



<p>PAGE 3 It's Time for Our Tag Sale!</p>	<p>PAGE 3 101st Birthday Party Photos!</p>	<p>PAGES 8 &amp; 9 Sneak Peek of Our Upcoming Exhibit Kristen Wands</p>	<p>PAGE 10 Meet our New Program Director Melanie Stringer</p>	<p>PAGE 12 Upcoming Fall/Winter Programs</p>
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## Glimpses of Windsor's Black Patriots

By Michelle Tom, librarian/archivist

Piecing together someone's life from the scant documentary records that may exist is a bit like closing your eyes through a silent film and only opening them for a second every few minutes. To see more of the picture, we must do some of our own filling in the blanks based on what we can infer from the records, what is known about other people in similar situations, and in absence of any other clues, what we can speculate might have happened.

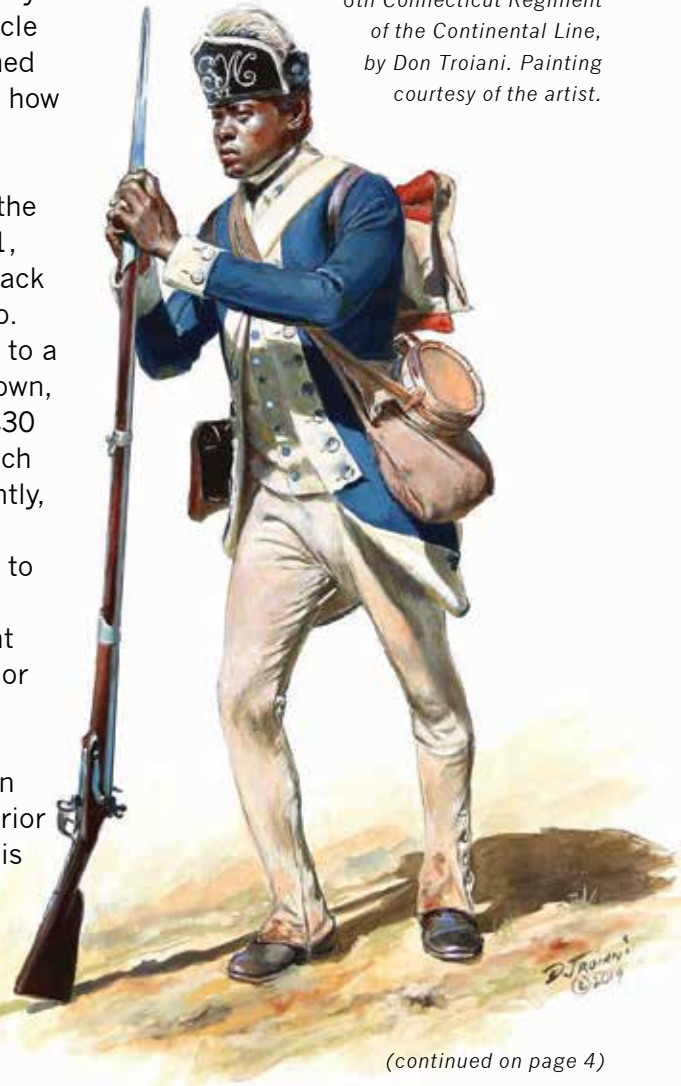
Such is the case for the Black men of Windsor who fought in the Revolutionary War. There are anywhere from 7 to 14 (or more) such men. Windsor Historical Society has primary sources definitively placing the following men from Windsor in the war: **John Brister, Samson Cuff, Edward, Barzilla Henry, Oliver Mitchell, Plymouth, and Providence.** Though there are

others who may also qualify, we haven't been able to verify their identities, so this article will focus on these confirmed soldiers, as well as explain how we know about them.

**John Brister** enlisted into the Continental Army on May 1, 1777, probably the first Black man from Windsor to do so. This was likely in response to a recruitment effort by the town, whose selectmen offered £30 (a considerable sum) to each man who enlisted. Apparently, this £30 was only mildly successful in enticing men to enlist, as the pledge was renewed during subsequent town meetings every week or two through June.

Two of Windsor's officers in the military, Capt. Abner Prior and Lt. Seth Phelps, led this recruitment. Capt. Prior enlisted at least two other Black men around that time: **Edward**, enslaved to Rev. David Rowland, and

*A soldier in one of the Black companies of the 6th Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line, by Don Troiani. Painting courtesy of the artist.*



(continued on page 4)

**It's Tag ★  
Sale Time!**

**"Second Hand in the First Town"  
Tag Sale Fundraiser – October 6-9  
(see page 3)**

## OUR MISSION

Windsor Historical Society invites people to connect with Windsor's evolving history by preserving, interpreting, and sharing our community's artifacts and stories.

