

Tour 1

Standing at the flag pole, walk east toward the entrance gate to the water tap.



The Carney monument is the grey stone that has been carved to look like stones. **Richard Carney** came to Sydenham around 1843. He built a log house on Marsh Street (2nd Ave. East) and was named "Collector" for the port in 1844. He was also appointed Justice of the Peace. As editor of an early newspaper, the Times, he was a prominent figure in the community. Elected in 1857, Carney was the first mayor of Owen Sound.



Head north one row toward the chapel and look for a simple white slab marker on your left at the end of the row next to the grass path, writing on the west side.



One of the oldest recorded burials at Greenwood is **Ellen Harrison**. She was the first wife of John Harrison who came to the area with his brothers and set up the flour and sawmills at the Milldam. At 20 years old, Ellen died while delivering a baby girl, Helen. Just beside this stone, across the grass path, you'll find **Hannah and Robert Harrison**. The couple raised Helen until her death at age 6. Robert, the brother of John Harrison, helped to quell the Fenian Raids as a member of the 31st Regiment, the local militia. Unfortunately he was ill when he returned from the assignment and died in 1866.

Looking toward the chapel, there is a large dark grey monument with an urn on top by the tree.

Mary Stephens Doyle was a remarkable woman. A member of the Disciples of Christ Church, that supported Temperance, she formed the Women's Prohibition Society in 1874. Later, this group became the Women's Christian Temperance Union. It was the first group of its kind in Canada and exerted a great deal of influence. Mrs. Doyle was President after a short time. Owen Sound voted to be dry in 1906 and was so until 1973 when the wet vote won. Mary Doyle, considered to be the "Mother of the W.C.T.U. in Canada," died at the age of 63.



Immediately to the south of the Doyle stone is Mary's brother, **Alexander M. Stephens** who was one of the first Europeans to arrive in this area. In the early 1840s he was a young labourer working on the Garafraxa Road, connecting Guelph to the village of Sydenham (Owen Sound). By 1842 he settled in the little village working for W.C. Boyd, a storekeeper. Stephens was Town Clerk the next year. From labourer to mayor, he was elected to this office in 1865, 1866 and 1872. Stephens wrote an early account of life here entitled The Early Days of Owen Sound. This book is available at the Owen Sound Public Library.



Directly south is **William A. Stephens**. He was appointed customs collector in 1851 and notary public five years later. Stephens was mayor in 1869. He advocated for Temperance and appeared before council in 1886 asking to limit the number of liquor outlets. Council agreed to consider the proposal. The following delegation were hotel owners asking for their hours to be extended.



Continuing south, next to Stephens is **Samuel Oliver**. Oliver was the owner of the Oliver-Rogers quarry on the east side of Owen Sound. In 1924, he and two of his employees were killed in an explosion at the quarry. Solomon Earle, a labourer, is also buried in the cemetery. Notice this marker and compare it later to Solomon Earle's.

Look straight ahead, toward the ravine, to the black Bishop stone.

The Victoria Cross is the highest award given to British and Commonwealth forces for gallantry in the face of the enemy. A unique feature of Greenwood Cemetery is that it has three Victoria Cross winners. The Canadian Legion in Owen Sound has replica medals on display.

On the west side of the black stone, marks Victoria Cross winner **William Avery Bishop**, known by most as Billy Bishop: WW I Flying Ace. Look also for the flat marker. Billy Bishop was patrolling in the early morning over France in 1917 when he saw several aircraft about to take off



from an airport. He fired at two, hitting one and diverting the other. Another two aircraft approached and he fired, causing one to crash and the other to dive away. Billy Bishop's childhood home is now a museum located on 3rd Ave. West in Owen Sound. It is designated as a National Historic Site. C.B. – Companion of the Most Honourable Order of Bath; D.S.O. – Distinguished Service Order; M.C. – Military Cross; D.F.C. – Distinguished Flying Cross; E.D. – Efficiency Decoration.

The large white monument in front of the Bishop marker is for the **Frost family**. John Frost (1869) served as mayor of the town in 1868 and was an early magistrate. The west side of 10th Street was originally called Frost Street in his honour. His wife Mary (1903) raised 13 children and participated actively in their mercantile business. One son, John W. Frost (1908), was mayor from 1892 to 93, served as town solicitor, and assisted with the publication of Mr. Henson's account of his journey to Canada. Broken Shackles was recently reprinted. Alfred John Frost (1936) is reputed to have built the first gas powered automobile in Canada. Later, A.J. Frost sold Studebakers from a garage behind his house.



