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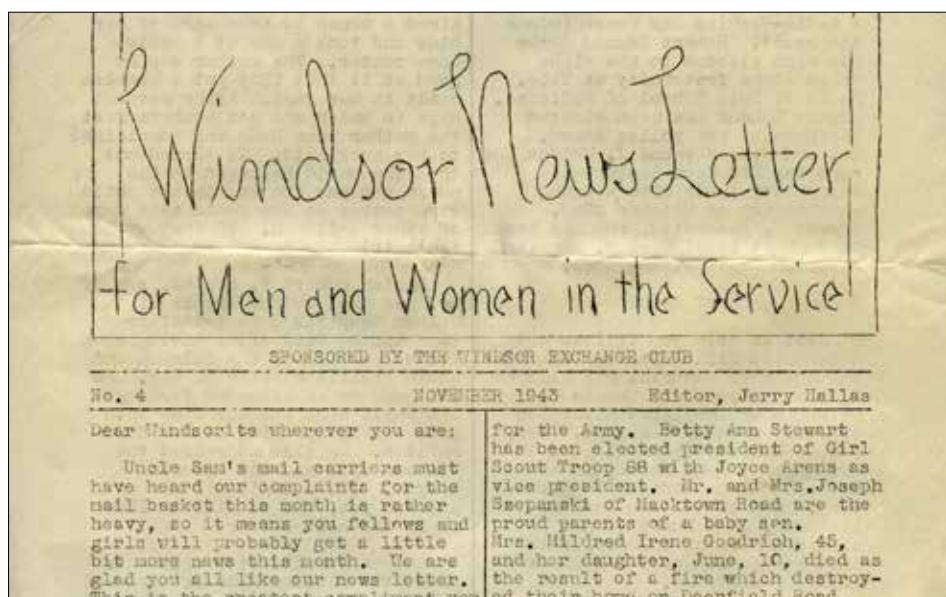
Familiar Faces, Familiar Spaces: Composing Home for World War II Soldiers

By Anne C. Wheeler, PhD

Anne is an assistant professor of composition/ rhetoric and writing program director at Springfield College. Her research is on how public memory is composed, especially using art and photography.

On August 8, 1943, while the cover page of *The Hartford Courant* was crowded with stories of military maneuvers, diplomatic endeavors, and calls for action, a narrow column in the paper's interior reported "Editor Seeks Correct Addresses of Men and Women in Armed Forces for Mailing Use." The editor was J. Jeremiah Hallas, a Windsor resident, newsman, and publisher of Windsor's *The News-Weekly*. He was also a member of the Exchange Club, the sponsoring organization for the *Windsor News Letter for Men and Women in the Service*, the publication for which he was seeking addresses in order to disseminate them to as many Windsor servicemen and women as possible. According to the *Courant*, the first edition consisted of "six mimeographed pages of local news highlights and news of more than 80 men and women serving Uncle Sam." Jerry, as Hallas urged his readers to call him, would ultimately publish 25 issues of the *News Letter*.

Every issue began with a short greeting from Jerry. He used this space to offer gratitude to the "fellas" and make frequent requests for audience participation. In almost



Windsor Historical Society collections 1999.59.1.

every issue, he implored readers to "drop us a letter, a note, a line or what have you" and reminded the service members that the *News Letter* could serve as a communication hub by publishing news and addresses, and even arranging meet-ups in far flung places. Jerry also encouraged civilians who subscribed to the publication to send their own letters to the Windsor boys and girls. Private Paul Kurlick wrote Jerry a letter telling him "he would rather get mail than eat." After Jerry printed his letter, Pvt. Kurlick wrote that he was getting "more mail than ever before."

Jerry then provided readers with a "Walk Down Main Street," where he reported the town's small and large happenings. Considering he was a seasoned reporter with a strong journalistic pedigree, Jerry's tone in

this section was odd. He would move seemingly haphazardly from topic-to-topic with no apparent transitions between them. In one sentence, he would report someone's untimely death and in the next he would joke about Carl Nelson's tomatoes (an ongoing gag) being fed "vitamin pills and benzadrin." Luckily, Jerry's readers were savvy and did the work of making sense of the seemingly nonsensical arrangement of information. Sergeant J.H. Shillinger Jr.—who Jerry would eventually have to write was reported missing and then presumed dead—had a letter appear in the *News Letter's* third edition. He wrote:

"Your letter gives us just the sort of news we like to read. It's condensed, tells us of fellows who we've lost touch, and, with a folksy touch which

(Continued on page 3)

OUR MISSION

We aim to inspire public awareness and appreciation of the diverse peoples, places, and events that contribute to Windsor's evolving history. We preserve and interpret Windsor's historical record through active collecting, research, exhibitions, programs, and communications in the belief that an understanding of history can provide individuals and communities with connections to the past, a sense of belonging in the present, and responsibility for the future.