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## Visit us

**Admission is free** to browse the museum store, and the *450 Years of Windsor Stories* galleries.

Wednesdays - Saturdays  
11 AM - 4 PM  
closed on major holidays

Historic House Tours  
& Library Admission  
\$8 Adults  
\$6 Seniors & Students  
FREE for children  
and WHS members

Can't make it to the Society in person? For in-depth research resources, check out our website, [windsorhistoricalsociety.org](http://windsorhistoricalsociety.org)



Doug Shipman  
Executive Director

## Can fundraising be more inclusive?

You've heard it here first, folks. We will not likely do another auction fundraiser in the foreseeable future. Why? Let's think about it.

Thanks to each of you, we have been working hard to become a more inclusive organization in many ways. This effort also includes our fundraising for vital dollars to support the programs and services that you all value so much.

In fall 2020, we tried our first big tag sale fundraiser. We did not initially think of it as a more inclusive type of event, rather the pandemic prohibited us from holding large indoor gatherings (like our dinner auction), and we felt this might be a COVID-safe outdoor event that could utilize our large property to raise money for the Society.

We did not know exactly how it would turn out, but in the end were very pleased. Through this event we engaged over 60 community volunteers and scores of generous donors to collect and offer for sale thousands of secondhand treasures. Over three days, we were thrilled to welcome almost 1,000 people of all backgrounds, ages, and ethnicities to our museum campus. Regular tag sale shoppers paid no fee and left with armfuls of

wonderful bargains, grossing about \$10,000 for the Society, or an average of about \$10 per person – a small dollar amount from a large number of people.

Being more inclusive does not mean raising less money, but rather working more closely with the larger community to generate revenue in as engaging a way as possible. While we recognize that most of our tag sale shoppers came here for bargains rather than history, it nonetheless exposed them all to our museum and all that we have to offer here.

2020 was our first tag sale and we learned a lot. Like the dinner auction, it's a lot of hard work for the organizing team. We're doing it again this fall and, as outlined elsewhere in this newsletter, we are planning for an even bigger event spread over four days. It should be great!

We hope you'll join us – as a volunteer or as a shopper – and bring a friend (or two or three)!

Thank you for your continued support!



## Our “Second Hand in the First Town” Tag Sale Fundraiser Returns – October 6-9

Our popular “Second Hand in the First Town” tag sale fundraiser is back this fall and will take place on the grounds of the Historical Society Thursday, October 6 through Sunday, October 9!

Thanks to our hardworking tag sale committee led by Colette Yeich, Florence Barlow, and Ashley Coleman, and including Sharon Bellinger, Kathy Carroll, Carolyn Coleman, Roseann Lemkey, Agnes Pier, and Lakeisha Stewart, this year’s tag sale will be bigger than ever with thousands of great bargains!

### When is the tag sale?

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6**  
3:30 - 6:30 PM  
(\$10 EARLY BIRD ADMISSION FEE)

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7**  
10 AM - 5 PM  
(FREE ADMISSION)

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8**  
8 AM - 4 PM  
(FREE ADMISSION)

**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9**  
10 AM - 2 PM  
ALL ITEMS HALF OFF!  
(FREE ADMISSION)



**You can help!** It takes a village – and you can be a part of it as a tag sale volunteer. Help sort, organize, and price donations, and help customers during the tag sale event. Volunteers are needed every day through October 10. To volunteer, email Ashley Coleman at windsorhistorical.tag sale@gmail.com, or call 860-688-3813.

Tell everyone you know and bring your friends to the tag sale! Everything must go – it only makes money if people buy things!

Come volunteer, come shop, bring your friends and family. See you at the tag sale!

## Our 101st Birthday Bash!

On Thursday, September 1, we held a festive celebration and final viewing of our *100 Years of Windsor Historical Society* exhibit as well as our incredible 100th birthday cake. Delicious birthday cupcakes from Moneta Moments, a chance to grab a Centennial stemless wineglass at a bargain, and many good friends made for a special evening!





(continued from page 1)



Document 1: Enlistment certificate for Edward, enslaved to Rev. David Rowland, July 10, 1777. WHS collections 2005.5.56.

