecticut eventually became known as the provision state for the Revolution: Trumbull organized a cattle drive to the winter encampment at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, where Washington's men were starving and freezing to death.

Most Connecticut residents also know of Governor Trumbull's famous son, the painter John Trumbull (see the New Haven Chapter), which is just another example of the many ways this first Governor of Connecticut contributed to his country.



Redwood in winter, Duc de Lauzun's headquarters while he and his men stayed in Lebanon in 1780. He compared the Connecticut weather to Siberia.

Statue of Yale College graduate Nathan Hale (class of 1773) on the Yale campus in New Haven in front of the Connecticut Dormitory.



Nathan Hale's first teaching job was at this small school in East Haddam (formerly known as Moodus), but he left that position in 1775 for a job at a larger school in New London.



Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de Lauzun
Brigadier General of Lauzun's Legion

If visitors look carefully in some of the older graveyards in different parts of Connecticut they'll find tombstones dating back to the Revolution with French flags on them, often placed there by local members of the Daughters of the American Revolution to honor the foreign soldiers who helped the Patriots gain their independence. Duc de Lauzun served as a French Brigadier General of an unpaid regiment made up of French, German, Russian, Irish, Dutch, Hungarian and other nationalities, who volunteered to fight in America. Known as Lauzun's Legion, they set sail with General Rochambeau's better trained, equipped and paid soldiers and arrived in Narragansett Bay on July 11, 1780. Never quite accepted as equals and somewhat autonomous in general, Lauzun left Rochambeau's encampment in Rhode Island to winter with his men in Lebanon, Connecticut, a place he less than fondly compared to Siberia.

They stayed for seven months on the Lebanon town green engaging in duels, fist fights, tiffs with the locals, and other rabbleroxing. At least 13 percent of the men actually deserted—twice the rate of the rest of the French army.

Remarkably enough, motivated in part by Lauzun's own idyllic hopes for the Revolution, this unruly band of men wound up eventually playing an important role at the battle of Yorktown. As they moved through Gloucester Point on the York River, Lauzun's men came upon British Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton. They chased him down, threw him from his horse but he escaped with his guards. An intense engagement ensued with Lauzun's Legion and Lt. Colonel John Mercer's Virginia militia teaming up to drive off the British. They killed 12 of Tarleton's men and lost five of their own—two Americans and three of Lauzun's soldiers.

The next day, October 19, 1781, when the British surrendered at Yorktown, the Redcoats wanted to turn their weapons into Lauzun's Legion rather than the despised Patriots, something that Lauzun found quite satisfying considering his troops marginal status throughout their service in the colonies.

Many of Lauzun's Legion, in particular the German soldiers, stayed behind in the colonies and some even settled in Connecticut, their descendents still in New England towns today. Lauzun himself returned to France in May 1783 and his Legion disbanded. Despite his support for the revolutionaries in both America and France, he was executed in the French Revolution in 1793. He could not escape the fact he descended from a royal line that went back to the 12th Century.

A sign marking Major General Spencer's Homestead is in the center of the triangular green ahead.

66.1 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn RIGHT onto Route 82 West then quickly turn LEFT at the stop sign Route 82 West.

67.5 At the stop sign turn RIGHT onto Route 149 North.

The original site of the Nathan Hale schoolhouse in East Haddam is marked with bust sculpture of Captain Hale in the center of the triangle to the left as you turn onto Route 149.

67.7 The Nathan Hale Schoolhouse and General Spencer Memorial are on the left across from the Post Office behind Saint Stephen's Church.

68.3 Bear LEFT at the stop sign and continue on Route 149 North.

75.9 Continue STRAIGHT at the traffic light on Route 149 North.

76.3 Bear RIGHT at the fork and stay on Route 149 North.

By the early 19th Century, many communities erected statues to Nathan Hale. A sampler: at the Connecticut State Capitol (left) and at City Hall in New York City.



79.6 Cross under Route 2 then continue STRAIGHT at the stop sign onto Jones Street (becomes Burrows Hill Road).

83.1 Burrows Hill Schoolhouse 1725 on the right.

84.2 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn RIGHT onto West Main Street Route 66.

