

Squire's Tavern Quarterly

Hitchcock Museum Items Auctioned In New Hampshire

"Now it is 1971 and high time this book was finished. One thing after another has delayed completion. However, with the factory finally in efficient production we will henceforth devote more effort toward the restoration of old Hitchcocks-ville village, and the establishment of a museum here which will contain a collection of painted and decorated American chairs and cabinet furniture the like of which has never been put together."

—John Tarrant Kenney in "The Hitchcock Chair"

by Karen Ansaldi, BHS

The Hitchcock Chair Company has been a part of Barkhamsted's history since 1826 when Lambert Hitchcock first established his factory on the Farmington River in Riverton. Hitchcock was neither the first nor the only chair maker in the area, but the company is historically significant not only for the lasting value of its creations, but also for the manufacturing innovations it brought to the furniture industry. The company introduced more modern production methods, building chairs from interchangeable parts. These methods made manufacturing more efficient and

allowed for prices that were affordable to more people.

Although Lambert Hitchcock's company closed in 1864, John Tarrant Kenney came to Riverton and reestablished the business in the same location in 1946. The company prospered due to its quality products and a renewed interest in Early American furniture. Kenney not only worked on the business, but he also began collecting items from the past. He collected furniture and mementos of the original Hitchcock company and also items of similar style and period from other manufacturers. In 1972, Kenney opened the Hitchcock Museum in the old

Union Church in Riverton.

The museum operated for three decades, while the business itself changed hands. In the mid-1990s, current company president Ron Coleman laid off the museum staff. At that time, an agreement was reached with the Barkhamsted Historical Society to staff the museum with Society volunteers and to have the Society pick up the annual operating costs (which ran between \$5,000 and \$6,000 per year). This agreement remained in effect for three years. During that time, however, it became obvious that the build-

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Barkhamsted Drummer Boy in Virginia, 1865

This is the first of a series of articles about the impact of the Civil War on the men of Barkhamsted. The tragedy of the Civil War touched the lives of all Americans from April 12, 1861 until long after Lee's surrender on April 9, 1865. From the large Northern cities of Boston, New York, Washington, and Philadelphia men enthusiastically answered the call to arms to prevent the "secesh" from destroying the Union. No less important however, were the thousands of men that left the smaller burghs and farms of the land to join their "city" brothers afire in patriotic fever. During the Civil War, Barkhamsted sent 127 of her sons into heavy artillery, infantry, or cavalry units. Other men served as musicians and physicians. This is the story of a drummer boy from Riverton.

by Kenneth L. Chichester

Dawn hadn't broken yet when the boy shook himself awake and tried to drive the fatigue from his body. After days of hard marching around Petersburg, Virginia ending with a march over bad roads at night, the boy was bone weary. Major General Warren's V Corps had been ordered by General Grant to attack and seize the Boydton Plank Road, south of Petersburg,

as Gen Grant launched his attacks against Petersburg and Richmond. In the gathering dawn Musician Charles P. Coe rolled his aching body from under his blankets, grabbed his drum and began the task of getting ready for *Reveille*, an activity that was called at the time "several minutes exercise of the most vigorous kind," particularly when a lad was aching and sore from several days of hard marching. Coe had come to army life

as a boy of 16 from Riverton when he enlisted as a drummer boy in the 5th New York Vols in the V Corps under Major General Warren.

The 5th New York was a highly esteemed unit known as Duryee's Zouaves renowned for their brilliant French uniforms with a tasseled red fez, a dark blue jacket trimmed in red, and baggy red trousers tucked

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ing, built in 1829, needed significant structural repairs. The costs of those repairs was daunting, and agreement could not be reached over who could pay for them or what the museum's future should be. It was this hurdle that ended the arrangement between Hitchcock Chair Company and the Barkhamsted Historical Society in 1997. For the next five years, the museum could be seen by appointment or during Riverton's annual Christmas celebration. A few months ago, Coleman decided to close the museum permanently, and liquidate the vast majority of its contents.

