

Squire's Tavern Quarterly



Northwestern Regional students and their parents remove layers of soil for sifting at an archeological excavation on the south yard of Squire's Tavern. They worked under the direction of archaeologist Dr. Marc Banks, teacher Howard Winterson, and BHS president Walt Landgraf.

Students Dig the Tavern

by BHS Editors

On Saturday, October 30, 17 volunteers worked on archaeology projects at the Tavern. The group, made up of students from Northwestern Regional High School with their history teacher, Howard Winterson, and their parents, helped dig five test pits on the Tavern grounds under the direction of Walt Landgraf, Barkhamsted Historical Society President, and Dr. Marc L. Banks, archaeologist. The goal of this project is to gather cultural and historical information located in the south yard and woodshed area before the ground is disturbed in the construction of the archival storage vault.

Walt and Marc arrived at 7:30 a.m. in the cold mist to lay out a grid of several one-meter squares,

which were each divided into four quadrants. Test pits were excavated in 5 of these quadrants selected in the grid to assess artifact distribution. The grid covers the area where the archival storage unit will be constructed inside the woodshed and continues outside the woodshed on the south yard of the Tavern. Each test pit was 50 cm square and was excavated by shovel at least 10 cm beneath the lowest level of artifacts. The soil was removed by measured layers and sifted through screens to separate the nails, glass shards and pieces of china, porcelain, etc. from the soil and large rocks.

The student and parent volunteers collected hundreds of items from the screens and carefully separated them from the small

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The Wolcott Road: Barkhamsted's Second County Road

by Walt Landgraf, BHS, Richard Smith Project

Data for this article was contributed by researchers David Ingram, Foxboro, Massachusetts and Bob Grigg, Colebrook, Connecticut for the Richard Smith and Early Iron Industry project, funded in part by FRCC.

In May of 1771 Richard Smith, Erastus Wolcott, and others requested that a second county road be established through Barkhamsted, Colebrook, and New Hartford. The new road would provide a more direct route with fewer elevation changes than the Old North Road for the heavy loads of iron being moved from the Salisbury furnace, the Forbes and Adams Ironworks in Canaan and Norfolk, Richard Smith Forge in Colebrook, and on to the port at Hartford.

Smith, Wolcott, and others made their memorial directly to the Connecticut General Assembly and thus bypassed the Litchfield County Court. Part of the reason for this direct approach may have been the fact that the new road would travel through both Hartford and Litchfield counties, but the memorialists also knew that Barkhamsted and New Hartford would oppose the new road. Both of these towns were selling timber and land to pay for the upkeep on the Old North Road, established in 1762 by act of the General Assembly, and they did not want to bear the expense of a second road. Colebrook had also sold land to support the North

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WOLCOTT ROAD: CONT. FROM P. 1

Road but nothing has been found to date to indicate their opposition to the new road. This is a good time to point out that Barkhamsted and Colebrook were both laid out by, and for, the Windsor proprietors and thus we find Erastus Wolcott, brother of Oliver Wolcott, and other Windsor residents were active in the affairs of both towns.

Richard Smith was a British merchant, who in 1767/68 purchased most of the iron production capacity of northwestern Connecticut. He had secured the Salisbury iron furnace, an interest in several major iron ore beds, hundreds of acres of forests for charcoal production, as well as forges, and stores. In January 1770, the *Connecticut Courant* reported that Smith's forge and water works were destroyed in a flood at West Simsbury (present-day Collinsville).

In March 1770, both the Colebrook land records and the Smith papers at the Baker Library at Harvard University record his first land purchase on the Still River in what is today the Robertsville section of Colebrook. During the next year, Smith purchased over 290 acres, including some from the Wolcotts, and built a large refinery iron forge

with all the supporting buildings and a store. The forge was able to refine over 120 tons of pig iron from the Salisbury furnace per year and most of it was sold in the Hartford market.

In May 1771, Richard Smith, Erastus Wolcott, and others presented a memorial for a new highway to the General Assembly.