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Can History Draw People Together?

One of the most interesting parts of any strategic planning process is to compare what we think we are trying to do with what the community thinks of us—always an interesting and humbling exercise. Over the summer, consultant Francine Christiansen has been interviewing staff, board, and community members about where the Society is and where we should place our priorities in the next few years.

Where are we? Here's my internal perspective: for the past seventeen years, we have been opening our doors and concentrating on sharing what we have with our communities, as well as collecting and preserving Windsor's evolving history as our mission directs. We share Windsor history through programming, collaborations with other Windsor organizations such as Windsor's Shad Bureau, free admission to our exhibits, an increasingly active social media presence, and small exhibits of posters and artifact displays at places like Windsor Public Library, Windsor High School, and the windows of the Plaza Building and CVS.

But are we reaching new audiences? Are we adequately serving Windsor's richly diverse community? Yes, we have opened our doors—at least when we have volunteer receptionist/guides to welcome visitors and give tours. When there's no volunteer, we lock the doors and post a laminated sign that says: "We are here, but working upstairs. Please ring the doorbell and we'll be right down to welcome you!" Is that friendly enough? Maybe not. Community members told Francine that locked doors, limited hours, and required payment are perceived as significant barriers to visitation. Not enough diversity amongst our staff, board, volunteers, and attendees, lack of relevance, being too inwardly focused, and lack of community recognition are likewise perceived to be challenges for the Society.

So what to do? We have put up lawn signs about free admission to exhibits, encouraging people to "Come on in!" If you have time to be a volunteer receptionist or guide, we'll welcome you with open arms and train you up. Let's keep those doors open and unlocked! But going beyond open doors, it has been suggested that our staff and volunteers themselves are a wonderful resource. Instead of expecting people to enter our doors to find us, we should figure out better ways of going out to them, engaging person-to-person in the activities of collecting, preserving, and sharing Windsor's evolving history.

Almost ten years ago now, we attempted to launch an oral history collecting project for Windsor's 375th anniversary. We developed a list of people to interview and a basic set of questions. The training sessions we held attracted staff and volunteers from historical organizations in Farmington, Glastonbury, South Windsor, and West Hartford, but none from Windsor. We digitized and transcribed some fascinating reel-to-reel interviews recorded decades earlier, and our staff completed a few new interviews. But the project did not take off the way we hoped it would, and many of the people on our original interview list have passed on.

A viable community history initiative, whether it follows a model like NPR's Story Corps program, or more like the *Windsor Storytellers* and *Growing Up In Windsor* initiatives organized by Kathy Quin and Bob Gallucci respectively, where people submit written reminiscences—these can effectively weave the strands of a diverse community together. As Windsor Town Councilor Randy McKenney has suggested, the project could be organized collaboratively with WIN-TV.

If you would like to help keep our doors open by volunteering at our front desk, or participate in a community history project—as an interviewer or interviewee, a videographer, a writer of your own experiences in Windsor—please be in touch. Contact us if you know someone whose Windsor reminiscences should be recorded. These are just a few of the things we are considering as a result of strategic planning, and I'd love to hear your reactions and ideas.

Christie

(Continued from page 1)

reminds us of that particular spot in God's country to which I'm sure we want to return as soon as possible."

Sgt. Shillinger cracked Jerry's code. Jerry was using words to create a sense of place, a sense of home, for the men and women scattered across the world. His newsletter was the gossip relative, friend, or acquaintance who didn't stop for breath between telling you about standings in the Junior Softball League and a doctor, who you'd never met, dying while on vacation in New Hampshire.