85.4 Continue STRAIGHT at the first traffic light.

85.6 Turn LEFT at the traffic light onto Route 316 North / Wall Street.

91.8 At the traffic light and T-intersection turn LEFT onto Route West.

92.1 At the traffic light turn RIGHT onto Long Hill Road becomes Skinner Hill Road.

A marker for the Nathan Hale Homestead is on the right by the traffic light. This section of Route 6 is also part of the Washington Rochambeau National Historic Trail.

95.3 Turn RIGHT at the stop sign and T-intersection onto South Street.

95.7 Nathan Hale's Mother lived at the Strong Homestead on the left before marrying Nathan's Father Richard. Six of her children fought in the Revolution.

95.8 Nathan Hale Homestead and Museum on the right.



**Coventry Historical
Society's 18th Century
Strong-Porter Museum
located across the road
from the Hale Homestead.**

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Washington-Rochambeau National Historic Trail:
nps.gov/waro

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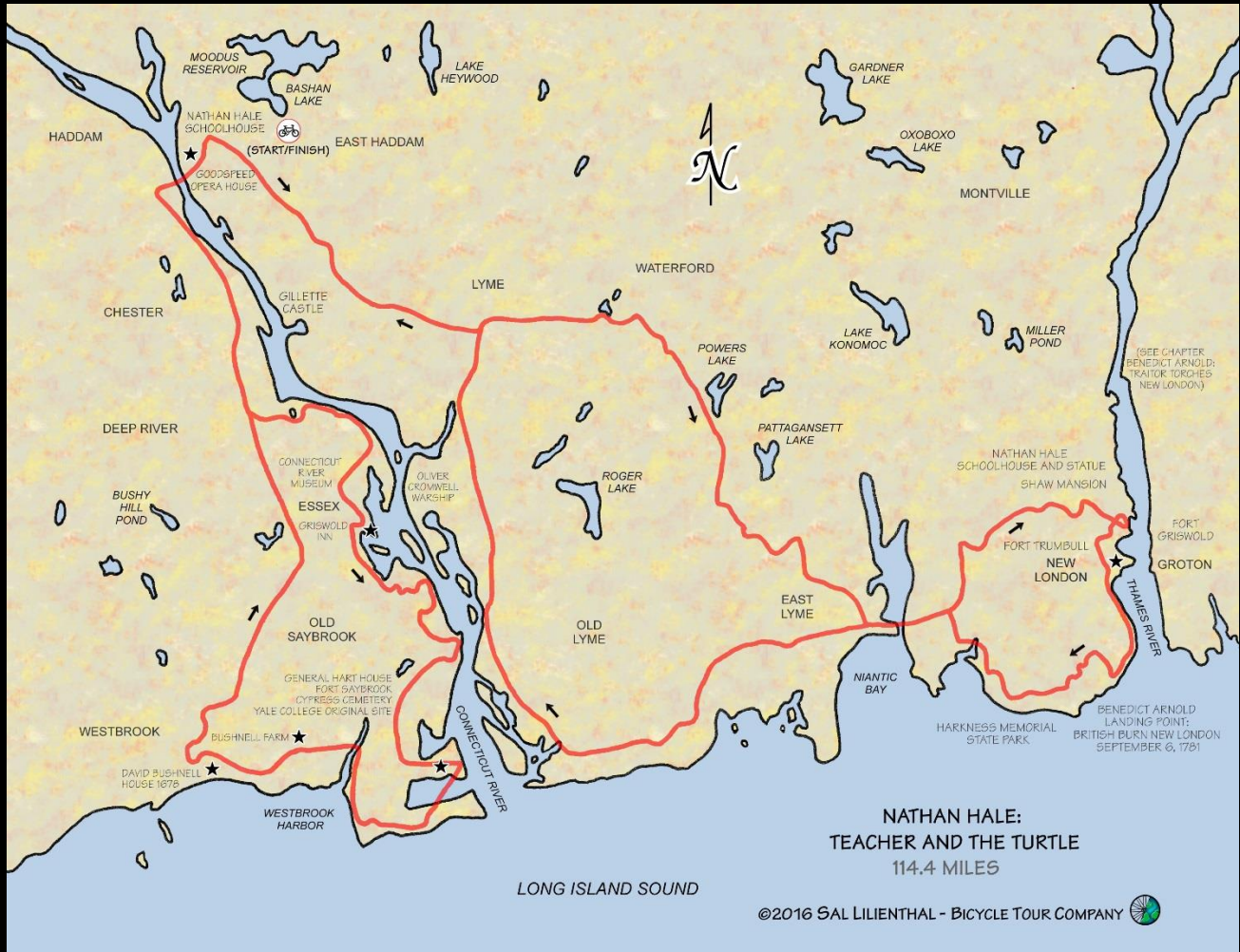
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Nathan Hale: Teacher and the Turtle



