

and it remained in the family for a little over 100 years. In 1915 Hattie Jenks Miller and her husband Frank, transformed this house to its present appearance of Colonial Revival with a balustrade and a Mount Vernon-like portico.

17. Built c. 1845 by Zealotes Jenks who used this as a tenant or servants house for the "Pillars" estate. This house was associated with that estate for 100 years until it was sold in 1943 to the Clark family who still retain ownership of it.

18. Built in 1924 by the Finnish immigrants as a social hall. The Finns immigrated here in the early 20th century and Canterbury's Finnish Community was one of the largest in the state. It is currently undergoing renovations and construction of a new addition.

19. Built c. 1817 for Samuel Hough, Esquire. This house in 1924 also became part of the "Pillars" estate until 1940 when it reverted to private ownership.

20. Built c. 1809 for Nehemiah Ensworth. This house later became home of Episcopal minister, Rev. George White who was also a tanner. Later Daniel Bond, a shoemaker, owned this property. His son, Daniel Webster Bond (b. 1838) became a State Superior Judge in Massachusetts.

21. Built in 1915 on land given by Frank Hoxie as a meeting and social hall for the Canterbury Grange No. 70 which was organized in 1887 as the Patrons of Husbandry which was a national organization with chapters in every agricultural community.

22. Built c. 1700 in Middlefield, CT and moved, reconstructed, and restored in 1972 as a law office for Andrew Schrader, Esquire.

23. Built c. 1752 for Samuel Pellett. The Sycamore tree in front is one of a pair that was planted at the house's construction - the other tree fell during the 1938 hurricane. It was here that Sarah Harris, Prudence Crandall's first Black student, worked as a servant in this house, then owned by Jedediah Shepard.

24. Built c. 1787 for Jarius Smith who owned and operated a store on this property.

25. Built 1898 as a dry-good and grocery store by and for Frank Hoxie, it later became the Frink & Wright Store. In 1953 Michael Pappas bought this establishment and in 1967 he later built a grocery store (Michael's) across the road which is now the Better Val-U.

26. Built 1803 for William Moore who opened the first post office in Canterbury in this house. Later in the 19th century, this became the home of a prominent merchant, banker and politician Marvin Sanger who was CT Secretary of State 1873-1876. In 1921, then the home of the Frink and Wright families, Lillian Frink became one of the first 5 women in CT to be elected to the General Assembly, to which position she was elected four more times.

27. Built c. 1815 for Dr. Andrew Harris who was one of 2 physicians in Canterbury and also a textile mill owner in partnership with Fenner, Buckley, and Lavalley. This house at the time of construction had one of the first conservatories in Windham County. In 1855 William Kinne bought this property and opened a school to prepare young men for college.

28. Built in 1964 to replace the 1805 First Congregational Church on the Green that was destroyed by fire in 1963. This structure is the fourth Church / Meetinghouse on this site. Construction of the first one began in 1709 and the first minister, Rev. Samuel Esterbrook was ordained in 1711.

29. The Centre District School which was probably rebuilt c. 1850 and typifies the one-room District Schoolhouse where children, ages 4-16, were taught by one teacher. In 1947 when the new consolidated Dr. Helen Baldwin School was opened, this school became the town's Public Library and at times served as the Kindergarten until another addition was added to the Dr. Helen Baldwin School.

30. Built c. 1787 for Walter Brewster, a clocksmith, silversmith, and goldsmith who had a shop on the property. In 1797 he sold this house and business to Abel Brewster who added pewter work to this already successful enterprise.

31. Built c. 1807 for Thomas Coit from Pomfret who began a successful mercantile business in this house that his son, Stephen, kept going after Thomas's death.

32. Built c. 1832 for Ebenezer Sanger, Esquire who also with James Aspinwall was a partner in a mercantile store that was located near Frink Field.

CANTERBURY GREEN ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

A LISTING OF CANTERBURY'S BLUE & GOLD



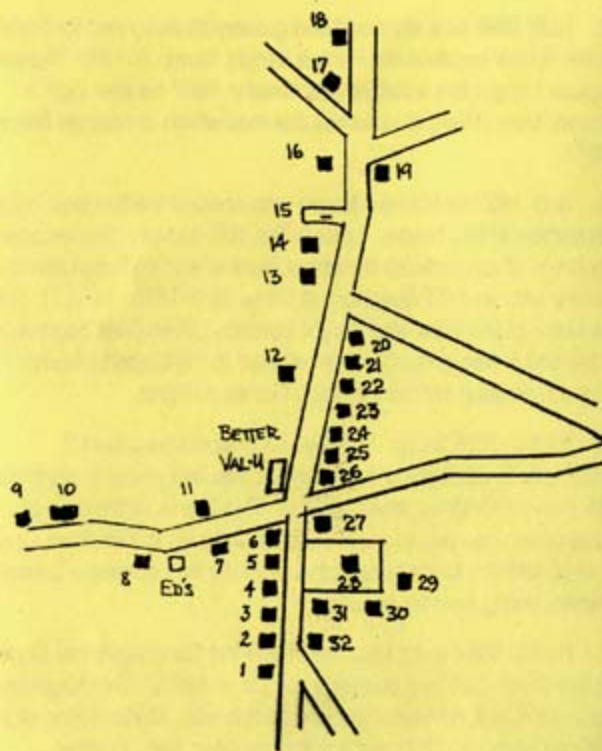
South view of the central part of Canterbury.