The second monument belongs to the **Jones family**. The Jones family were early settlers in the township of Derby; Samuel Ayres Jones set up a sawmill on the Pottawatomi River near Jones Falls. Many of the logs sawn there went to build the stores in downtown Owen Sound. Visit Jones Falls at the Pottawatomi Conservation Area.



Following the pathway from the chapel along the ravine, you'll see the large monuments called the Vaults. In 1859, a single lot in the cemetery cost \$3, whereas a double lot cost \$5. A lot with four plots cost a family \$8 while the vaults cost \$12 each.

Dr. Edward Horsey was elected MP in 1900 as a Liberal with the Wilfred Laurier government. While MP he introduced the Victoria Day Act which made the 24th of May a permanent public holiday. Dr. Horsey was killed in 1902 at the age of 35. While touring through the Sun Cement Works, of which he was Vice-President, the drive wheel flew off and hit him. His funeral was one of the largest ever in Owen Sound: businesses and factories closed early; the streets were lined with people; there were floral tributes from all over; and a telegram arrived from Laurier.



George Snider was the Crown Lands Agent and Sheriff for the area. The first MP in the new riding of Grey North after Confederation, he was an elected Liberal MP in 1867 sitting as the opposition for two terms. In 1873 he and his party were elected to govern under the leadership of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie until Snider was defeated in 1878.



William Roy Esq. was one of the wealthiest men in the area. He was born in Scotland and came to Canada at a young age with his brother to start a dry goods business. Eventually he purchased Royston Park, which was a large waterfront estate on Grey Road I, near what is now VanVugt's Nursery. Owen Sound benefited from his generosity when he donated \$2000 to the construction of the General and Marine Hospital.



It is important to note that many of the large, older monuments you see in Greenwood were erected without benefit of machinery. The fact that men manoeuvred the heavy stones into place makes them all the more impressive.

William Soro Middlebro, a lawyer, served as mayor of Owen Sound in 1899 and 1900. He was elected at the age of 29. He was elected MP in 1908 to 1921. Until 1917, he sat in the opposition as a Conservative. During World War I he ran as a Unionist under the leadership of Sir Robert Borden and was named Chief Government Whip. This government also introduced the 'temporary' income tax.



J.P. Coulson arrived in Owen Sound in 1854 and began to work as a hotelkeeper at a small hotel. Business was profitable so he built a much larger hotel in the same location. The British Hotel was on the corner across from city hall. Coulson also ran an extensive stage coach business. He died at the age of 42.



The **Eaton family** ran a brewing company in Owen Sound. **Mrs. Annie Jaffray Eaton**, widowed in 1914, followed her son Jaffray to England during the Great War. She organized and financed the "Grey Rooms" in London, an area where young men from Grey County could meet, rest and dine. Mrs. Eaton, with the help of Mrs. Howey and Mrs. Horsey and several other women checked hospital lists daily, wrote letters to the wounded and arranged entertainment. When Annie Eaton died a volley was fired across her open



grave and the bugler played the Last Post and Reveille. There is a memorial to her at the St. George's Church parkette at Salvation Corners.

Just beyond the vault lots, next to the ravine, is a grassy area with a few markers. This area has been referred to locally as "Pauper's Field" or the "Indigent area." It was determined in 1858 that Block F of the People's Cemetery was to be used for those who could not pay for their burial, or for "strangers" who died within the limits of the town.

In this grassy area you will find several markers. When the water reservoir on 8th St. E. was undergoing renovation in 1989, four unmarked graves were discovered. Following a brief service, these bodies were re-interred here. Find the flat marker.

The solitary marker on the far side of the field is for **Sarah Boardley**. Sarah died in November 1890 at the estimated age of 52 years. She had 12 children. Boardley's grandson, Wilson Woodbeck was a baritone singer who sang at Carnegie Hall and on Broadway in the 1940s.



Sarah's husband, **Thomas Miller** was an early settler in the area. Both of Thomas's parents were sold into slavery from Africa. He and his family were able to escape from the state of Maryland into Canada sometime around 1838. In 1851 he arrived in the Owen Sound area with four other ex-slaves. A well-respected lay preacher for the "Zion Church" and then the British Methodist Episcopal, Thomas helped to build a permanent building for the congregation on 2nd Ave. West. He died October 1911 at around 99 years old.