Showing to this Assembly that there is necessity for a new highway to be laid beginning near the dwelling house of Seth Smith of New Hartford from thence north westward by the Farmington River through part of New Hartford, and through the township of Barkhamsted, and by the iron works building by Richard Smith and to meet the highway [Old North Rd.] near the dwelling house of Joseph Rockwell in Colebrook, being about 8 miles in length to accommodate public traveling.

The General Assembly appointed a committee to visit the towns and places where and through which the new highway would pass and to determine if there were any places where the new highway would serve in lieu of the old highway. They were instructed to stake out the most convenient location for the new highway and make a report to the General Assembly the following October at the cost of the memorialist (Pub. Rec. CT, vol. 13, p. 473).

Prior to the presentation of the Smith memorial to the General Assembly, the Barkhamsted Proprietors Records show that at a November 13, 1770 meeting in Windsor, Erastus Wolcott, Pelatiah Allyn, and Henry Allyn were appointed as a committee to go to Barkhamsted and view the proposed new road on the West Branch of the river from New Hartford to Colebrook and make a report to the next meeting (Barkhamsted Public Records [BPR] vol. 0, pp.186-187).

Then, at a meeting moderated by Erastus Wolcott in Windsor on May 7, 1771, Henry Allyn was appointed

agent to wait on the General Assembly in Hartford to request that Barkhamsted be released from the burden of repair for the new Richard Smith road (BPR vol. 0, p. 188). The next month, on June 17 at a Barkhamsted Proprietors Meeting moderated by Captain David Elsworth in Windsor, Henry Allyn, Pelatiah Allyn, and David Elsworth were appointed to address the General Assembly committee to explain the advantages, disadvantages and burdens on the proprietors of the proposed road (BPR vol. 0, p.189).

The committee, appointed by the General Assembly in May 1771, made a report in October 1771 that the new highway was necessary and asked the General Assembly for more specific instructions on the road's layout. The committee was sent to notify the towns involved and to hear all the local concerns about the proposed road. It was their job to consider whether it was necessary to build a new highway to accommodate the public. They had to determine where the new road should depart from the Old North Road and ensure that it passed the iron works of Richard Smith (Pub. Rec. CT, vol. 13, p. 549).

It should be noted that these reports indicated mounting political pressure against the new road and there was a modification to the proposal to lessen the negative impact on some citizens. The proposed road had been extended down-river from Seth Smith's dwelling house to Jonathan Merrel's dwelling house, which was on the east side of the river at Satan's Kingdom. Where the new road should leave the Old North Road and if the old road should be abandoned were major concerns to people on Wallens Hill in Barkhamsted and Town Hill in New Hartford. Records show that the Richard Smith Forge in Colebrook had been completed by October 1771.

The next May, Richard Smith

Squire's Tavern Quarterly

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Deadline for the April 2005 issue:
March 1, 2005.

Part 6, *Over at the Squire's Tavern***Monday, Washday**

by Frederick Fenn, BHS

**AUTUMN 1825,
PLEASANT VALLEY, CONNECTICUT**

"If this rainy weather doesn't clear out of here by tomorrow morning, I don't know what I'll do," complained Charlotte. It was a steady rain, typical of October weather. The rains at this time of year always brought down the last of the leaves marking the transition toward winter. The woods were still colored in orange and yellow. Most of the red leaves had already fallen. Tomorrow was Monday and that meant washday.

"Bela and Saxton, did you help Edmond haul the water?" asked Charlotte, knowing the answer. "And Edmond, did you set up?"

"No, Ma," said Saxton. "I forgot and so did Bela. We needed to set that barn door right. Another wind and it would be off the hinges altogether."

"I forgot, too, Mama."

"Then all three of you can get that water up here first thing after the milking tomorrow. And Edmond you set up for the fire and get the boiling kettles out and ready," said Charlotte dipping a second helping of applesauce.

"Sorry Ma," said Bela in contrite apology. "We should have done it before supper. Can I have more applesauce?"