While formal publicity about the closing was limited, residents were abuzz about the impending event, many expressing concern about the potential loss of items meaningful to Barkhamsted's history. Upon learning of the upcoming liquidation, BHS contacted President Ron Coleman in writing to formally express the group's interest in trying to retain any items of special significance to the town. Although well over a hundred items had already been removed from the museum to be sold at auction, representatives

of the Society were invited to the museum to review the remaining contents and identify items that they might wish to keep in Barkhamsted. On October 14, Walt Landgraf, Doug Roberts, Ted Bachman, and Fred Warner met with Mr. Coleman, reviewed the items, and identified documents and some pieces of furniture that had particular relevance to the town. During this visit, BHS learned that representatives from several other groups, including the Connecticut Historical Society and the Unionville Historical Society had already been invited to the museum for the same purpose. Various items were of interest to more than one group, so the future of these items was unclear. After the visit, BHS received a letter from Mr. Coleman stating that he would render his decisions about the specific disbursement of each item in the future and notify the Society of his decisions.

Selected items had already been removed from the museum for auction and were sold by Northeast Auctions of Portsmouth New Hampshire at the Holiday Inn in Manchester, New Hampshire on Sunday, November 2.

Before the auction, several Society members reviewed the auction catalog, and identified six "lots" that bore significance to Barkhamsted history. On October 28, a special Board of Directors meeting convened to discuss whether the Society should allocate funds to attempt to purchase any of these items at auction. The Board prioritized the six lots in terms of historical relevance, with consideration also given to their projected sales prices.

Unfortunately, one key factor worked against the Society's plans—the items were to come up for bid in reverse order to the Society's priorities. That is, the items deemed most important to return to Barkhamsted would come up

for bid last, and the less important items would come up for bid first. Naturally, this made strategizing the amount to bid on each item difficult.

Paul Hart, Fred Warner, and Karen Ansaldi made the three-hour trip to Manchester that Sunday morning and spent the first 90 minutes previewing the items to be auctioned, examining their condition and verifying their authenticity. Town Historian and local furniture expert Doug Roberts had spent time with Warner and Hart before the auction, coaching them on such things as the nuances differentiating chairs made by William Moore from those made by Lambert Hitchcock.

The auction began at 11:00 a.m., but the Hitchcock Museum items did not come up for bid until noon. The BHS group followed the auction catalog, noting the selling prices and comparing them to the catalog's estimated values, to try to determine what the Hitchcock items might sell for and further refine their bidding strategy. Bidding moved fast and furiously and a room full of antiques dealers staked their claims to high quality antiques from all over

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Deadline for the April 2004 issue:
March 1, 2004.

1828

Union Church, Hickocksville

Chairman Jesse Ives, and committee members Lambert Hitchcock, William Moore, Jr., Samuel Couch, and Reuben Pinney, later adding Jabin Ford, George Clarke, and William Moore, Sr. organized Union Church in 1828 and formed the building committee.

The church was built on land purchased from Lambert Hitchcock and built with local labor. Handcut gneiss blocks were quarried in the mountain above Hitchcocksville and laid with help from Newgate Prison inmates. Lumber from chestnut and oak was cut from local forests.

The Squires were members of this Episcopal congregation. ♠

BARKHAMSTED MEN: CONT. FROM P. 1

into leggings or gaiters. General Sykes said of them "I doubt whether it had an equal" and many observers considered the 5th New York to be the best-drilled volunteer Army in the Potomac.