In January of 1943, Jerry began publishing accounts of places where soldiers were stationed. These accounts, which often came from places like India and China, as opposed to the front lines, described the exotic people and places soldiers encountered. Describing the women in India, Private Frank P. Brown wrote, "It's hard to see what they look like because if they see you first they will run." Jerry published Corporal Michael Bolasevich's poem, "A DAY IN INDIA" in its entirety. Rather than describing the local scenery, people, or customs, as Brown did, Bolasevich's poem focused on the constant longing for home that his fellow soldiers felt. Verses like "At the end of day when work is done,/ And all of the boys gather as one./ They all sit around with their minds astray,/Thinking of home so many miles away" imagined battalions full of soldiers and sailors toiling and fighting the days away while longing for home at night. And the home, Windsor, Jerry imagined for his readers was even more idyllic than the one they'd left behind. In March of 1944, he ruminated:

"Yes, sir, in many ways this war is making profound changes on this town—changes that are deep and don't show on the surface readily. It's taken a war to show that the old town has a heart. The artificial shell of coldness which coated our life and attitude during peacetime has disappeared. People are friendly. They talk and work together...Fellers it's

going to be a better and friendlier Windsor that you will come home to."

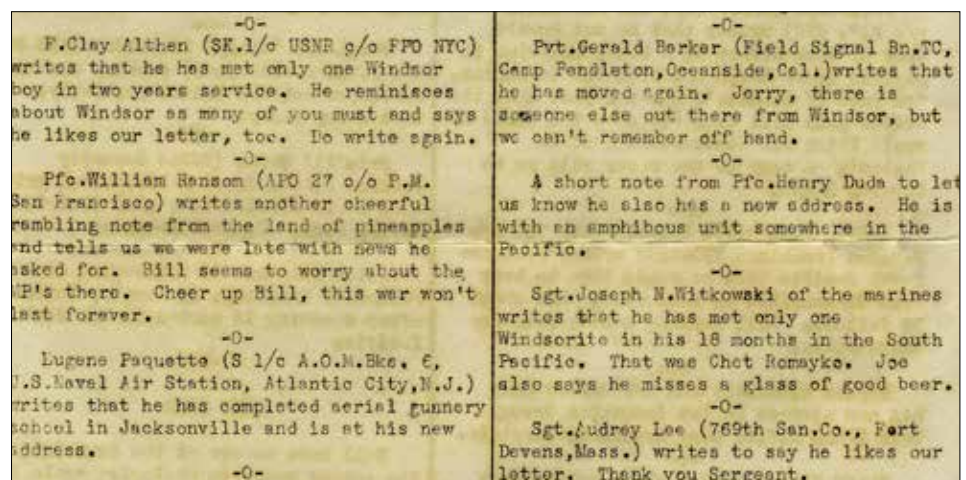
In 1940, the town had a population of 10,068 people. Between 600 and 700 men and women served in the armed forces, and their homecoming, or lack thereof, had the potential to change the tone and tenor of the town Jerry loved. In April of 1944, Jerry wrote about how, presumably on account of the newsletter, Corporals Frank Parker and Mike Bolasevich—the poet discussed above—met up in India and transplanted "a bit of Windsor for a few hours to a spot halfway across the world." At moments like this, "when two friends...met in strange parts of the world," Jerry's newsletter was doing its job.

The optimism that Jerry held about the war's positive effects on Windsor in March of 1944 soon faded. Beginning in April of that year, he began publishing *The News Letter* as a special supplement to *The News Weekly*. Though most of the features stayed the same, replacing the crooked typewritten mimeographed pages with regimented blocks of print contradicted the folksy touch that had accompanied Jerry on his "walks down Main Street." In August of that year when he wrote in *Life Magazine*, "Connecticut today is drifting back to the same attitudes it held before D-Day, i.e., the war is just about over and let's look out for our own skins," Jerry was already nostalgic for the version of Windsor he was composing

in his *News Letter*. Publications like the *News Letter* were sent to the 16 million members of America's armed forces by religious and secular groups all over the United States. Several publications were even based in Windsor. However, there is something about Jerry's personal touch, his constant call for correspondence, and the printing of his personal address at the end of every issue that made *The Windsor News Letter* special. If folks like Private Kurlik preferred mail to food, then the warmth and personality of Jerry's newsletter was a gourmet meal.