Also buried here is another escaped slave **John 'Daddy' Hall**, an early resident in Owen Sound. He lived on a tract of land referred to as the Pleasure Grounds (now Victoria Park). He participated in the War of 1812 as a scout. Daddy Hall was a popular man in the community and served as town crier for many years, announcing sales and important news twice a day. He died in 1900 and is said to have been 117 years old. A plaque with more detail about his life and photos can be found outside of Owen Sound's City Hall in Hero's Square.



Turn up the path running east – from this path you can see the Long headstone, first row and half way in facing the ravine.

Facing the road are two of three brothers who were all Captains. **Captain Osburn Stephen Long** captained the 'S.S. Norisle' for 21 years. When he retired in 1967 he had 46 years service with the Owen Sound Transportation Co. with time out in 1942-1946 when he was skipper-lieutenant on a minesweeper. Captain Alexander 'Sandy' Long was also a sailor all of his life.



Return to the road heading east.

Straight ahead, beside the path you can see the Fleming stone. **Christopher Alexander Fleming** began as a teacher but in 1881 founded the Northern Business College; he served as its principal for 56 years. Business textbooks were hard to find so he began to write his own, and purchased a printing press that operated out of the basement of his College. From this small beginning he built Fleming Publishing Co. Ltd which published the Daily Sun Times. He became President of Richardson, Bond & Wright Ltd., which is now RBW Transcontinental, a national printing company. He was also involved in radio as a director of the Grey and Bruce Broadcasting Co., Ltd. – owners of CFOS in Owen Sound.



Walking down the row, look for a low black stone.

You'll find the first female **City Alderman: Annette Jean Honsinger**. She was first elected in 1938 and then re-elected several times in the 1940s. During her time on council Mrs. Honsinger committed herself to the work of the welfare department and won a commendation for her service as chairperson on that committee. In 1947 she was appointed to the Board of Health. Honsinger also belonged to the Ladies of the Moose and the Women's Institute.



Continue north in this row.

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Watch for the Gordon stone on your right. Here is the headstone for **Private H.W. Bagnall**. You'll see his military number and notice that he was in the Machine Gun Section of the 4th C.M.R. which means the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. This Battalion was one of the most heavily decorated during WW I, including a Victoria Cross for Tommy Holmes (on tour).

Across the grass path to the west beside the water tap you'll see the Lediard marker. **Miss Grace Lediard** worked as a secretary at the Town Hall for successive mayors. In 1919 she was the first woman elected to the local Board of Education. She was an alderman in 1940 and again in 1942, however she resigned so that the City clerk could be released for military duty. Her most passionate work was as a volunteer for the Save the Children Fund. She was involved with the organization before there was a Canadian Chapter, working with the British group. Her house was the local headquarters, receiving clothing and supplies that she in turn shipped to Toronto.

Two rows east, walking down the row, look for the **Myers and Skinner headstones** on your left. They have interesting carvings showing the "Gates Ajar." As you head to the road, look for the many square pillars with an open bible on top.

In the circle, at the quiet north end of the cemetery, you'll find a large pink monument for the **Scarrow** family. Sarah and William resided near Keady for 30 years on a bush farm. The labour was hard and so when they retired the couple moved to town.

Captain John Wharry lies beside. He sailed the Great Lakes from the age of 12 and retired in 1920. The Captain had pilot papers from the Lakehead to Sydney Nova Scotia. As the family story goes, he picked himself a spot in the cemetery in the north so that the North Star could guide him.

Walking back along the road you'll come across the Howey stone. **Dr. Richard Howey** was nick named 'Dry Doc' because of his support of the Temperance movement. During WWI he enlisted in the Medical Corps. Mrs. Howey assisted Annie Eaton with the Grey Rooms in England. The Drys and the Wets were able to work together.

On the left side of the road you'll find **James E. Mitchell**, a tailor in Owen Sound. Mitchell caught pneumonia and died at the age of 45. The Woodmen of the World Logo that you see on the headstone represents a fraternal society that also offered life and health insurance. The organization ensured a decent burial for all members giving a free voucher for a headstone.