The morning chill at 6:00 gnawed at Coe as he slipped over the rough ground of Boynton Road into position. His stomach growled and his hands ached as he hammered the camp into life with the drum beats of *Reveille*. Roused men groaned and swore in as they awoke and stiffly tried to find their gear for roll call. Others tried to ignore the incessant beat of the drum that seemed to run every aspect of their lives. After roll call, Coe slumped down onto his rubber blanket and picked at his cold salt pork that he had fried up the previous evening and downed it with a bowl of black coffee, a treat he had been looking forward to for the past hour. Images flooded his head as he stared into space through his listless fog; his family, the rays of sun filtering through the trees on a cool, misty, morning by the river, and the mangled and tortured dead he had seen. Now in the road with the enemy just a field away he wondered if he could do it again. Could he face the sounds, the sights, the smells, all over again? He knew as a musician that it was his duty to help the wounded from the field, but could he do it again?

Charles P. Coe was killed in action in Petersburg near the Boynton Plank Rd, fighting the Confederates under General Johnston on March 31st 1865. He was the son of Charles H. Coe of Riverton.

Drummer boys of the Civil War played an invaluable role in both Armies. Drummers and fifers were the "portable radios of the time", providing structure to the life of the soldiers by sounding roll call, taps, and dress parade, communicating tactical decisions on the battle field, and serving as medi-

cal assistants. In Gettysburg, they even served to assist with amputations. Besides their food, lodging and musical training (they were expected to learn the 147 songs of the field music manual) musicians were paid \$7.00 a month while their infantry comrades they fought alongside with earned \$13.00 a month. In the *Photographic History of the Civil War*, 200,000 boys sixteen years or under were recorded as having enlisted in the Union Army, many of them as musicians.

William Wallace Lee lists the following seven musicians including Charles Coe, from Barkhamsted as having served in the war:

Case, Clayton: 10th Infantry Band, enlisted Oct 6, 1861, discharged August 20, 1862; was a prominent jeweler on Main Street, Hartford, CT; one of Governor Cooke's staff; a son of Horace Case; and a member of the Northern Star Lodge.

Deming, Watson H.: Company F Second Heavy Artillery, enlisted August 13, 1862; discharged on account of disability November 26, 1862, lived in Riverton; son of George Gilbert Deming.

Marsh, Gaylord: Enlisted as musician, U.S. Army, August 19, 1864; a member of the "Post Band" Fort Adams, R.I., discharged August 19, 1867.

Parkington, George A.: Enlisted August 5, 1862 second Light Battery, and mustered out August 9, 1865, a native of Riverton; became a Methodist minister, also a Free Mason, died in 1881.

Pine, Charles Henry: Private, enlisted August 6th 1862, Company E, Second Heavy Artillery, discharged on account of disability, June 20, 1865; a native of Riverton.

Searles, Julius F.: Private, Company E 14th Infantry, enlisted August 26, 1863, died February 23, 1864.

SOURCES:

Billings, John D. *Hardtack & Coffee, The Unwritten Story of Army Life*, University of Nebraska Press, 1993. (Reprinted from the original edition published in 1887 by George M. Smith and Co., Boston, MA.)

Bruce, Geo. and Emmett, Dan., *The Drummers' and Fifers' Guide*, New York, Wm. A. Pond & Co., 1865. (Reprinted by George P. Carroll, Reston, VA, 1989.)

Delano, Marfe and Mallen, Barbara C., *Echoes of Glory*, Alexandria, VA, Time-Life, Inc., 1998.

Lee, Wm Wallace, compiler, *Catalogue of Barkhamsted Men, who served in the various wars, 1775 to 1865*, Meriden, CT, Republican Publishing Co., 1897.

<http://fifthvets.tripod.com/nyzouave.htm>

www.nps.gov/pete/mahan/eduhistbtlbm.htm

[www.zouave.org/ ♠](http://www.zouave.org/)

1865

February 17, 1865, Union forces occupied Columbia, South Carolina. Charleston fell to a Union fleet February 18.

Petersburg, Virginia, surrendered April 3 and Gen. Grant took Richmond the same day. Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant April 9 at Appomattox Courthouse, ending the war, although the last Confederate army did not surrender until May 26 at Shreveport, Louisiana. Lee's 28,000 hungry men were allowed to keep their private horses and sidearms.