Part 1 Schoolhouses

0.0 Start at the Nathan Hale Schoolhouse in East Haddam. Turn RIGHT out of the driveway on Route 149 South.

0.1 Turn LEFT at the fork onto Route 82 East, direction Hadlyme. Then turn LEFT after the stop sign.

The Nathan Hale original Schoolhouse site marker and statue is on the right.



In 1773 Nathan Hale taught up to 33 students aged 6 to 18 for five months in East Haddam.

1.4 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn **RIGHT** onto Route 82 East / Town Street.

2.6 East Haddam Historical Museum on the left.

5.5 At the stop sign and red blinking light continue **STRAIGHT** onto Bush Hill Road.

7.5 Bear **LEFT** at the fork and continue on Bush Hill Road, becomes Mount Archer Road.

8.8 Turn **LEFT** onto Macintosh Road, easy to miss on the downhill.

9.4 Continue **STRAIGHT** at the stop sign onto Beaver Brook Road.

12.1 At the stop sign continue **STRAIGHT** on Beaver Brook Road.

13.1 Continue **STRAIGHT** onto Whistle Town Road.

15.3 Turn **RIGHT** onto Scott Road.

17.3 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn **LEFT** onto the Post Road / Route 1 (no sign).

17.5 Turn **RIGHT** onto Dean Road (becomes Society Road).

19.9 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn **RIGHT** onto Riverview Road.



When the Revolution first started in 1775, Nathan Hale taught in New London. The Schoolhouse now serves as a visitor center and museum in downtown along the banks of the Thames River.

- 20.7 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn LEFT onto Roxbury Road.
- 21.2 Turn RIGHT at the traffic light and T-intersection onto Pennsylvania Avenue / Route 161.
- 22.4 At the traffic light and T-intersection turn LEFT onto Route 156 East.
- 24.9 Turn LEFT onto Gallup Lane.
- 25.8 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn RIGHT onto Mullen Hill Road.
- 26.2 Turn LEFT at the stop sign onto Ellen Ward Road.
- 26.4 Continue STRAIGHT at the traffic light onto Fog Plain Road.
- 27.7 At the stop sign continue STRAIGHT onto Chester Street.
- 28.1 At the traffic light and T-intersection turn RIGHT onto Jefferson Avenue (no sign).
- 28.5 Turn RIGHT at the traffic light onto Route 1.
- 28.7 Turn LEFT onto Ashcroft Road.
- 28.9 At the stop sign turn LEFT onto Ledyard Street.
- 29.2 Turn RIGHT onto Broad Street.



A scale replica of David Bushnell's Turtle, a one manned Revolutionary War era Submarine designed to destroy British ships is on display at the Connecticut River Museum.

A Statue of Nathan Hale is on the left by the Park and Williams Street.

29.9 At the traffic light turn RIGHT onto Huntington Street then turn quickly LEFT at the next traffic light onto State Street.

30.2 Turn LEFT at the traffic light onto Water Street by the Civil War Monument.

The Nathan Hale Schoolhouse is on the left.

