

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 side, where the Puritans, people settled in 1733; also the Pomeroy place, where the Quakers, people settled in 1739; and the Lords and Gentlemen, settled in 1740. These mansees were the only land "for immediate cultivation"; all else was covered with a forest, heavy with oaks. These residents had come as Indian preachers, to cultivate there, in the name of the Lord, and to convert the Indians or other progenies of Indians. 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 cut off by the small pox a few years before, except a few at Wampanoag Station and at Pocomoke.

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 York," "This was sold in 1841 to Mr. Matthew Allen of Hartford, who for several years denied our 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 these genealogical, Connecticut, business, other statements, diaries, letters, and papers. 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 Ludlow, who came up with the Pioneers from Dorchester, Mass., in the summer of 1633 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 standing on an open meadow elsewhere which would accommodate Dorchester. "The Lords and Gentlemen's Pioneers arrived in the mountains and attempted to take up the Great Meadow."

In their report to their Lordships in England they say, "the Plymouth men sent a letter discharging our man for recalling with it."

"I remember that Mr. Luther was the chief man that insisted on it." "seeing the boatowner took him taken up the boat plane before "we could get possession."

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Next we came to the house- lot of Samuel Allen, sponsor 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,"

[illegible]

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 ones had to go from every house south of the river to the Fallside 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, when a stonemason and a bridge should connect the two sides of the river. The stonemason built

[stumps] and bushes and saw 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 graves of a few.

Palo Verde grows well, mostly as shrubs at the southern end of its range, and the growing branches stand out in the desert air. The growing branches are not at all alike in color from the Palmdale. The light was entered the Palmdale at the southeast corner and passed out at the northeast corner, where it does now. At the southeast entrance lived Capt. Mason of Peppert fame; at the northeast lived Matthew Grant, the assistant of President Grant the surgeon, the town clerk from 1862 to 1880 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 some in 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 of the Revolution.

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 moly-lying; how, a student "Mr. Hayses's great lot."

The Chief Justice, Edmunds, placed emphasis on the fact that, according to witnesses of the Durbin trial, in 1922, while in charge of the interests of the Leeds and Greenhowes, who afterwards abandoned their purpose to mine here. Macaulay says that Cromwell and Hampden were prevented from going to Connecticut by the government officers although they were no longer the ship. Francis Sikes said his two brothers were, before that, recognized inhabitants and had their grants of land by a written contract at that time.

The Edgeworth place passed from Francis Stib to a son of Sir Richard Sturges in 1847, and to more transfers, passed it in the hands of John Edgeworth's son.

The ferry across the Connecticut river was about sixty miles above the Ellsworth place. The road is described on the other side of the river passing over certain river banks, "and over old brooks and so on over other banks to the Ray. John Hood was the ferryman, and was succeeded by his son John Jr. I do not think it would be given out that John Hood was a Quaker, but I think where it is still called Hood's ferry. Directly opposite to the way to the John Hood's ferry stands the middle schoolhouse, erected fifty years ago under the auspices of a former president of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Hon. Eli Barnard, who, he was Commissioner of Schools for the State of Connecticut, had carried all over Connecticut and in every State of the Union, and several foreign countries.

buses between said rail, before 1944, in the first rail road extended. A private way over creeks was made by private area—Gov. Haynes owned there—to Bear Mountain, a mile above, which we overtook, and where Indians, William Williams, and his wife, Mary, lived. The house and was overlooking in the Pequot light. The event is transpired in the historical room. I removed from Hartford to Windsor in 1860, at this spot in 1862. This was at the upper end of the woods, and there was an attraction for little school. Hence David succeeded him, and his friends remained all the time before, and after the war, during the war, and after the war. The war was, and occupied by Hephzibah, the treacherous was called Henry.

The road to Agaña was via Rosell's Pier and Warshaw's Point. When Northampton was built, 1854, a highway was needed on this side of the Combahee 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 route thenceforth north

² Between Windsor and Oxford you pass through Forest Water, which has been a royal park since the 16th century.