President Lincoln was assassinated April 14 while attending a performance at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., and was succeeded by his vice president, Andrew Johnson.

The Union lost 360,222 men (110,000 of them in battle), the Confederacy 258,000 (94,000 in battle) with at least 471,427 wounded on both sides. ♠

AUCTION: CONT. FROM P. 2

the northeastern United States. The professional auctioneers leading the process sold 100 lots per hour—meaning that each lot was introduced, described, bid on, and sold in an average of 36 seconds! That pace meant that once an item came up for bid, there was no time for discussion or strategizing.

The first Hitchcock museum item BHS hoped to obtain was a collection of paint decorating tools with an estimated value of \$1,000–\$1,500. The lot also included samples of the decoration produced by the brushes in the collection. This group of items was not only from the original Hitchcock period, but also would have been a good instructional tool for educating the public about how the furniture so closely associated with Barkhamsted was created. Unfortunately, the Society was outbid on the collection of paint decorating tools.

The next BHS-identified lot to come up for bid was a set of six signed Hitchcock chairs. These chairs were authentic, rosewood grained, stenciled, turtle-back style chairs with cane seats. While a good representation of the chairs made by the company during Lambert Hitchcock's time, these chairs were prioritized fairly low because BHS had also identified several similar chairs during their meeting with Ron Coleman. The auction house estimated the value of this lot at \$1,000–\$1,500. Again, the Society was outbid, with the set of chairs selling for \$2,000.

Just a couple of minutes after the Hitchcock chairs sold, a set of five chairs created by the William Moore Chair Company came up for bid, bearing an estimated

value of \$700–\$1,000. These chairs had been identified by BHS as more important than the Hitchcock chairs because they were rarer and showed examples from another Barkhamsted (Hitchcocksville) furniture craftsman of the 1820s. For the third time, the bidding exceeding the BHS limit and the set sold for \$1,600.

Less than 10 minutes later, a silhouette of Lambert Hitchcock with his second wife and their children came up for bid. This silhouette, attributed to August Edouart (1769-1861), was estimated at \$1,500–\$2,500. BHS had deemed it of lesser importance than the second silhouette that would come up for auction. Again, BHS was outbid on the item.

Immediately after this first silhouette, came the Auguste Edouart silhouette most desired by the Society. The 1834 silhouette depicted Lambert Hitchcock standing behind his first wife Eunice Alford Hitchcock, who was seated in a Hitchcock chair. This silhouette was more important to town history because it was used as a symbol for

the resurrected company during John Tarrant Kenney's tenure and had become quite well known. The auction house estimated the value of this second silhouette at \$1,000–\$2,000. Unfortunately for Barkhamsted, the estimate fell far short of the ultimate selling price of \$6,000—far out of reach of the Historical Society's means, especially with one more item—our most desired item—still to come.

After the painting of a "gentleman fancy painter" sold, the item BHS most hoped to return to the town came up for bid. The unsigned portrait of Eunice Alford Hitchcock was important for several reasons. Not only was she Lambert's first wife, but she was also a member of the Alford family, who figured so prominently in local history. In fact, it was her family that ran the Hitchcock factory at the end of its first run, producing its last chairs of the early period.

Eunice A. Hitchcock Portrait

The portrait of Eunice Alford Hitchcock belonged to the Hitchcock Museum in Riverton for years. The companion portrait of

Lambert Hitchcock has unfortunately been lost. Although little is known about the portraits, it can be reasonably estimated that they were painted between 1830, when the couple was married, and 1835, when Eunice Alford Hitchcock died at the age of 29.