"Of course, Bela. This isn't the end of the world. It just sets us womenfolk back a little, but we will survive." Charlotte rose from the table. On her way into the back kitchen she stopped. "Caroline, Susan, Edmond, you three clear the table and wash the dishes. There's hot water in the kettle. Lottie, go upstairs and bring down the dirty sheets, collars, and all the rest. Oh," she continued wiping a wisp of hair out of her eyes, "get that

dress you need to wash...the one you spilled on. We need to get the buttons off it and the trimming."

"Do you think we should take the seam out at the bodice?" asked Lottie, "The skirt is heavy. I'm afraid it won't dry even."

"All right, if you think its too heavy to be washed in one piece, then take the skirt off. Better get started."

"Yes, Mama," said Lottie, leaving the table.

"And Saxton, Bela, when you're done hauling the water," said Bela Sr., "be sure to cut the bushes back along the path down to the river. I sharpened the scythe yesterday. The job should go fast."

Monday dawned dark and cloudy. It threatened rain. Charlotte had the stove in the back kitchen going. Coffee perked gently and the smell of biscuits wafted into the front kitchen. "Good morning, Edmond," she said when he sleepily appeared, as he always did, in the back kitchen doorway. "Grab a biscuit and get started on setting up for the wash. I already took two of the brass kettles out for you. I think two fires will be enough."

"Yes Ma," came the reply. Edmond took his biscuit and shoved it into his mouth all at once, then went into the back yard near the well. He set up for a fire, using dry kindling from the woodshed. In a little while he was ready for hot coals from the kitchen.

He saw Saxton and Bela coming around the north side of the house, each using a water yoke with two buckets. Edmond took the first kettle and set it on the stone tripod base over the fire. His two older brothers poured water into the kettle and returned to the river for more. Edmond, meanwhile took out the wooden benches and set the family's wooden washtubs on

the benches. These would be used for the rinsing. He got his water from the well right near by. In time he had two brass kettles full of water steaming, almost ready to boil. He looked around, taking stock of what was needed: boiling water, rinse water, washing sticks, a washboard for the cool washtub, soap and extra benches for placing the dirty clothes on before washing.

Susan was first to come out with an armload of "whites" to be put into the boiling water. Caroline followed with cotton and linens to be rubbed with soap and rinsed. These would not go into the boiling water for fear of shrinking or being damaged by the rough treatment. "Edmond, bring that bench over here," said Caroline.

"Edmond," called his mother, "take Horatio and go into the shed and sort the potatoes and when you're finished sort the apples. Look sharp so that there are no bad ones in either bin."

The back kitchen was littered with different sized piles of clothing. Whites were in one area and sorted by type of material and coloreds were sorted the same way. Flannel undergarments and stockings were not boiled. The same went for dark-colored calicoes. These garments were washed in lukewarm water and hung in the shade to avoid fading. Bed sheets, tablecloths, handkerchiefs, aprons, and petticoats were put into the boiling pile.

Charlotte, Lottie, and Caroline took turns stirring the kettles. If the clothes were not stirred, there was a good chance of their developing yellow spots. Susan used the washboard for the more delicate things. By the end of the day her hands were red and itchy. The harsh soap,

WOLCOTT ROAD: CONT. FROM P. 2

asked the General Assembly to move his road request forward. The October 1771 General Assembly Committee reported it had not completed its town meetings. The General Assembly replaced one of the committee members who could no longer serve and sent them back to the towns to complete their work by the next scheduled meeting, October 1772 (Pub. Rec. CT, vol. 13, p. 641).

During 1772, both Barkhamsted and New Hartford proprietor records show continuing opposition to the road. In January 1772, Richard Smith used a connecting road running south along the Still River to the Old North Road to sled 100 tons of refined iron bars to Seth Smith's place in New Hartford, where other teamsters were to take it on to Hartford and points beyond. This shipment is recorded in the Jared Lane papers at Rutgers University. Starting in 1772, there is a gap in the proprietor records of Barkhamsted and thus it is not known how the road story continued to develop in Barkhamsted. A copy of the new road survey found in the Colebrook town records shows that the survey was submitted at Hartford on June 6, 1772 (Colebrook Town Records, first vol., un-numbered 13th page).