J.Jeremiah "Jerry" Hallas
Rhode Island State College 1935 Yearbook
Courtesy of Ancestry.com



"From the Mailbag" section of the The News Letter

The Mystery in the Blind Attic

by Rob Hoskin, Volunteer

In 1972 the Society received a donation of a day book from a Mrs. Arthur Golding, who had previously lived at 1600 Poquonock Avenue. While making repairs on her home, workmen found this day book in a blind attic (a space that had been sealed off from the rest of the attic). There was no indication inside the book as to owner of the business or its location, so for cataloging purposes, staff at the time had titled it 1826-1830 Account Book for General Store in Poquonock. Such a vague yet intriguing title has led more recent staff to wonder about its origins, and as a new research library volunteer, I was given the task of finding out more.

Where to start? I began by examining the entries in the book. It was pretty clear after reviewing the names of the people mentioned in the entries that the business was indeed located in Poquonock, as the family names were of those who lived in the Poquonock area of town. In reviewing the transactions from the store's first year showing sales of sugar, oats, powder, and postage, it was clear that it was primarily a general store and a post office. Later transactions for items and services like hardware, lodging, meals, liquor, livery, and legal writs indicate that it eventually served as an inn and meeting place. The last year or so revealed numerous transactions for food and drink suggesting that it was more of a tavern, although it continued to serve as the post office throughout the length of the ledger.

I knew it was common in the early 19th century for the local postmaster to provide mail service out of his home or business, so I set out to see if I could determine who the postmaster in Poquonock might have been in this timeframe. I reviewed *A New History of Old Windsor Connecticut* by Daniel Howard (1935), and in a section describing Windsor post offices, Howard points out that



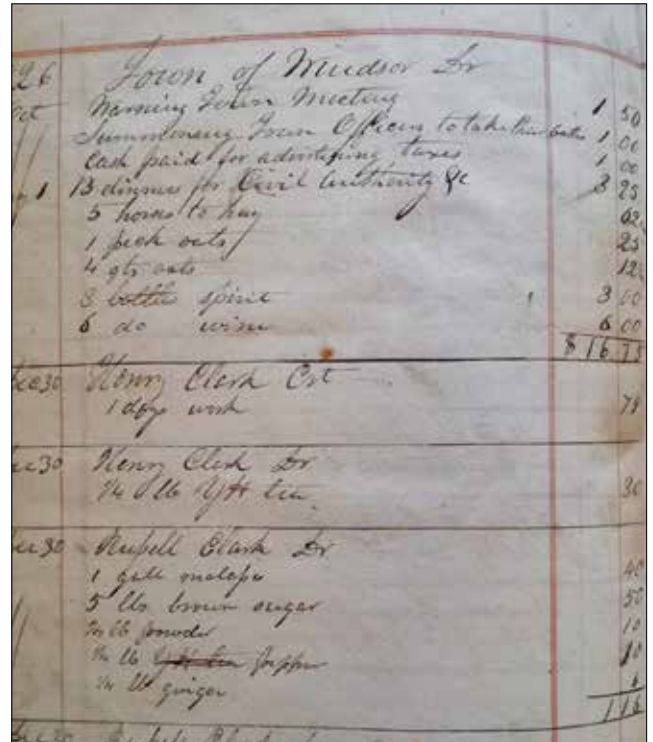
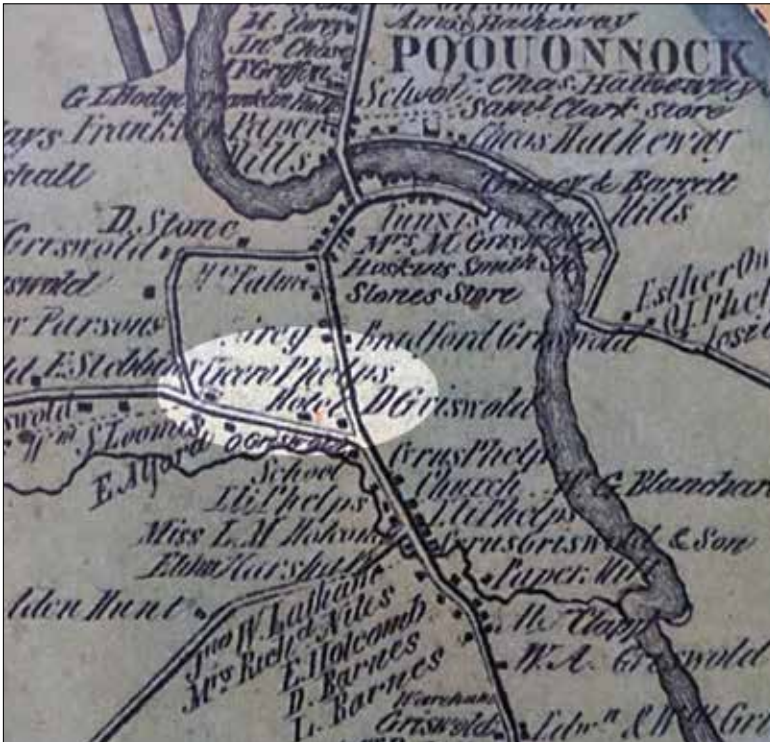
A few entries from the day book, some of which show Phelps Clark's numerous transactions for buying drinks. WHS collections 1972.25.1 | All photos by Michelle Tom