Eunice's portrait shows the dark haired, dark eyed young woman seated in a red chair in front of a dark background. Her face reveals just the slightest hint of a smile. The overall tone of the piece is quite dark

Acrostick to My Husband

Long may you live respected and beloved
And may you be happy while hear on earth you live
Make hear your peace with Jesus
By giving him your heart
Engaged in his service
Remember you never part
To him my husband I commend
He shure will prove a faithful friend
In time when other friends shall fly
Tis he who sais I will stand by
Come then my friend without delay
Hes waiting for your soul to day
Come to the marriage supper come
O yes, and heaven will be your home

—Eunice Alford Hitchcock, April 1, 1835
 (the day of her death)

Shedding Additional Light On the Tavern

by Karen Ansaldi, BHS

Visitors to the Squire's Tavern can now see developments in a new light—literally! The Barkhamsted Historical Society purchased custom-made period lighting for several rooms in the building early this year. With ongoing construction posing a risk to the lights, however, only the chandelier for the “front kitchen” was installed. Since it was installed, this fine piece has generated much interest and many compliments from visitors. This quarter, candle sconces were hung in the back parlor and in the passageway to the bathroom. A lantern was hung in the bathroom. These fixtures broaden the early 19th century ambience to a larger area of the Tavern and are a giant step above the bare bulbs used during construction.

New Stencils Discovered

Another item that “came to light” was some additional stenciling in the front parlor. Early- to mid-19th century stencil designs were first found near the ceiling adjacent to the fireplace, and were believed to be a border than ran around the top of the room. Recently, however, Walt and Linne Landgraf chipped away at some plaster lower down the same wall and discovered that the stenciling extended from the ceiling to the chair-rail. Three new design elements were uncovered, revealing the overall design to be more complex than first thought. A new border pattern was just discovered on the lower right corner of the front parlor overmantle stenciling.

Office Improvements

Work also continued in the office shared by the Historical Society and the Farmington River Coordinating Committee. Storage

cabinets were added and better lighting will soon be installed. FRCC reallocated a grant for office equipment, resulting in the purchase of a network printer/copier/fax machine that both organizations can share.

BHS Archive Workshop

On the second floor, the separation of public space from private space continued, with volunteers finishing the wall separating the south end of the second floor as a safe, limited access area to work with the Society's collections.

Several volunteers devoted extra time to the collections this quarter. Paul Hart, Tiffany Hodek, Fred Warner, and Karen Ansaldi delved deeper into Past Perfect, the software used by many historical societies and museums to track their collections. The members made a field trip to the Norfolk Historical Society to meet with Richard Byrne and learn from their experiences with Past Perfect and collection cataloging. BHS must now decide upon a number-

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Early Roads of Connecticut

by Walt Landgraf, BHS

Roads were the arteries of our early towns along which the lifeblood of the community flowed: people, livestock, trade goods, and armies.

In the 1600s a small nuclear town was laid out with a green, meetinghouse, home lots, mills, common crop and pastureland, and outer woodlots. Well-planned roads served the needs of the original settlers providing access to all of the town's resources.

As the towns population grew and people bought land, built homes, mills and farms in the outlying areas of the town serious road problems developed, when it became necessary for the new comers to cross the developed land of the original settlers to reach the meeting house and other town resources.

In the towns of Windsor and Hartford these road issues caused community friction and required time and expense on the part of the town leaders and the courts to settle these problems.

In the early 1700s as Barkhamsted and the neighboring towns were being laid out by the

proprietors of Windsor and Hartford provisions were made for a town wide road system.

SOURCES:

Roads and Road Making in Colonial Conn. by the Tercentenary Commission of the State of Connecticut printed 1933 by Yale Press.

Barkhamsted Heritage, ed. by Richard C. Wheeler, George Hilton, 1975. A BHS publication. ♠

February 1778

The transporting of private property or goods from place to place in and through this State has greatly increased, and employs so great a number of oxen as threatens to lessen the business of agriculture and the raising of grain and provisions for the use of the people, and shortens the supply of beef for the use of the army of the United States.