30.5 Turn LEFT at the traffic light onto Governor Winthrop Road.

30.55 Turn LEFT onto Eugene O'Neill Drive (becomes Green Street).

30.9 At the traffic light and T-intersection turn LEFT onto Tilley Street.

31.0 Turn RIGHT onto Bank Street.

The Shaw Mansion on the right was one of the few buildings in New London not burned down by Benedict Arnold on September 6, 1781.

31.2 Turn LEFT at the traffic light onto Howard Street.

31.7 The British also burned Fort Trumbull to the left.

31.8 Ride $\frac{3}{4}$ around the traffic circle then continue under the bridge to the left. After the bridge turn RIGHT onto Pequot Avenue.

33.9 On a mission to raid New London and destroy privateer operations, Traitor Benedict Arnold's force landed on the beach to the left after the lighthouse on September 6, 1781.



The warship *Oliver Cromwell* was built on the banks of the Connecticut River in Essex.

34.3 At the stop sign turn RIGHT onto Neptune Avenue.

34.6 Turn RIGHT onto Stuart Avenue.

34.7 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn LEFT onto Peninsular Avenue (no sign).

34.9 At the stop sign turn RIGHT onto Shore Drive (becomes Glenwood Road).

35.1 Turn RIGHT at the stop sign onto Ridgewood Avenue.

35.3 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn LEFT onto Great Neck Road.

35.8 Turn RIGHT by the O'Neill Theater.

36.1 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn LEFT onto Route 213.

36.4 Harkness Memorial State Park on the left is one of the most beautiful properties owned by Connecticut.

36.9 Turn LEFT onto Shore Road.

38.4 Turn RIGHT at the stop sign and stay on Shore Road.

38.9 At the stop sign turn LEFT onto Jordan Cove Road.

39.4 Turn RIGHT at the stop sign onto Gardiners Wood Road then under the railroad bridge.

40.2 At the traffic light and T-intersection turn LEFT onto Rope Ferry Road / Route 156 West.

44.8 Thomas Lee House and Little Boston School on the left.

45.9 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn LEFT and continue on Route 156 West.

52.7 Pass under the highway and continue on Route 156.

59.0 Turn LEFT onto Mount Archer Road.

59.5 Bear LEFT at the fork and stay on Mount Archer Road.

60.8 Bear RIGHT at the fork (becomes Brush Hill Road).

62.8 At the stop sign and red blinking light continue STRAIGHT onto Route 82 West / Town Street.

66.9 At the stop sign turn LEFT onto Route 82 West.

68.2 Turn RIGHT before the stop sign onto Route 149 North.

The Nathan Hale Statue is on the left while turning.

68.4 The Nathan Hale Schoolhouse in East Haddam is on the left.

Nathan Hale: Teacher and the Turtle – Part 2 Bushnell's Submarine

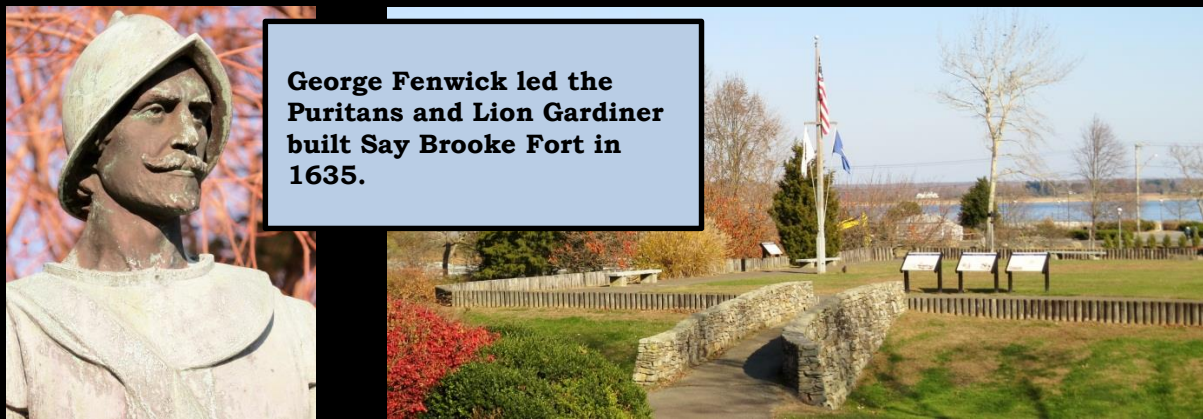
0.0 Turn RIGHT out of the Nathan Hale Schoolhouse driveway onto Route 149 South.