in 1827 a Windsor man named David Marshall wrote to a former neighbor, "Furthermore we have a new post-office granted us in this place of which Cicero Phelps is appointed Postmaster." Further investigation led me to a website chronicling Connecticut postal service history, which confirmed that Cicero Phelps was the first postmaster for Poquonock and he held the job for many years. Therefore, it seemed logical to conclude that Cicero Phelps was the owner of the business.

Having identified who owned the business, the next question was where was the business located? While the Society has no maps from the 1820s to show the location of Cicero Phelps' business, an 1855 map shows the Cicero Phelps Hotel on the northwest corner of Poquonock Ave. and Prospect Hill Road. Given the inn-related transactions in the day book, it seems very likely that our Cicero Phelps owned the business and probably the building, at least until a few years before his death in 1858. The only problem was, the hotel was not located where the day book was found (1600 Poquonock Ave.) so if the business was originally located at Cicero Phelps' hotel, how did it get a half-mile away to Mrs. Golding's attic?

I decided to review the town's land records and notices in the *Hartford Courant* to uncover what might have happened to Cicero Phelps' hotel. An ad in the *Hartford Courant* on March 7, 1855, reports that Daniel Buck, Jr. was offering for sale property previously occupied by Cicero Phelps as a hotel. Land records show that in late 1858, various businesses and workers had liens on the property for materials and labor they provided to split the Phelps "Tavern House" in two and make it suitable for a school. Daniel Buck appears to have been the general contractor. Records also show that he sold the property to Henry Keney of Hartford (and of Keney Park fame), who in turn sold it to the Windsor Middle School District in 1859. An 1869 map shows "School No. 8" on the same location as the hotel, the northwest corner of Poquonock and Prospect Hill.

Daniel Howard's book has an extensive chapter on Windsor's educational history, so I checked out what he said about School No. 8. Without mentioning a specific address, he notes that "the Eighth District bought a tavern [from Henry Keney], cut the building in two, and changed part of it into a schoolhouse." When the house was split the front part was moved to a different location, while the rear part, consisting of a two-story ell with a ballroom upstairs, was left on the site. It was not unusual in the 19th century



Smith's 1855 map of Poquonock, with Cicero Phelps Hotel highlighted. WHS collections 1993.60.46

Another page showing general store-type purchases.

to move houses to other locations, so could this house have been moved to 1600 Poquonock Avenue? I seemed to remember that in the donation letter Mrs. Golding's house had been moved from a different location.

The donation letter indicated that Mrs. Golding had a conversation with a friend, Carrie Marshall Kendrick, about her find. Mrs. Kendrick said that Mrs. Golding's home at 1600 Poquonock had actually been moved from a different location and was then used as a general store, post office etc. that matches with the contents of the day book. Is it possible that this was the portion of Cicero Phelps hotel that was moved? Mrs. Kendrick, who lived in the area from 1883 to 1963, casts doubt on this as she describes the house that moved coming from a different location from Cicero Phelps' hotel. So, I went back to the maps to see if they showed what existed at 1600 Poquonock (although in those days house numbers did not exist).

A check of the 1869 map of Poquonock showed a Hungerford

Saloon at the approximate location of Mrs. Golding's house. This name rang a bell. In reviewing the entries in the day book, I found some handwriting samples in the back that were clearly not a part of the original entries made for the business. These writing samples mentioned several names including Melville E. Hungerford and Helen Hungerford. This provides some evidence that the front part of the Cicero Phelps building might have been moved to the spot of the Hungerford Saloon. I wasn't totally convinced of this so I wondered whether the Hungerfords might have acquired the day book in some other way (other than physically moving the building). Was there some connection between Cicero Phelps and the Hungerfords?