**Plymouth**, whose lack of a surname implies that he was also enslaved, but we don't know to whom. Rev. Rowland, then aged 57 and in only his second year as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Windsor, certified to the town selectmen that he was to receive Edward's £30 payment. (see document 1, above).

Like many other men of African descent who fought in the war, Edward and Plymouth were given the surname "Negro" throughout the contemporaneous records. John Brister, Plymouth Negro, and Edward Negro appear at the end of a list with 26 other white Windsor men who enlisted with Capt. Prior, and who also received blankets from the town.

Lt. Seth Phelps has a similar list of the names of 16 Windsor men who enlisted with him, including (at the end of the list again) "**Providence Negro**" and "**Barzil Henry Negr**" (document 2). These two lists tell us a number of things:

- ★ All these men lived in Windsor before they enlisted, or by May-June 1777.
- ★ The Black soldiers were in some ways considered separate from the white soldiers, as the names of the Black men are at the ends of the lists.
- ★ Both free and enslaved Black Windsorites served in the Continental Army starting very early on in the war.

As with many white men who joined the war effort, the reasons for the enlistment of John Brister, Plymouth, Edward, Providence, and Barzilla Henry remain lost to history. It's possible that the enslaved men who enlisted were promised their freedom in exchange for their service. There was no law that required this, so that would have been merely an agreement between the enslaved man and his owner. Some slave owners would not or could not



Document 2: Lists of recruits who received blankets from the town of Windsor. WHS collections OD 20-1488.

serve themselves, so they offered the services of their enslaved men in their place. We know that was the case for Edward, as well as for one unnamed Black man.

We have in our collections a document from Lt. Seth Phelps indicating that “Shubael Barber of Windsor enlisted with into [sic] the Continental service and same has Bought a Negro man and sent him in his place and said Negro enlisted with me ye 15th day of May[...].” Providence enlisted on May 15, so it’s possible that this unnamed Black man is actually Providence.

We don’t know whether John Brister and Barzilla Henry, the two Black men from this recruitment effort with both first and last names, were recently emancipated or whether they had been free for much longer. We do know that John Brister was able to read and write. There are many extant records in Windsor Town Hall relating to Revolutionary War town activities, and one happens to be in Brister’s own handwriting. He wrote to the Windsor town clerk from Camp Orangetown, NY in 1780: “Sir, Please to let my wife Lilly Brister have one pound ten shillings money...and this order shall be your [security] for [said] same. From your humble serv’t, John Brister” (document 3).

We see from this that Brister was married by the time he enlisted. His pension record corroborates this with statements showing that he married Lilly Scott in Bolton in 1774, when he was about 36 years old. He also had at least one son living with Lilly in Windsor during the war, which we learn from

Document 3: Letter from John Brister to Windsor town clerk Henry Allyn. Courtesy of the Windsor Town Clerk's office.

one of the town clerk’s lists of “sundries” (payments of food and other goods) given to the families of soldiers. One list included “2 Pare of Women’s Shoes” and “1 Pare for His Boy” (document 4 on next page).

Recognizing that at least one of this group left a family back at home to go fight for his country, we can imagine that it must have been a comfort to these Black Windsorites to have been among familiar faces when they ended up in the same regiment together, at least for the beginning of their service. John Brister, Plymouth, and Edward were all amongst those in Capt. Abner Prior’s company of the 5th Battalion, commanded by Col. Philip Bradley. They served alongside another Black man called Prince Negro, as well as many other of their white Windsor neighbors like Daniel Bissell (future spy for George Washington and Purple Heart recipient).

However, we do wonder what it was like for Edward in particular, because another Windsor soldier in their company was Sherman Rowland, the son of his enslaver. Would either have felt animosity towards the other? Would Edward have been uncomfortable in the presence of someone whose father legally owned him and controlled his every move? Did Sherman feel as though he was serving with someone who was beneath him? It is of course possible that the two were friendly. They may have been of similar ages, and perhaps Edward had been with the Rowland family for many years, maybe even playing with Sherman as children. Perhaps the truth is somewhere in between.

We don’t know what relationships were like generally amongst these recruits, nor what the community atmosphere was on a day-to-day basis. Across the New England regiments of the Revolutionary War, most (or even all) were integrated, although Black men



To sundries Provided for John Brister's Family							
To 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> of Damaged Pork	0	7	6	—	1	08	0
To 4 Bushell of Rye	0	16	0	—	2	08	0
To 4 Bushell of Corn	0	12	0	—	1	16	0
To 2 Pans of Womanshou	0	14	0	—	2	2	0
To 1 Pans for this Day	0	6	0	—	0	18	0
	2	15	0		3	5	0

Document 4: Portion of a payment list for the family of John Brister. Courtesy of the Windsor Town Clerk's office.

usually only made up a small percentage of each company. What we do know is that Black soldiers, while never officers, did perform the same duties and tasks, fought in the same battles, received the same pay and benefits, and endured the same casualties as their white counterparts. While we must assume that discrimination did occur on a personal level (slavery was still the law of the land in many places in the north), there was little difference in how the military treated them once in service.