In January 1774, Smith and Wolcott again approached the General Assembly and requested the building of the road. The Assembly noted that Barkhamsted and New Hartford both argued and objected to the establishment of the new road. The Assembly then appointed a committee of James Wardsworth Jr., Andrew Ward, and Miles Murwin to view the road (once again) to see if it would be a public convenience or if the old road that went through New Hartford and part of Winchester to the ironworks and Rockwell's would suffice. They made a report to the General Assembly in May 1774, and charged their expenses to the protestors

(Pub. Rec. CT, vol. 14, p. 236).

Also in May, 1774 the General Assembly finally took definitive action on the Smith and Wolcott Road and accepted the report of the committee and also the report of Philip B. Bradley, and Capt. Seth Wright for the highway plan by Elizur Talcott, William Wells, and Daniel Skinner.

Be it resolved by this Assembly that the new high way surveyed and described in said report be established to be a public highway and to be recorded in the Town records of Barkhamsted, New Hartford, and Colebrook (Pub. Rec. CT vol. 14, p.295).

It is of interest to note that the Assembly waited until January 1778 to pay Skinner, Talcott, Wells, and Col. John Pitkin for the layout of the Wolcott Road. This vote to pay for the survey was the first official reference to the road as the Wolcott Road.

To date, the survey and the act establishing the road has only been located in Colebrook town records. There is at this time an unexplained gap in the proprietor records for Barkhamsted but not in the land records. Local deeds refer to the Wolcott Road, so we have to ask why the survey is not recorded in Barkhamsted or New Hartford.

As soon as it was built, the Wolcott Road became a major freight road through Barkhamsted, carrying refined iron and ship's anchors from the Colebrook forge to Hartford and to ports further on. Nail rods from Forbes & Adams Ironworks, Canaan, were shipped to Granby and used by the Newgate prisoners to make hand-cut nails. In years to come, iron and steel were transported to the Springfield Armory on this road.

During the Revolutionary War, when the British controlled New York, the Wolcott Road was a major route by which cannon and all sorts of iron products required for the war reached Hartford for shipment.

This busy road passed through the Holcomb property in Pleasant Valley and provided an ideal location to establish a tavern around 1795. It eventually became Squire's farm tavern in the 1820s. The Wolcott Road passed by the homes of James Chaugham and the other members of the legendary "Lighthouse Community."

In 1800, major parts of the Wolcott Road were incorporated into the Farmington River Turnpike with tolls to pay for its upkeep.

Today East River Road in Barkhamsted is the main, drivable section of the Old Wolcott Road. The original road did not cross the river in Pleasant Valley, but continued south along the dirt road, past the fishing access in Pleasant Valley and on to the Greenwoods Company, now Ovation Guitar in New Hartford.

Sources:

Connecticut (Colony). The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, from April 1636 to October 1776, first transcribed and published in 15 volumes, (in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly) by Brown & Parsons, Hartford, 1850-1890.

Barkhamsted Proprietor Records, Barkhamsted Land Records, and Barkhamsted Town Records, Barkhamsted Town Hall, Pleasant Valley.

Colebrook Land Records and Colebrook Town Records, Colebrook Town Hall, Colebrook.

Richard Smith Papers, Baker Library, Harvard Business School, Cambridge, MA.

Jared Lane Papers, Archibald Library Archive, Rutgers University, Brunswick, NJ. ♠

1778

The transporting of private property or goods in and through Connecticut had greatly increased, and employed so great a number of oxen as threatened to lessen the business of agriculture and the raising of grain and provisions for the use of the people, and shortened the supply of beef for the use of the army of the United States.