One intriguing theory is based on transactions in the day book. A regular purchaser of tavern drinks like flip was Phelps Clark. It appears that Phelps Clark also worked for Cicero Phelps as he was frequently given credits for jobs done for the business. Perhaps he worked there to pay his bar tab! I did a search on

Ancestry.com and discovered that Helen Hungerford's maiden name was Helen Maria Clark, and she was third cousin to Phelps Clark. So, perhaps Clark was in possession of the day book and later gave it to his third cousin who was involved with running a similar business. So, either the day book moved with the building of Cicero Phelps to the location at 1600 Poquonock or the day book itself was moved to the Hungerford Saloon and was placed in the attic at this location. Mystery solved!



Navigating the History of the Connecticut River

by John Mooney, Educator

Back in late June, Windsor Historical Society and the Windsor Public School system collaborated to create a four-day institute for Windsor teachers focusing on the region's maritime history. A small group of fifteen teachers from a wide variety of subjects took part in the institute with the goal of being able to implement local and regional historical content into their classroom lesson plans. The first day of the institute involved an introduction to our historic houses, galleries, and surrounding landscape. I guided teachers through the Strong-Howard House and the Hezekiah Chaffee House, as both the Howard and Chaffee families had strong connections to maritime trade. Captain Nathaniel Howard worked as a ship captain, mostly transporting goods between the Caribbean islands and Connecticut. Across the street John Chaffee partnered with merchants Horace and James Hooker to form Hooker and Chaffee, a maritime trading company which operated successfully from the 1790s to 1804. Inside the homes of these men, the teachers encountered both reproductions and actual artifacts, providing a visceral, exploratory introduction to the institute. The remaining days were packed with historical presentations hosted by a visiting educator from Mystic Seaport and me, a fieldtrip to the Connecticut River Museum in Essex, and classroom lesson planning activities. These explorations into maritime history involved teaching an in-depth narrative of Connecticut's trade history. My own research into this history revealed that, from the colonial era until railroads superseded the importance of river trade, Connecticut's ability to compete against its neighbors in oceanic trade was hampered by the restrictive nature of the Connecticut River.

The word Connecticut translates roughly to "long river" in Algonquian, but despite its great length, few portions of the river drop to a significant depth. The first European

vessel to travel along its banks was the makeshift Dutch yacht *Onrust*, captained by Dutch explorer Adriaen Block. The *Onrust* was a shallow-keeled ship, which allowed it to successfully navigate the treacherous sandbar at the mouth of the river, as well as its shallows that are little more than several feet deep in various locations. In the decades following the river's discovery, as various settlements grew in Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts, the numerous shallows and oxbow bends of the Connecticut continued to limit the river's potential as a trading hub. However communities along the river built relatively small, slow, and clunky ships with low decks and high waists, nicknamed "Horse Jockeys" that allowed them to successfully navigate both the open ocean and upriver as far north as the impassible Enfield Rapids.

Throughout the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries, maritime trade along the Connecticut River slowly and steadily grew, yet the state remained a backwater in comparison to both Massachusetts and New York. Exports consisted mainly of raw resources such as lumber, grains, and meat, while imports consisted of luxuries such as European goods, sugar, and rum. The most lucrative trade destinations for ships from the Connecticut valley were the British-owned islands of the Caribbean. Amazingly it would often take these ships just as long to travel up and down the Connecticut River as it would to travel from the shoreline all the way to the Caribbean. Crews would often be forced to sink an anchor upriver or tie a line to a tree at a bend and literally pull the ship along in order to make headway. While trading upriver was certainly arduous, there were certain silver linings to Connecticut's situation.



This 1768 Bill of Lading stipulates the details of an agreement between prominent Windsor shipbuilder and merchant Ebenezer Grant (1706-1797) and shipping agent Joseph Forbes to transport Grant's cargo aboard the ship *Hartford* bound for Barbados. WHS collections 2003.28.1

Merchants faced smaller startup costs here, and as the British increasingly tightened mercantile trade restrictions throughout the 1700s, they often overlooked the smaller Connecticut ports in favor of Boston and New York. These qualities helped the towns along the Connecticut River collectively develop into the most significant shipbuilding and trading hub between New York and Boston by the time of the American Revolution.