John Brister and Plymouth were among the more than 700 African Americans who spent the winter of 1777-78 with George Washington at Valley Forge, and who later fought at the Battle of Monmouth. In fact, Plymouth was an eyewitness to or a participant in many key events of the war. He came to serve as a waiter for General Jethro Huntington off and on for over four years, and in that capacity, he would have accompanied him wherever he went, including when the general was assigned to the court-martial for General Charles Lee and to the trial of British Major John André. As Plymouth listened to bullets

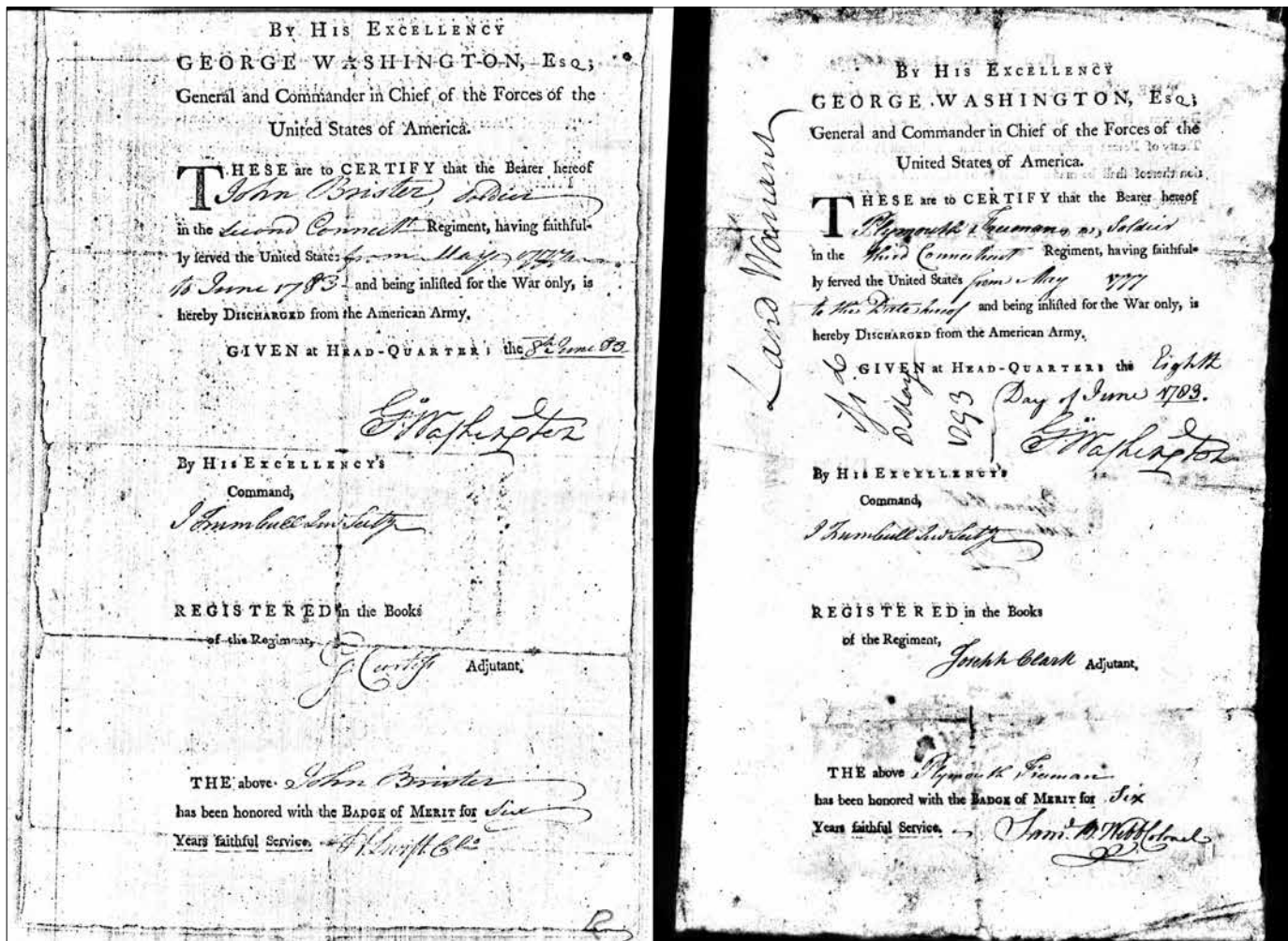
whiz past him at Monmouth or a board of investigators sentence André to death in New York, the significance of moments like those could not have been lost on him. He, who was enslaved only a few months earlier, was now playing a part in fulfilling a nation's promises of liberty.