Look for the small black Cameron marker on the right. On the west side of this stone is **Mayor Alan S. Stewart** who was born in P.E.I. He came to Owen Sound to set up a law practice in 1932. From 1935 to '37 he was an alderman on city council and then was elected mayor in 1938 for two years. During WWII he served with the Grey-Simcoe Foresters and held the rank of Major. After the war, he was appointed Judge of Grey County.

The grey cross marks **Dr. Charles E. Barnhart**, mayor from 1880 to 1883. In addition he was the Warden for Grey County. A medical doctor from the University of Toronto, Barnhart was a partner in the drugstore 'Barnhart & Wagstaffe' but sold it to 'Parker & Cattle' in 1862. He was also the Medical Officer of Health in Sarawak Township.

Continuing down the road and looking a couple of rows in at the grass path, you'll find the Cruickshank marker, on the west side of which lies **Captain William Lance Cruickshank** who spent his 50-year career on the Great Lakes. He sailed on the 'S.S. Manitoulin' and then on the ferry 'S.S. Norgoma' before becoming Captain of the 'M.S. Chi-Cheemaun.' During WWII he was with the Merchant Marine.

Two stones to the south of the Cruickshank marker is **Captain Peter McKay** who worked for the Canada Steamship Lines on the passenger steamers: 'Noronic,' 'Hamonic,' and the 'Huron.' The 'Noronic' was the flagship of the Canada Steamship Lines, affectionately called the "Queen of the Inland Seas" with curving carved staircases and teak, cherry and oak walls.

On the opposite side of the road is a plain black monument for **Captain Peter Telfer**. His father was John Telfer, land agent, who worked with Charles Rankin, the surveyor to settle the area around Owen Sound in the 1840s.

3 rows in on the other side of the road is a black headstone marked "Witherspoon." You'll find **Matthew R. Duncan** written on the west side. Duncan, a merchant on the main street, kept his store open until midnight on Saturdays. He was a popular politician, starting at age 25 and often headed the polls. He was Mayor in 1905 and that year laid the cornerstone for the brick chapel at the cemetery. From 1921 until 1926 he was MP for the area as a Conservative.

Defeating Matthew Duncan in 1926 was Liberal **William Pattison Telford**. Continuing towards the road, his marker can be found right beside the path on the corner of the section. A lawyer, Telford was an MP with William Lyon Mackenzie King until 1930 when R.B. Bennett's Conservatives defeated the Liberals. Telford was re-elected in 1936 through WWII until 1944.

Continue walking along the road southward.

The 2nd row in from the pathway to your right is the pink Breckenridge family headstone. **Robert Breckenridge** was a cabinetmaker and undertaker in the early days of Owen Sound. He was a member of the 31st Regiment and helped to quell the Fenian raids. His son, Robert Andrew, was a partner in the funeral business. Their funeral home was on Main Street between 8th and 9th Streets. The Ashcroft family became a partner in the business and eventually sole owner. In 1942 the funeral home was moved to its current location which was the former home of A.J. Frost (on tour).

To the left of the Breckenridge stone, a grassy path extends westward. Walk down the grassy path toward the ravine.

On the south, about the 6th row is a marker for **Captain Richard D. Simpson** who sailed and survived the ill-fated 'S.S. Algoma' that wrecked on Lake Superior November 7, 1885. He worked at the Simpson Shipyard in Owen Sound and in 1904 worked for John Harrison and Sons. His father, Captain George W. Simpson sailed for 36 years and later became foreman at Simpson's Shipyard.

Right beside, you'll find a grey headstone, with writing on the west side. **Laura "Maggie" Moore** trained as a nurse and graduated in 1896 winning a gold medal. She nursed in private homes and then operated her own maternity hospital for over 40 years. From 1919 until 1940 the hospital was located at what is now the Highland Manor B & B at the top of West Hill. Over 2000 births are recorded as taking place under Miss Moore's care.

Almost directly in front of this stone is the Eberle monument. **Robena Eberle** was a member of the Baptist church. She was a prominent member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and President of the Women's Baptist Foreign Mission Society. Although it was a stormy February day, the attendance at Mrs. Eberle's funeral was large.

In the next row directly west is **Private Ben Allen** from the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. On the west side of the marker, is **Benjamin Allen**. From 1882 until 1887 Allen was MP for the riding of Grey North. He was a merchant and a member of the Liberal Party.

Beside the Allen marker to the north across the path is the stone for **David Anderson Creasor**, mayor of Owen Sound from 1882 until 1884. He is the only mayor to die in office. During Creasor's tenure as mayor the first telephone service began in Owen Sound in 1884 with the central office being in Parker's Drugstore. At the top of the headstone is the Mason's symbol.