Therefore, it was enacted by the General Court of Connecticut, February 1778, that no goods, wares, or merchandise could be transported by more than one pair of oxen. ♠

Squires Tavern Index of Articles, 2004

January 2004

Hitchcock Museum Items Auctioned in New Hampshire
Acrostick to My Husband (by Eunice Hitchcock)
Barkhamsted Drummer Boy in Virginia, 1865
Shedding Additional Light on the Tavern
Early Roads of Connecticut
Hart Levett Squire Portrait Unveiled
Program Series Set for 2004

April 2004

Early Roads of Barkhamsted
Haying 1825
Tavern Buzzing This Spring
Barkhamsted's July 4th Parade -
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Squire's Tavern Quarterly Index
Mallory Schoolhouse
Lecture Series 2004 - 2nd Fridays
Historical Society Flea Market May 22th

July 2004

Sugar Meadow Island
The Visitor from New York City
The Colors of History
New Projects Beginning in the Fall
The 4th of July Parade
Historical Items Donated By Hitchcock Chair
BHS Annual Meeting and Program - September 10
Elementary School Students Visit Old Schoolhouse
Doug Roberts Donates Items For Squire's Tavern
Independence Day Parade
Flea Market Fundraising Events

October 2003

Lambert's Chair
Life on the Ullmann Farm
Tavern Taking Shape
Descendants of John William Ullmann
BHS Report Card
BHS Collections Review
Taverns

ARCHAEOLOGY: CONT. FROM P. 1

pebbles. A general description of item categories was recorded, and the artifacts were organized in bags labeled according to the level and quadrant where they were found.

Inside the Tavern, BHS volunteers organized ceramic artifacts by color and location, then washed, packaged and labeled the collections. Metal and glass, shells and bones that had been collected from the same quadrant in previous digs a few years ago were also put together and labeled by location.

Washing and sorting artifacts is continuing during Wednesday morning work sessions. The labeled and packaged artifacts are ready now for analysis by Robert Grady at the archeology department of UConn, who will identify the time periods, the materials represented, and the stories they can tell us about the Tavern.

More test pitting will be scheduled in the spring. ♠

MONDAY: CONT. FROM P. 3

made from lye, was terribly hard on her skin.

As morning approached noon-time, the clouds gave way to sun. The women folk all looked up at the same time as the first ray pierced through.

"Ah! That's more like it," exclaimed Charlotte. "Good bright drying sun. Now my day is complete."

"It's time!" said Lottie pulling up a sheet on the end of her stick. "Watch out." She, with the help of Caroline, put the steaming sheet into the rinse bucket.

"Ouch! That's hot!" said Susan pulling her hands out of the rinsing washtub.

"Of course it's hot, Susan. I just put the sheets in there. Give it a minute, then rinse," said Lottie.

Charlotte scrubbed all the harder on the washboard. She took the hard soap, lathered the pair of stockings she had in her hand and

scrubbed again. "When you get that sheet rinsed, spread it out on the bush over there. The sooner it's dry, the sooner another one can take its place. This break in the clouds is a God-send."

"Yes, Mama," said Susan plunging her hands in the rinse bucket, swishing and swirling the sheet before beginning the wringing process. "When I grow up, I'm going to hire all this done. I just won't spend my life doing laundry every Monday."

"Maybe someday they'll invent a machine that washes for you, Susan," giggled Lottie. "Then you'll buy one, and when you do, tell me so I can get one too!"

"And me, too," said Caroline.

"A little less chatter and a little more work would do nicely, girls," said Charlotte. "Noontime is approaching. The menfolk will be back. Thank goodness for the biscuits and the cold chicken from last night's supper. That's what we're eating today." ♠

The Erie Canal opened October 26, 1825, linking the Great Lakes with the Hudson River and the Atlantic. New York City became the Atlantic port for the Midwest, and the canal made boom towns of Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Chicago, and Syracuse. ♠

Barkhamsted Historical Society News

Paul Hart, Editor

Research and Restoration Continue

by Karen Ansaldi

As Squire's Tavern renovations progress, this facility becomes a place where children and adults can visit and learn.