Therefore, it was enacted by the General Court of Connecticut, after the first day of April 1778, that no goods, wares or merchandise not belonging to the United States, or this State or one of the neighboring States could be transported by more than one pair of oxen. ♠

Hart Levett Squire Portrait Unveiled

On October 4, 2003 the Historical Society unveiled the framed portrait of Hart Levett Squire, son of David Squire.

All of the children of David and Lurana Gilbert Squire were born in Gill, Massachusetts, before David moved his family to Hitchcocks-ville about 1800 when he became manager of the forge in Colebrook:

Alvin b: 1785,
Bela b: 1786
Horace Gilbert b: 1788,
David Curtis b: 1791
Olive b: 1793
Orella b: 1795,

Hart Levett b: Oct. 8, 1796
Harriett b: Abt. 1800

Bela owned what we now call the Squire's Tavern from 1821 until his death in 1861.

The Chapman family from Ohio that has genealogical ties to the Squires very generously donated the portrait to the Barkhamsted Historical Society. We were fortunate to receive the painting in time to unveil it at our open house on October 4th.

We are very excited to have this portrait in our collection and are grateful to the Chapman family making this gift. ♠



UPDATE: CONT. FROM P. 5

ing system for its collection items. Volunteers can then begin logging in as much information as possible about the items into the archival database. This work helps us not only to locate and track each item, but also to preserve any knowledge about its history, ownership, importance, and so forth. When the Tavern begins hosting exhibits, this collections work will be invaluable.

Open House

Finally, the quarter has seen an unusually large number of visitors. On October 4, during the Connecticut Forestry Centennial, approximately 100 visitors crossed the road to tour the Tavern. Volunteer docents gave tours, explaining historical room usage, recent restoration efforts, and potential future usages. On October 23, President Walt Landgraf gave a tour of the Tavern to 81 people from the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in New Haven. Among the group were some members of the Guilford Historical Society, who were especially interested in our work, as they are also refinishing a tavern. ♠

AUCTION: CONT. FROM P. 4

and somber, as was customary for portraits of the time. Eunice wears a dark and modest dress, with a light grey, decorated shawl around her shoulders and a bonnet of a very fine material over her hair. The Barkhamsted Historical Society has been in contact with the Connecticut Historical Society and we hope to learn more about the painting, its contents, and perhaps its origin.

The unsigned painting was valued at \$2,000–\$3,000 by the auction house. Because the previous lots had sold outside Society's price range, however, the group had additional money on hand should the bidding have gone beyond \$3,000. Ironically, however, this most desired item sold for less than its estimated value, going to BHS for just \$1,600.

Overall, the auction results produced mixed feelings among the Historical Society representatives who had ventured north to try and return some of Barkhamsted's history to the town. On the one hand, we were very happy to have been able to secure Eunice Alford Hitchcock's portrait for local residents to enjoy. We will display the painting

for all interested during our February program at the Barkhamsted Senior Center (see "Program Series" on page 7 for details).

On the other hand, we were very disappointed to have returned with just one item. Had the lots been sold in the reverse order, enabling us to secure Eunice's portrait first, we could have bid higher on the other items, possibly securing them as well. However, with the selling order the way it was, there was no way to anticipate the results. In all, we hope we represented Barkhamsted's interests as well as possible under the circumstances and look forward to learning which other items may be kept in town when final agreement with Ron Coleman is reached. ♠

1826

The first overland journey to Southern California began August 22 when Jedediah Strong Smith left Great Salt Lake at the head of an expedition that reached the lower Colorado River and crossed the Mojave Desert. They arrived November 27 at San Diego where a mission had been established in 1769.

Smith and two partners owned a trading company at Great Salt Lake. ♠

Barkhamsted Historical Society News

Paul Hart, Editor

Program Series Set for 2004

The Barkhamsted Historical Society is pleased to announce the program series for 2004. This is the 7th year we have presented four history-related programs for your enjoyment and education. Each program is free, and refreshments are provided at the conclusion of each talk.

