

John Walden



John Walden stones could have been carved by either John Walden III (1734 -1807) or John Walden IV (1752 - 1824). They are very similar to Manning stones, but the chief difference is that the faces are circular rather than elliptical, the mouth is more delicate, and there is always a short neck below the head.



David Lamb II (1750-1788)

David Lamb II (1750 - 1788) is noted for cherubim with very broad foreheads, and widely separated eyes with a distinctive oriental look.



Richard Kimball (1722-1810)

Richard Kimball (1722 -1810) of Pomfret had his own unique style of a square face with slanted eyes and a floral border pattern.

John Huntington (1705-1777)



John Huntington (1705 - 1777) of Lebanon carved faces that had "somewhat rounded bulbous noses, eyes that were open and staring," and above the head an "undulating cap, like a nightcap." he also had downswept layered wings, and usually "flowery convoluted border panels."



Flared-Ear Gravestones

Flared-Ear Gravestones are characterized by "a simple face with peculiar down-curved wings." The carver as yet is unknown.

Hanover Old-Neck Carver is another unknown person. These stones have a Cherub with closed eyes, elongated neck and double layer margin around the face.



The Hanover Old-Neck Carver

References:

1. Slater, James: **The Colonial Burying Grounds of Eastern Connecticut**, CT Academy of Arts & Sciences: 1996.
2. **Canterbury Land Records**
3. **Underhill Files**, Canterbury Historical Society Archives.

"HISTORY THROUGH THE STONES"

THE CAREY CEMETERY

(FORMALLY THE ADAMS CEMETERY)



Roswell Ensworth Stone (1776). By the Mannings

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Canterbury, founded by Major James Fitch, separated from Plainfield and was incorporated in 1703. In 1708 the Town of Canterbury set aside a piece of land for a cemetery which at that time was called the **Old Church Burying Ground**, now the **Cleveland Cemetery** which is located on Rte. 169 north of the intersection of Rtes. 169 & 14. Later other plots of land were set aside for more cemeteries. We currently have 24 cemeteries.

Carey (Cary) Cemetery was part of the Captain Samuel Adams (1709/10 - 1760) estate and probably became a cemetery in 1750 since the first earliest stone that has been recorded is the 1752 of Captain Gideon Cobb. Samuel's grandfather, Samuel (1652/3 - 1727), who was a millwright, was one of the first settlers in Canterbury. In 1703 this Samuel was given the first privilege to operated a Corn Mill on Rowland's Brook, just north of the Carey cemetery on the west side of Rte. 169. His grandson, Samuel, continued the operation of running this Mill and later his son Nathan inherited it. For almost 140 years this land remained in the Adams Family. In 1837 James Carey bought this land from Rufus Adams, Nathan's son and the burying ground that was then known as the **Nathan Adams Cemetery**.

James Cary kept most of the estate; but, sold the Grist Mill, the dwelling house, other buildings, and the six acres later in 1837. In 1847 he gave this estate to his son, Captain James B. Carey (1810 - 1881). In 1924 Fannie R. Carey, wife of the late George L. Carey, James B. Carey's youngest son, sold the now **Carey Cemetery** to the Canterbury Cemetery Association for \$1.00 and for the care of the Carey family burial plots.

The Canterbury Cemetery Association, Inc. was incorporated in 1922 by the following founders: Frank E. Miller, George Washington Smith, A. Hale Bennett, Milo A. Appley, James L. Appley, and Clinton E. Frink. They were

responsible at that time with only one graveyard, the **Cleveland Cemetery**. Now they are responsible for the care of six burying grounds. In 1931 Mrs. Herbert Smith gave a pair of gates to the **Carey Cemetery** in memory of her husband. Hattie Miller donated two pair of gates in memory of her grandparents, Zelotes and Charlotte Jenks. Another pair was given by Irving Wood of Boston. Frank E. Miller, a past president of this organization also donated a pair. Lewis Gray presented a pair of gates in memory of his son, Michael, who died in 1976.

Within this Cemetery all the major wars are represented:

French Indian War:	4
Revolutionary War:	11
War of 1812:	9
Civil War:	35
Spanish American War:	1
World War I:	10
World War II:	22
Korean War:	2
Vietnam War:	2

Some of Canterbury's noted citizens are buried here including Col. John Dyer who became a County Judge; Col. Obadiah Johnson of Rev. War fame, Col. Roswell Ensworth who died in the Rev. War, John Clarke who took part in the Boston Tea Party; Elihu Phinney, a surgeon in the Civil War; Hon. Marvin Sanger, CT Secretary of State 1873-1877; and 'Reg' Underhill, a noted historian of this town. Oliver Olney, a nephew of Sarah Harris who was the first Black Student enrolled in

the Prudence Crandall School, died at the age of 16 in the Civil War as a First Class Boy in the US Navy. The Robinson and Fowler Plot is very interesting in the fact that Samuel Robinson and Robert Fowler operated one of the Foundries here from 1857 to 1872. The fence that encloses this plot was probably made in their foundry. Also, buried in this cemetery is Rockwell Manning (1760 - 1806), one of the most noted stonecarvers in Eastern CT.

THE STONECARVERS in CAREY CEMETERY

This burying ground has at least eight different colonial stonecarvers represented with the majority of pre 1800's stones - 42 being carved by the Mannings. Others include: 2 Walden, 5 Manning Imitator, 4 Hanover Old-Neck, 3 Flared-Ear slates, 3 Lamb, 1 Huntington, and 1 R. Kimball.



Josiah Manning or Rockwell. Elaborate variation



Josiah Manning. Solid-wing type stone.

Josiah Manning (1725 -1806) and his two sons, **Rockwell (1760 -1806)** and **Frederick (1758 -1810)** are noted carvers who have a distinctive pop-eyed angel stones, some with carved birds, angles, flowers, and finished edges. Rockwell and Frederick opened a shop in Norwich and Canterbury where Rockwell lived.