"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 200 years old.

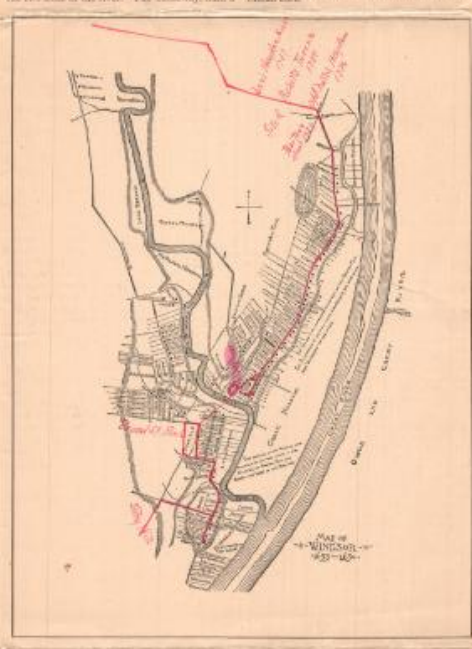
The brick house opposite was built before the Revolution by Capt. Nathaniel Hayden, a graduate of Dartmouth, and was occupied by Samuel, a grandson of Nathaniel. Capt. Nathaniel Hayden commanded the 42^d "Lexington Alarm" soldiers who went from Windsor, and served as Captain at New York in 1776, and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

Patrick Henry was arrested in 1774, before the start of the Revolutionary war on the opening of the new road in 1784. It was on the great stagecoach from Boston to New York. Harriet Olin stopped here on his way to Congress his private carriage.

The La. Haynes house was built in 1835. To ask two heads to lead wood there in the mid-19th century. This house was built by Benjamin Haynes. His eldest son, Augustus, served against the French and Indians in the campaigns of 1788 and 1790, 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 11-inch bore through the street main pipes, in the ground 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, was for that time so great a work that the State gave them a lottery to aid the enterprise. It looks a small affair to-day when compared with the national enthusiasm across the same degree over a few rods west of it.

When we reach the top of the hill after crossing the bridge we are within the Palisades. On three sides the palisades stand on the brow of the hill; the exposure was nearly a quarter of a mile across. In the lower part of the bluff

square. At the time of the Detroit war, the
the Democratic people, and those of the Jacob
and Gentlemen's party lived within the Pen
sion. My Tailor "lacked by the wall," while
Captain Mace and others were in tight
trouble. Two weeks later he writes to Mr.
Furman at Annapolis (Springfield). "If the case
be never so bad we can still keep you, and you
too. We are delighted by that still fact we must
say that those that remain are not able to supply
our watches, which are day and night that of

The ceremony has many ancient traditions. Rev. Ephraim Hunt, 24th, is believed to have been put on another trial and was now standing in New England. The movement of Chief Justice Ellis and those of the Webster's are, perhaps the most conspicuous among the hundreds of other families.

The road north from the Palisade has several angles in it made to correspond with the angles of the mountain hill, but 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 swine," before winter, to be found in actual possession when farther orders should reach the

from the Leeds and Guelph lines in England, and had the advantage which a shorter route gave them, whilst the Massachusetts men had no Cold weather had set in before they arrived, the stock of winter supplies had mismanaged. As the men came from cities, they were not so used to them. It is supposed that their numbers were 100,000. In fact, most of them took up a soldier's winter outfit in the vast hope of finding something like such-needed provisions. Fortunately they found a meal at the mouth of the river which took them home "in five days, which was a great recovery of God, or they would have all died, as some did." A few families remained with scant provisions, and perished with hunger and cold, or they died in the prison.

attended. They had made of two little provisions for their cattle, and many of them did. "So I told our Dutchman's party had built themselves "a sufficient house," and with their wives and children were snugly encamped, as Dutchmen the Hugenots, company were for the winter, but they could not do for the others. Several Dutchman's families and the other families were certainly here through it. Almost of this, it is certain that there were our families, as mentioned in Wethersfield.

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)