The programs are held on the second Friday of each month starting in February and ending in May. All will be at the Barkhamsted Senior Center located on West River Road, about a mile north of the bridge in Pleasant Valley. Each program starts at **7:00 p.m.** The 2004 Program Series will include the following:

February 13, 2004

Windows on Barkhamsted History

The Historical Society will present and discuss in detail a number of items from its artifact collection pertaining to the town's past. Some significant pieces recently acquired will be included.

March 12, 2004

School Text Books Before the Civil War

Mike Day will discuss and show examples of early textbooks used in the 18th and 19th centuries up to the Civil War. He covers how students acquired and used the books and will have text books of the type that were probably used in our own early schoolhouses in Barkhamsted.

January 19, 1810.

The Hudson River froze.

April 9, 2004

18th Century Popular Music

Don't miss our live entertainment program of popular music from 18th century socials and dances in the American Colonies. On period instruments—Laura Mazza-Dixon: viola da gamba, classical guitar. Linne Landgraf: Baroque flute, recorders and whistle.

May 14, 2004

A Glimpse Into the Life of Civil War Soldiers

Ken Chichester and company present a very interesting program on events in the life of Civil War soldiers, Union and Confederate, and also the civilians that supported the troops. Authentic period uniforms and attire are used in the demonstration. ♠

October 4th - Squire's Tavern Open House

The Squire's Tavern was open for inspection on Saturday, October 4, 2003. About 100 people stopped by to see the restoration progress on this 200-year-old building and exhibits pertaining to the history of the Tavern. Several Historical Society volunteers were on hand to answer questions from visitors. George Hilton, co-editor of the *Barkhamsted Heritage*, signed copies of the *Heritage* book. The open house was held in conjunction with the big celebration across the street at the main area of People's Forest: The Forest Centennial recognizing 100 years of forestry in Connecticut. ♠

Coming Events

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

7:00 p.m. at the Tavern—all members are welcome.

January 5, 2004

February 3

March 8

April 5

WEDNESDAY WORK GROUP

Every Wed. 9 a.m. 12 p.m. ♠

January Births

1716 Benjamin Franklin

1737 John Hancock

1809 Louis Braille

1809 Edgar Allen Poe

1824 Stonewall Jackson

Barkhamsted Historical Society

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

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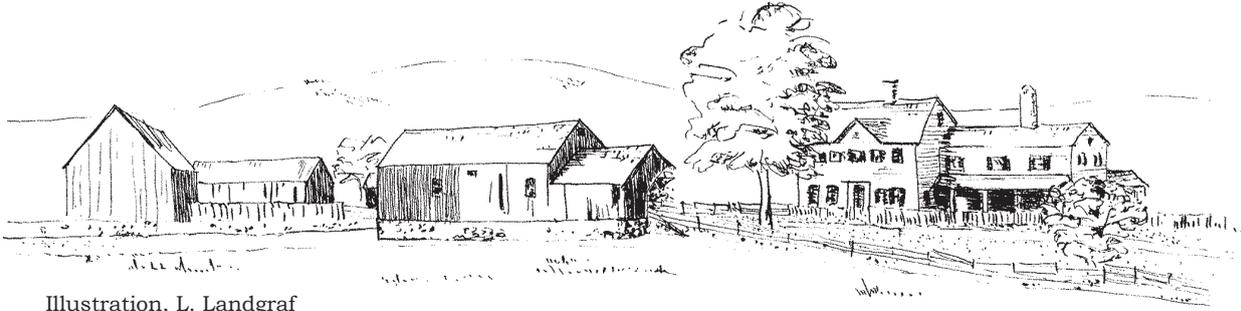
www.barkhamstedhistory.org

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

Hours: To be determined, however volunteer workers are normally there Wednesday mornings, 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

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newsletter of the Barkhamsted Historical Society



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