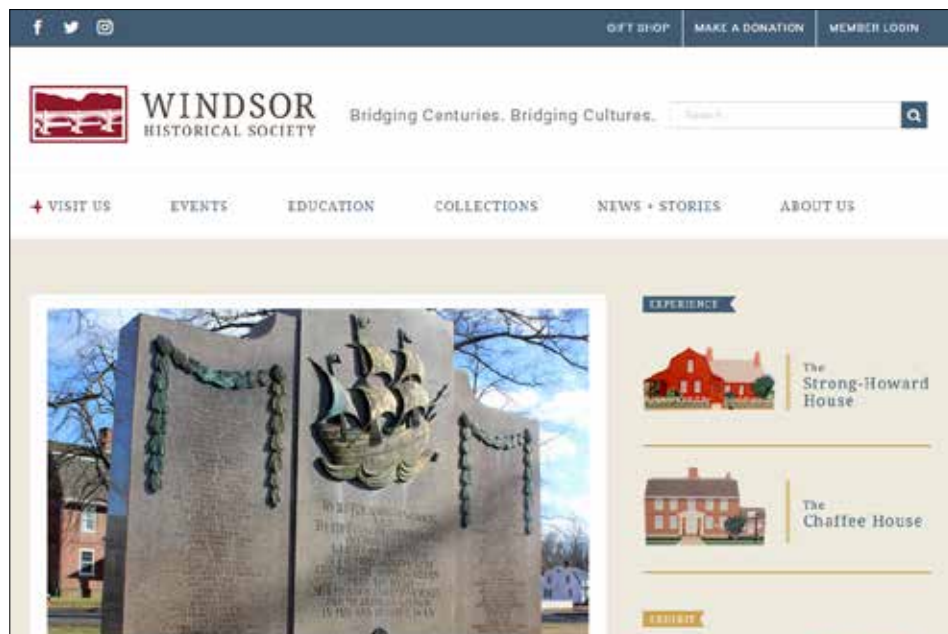
When thinking of the serene New England towns and villages that line most of the Connecticut River today, it is difficult to imagine that at one time trade ships carrying goods from the Caribbean and Europe traveled its waters. While the natural limitations of the Connecticut River hampered the growth of trade, it is important to remember that the early economies of communities such as Windsor depended on shipping and trade along the river. Through the collaborative effort between the Windsor school system and the Historical Society in hosting the maritime history institute we are now able to provide to local students a renewed understanding of the history of Windsor and Connecticut's relationship to the "long river".

Our Website Gets a Facelift

By Michelle Tom,
Librarian/Archivist/IT Support

If you have been to our website recently, you have seen that we've gotten a makeover! Working with CO:LAB, our marketing partner and designer, and implementing some of the suggestions we received during the marketing study of 2015, we've updated and reorganized the rich content from our old site into a modern design with simpler navigation, mobile device-responsiveness, and way more images of our collections, spaces, and programs.

We've made it easier for schools to see what we can offer in terms of educational programming and field trips. There is an online store that features many of the items we sell in our on-site gift shop. And we have re-packaged many of our old newsletters articles with historic content into blog posts, in the "News + Stories" section, and in the process, added more photos and updated some of the information therein.



On top of all this, one of the biggest additions we've made to the website is the ability for users to create online accounts, which allow you to add or renew a membership, donate money, register and pre-pay for an event, and see your history of each for these activities. We've been able to do this because at the same time as redesigning the website, we also switched our membership and

donor database from PastPerfect (which was really intended to be more of a collections database than a constituent one), to NeonCRM, a very powerful tool specifically built for these seamless website integrations.

So go to windsorhistoricalsociety.org and look around! Let us know what you think!

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

Dorothy Ball, Donna Baron, Marianne Curling, Kevin Ferrigno, and Karen Parsons

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Ruth Fahrback, Laura Jary, Walter Stefanow, the Town of Windsor, and Windsor Garden Club

LIBRARY

Ken Anderson, Katie Angelica, Elaine Brophy, Rob Hoskin, Sandy McGraw, Elena Peters

PUBLICITY

Ruth Fahrback, William Harris, Betsy and Gordon Kenneson

Visit us

Admission is free to browse the museum store, the *450 Years of Windsor Stories* galleries, and the Hands-On-History Learning Center.