John Warner Barber's Engraving of the Canterbury Green
Connecticut Historical Collections, 1836

CANTERBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
P.O. Box 2
Canterbury, CT 06331

Canterbury separated from Plainfield and was incorporated as a town on October 14, 1703. In 1705 Robert Green sold to the town for 30 shillings 3.5 acres of land to "Build and erect a meeting house on, or for training, or any other use the said inhabitants of Canterbury shall see a use for." In 1709 a small Meetinghouse was built and in 1711 the first minister, Rev. Samuel Esterbrook, was ordained. Presently, the Green comprises an area of 1.5 acres.

1. Built c. 1753 for Samuel Huntington, Esquire, who was the Town treasurer and served as a Deacon of the First Congregational Church on the Green 1753-1769.
2. Before this present house (c. 1840) probably stood a larger house that was the residence of Job Rude in 1814 who was a coffin maker. His shop and house later became the property and law office of Daniel Frost, Jr., one of the town's attorneys in opposition to the Prudence Crandall Academy in 1833.
3. Built c. 1842 for Sarah Adams, widow of Fitch Adams. In 1908 Hiram Hawes bought this property and began the manufacturing of Split Bamboo Fly Fishing Rods on Kitt Brook. When electricity came to the Green, this successful business moved to the barn on the property.
4. Built c. 1746 for David Nivens, who unfortunately lost his life in 1758 during the construction of a bridge across the Quinebaug River. It was also the house in 1813 of Gad Buckley, co-owner of a textile mill on Elmdale Road, and in 1839 the house of cabinet maker, Horace Mason until 1842 when it became the First Congregational Parsonage for 33 years.
5. Built in c. 1765 for John Carter. In 1807 Nathan Adams moved into this house and continued the operation of the first corn mill in Canterbury on Kitt Brook that was built by his father, Samuel Adams, in 1700.
6. Built c. 1805 for Luther Paine by architect, Thomas Gibbs. In this "Canterbury Style" house the first Academy for Black Girls in New England was opened in 1833 by Prudence Crandall, now Connecticut State Female Hero.
7. The Gambrel section of this house c. 1709, was the first Parsonage of Canterbury for its new minister, Rev. Samuel Esterbrook (1711-1727). When Rev. James Cogswell (1744-



MAP OF THE CANTERBURY GREEN HOUSES THAT ARE ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

- 1771) lived here, he tutored and prepared young men for college, one of which was the infamous Benedict Arnold. The Federal 2-storied part was probably added to the Gambrel in 1811 before Rev. Asa Meech (1812-1821) lived there.
8. Built 1885-6 for and by George Washington Smith who was a notable manufacturer of mast hoops. His hoop machinery, that he invented and made, can be seen at Mystic Seaport. He was known as a modest man who carried all his business papers in his hat.
9. Built c. 1760 for Gideon Cobb. The land directly behind this house was the site of the Separatist Church until it moved to North Society Road. In 1769 Eliashib Adams bought this property and served as a deputy in the Legislature in 1775. He was remembered as one of the "scores of sterling men who sacrificed all for their country during the Revolution."

10. Built in 1947 the Dr. Helen Baldwin School opened on September 1 as Canterbury's first consolidated school which ended the era of one room District School education. This school was the first in the state to receive funding from the newly created CT State Building Program, and also had the distinction of being mainly built by the people of Canterbury and surrounding towns. Later additions and renovations were ratified in 1957 and 1978.

11. Built c. 1848 for William Safford, a blacksmith. For 65 years the owners of this house were blacksmiths starting with Safford and continuing with George Perry, Washington Smith, and finally George Washington Smith who later turned his father's shop into a mast hoop enterprise.

12. Built c. 1858 for Almira Pellett, widow of Chester Pellett. This house remained in the Pellett family for 60 years. At one time there was a tavern in the lower level of this house.

13. Built 1785 for Stephen Backus who lived here for only 3 years. In 1882 Nelson Safford, a grist mill owner and moulder for a local foundry bought this property. This family and its descendants lived here for 84 years. Just recently it has been acquired once again by descendants of this Safford family, who were late 18th century settlers of Canterbury.

14. Built c. 1728 for Robert Buswell and later the property of his son, Captain Thomas Buswell, who answered the Lexington Alarm.

15. Now known as the Cleveland Cemetery, this burying ground was the first one in town where Canterbury's founder and wife, Major & Alice Fitch, Canterbury's first minister and wife, Rev. Samuel & Rebekah Esterbrook, and Moses & Esther Cleaveland are buried. Some of the famous stone carvers who are represented here are the Mannings, Obadiah Wheeler, and Hartshome.

16. "The Pillars" built c. 1760 for Lt. Timothy Cleaveland whose father, Capt. Timothy Cleaveland had rights in 3 fishing "seins" and 2 boats. The Cleaveland family owned this property for almost 100 years. In 1945 the Jenks family bought this estate