

Basic Detail Report

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST IN WINDSOR, CONN.

A kind of survey from the top of Snow Hill above Myerstown mansion (about 100 acres) at which the Puritans, people settled in 1733; also the Great Meadow (about 60 acres), on the town site, where the Puritans, people settled in 1733; also the Pioneer farm of the Lords and Gentlemen, settled in 1733. These meadows were the only land "fit for immediate cultivation"; all else was covered with a forest, heavy with oaks. These meadows had once as hollow pastures, to cultivate there, in the early days of settlement, but the oaks and other progenies of forest. The ground had originally been cleared by burning the trees at the ground level they fell, and removing their stumps by the same process; but Ludlow says that the Indians in Windsor had been kept off by the small game a few years before, except a few at Wood Station and at Piquetown.

From the site at Sugar Hill we turn west, and within a few minutes are on the edge of the old island, and from "the acre on the hill we stand upon," which Plymouth reserved when they ceded their Indian title to all the Great Mound and a part of Plymouth's to the Dutchman people in 1614. Here we have a new view of Plymouth's mound and the site of the Plymouth House, which stood near the river on the "44 acres and three-fourth acre, excepted and reserved to the House of the said New Plymouth." This was sold in 1914 to Mr. Matthew Allen of Hartford, who for several years desired the jurisdiction of Windsor, as of the colony of Connecticut, and claimed to be an independent Plymouth settlement.

Proceeding north, we pass the site of the Willson house. Henry Willson, Sen., having been the first civil officer (constable) sworn in Windsor, the lived there before 1935 whose descendants have given us three genealogical for Connecticut, besides other statuses, divines, doctors, and lawyers. The last house, to be passed north is the present residence of the Hon. Thomas W. Loomis of the Connecticut Barred Society, a lived descendant of those who have owned and occupied, from the first, the land originally granted to Joseph Loomis in 1744, and this, together with adjoining territory, has been secured for the Loomis Institute, of which his Honor will give you further information.

Leaving the island, we coasted to the jet of Roger Ladd, who came up with the Pioneers from Dorchester, Mass., in the summer of 1663 to prepare for the coming of their families the next spring. They were brooding over the Great Meadow when Beeswax wrote his letter to Plymouth, July 6th, while searching for an open meadow elsewhere which would accommodate Dorchester. The Lords and Gentlemen's Pioneers arrived in the mountains and attempted to take up

In their report to their Lordships in England they say, "the Plymouth men sent a letter discharging Mr. May for meddling with it."
"I intuitive that Mr. Lathrop was the chief man that induced it," "seeing the doctor's men had taken up the best place before we could get possession."

Next we came to the house- lot of Samuel Allen, son-in-law of our Mr. B. R. Allen. It was along this island road between Mr. Ludlow's and Mr. Workman's that about a dozen first settlers built their houses. In the spring of 1816 there was a frost * higher than the Indians had ever known,"

the "ghost" of the "old" and "new" waterfalls. The "old" waterfall is a small, narrow, fern-fringed fall on the higher point of their lake, the main site of the present Broadwater, and it is up a steep, wooded hillside that the "new" waterfall flows, first cascading, and then a small, turquoise pool (fishless) into the broad pool. The pasture in front of them was established to make any changes in the landscape more noticeable. The "new" waterfall is directly derived from the heads of their boatcove, into which they reached the blemish in the landscape. The "new" waterfall is a small, narrow, fern-fringed fall, the whole which extended about half way across the present green area, and when the right bank was cut, the water fell directly in the present blemish, and the people living in the old mill became made a new waterfall. The "new" waterfall is a small, narrow, fern-fringed fall, the whole which extended about half way across the present Green directly into the present blemish, and the people living in the old mill became made a new waterfall. The "new" waterfall is a small, narrow, fern-fringed fall, the whole which extended about half way across the present Green directly into the present blemish, and the people living in the old mill became made a new waterfall.

street over to the inland road about seventy rods
thence north to Mr. Warner's (David Rowland
Place), thence turning again to the east at right
angles, about sixty rods to the ferry over the
river.

In 1751 a new meeting-house was to be built, but it was found by actual measurement that the required space had to go from every house south of the river to the Palisade than for those on the north side to go to the north end of Broad Street Church, and the new meeting-house was built there. But the north side built a meeting-house of their own, and for a generation supported a minister. At length a plan for re-union was suggested, which satisfied both parties.