**Samson Cuff** took a different path from the first group of recruits during his three years of service. Samson, whose name implies that he was free by the time he enlisted but was likely born enslaved to an enslaved father named Cuff, enlisted from Windsor in 1781 and joined the 2nd Company of Connecticut's 4th Regiment, an all-Black unit commanded by white officers. Born around 1758, he was a bit younger than the others we've been discussing. For about a year, long enough to form close bonds, he was surrounded not by his neighbors from home but by a few dozen fellow soldiers who looked like him. This must have been a source of pride for everyone in the 2nd Company. Though not much has been written about them on their own, they aligned with another Connecticut regiment and a Rhode Island regiment in 1781. A French officer who observed this combined unit,

commanded by Rhode Island's Col. Jeremiah Olney, noted that "Three-quarters of the Rhode Island regiment consists of negroes, and that regiment is the most neatly dressed, the best under arms, and the most precise in its maneuver."

Towards the end of the war in 1783, after further regimental reshuffling, Samson Cuff and John Brister found themselves together in the 3rd Company of Connecticut's 2nd Regiment, along with other white fellow Windsorites like Sherman Rowland. By that point, Brister and Rowland had served in the same company for a solid six years. We wonder if such prolonged brotherhood in arms led them to become friends, if not equals. Rowland remained the son of the enslaver of their former comrade Edward, whose story ended tragically some years earlier. At some point before 1778, Sherman Rowland's father sold Edward to Capt. Prior, presumably the same Abner Prior who enlisted him the year before. The last we see of Edward is a simple notation on Capt. Prior's July 1778 muster roll: "Edward Negro. Died 15th July 1778." So even if Rev. Rowland or Capt. Prior pledged to manumit Edward after his service, he sadly never got a chance to experience that life of freedom.

On the other hand, Plymouth almost certainly did earn his emancipation and assumed the surname Freeman by 1783. He and John Brister both served for six years of the war, and thus each earned the Badge of Merit, also known as the Badge of Distinction. Their discharge papers were signed by George Washington himself (documents 5 & 6).



Providence appears to have also taken on a surname during the war, first Buckley, then Freeman. There are no further records of him in Windsor, but it's probable that he's the Providence Freeman who lived in Colchester for most of the rest of his life.

Samson Cuff, Plymouth Freeman, Barzilla Henry, **Oliver Mitchell**, and maybe John Brister all lived in Windsor after the war, though most moved on in their own directions after a few years. Oliver Mitchell's first association with this town occurs after the war. He became one of the first known Black Windsor landowners when he bought property on the east

side of Palisado Avenue in 1797, and his descendants continued to live here for multiple generations.

The Revolutionary War was about independence, but Black soldiers were fighting for freedom in a more fundamental way than the average white soldier in the Continental Army. For men like Plymouth, Providence, and Edward of Windsor—and thousands of others like them—what was at stake was no less than personal autonomy, the ability to determine their own paths. These glimpses into their lives and the lives of John Brister, Samson Cuff, Barzilla Henry, and Oliver Mitchell only begin to tell their stories. What we know of them during and

Documents 5 & 6: Discharge papers for John Brister and Plymouth Freeman. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.

after the war comes mostly from their military records, necessarily only one aspect of their lifetimes of experiences. What they did before the war and the substance of their post-war lives remains a blank screen, waiting to be filled in by any trace of something they might have left behind. Much more detective work is needed to fully illuminate who they were as people, as well as who all the other Black Revolutionary War patriots were who we still don't know.

Many thanks to library volunteer Iniya Raja for her diligent research assistance.

# New Exhibit!

## Puritans, Polkas, and Pop: MUSIC IN WINDSOR



This 1698 edition of *The Dancing Master* (first published in England, 1651) would have been familiar to New England's residents in the 1600s.