0.1 Bear RIGHT at the fork onto Route 82 West at the stop sign.

The original Schoolhouse site to the left marked with a Nathan Hale statue. Situated along the Connecticut River and next to the Goodspeed Opera House, the Gelson House is a great place to stop for lunch.

1.0 Turn LEFT at the traffic light and T-intersection onto Route 154 South.

6.3 Turn LEFT onto Essex Street.



7.4 At the stop sign bear LEFT at the fork onto River Road.

11.1 Bear left at the fork onto North Main Street.

11.8 After the visiting the Connecticut River Museum down Main Street to the left, continue STRAIGHT onto West Avenue.

In 1776 the warship Oliver Cromwell was built next to where the Connecticut River Museum now stands. Revolutionary life during the war centered at the Griswold Inn.

12.0 Turn LEFT onto South Main Street.

12.5 At the stop sign turn LEFT onto Route 154 South.

13.8 Turn LEFT onto Watrous Point Road.

14.3 Turn RIGHT onto Azaler Way.

14.4 At the stop sign turn LEFT onto Cove Drive (no sign).

14.5 Bear LEFT at the fork onto Otter Cove Drive.

14.6 Bear LEFT at the fork onto Edge Road.

14.9 Turn LEFT at the stop sign onto Otter Cove Drive.

15.5 Bear LEFT at the fork

15.55 At the stop sign turn LEFT onto Aves Point (no sign).



Originally buried at Say Brooke Fort, Lady Fenwick now rests at Cypress Cemetery overlooking local waters.

16.1 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn LEFT onto Essex Road (no sign).

17.1 At the stop sign turn RIGHT onto Ferry Road.

18.0 Merge into Route 1.

19.1 At the traffic light turn LEFT onto Route 154 West / Route 1 South.

19.5 At the traffic light turn LEFT onto Route 154 West Main Street.

20.3 General William Hart House on the left, Old Saybrook Historical Society.

21.5 The original site for Yale College was next to the Cypress Cemetery to the right.

21.7 At the stop sign turn RIGHT onto South Cove Causeway / Route 154 West (becomes Maple Avenue).

In 1635 the English led by George Fenwick established a settlement in the Connecticut colony to the left at Fort Say Brooke. A statue of the Lion Gardiner, the fort's builder protects the area.

24.3 At the stop sign turn LEFT onto Route 154 West direction Westbrook.

26.3 At the stop sign & T-intersection turn LEFT onto the Old Boston Post Rd.

26.4 Turn LEFT at the traffic light onto Route 1 South.

27.5 Bushnell Farm on the right.

29.9 The Westbrook Military Historical Museum and the Westbrook Historical Society are on the right.

30.1 Bear LEFT at the fork and traffic light onto South Main Street.

30.3 David Bushnell built the world's first submarine the "Turtle" and tested the vessel designed to destroy British ships in local waters. The house on the right, now houses a museum and a scale replica of the "Turtle."

30.4 Turn LEFT at the stop sign onto Route 1.

30.5 Turn RIGHT at the traffic light onto Wesley Avenue.

30.8 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn RIGHT onto Clinton Road (no sign).

31.2 Turn LEFT onto Pond Meadow Road (becomes Willard Avenue).

31.9 At the stop sign turn RIGHT onto McVeigh Road (no sign).

32.7 At the stop sign and T-intersection turn LEFT onto Route 153 West.

36.1 At the traffic light turn LEFT onto Westbrook Road.

36.9 Turn RIGHT at the traffic light onto Main Street / Junction Route 154.

37.0 Turn LEFT onto Route 154 North.

44.9 Turn RIGHT at the traffic light onto Route 82 East.

45.8 Bear LEFT at the fork on Route 149 North.

46.0 Nathan Hale Schoolhouse on the left.