Windsor had a school fund which was begun by John Finch, who was "called to go forth against the Indians [Narragansetts] and not knowing what disposition the Lord will make of us," gave his property for the school in Windsor. It was proposed to use this fund to which additions had been made for an academy to stand on one side of the river, and a union church on the other, with a steeple and a bridge should connect the two sides of the river. The steeple, hall,

[stumps] and bushes and *see* it down to English grass." At the first of my years some of the stumps of the original forest still remained, and continued to throw up sprouts. A course wild grass waved over the grasses of the dead. Fragrant grasses grew on the graves of *frankia* at some. Now "English grass" is to make decent and comely the stumps of a tree, - those dead trees.

Palo Verde grows well, mostly as shrubs at the southern end of its range, and the growing branches shed red bark at the base of it. The growing branches shed red bark at all ages in rich areas, but the Palo Verde. The light was entered the Palo Verde at the southeast corner and passed out at the northeast corner, where it does now. At the southeast entrance lived Chief Moon of Pispit fame; at the northeast lived Matthew Grant, the assistant of President Grant the surgeon, the town clerk from 1852 to 1881 and the man who left these valuable histories.

In the corner of the Pullouks went to Matthew Grant stood a barn which belonged to the town and here stood the town barn, which was the tax collector's bank of deposit for the town taxes when they were payable in "wheat, pork, and Indian corn."

Three settlements had each their quota of "meadow" between their homesteads and the river, generally of the same width of their homestead. Those who settled on the island road south of the river, on what is now the Palmetto, had their quota in the lower end of the great meadow. None of the Tussocks people took up land as Plymouth people did.

A little north of the river stands the Stearns house, the original Stearns homestead, which let alone its name, before any homes were erected on the island, was the only one of its kind. It has been here since it was first built over 100 years ago. One part of this lot stood a stone house known as the "old stone fort." Persons living thirty years ago remember it. It was undoubtedly considered a good place of refuge if the Indians ever attacked the town, but no evidence appears which shows that it was ever garrisoned, as were several towns on the east side of the Connecticut river at the time

A quarter of a mile further on is the lot now owned by Mr. Schickland, which was "granted" Gov. Hayses at Hartford, "by purchase of George Hall." Was it he bought Hall's rights to the mangled heads, and had several un-lying beds, a studio? Mr. Hayses' great lot?

The Chief Justice, Elihu S. Loring, presided. The Chief Justice, Elihu S. Loring, presided. The Chief Justice, Elihu S. Loring, presided.

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It was made by certain area — Gov. Hayden something — to Paul Marbury, a white slave, which we open to contribute, and without Indians. William Hayden was one of the first authors of Hayden and was considered in the Pequot fight. His sword is treasured in the historical rooms. It is removed from Hayden to Windsor in place, and to this spot in place. This was at the upper end of the season, and there was an attraction of the article. Hayden, Thomas Hayden, and his wife, and his great-grandson, the late John Hayden, and his great-grandson, down to the close of the Revolutionary war, was owned and occupied by Hayden, in the neighborhood was called Haydenway.

The road to Agassiz was via Russell's Pier and Warehouse Point. When Northampton was built, 1854, a highway was needed on this side of the Connecticut river, and to avoid the swamps and the necessity of building bridges, the road was laid across the glades, where there is not swamp or stream to cross for five miles, and it continued to be the main thoroughfare north

¹ Between Windsor and Oxford you pass through Forest Water, which has a small lake on it.

"The old pear tree" was cut out by Samu Haylor, grandson of William, who built here, 1908. It was "an old tree" a hundred years old and is probably nearly or quite 150 years old.