Ahead to the west, look for the Manley marker. On the west side of this grey headstone is **Samuel J. Lane**. He was mayor in 1875 and '76, but was Reeve of Owen Sound, representing the town at County Council from 1865 until 1872. Lane was a lawyer and served as Queen's Council. In 1878 he was elected to the House of Commons as a Liberal Conservative until 1882. In his later years, Lane was appointed Judge of Grey County.

Return to the pathway and walk south.

Henry Kelso taught at Cape Croker, Stayner, Lion's Head and in Saskatchewan. When he returned he became Principal at Victoria School and then Strathcona School until 1930. He was responsible for organizing and

sponsoring many of the playgrounds and skating rinks in town and was a supporter of the Greys Junior hockey team teaching many of the young players. Kelso's death remains a mystery. Although an expert sailor, he carried a guide's licence, his 30 foot cabin cruiser was found drifting off of Hope Bay. Even though the weather had been calm, Kelso was found drowned a few days later. Henry Kelso is in the City's "Sports Hall of Fame" at the Harry Lumley Bayshore Community Centre as a builder of sport. Kelso Beach Park on the west side of the bay is named in his honour.

Down the path, to the south on the Dunn stone is **Captain Lauchlan MacIntyre**. His early ships were the 'Forestdale,' 'Blanche Hindman,' and the 'Elmdale.' The 'Blanche Hindman' was a bulk carrier built in 1924.

Across from this, on the east is a white obelisk for **Dr. Thomas Middlebro**. Dr. Middlebro was a distinguished surgeon – training in Toronto, England, Austria. In 1893 he became head of the medical and surgical staff at the General and Marine Hospital and a member of the Ontario Medical Council. He was a charter member of the Kiwanis Club and worked to help underprivileged children.

Stop at the 2nd gravestone south of Dr. Middlebro. Between 1940 and 1957, **Ewart John Creeper** was cemetery caretaker. Before his appointment to Greenwood, he had a partnership in a hardware business. Creeper was instrumental in organizing the local Air Cadets. He was a member of an indoor baseball club and refereed hockey. He was also chairperson for the Board of Education and the Parks Board.

Turn west onto the grass path.

On the south side is what remains of an elaborate fence, which was erected by two families. There is very little information about this area.

You'll notice the tall red Moore obelisk also to the south. On the south side is **Miss Catherine Moore**, chief librarian at the Owen Sound Public Library. She was described as "quiet and modest" and in 1916 earned \$500 a year.

(Continue walking along the grass path to the paved road.)

In front of you is a short pink headstone. **Catherine Andrew** attended the Ontario College of Art after becoming a teacher. For many summers 'Kate' travelled to Mutton Bay, Labrador, a remote-fishing village, to help the women design rugs that were sold throughout North America. She was a very active person – travelling throughout Europe and North America to paint and teach. At the age of 92 Kate had a show at the Tom Thomson Memorial Art Gallery. She died in her 100th year.

Looking to the north, the simple little cross is the **Venerable Archdeacon Mulholland**. Born in Ireland, Mulholland came to Canada in the 1850s to enter the missionary field. He was ordained in Toronto by Bishop Strachan. When he asked about the limits of his diocese, he was told "to go on until he met the next man." He established an Anglican church in Derby and St. George's Church in Owen Sound. He worked here until he retired due to a failing voice in 1892. He was also chairman of the Board of Education for 25 years and a member of the horticultural society.

(At the Andrew marker, continue walking west toward the ravine along the grass path.)

On the right you'll see the only wooden marker at Greenwood. It is a memorial for **Captain Edward Wilkes** who is buried at the British cemetery of Duisans at Etrun France. He was 26 when he died.

Turn south down the row. Until you come to the grey coloured Christie marker.

David Christie (1902) was one of the old pioneers, arriving in Owen Sound in 1851 from the Orkney Islands. He started Christie's Foundry but after marrying a Corbet, he went into business with her brother George.

Walk to the grass path just one row west. Follow the path southward to the paved road.

The roadway that leads from the black wrought iron gates to the chapel was the original entrance into the cemetery. The entrance was built to accommodate horses and carriages. It was the job of the cemetery caretaker to close the gates at sunset and to open them at sunrise.