Perry descendants

On Saturday, October 2, Wilma Perry of Winsted visited the Tavern with her daughter, Marsha Perry of Hartford. Wilma's husband, Richard Allen Perry III, was the son of Richard Allen Perry Jr., Forest Ranger for Peoples State Forest in the 1930s. During that period, Perry Jr. and his family lived at the Tavern with his father, Richard Perry Sr., who made frames for Harry Leith Ross' paintings commissioned by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The Perry family donated items to the archival collection and provided family stories about the early days of Peoples State Forest.

Eco-exploration

Two weeks after the Perry visit, 150 eight- to ten-year-old students from the New Haven area converged on the Tavern grounds on Saturday, October 16, as part of an eco-exploration group. The students enjoyed their visit and would like to return for, perhaps, a summer or fall program.

Front Parlor flooring

In the front parlor, Ed Kostak, Jr. installed floorboards from a 1790s tavern that was being torn down in Tiverton, Rhode Island. These 200-year old pitch pine boards cover the original, splintered boards that had been found when volunteers removed the state-installed hardwood floor.

Stenciling

The stenciling in the front parlor has been completed. Research is

now underway for stenciling the ballroom, based on small flower silhouettes found there near the ceiling during John Curtis' last visit.

Chicken coop

Stakes are in the ground marking the outline for the 'chicken coop' that will cover the air conditioning units. This building will also serve as a kiosk to present a few details on the historical and cultural role of the Tavern.

Work parties

Over the past several years, many local volunteers—especially the Wednesday work parties of Historical Society regulars—have devoted many hours painting, general maintenance, construction, archival data entry and item labeling and organizing, as well as, hosting Tavern visitors. ♠

February 11th Program

Horace Henry Messenger, Soldier of Misfortune

by Miles Messenger, Civil War Roundtable

By 1863, the Civil War was winding on and on, and major battles and skirmishes such as Chancellorsville and Gettysburg were taking horrendous tolls on both sides. The North began paying incentives to get men to enlist or re-enlist, and towns were paid by the State for meeting enlistment rolls.

Horace Messenger was a 43-year old farmer living in Barkhamsted, Connecticut with his pregnant wife and seven children. He served as chairman of the Ratlum Mountain School District. Money was tight and, being patriotic, he saw an opportunity to help the Union cause and his family's finances. He became a substitute for Oscar Sackett, a stone boat captain from Greenwich, Connecticut.

Substitutes were not highly looked upon because many were foreigners and were said to be there only for the money. Several letters written while in the service to his oldest daughter Susan will be reviewed in this lecture and, I think, will prove that Horace was

indeed dedicated to the cause. He was also a religious man and felt it was his calling to be able to serve.

Messenger was mustered into the service at Bridgeport on 30 October, 1863 and trained on Amelia Island and other islands off the coast of North and South Carolina. He was wounded in the Confederate victory at the battle of Olustee, Florida February 20, 1864 and recovered in a hospital in Jacksonville. He was then transferred to the 10th Corps of the Army of the James under General Benjamin Butler and was captured in the disastrous Battle of Drewry's Bluff, Virginia on May 16, 1864. Taken by train to the infamous Andersonville prison in Georgia, he suffered untold misery and died there on 25 September, 1864.

Miles Messenger is a member of the Connecticut Civil War Roundtable. He retired in 1999 from the Metropolitan District of Hartford, CT as Manager of Water Supply, and resides in North Canton on the farm his grandfather (also a Civil War veteran) purchased in 1861.

Horace Henry Messenger was a great, great uncle of Miles. ♠

2005 Program Series

This season's Program Series will once again take place on the second Fridays of February, March, April, and May, 7:00 p.m. at the Senior Center, West River Road, Pleasant Valley.

February 11: Miles Messenger— Civil War Experiences of his great, great uncle, Horace Messenger. See article on page 6.

March 11: Mike Day—Chinese Export Porcelain

Chinese porcelain was the standard for the European porcelain production in the 17th and 18th centuries. Mike will share his research on Chinese export porcelain with us, relating it as much as possible to what may have been used at the Tavern and/or elsewhere in town.