Text for the following article is excerpted and adapted from our upcoming exhibition on Windsor's vast musical history. This section is focused on dance, but there is much more music to explore! This exhibit opens November 16, 2022.

### DANCING IN PURITAN WINDSOR AND THE PRESENT

By Kristen Wands, curator

When Windsor's first English settlers arrived from Europe, they brought their musical traditions with them. Then as now, Windsor's musical world included not only church music, but also military music and secular tunes, all of which reflected and shaped Windsor's cultural life across time. In particular, dance has been a key way that Windsor residents have enjoyed music since the town's earliest days, and Windsor is still dancing today.

At first, as with singing and instrumental accompaniment, there were restrictions imposed on dancing by the Puritan church. Although the Puritan leadership never outlawed dancing outright, Boston ministers seemed conflicted. Increase Mather wrote in 1684 that "dancing or leaping was a natural expression of joy," but echoed his father-in-law John Cotton's opposition to "lascivious dancing to wanton ditties." Cotton and others worried about the lewdness that might result if men and women danced together or that dancers might disrespect the Sabbath. In 1686, seeking to limit "those sins of excesse and profanenesse", which the magistrates felt had been increasing, Connecticut passed a law that prohibited singing, dancing, and gaming in

taverns. Abiel Wilson was arrested for dancing on the Sabbath in Windsor's Wintonbury Parish (today's Bloomfield) as late as 1772. Nonetheless, by the 1690s, under Governor Phips, Boston's elite enjoyed dancing and even celebratory balls. Interest in dance appears to have spread from there throughout New England and to all levels of society.

Over the next several generations, Windsor residents accepted dancing as a valid mode of expression and entertainment. Ads for dancing schools began to appear in the *Connecticut Courant* by 1793, and by 1795, Windsor had its own dancing school. Classes took place at Sill's Tavern, which once stood where the parking lot for First Church is now. At this time, Windsor's dance students would have been taught fashionable English country dances alongside the dances of the French royal court.

By the first few decades of the 1800s, local attitudes toward dancing had loosened enough that public balls were held regularly. The existence of the ball rooms and halls in which these dances were held suggests that large, public dances were much more common at this time. By the late 1800s, dancing was accepted enough that balls could be held in a civic building: town hall.

Since the 1800s, school dances have been a key feature of adolescent social life in Windsor. The Campbell School for Girls on Broad Street not only included dance in its curriculum, but also made a Victrola available to its students during their free time.



Student Marjorie Nye remembered the fun of the 1917 term, writing in the local newspaper, “Our living room is very large and we have a Victrola with a heap of records and we dance to our hearts' content. Then we have a huge veranda and here we dance all year, even in the coldest weather.” Dancing to the Victrola was one of Nye’s fondest memories of her school days.

During World War II, longtime Windsor resident and Historical Society volunteer Elizabeth Parker remembered dances being a big part of her social life as a teenager. Some dances were sponsored by the high school, and others by the churches. In an oral history interview, she said:

*“One of the typical things was we had the Junior Prom at John Fitch [Windsor High School]. Then in our gowns and tuxes walked up to the (because nobody had any cars), walked up to the Cosy Corner [...] And then the Methodist Church, which was then on the confluence of Poquonock and Bloomfield Avenues [...] we had dances there every other Saturday night which some people are shocked at. But my mother played the music. Other parents were chaperones. And Bradley Field opened up and a lot of the fellows came down from Bradley Field. There were two or three marriages.”*

Parker’s love for dance was something that stayed with her, and her husband Frank, throughout their lives.

In the 1950s, Victoria Brown remembered sock hops at Leland P. Wilson Junior High. *“They would have a DJ come and [...] they would spin records and we’d dance in our*

*socks in the cafeteria. And then at the high school we had live bands so we went to dances all the time on the weekends [...] There were a couple of guys that grew up here in town who went on to become recording artists. They graduated with me. Yeah, they had a song that was actually a number one hit for I think 6 weeks on the charts. Their names were The Wildweeds.”*

In addition to dancing to music by The Wildweeds, Victoria sometimes performed with them as a singer.



Today’s high school students continue to dance at the prom and other school dances throughout the year. Shad Derby queen and king candidates recently participated in a live-streamed Shad Derby Ball, thanks to the COVID-19 pandemic. In recent memory, Windsor residents — students and adults alike — have polkaed to the music of renowned Windsor resident Ray Henry and



Top: Nekita Waller sings at the summer Concert on the Green, 2021 | Photo by Sue Tait Porcaro

Left: The Wildweeds entertain. 1966 Windsor High School yearbook | WHS collections

his orchestra, busted a move at the Shad Derby Ball and its associated festival, or swayed to the beat of performances by Connecticut State Troubadour and Windsor High School graduate Nekita Waller, plus many other bands, at the First Town Downtown Summer Concert Series on Broad Street Green.