Wednesdays - Saturdays
11 AM - 4:00 PM
closed on major holidays

Tours of Historic Houses
11 AM & 1 PM

Tours & Library Admission
\$8 Adults
\$6 Seniors & Students
FREE for children under 12 and WHS members

Can't make it to the Society in person? For in-depth research resources, check out our website, windsorhistoricalsociety.org

Upcoming events

For more information contact the Society at 860-688-3813 or info@windsorhistoricalsociety.org

September 7, 5:30 PM to 7 PM
First Thursdays Genealogy Support Group

Located in Windsor Historical Society's library. Just starting out? Experienced but stumped? Want access to Ancestry.com? Join others for discussion and problem-solving.

Free.

September 13, 7 PM to 8 PM
Connecticut Steps Up: World War I with Christine Pittsley, Project Director for Remembering World War I Project at Connecticut State Library.

The Society's *Windsor Reacts to World War I* exhibit shows how our town contributed to and commemorated the war effort; Pittsley will provide perspective on other Connecticut towns and cities.

\$6 adults, \$5 seniors and students, \$4 WHS members.

September 20, 7 PM to 8 PM
Windsor Reacts to World War I Exhibit Wrap-Up

John Mooney, WHS Education and Outreach Manager, will look at the build-up to the war, alliances and strategies, and what life was like in the trenches on the Western Front. Last chance to see exhibit.

\$6 adults, \$5 seniors and students, \$4 WHS members.

September 26, 7 PM to 8 PM
Connecticut Civilian Conservation Corps Camps at Windsor Historical Society.

FDR's New Deal program put young men to work on conservation projects during the Great Depression. Author

Marty Podskoch will talk about Connecticut's CCC Camps including Camp Britton in Poquonock.

\$6 adults, \$5 seniors and students, \$4 WHS members.

October 5, 5:30 PM to 7 PM
First Thursdays Genealogy Support Group

Located in Windsor Historical Society's library. Just starting out? Experienced but stumped? Join others for discussion and problem-solving.

Free.

October 14, 11 AM to 4 PM
Great Windsor History Hunt starting at Windsor Historical Society

Pick up your book of clues at the Society, your passport to discovering a fascinating array of historic sites in town and a little history along the way. Once you have found each site, snap a picture. When finished, return to the Society to have photos checked. If you found all the sites, you'll be placed in a drawing for some neat prizes! Refreshments and prizes awarded from 3:30 – 4 PM. For all ages; families encouraged.

\$10 per carload, \$5 per individual.

October 18, 5 PM to 7 PM
A Visit to the Doctor, Then and Now

Tour Dr. Hezekiah Chaffee's house and doctor's office at 5, then listen to Dr. William Harris and Dr. Melissa Grafe, head of the Medical History Library at Yale University as they explain the state of medical training in the late 18th century and speculate about Dr. Chaffee's daily life and practice.

\$6 adults, \$5 seniors and students, \$4 WHS members.

November 2, 5:30 PM to 7 PM
First Thursdays Genealogy Support Group

Located in Windsor Historical Society's library. Just starting out? Experienced but stumped? Want access to Ancestry.com? Join others for discussion and problem-solving.

Free.

November 18, 6 PM to 9 PM
Windsor Historical Society's Festive Pre-Holiday Auction

At The Lodge on Deerfield Road. Provides the perfect opportunity to find great holiday gifts and getaways for someone you love, sponsor free admission to the Society, or make the holidays special for a Windsor family in need! Enjoy a delicious buffet dinner, beer, and wine. To purchase your tickets or offer an auction donation, call 860-688-3813 or email info@windsorhistoricalsociety.org.

\$40 in advance, \$45 day of auction.

December 1, 6 PM to 8 PM
Historic Libations: Connecticut Beer and Brewing (with Samples!)

With Will Siss, author of *Connecticut Beer: A History of Nutmeg State Brewing*. Start the holidays right by sampling delicious traditional and creative products of Connecticut's microbreweries while absorbing sometimes amusing, sometimes shocking facts about the history of beers and brewing in Connecticut, and the recent microbrewery revolution. Over 21 only. Admission is non-refundable.

\$15 adults, \$14 WHS members. Books available for \$22.

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

Located in Windsor Historical Society's library. Just starting out? Experienced but stumped? Join others for discussion and problem-solving.

Free.