April 8: Sarah Polirer—Preserving Your Family Heirlooms

It's time to clean out those family heirlooms to enjoy today and to preserve for future generations. Learn how to deal with your old family photographs and paper records using modern preservation techniques to create your own family archives. Sarah Polirer, a practicing archivist for over 18 years, will discuss the issues and ways to preserve these records.

May 13: Will be announced in the next issue of the Quarterly. ♠

Farmington River Coordinating Committee



by Liz Lacey, FRCC

The FRCC recently hosted a meeting of the Partnership Wild and Scenic Rivers of the eastern U.S. at Squire's Tavern. Partnership Rivers are a special group of National Wild and Scenic Rivers that share management amongst local, state, and federal governments, and local nonprofits. These rivers include: Great Egg Harbor (NJ), Maurice (NJ), Lower Delaware

(NJ/PA), Wekiva (FL), White Clay Creek (DE/PA), Sudbury-Assabet-Concord (MA), Farmington (CT), Lamprey (NH).

The attendees discussed issues of mutual interest and compared notes on river projects. The group included National Park Service staff who partner with local river groups in their stewardship efforts—as well as local watershed associations and other nonprofit groups. ♠

Coming Events

MAY 21, SATURDAY

The Spring BHS Flea Market will be held at the True Hitch parking lot, West West Hill Road, Barkhamsted, about ¼ mile off Route 44 (formerly the site of Holiday Handicraft). ♠

Regular Meetings

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

1st Mondays, 7:00 p.m. at the Tavern—all members are welcome.
January 3
February 7
March 7
April 4

WEDNESDAY WORK GROUP

Every Wed. 9 a.m. 12 noon. ♠

HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

Thanks to all who have renewed their membership in the Historical Society. If you have forgotten to return your renewal envelope we are enclosing a post card for your convenience.

Please consider renewing if you have not done so already. ♠

Barkhamsted Historical Society

President	Walter Landgraf
Vice-President	Shirley Coffin
Secretary	Karen Ansaldi
Treasurer	George Terwilliger

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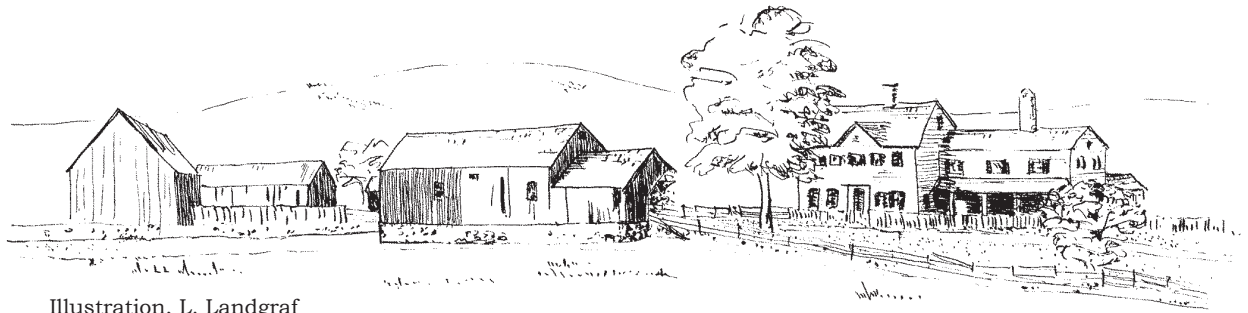
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Web site: www.barkhamstedhistory.org

The Squire's Tavern is located a mile north of the Pleasant Valley bridge at 100 East River Road.

Hours: Wednesday, 9 a.m. to noon.

Annual membership, \$15.
Mail to: Sharon Neumann-Lynes,
Membership, BHS, P.O. Box 94, Pleasant
Valley, CT 06063. ♠



Illustration, L. Landgraf

Squire's Tavern Quarterly
 newsletter of the Barkhamsted Historical Society



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