Dance has been just one of a variety of important ways in which Windsor has experienced music since the town’s earliest days. Sometimes controversial, but always expressive, dance, like all the other forms of musical expression, has enriched Windsor’s past. What sounds will we dance to and what steps will we dance in the future?

## Meet our newest staff member!

By Melanie Stringer, program director



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Hello! I'm Melanie Stringer, an interdisciplinary historian, museum specialist, living history interpreter, former customer service manager, and a lifelong New Englander. Taking every opportunity for continuous learning, I have a penchant for long-distance research road trips, historic cemetery preservation, hiking in the White Mountains, attending concerts, cheering on my favorite baseball team (I'll let you guess which one!), collecting antique schoolbooks, and delving into the nuances of local histories all over the country. I'm delighted to say I can now add my new role, working as Windsor Historical Society's Program Director, to that list.

Working in museums was a longtime aspiration, but I took the scenic route to get here. Born and bred in New Hampshire, I have

an abiding love for New England's landscape and history; by contrast, I've been intrigued by the American West since early childhood, inspired by learning to read with Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House* series of novels. A museum field trip as a fifth grader solidified my budding historical interest, and soon I was researching Wilder with the help of a very patient librarian. To this day, I prioritize understanding how context of place and time affect people's experiences.

Museums are my second, and some might say third, career. Quite by accident, I found myself working in customer service management for many years as I attended college part time. Shortly after completing a BA in English with a minor in history at Plymouth State University in 2009, and after decades of studying Wilder, I left the corporate world and launched a solo living history business, Meet Laura Ingalls Wilder/Dakota Yankee Research. I designed and presented fully interactive programs where guests had the opportunity to engage with me while in the persona of "Mrs. Wilder" circa 1894, representing the author in the context of her life before she ever put pen to paper to fictionalize family stories. To date, I've presented over 300 programs at museums, schools, libraries, community events, and nonprofit fundraisers in nine states from New England to the Dakotas.

When I wasn't on the road, you'd find me taking graduate classes and working various roles in museums and nonprofit organizations to broaden my practical skills. Leading tours, organizing and managing conferences and public events, running gift shops, and performing

committee work for organizations like Trustees of Reservations/The Old Manse, The Thoreau Society, Merrimack County Conservation District, and Old Sturbridge Village are just some of the experiences on my CV. I'm particularly proud of earning a master's in museum studies from Harvard University in 2019, and of my contributions to the Laura Ingalls Wilder Legacy & Research Association, where I volunteered from 2011-2020 and served 5 years on the Board of Directors. I've assisted with projects as a consultant for small museums in New York, Minnesota, and New Hampshire while holding staff positions at organizations around Massachusetts—most recently as Engagement and Events Manager at Historic Beverly.

Throughout this eclectic career within history and museum spaces, I've designed, managed, and presented public history programs and projects for audiences of all ages and interests. It is with this foundation that I'm embarking on my latest challenge, becoming acquainted with the long history and vibrant modern community of Windsor and growing the range and audience of programs we present at Windsor Historical Society.

I'm overjoyed to be here and find the devotion of the Society's staff, board, volunteers, and members an inspiration. If we haven't met, please stop by and say hello! I'd love to hear your ideas about how WHS can add or enhance programming that will keep you engaged and proud of everything Windsor has to offer.



## Summer Highlights at the Museum



*Clockwise from top left:  
Celebrating West Indian  
Heritage in June*



*Jennifer Regan-LeFebvre  
presenting Colonial Wine in  
Windsor in July*



*New Windsor teachers enjoy  
an ice cream social in our  
courtyard in August*



*Juneteenth celebrations on  
the town green*



*Gordon Kenneson's program: Eat your Medicine, but Please don't Eat the Daisies in August*



## Many thanks to our volunteers!

We are so grateful to all our volunteers. Between our volunteers, staff, and donors, we are able to accomplish so much more, and even surprise ourselves!