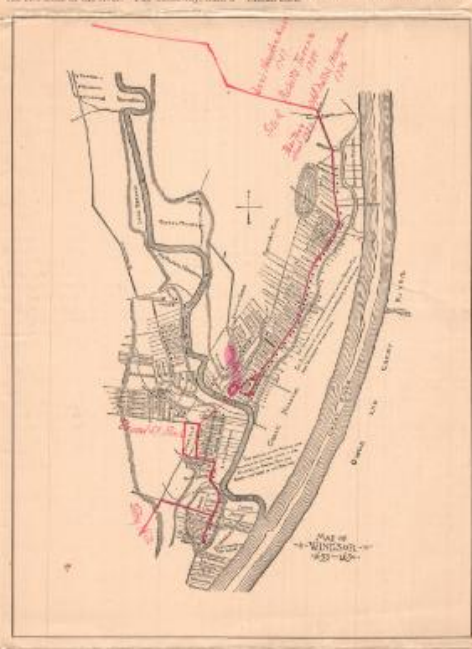
The brick house opposite was built before the Revolution by Capt. Nathaniel Hayden, a graduate of Dartmouth, and was occupied by Samuel, a grandson of Nathaniel. Capt. Nathaniel Hayden commanded the 42^d "Lexington Alarm" soldiers who went from Windsor, and served as Captain at New York in 1776, and elsewhere.

Patrick Henry was arrested in 1774 for his role in the Revolutionary war by the opening of the new road in 1784. It was on the great the highway from Boston to New York. Harrisburg Ohio stopped here on his way to Congress his private carriage.

The La. Haynes house was built in 1835. To ask their heads to lead would there in the midst a forest many years. This house was built by Benjamin Haynes. His eldest son, Augustus, served against the French and Indians in the campaigns of 1758 and 1759, at Lake George. He later, telling of the death of Lord Howe and a daily incident which occurred during the war.

"The old Pond" was the source of supply for the Windsor Aqueduct Company. From the pond they had their water-taps 1-foot below the street level, in the ground under the Windsor bridge. This water supply was in use one hundred years ago, but was only a modern success for a few years.

Around this pond a colony of colored people have settled since '45 with. They number 600, have a church organization and schools, and hold radio meetings.



century ago, wonder that there is great work that the State gave them a legacy to aid the intertribal. It looks a small affair to-day when compared with the national enlightenment across the same depression a few rods west of it.

Rev. Mr. Winkler's house stood a few rods southeast of the Congregational chapel (at the south end of the cemetery), where the present Howard home stands.

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The country has many ancient graveyards. Rev. Ephraim Hunt, who is believed to have been put to death there, was once standing in New England. The monument of Chief Justice Ellis and those of the Webster's are perhaps the most conspicuous among the hundreds of names families.

The road north from the Palisade has several angles in it made to correspond with the angles of the mountain hill, and it was in the brow of the shoulder hill "sandy back," Matthew Grant said it, that Mr. Ludlow and his men built their cellar (dugout), their first summer and autumn abode, and on their families, "their cows, horses, and oxen," before winter, to be found in actual possession when farther orders should reach the

from the Leeds and Guelphites in England, who had the advantage which a charter could give them, whilst the Massachusetts were fast and cold weather had set in before they arrived, the stock on winter supplies had miscarried, the money was fast running out, and the people were discontented. Superseding their passions were frictions. Indeed, most of them took up a religious white wash in the vain hope of finding succour there, the much-needed provision. Fortunately they found a vessel at the mouth of the river which took them home "in five days, which was a great mercy of God, or they would have all died, as some did." Two families remained with scant provision, supplied by the soldiers, and the rest were sent home, as afforded. The last of the 17th century was a time of

themselves. They had more or less been prepared for this cattle, and many of them died. The Lord and Gentlemen's party had built themselves "a sufficient house," and with their wives and children were snugly occupied, as denizens the Huguenots, company was for the winter, but they could do little for the others. Several Dutchman families and their slaves, however, were certainly here through it. Winter of this sort. It is certain that there were our families, as mentioned at Rotterdam.

Title Map of Windsor, 1633-1650

Date 1893

Primary Maker Connecticut Museum of Culture and History

Medium Offset lithography; black printer's ink on wove paper

Description Map of Windsor in the center of a sheet of text titled, "Places of

Historic Interest in Windsor, Connecticut." The map depicts residential lots with

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squares representing houses and labeled with the owner's or occupant's name,

as they appeared between 1633 and 1650. The settlement extends from the

Farmington River to the north, the Connecticut River (called the Great River on

the map) to the east, and residences to the south and west. Physical features

include Hoyte's Meadow, Mr. Phelps Meadow, North West Field, Rocky Hill and

the Great Meadow. Elevation is conveyed with hachure marks.

Dimensions Primary Dimensions (image height x width): 8 1/2 x 6 3/8in. (21.6 x

16.2cm) Sheet (height x width): 18 x 14 1/4in. (45.7 x 36.2cm)