### COLLECTIONS

Donna Baron, Victoria Brown, Marianne Curling, Kevin Ferrigno, Anthony Martin, and Elizabeth Rose

### EDUCATION & EVENTS

Ann Beaudin, Kaleitha Brown, Liz Burke, Eileen Curley, Cindy Daniels, Ciara Doyle, Mary Kelling, Gordon Kenneson, Judy Locker, Marsha Mason, Roberta Merrigan, Barbara Tanguay, and Jim Trocchi

### FRONT DESK AND ADMINISTRATION

Deb Dusseault, Gordon Kenneson, Joy Lee, Joan Lynch, Elye Rosenberg, Nanci Scully, Barbara Tanguay, Jim Trocchi, and Dawn Whitney

### GROUNDS

Becky and Paul Hendricks, Gordon and Betsy Kenneson, Walt Stevenson, Dave Pugliese & Talcott Resolution, Jim Trocchi, the Town of Windsor, and Windsor Garden Club

### DIVERSITY, EQUITY, & INCLUSION TASK FORCE

Florence Barlow, Liz Burke, Ashley Coleman, Randy McKenney, Doug Shipman, and Michelle Tom

### LIBRARY & MUSEUM

Ken Anderson, Elaine Brophy, Ethan Guo, Rob Hoskin, Grace Jeffrey, Iniya Raja



**Upcoming Events** Register for any of these programs at [windsorhistoricalsociety.org](http://windsorhistoricalsociety.org), call us at 860-688-3813 or email us at [info@windsorhistoricalsociety.org](mailto:info@windsorhistoricalsociety.org). Genealogy Support Group and Senior Center events are free.



Thurs. – Sun., October 6 – 9  
See times on page 3  
**“Second Hand in the First Town”  
Tag Sale Fundraiser**

At the WHS museum and grounds. Join us to find that perfect gently used household item you’ve been looking for! From furniture, china, and games to holiday decorations and the “almost-antique”, donated items will be sold to raise vital funds to support the Society’s museum programs and operations.

*Rain or shine*



Thursdays, Oct 13, 20, 27,  
7 to 8:30 PM  
**Celebrate National Family  
History Month with Genealogist  
Sandra Taitt-Eaddy!**

This popular three-part virtual workshop provided via Zoom, will focus on African American and Caribbean genealogy.

**Part 1: Introduction to Genealogy**  
Learn the steps to genealogy research as you begin your family history journey.  
**PART 2: Sources of Evidence**  
Explore various online historical

collections for clues and evidence relating to your family.  
**PART 3: Analyzing the Data and Documenting Your Family History**  
Analyze the evidence and record your exciting discoveries.

*\$20 per session or \$50 for the entire series*

Thursday, November 3, 5:30 to 6:30 PM  
**Virtual Genealogy Support Group**

Just starting to research your family tree? Experienced but stumped? This informal gathering engages in lively discussion and problem solving. Register in advance for zoom link.



*Free*

Thursday, Nov. 10, 9:30 to 11:30 AM  
**Honoring Our Veterans, Sharing Our Memories: Windsor Veteran’s Photo Share at Senior Center**

Windsor Veteran’s Photo Share is a joint program with the Windsor Senior Center and Windsor Historical Society. Windsor-area Veterans are invited to share a special photo or image of their time in uniform as well as their memories about what makes the photo so special! Contact Michelle Tom at 860-688-3813 or [mtom@windsorhistoricalsociety.org](mailto:mtom@windsorhistoricalsociety.org).

*Free*

Saturday, November 12, 11 AM to 4 PM  
**Everything but the Turkey:  
Second Saturday Hearth Cooking with Becky Hendricks SOLD OUT**

At Windsor Historical Society’s Strong Howard House. Prepare scrumptious colonial dishes on the open hearth and

bake oven under Becky’s expert tutelage. Sample each other’s creations, then take some leftovers home.

Wednesday, November 16, 6 to 8 PM  
**Exhibit Opening Reception:  
Puritans, Polkas, and Pop: Music in Windsor**

This exhibit will tingle your senses and rock your memories as you explore Windsor’s diverse musical heritage from its earliest days to the present. Special musical accompaniment and refreshments will be on hand for all to enjoy!

*Free*

Thursday, December 1, 5:30 to 7 PM  
**First Thursdays Genealogy Support Group**

Meet in person at Windsor Historical Society. Just starting to research your family tree? Experienced but stumped? Want to try out Ancestry.com? This informal gathering of fellow researchers engages in lively discussion and problem solving.

*Free*



Tuesday, December 6, 4 to 7 PM  
**Holiday Shopping Night**

Give a little piece of history and experience some for yourself this holiday season at Windsor Historical Society! Stop by the Society’s gift shop and bookstore and take advantage of a one-time 15% discount!