

Tour 3

Through the history of the cemetery until the 1990s, the Caretaker has lived in the cottage. In 1914, Herbert Treleaven was hired as Caretaker and earned \$425 a year, plus free rent of the house. By 1925, the salary was \$1200 plus free rent of the house and barn. In the 1990s this building was converted to a reception area and office.

Construction began on the mausoleum in 1927 and was completed in 1930. The Canadian Mausoleum Company built similar style mausoleums in Guelph, Hamilton, Stratford and Kitchener. Constructed of Indiana limestone on the outside and Italian marble in the interior, the building is a fine example of the Moderne style of architecture. Inside, the plasterwork has recently been restored to its original paint colours and detailing. The Tiffany-style stained glass windows at each end of the mausoleum are evocative of the beginning and the end – morning and evening. There are two family crypts – the Butcherts and the Harrisons.

In the north wing (to the right) lies **Captain George Hindman**. At an early age he worked on the steamer 'Canada' between Owen Sound and the Balmy Beach Hotel.

He became Captain of the tug 'Keenan' in the 1920s. His company - Hindman Timber Co. purchased its first Laker in 1940 - the 'George Hindman.' His business grew - becoming the Hindman Transportation Company and owning seven Lakers. He is inscribed in the Great Lakes Marine Hall of Fame.



Find **Robert D. Little** in the central room. Little came to Owen Sound to open up a butcher's shop with his brother. While on town council he represented the dry vote, pushing for 'Local Option.' He was mayor in 1916 and '17. Little also managed the Seldon Hotel as a temperance hotel.

Look in the south wing (to the left) for **George Marron**. Mayor in 1940 and '41, Marron is known as the Father of Christmas Cheer in Owen Sound. He organized the distribution of Christmas baskets and treats during the Depression years. Out of his actions grew the Annual CFOS Christmas Fund.

Exiting the mausoleum, look left. The pathway leading down the ravine out of the Cemetery with the yellow barrier is called the Nine Bends road. The road was closed to vehicular traffic in the 1990s.

Left of the Nine Bends Road, on the hill is the Independent Order of Odd Fellow's Monument for those lost in the Great War. From the late 1890s, the local Odd Fellow group held an annual 'Decoration Day.' In 1904, the 31st Regiment Band accompanied the Odd Fellows from their hall downtown to Greenwood. Also joining them were the Canadian Order of Foresters, the Sons of England and the Orange Lodge. After a short service, member's graves were tidied and flowers were laid in their memory. The three rings that you see represent friendship, love and truth. Look for this symbol throughout the cemetery.

Next to the monument is one of two Legion plots donated by the City. They provide a resting-place for veterans who can not afford to purchase a lot. Many of the veterans here are from World War I. On some of the headstones you may see "147th Grey (Overseas) Battalion." They were formed locally and sent overseas in 1916 to train. The group was disbanded in England and its personnel were used as reinforcements. Look for the "R.N.C.V.R." on one of the slabs. This acronym stands for the "Royal

Navy Canadian Volunteer Reserve." During WWI they kept the shipping lanes clear in the North Sea and the English Channel.

(Walk behind the Odd Fellows monument, toward the ravine.)

Mayor in 1911 – 1913, **Elias Lemon** was the owner of the Grand Central Hotel on 3rd Ave. E. at 10th St.

Elias brought Royal Swans from England, which were a gift from the King, and built a swan house on the west bank of the river opposite his home. The descendants of these royal swans still ply the Sydenham River.



To the north is a large headstone facing the ravine. **John Kilbourn** returned to Owen Sound in 1885, his hometown, and acted as solicitor for the Merchant's Bank. He began to acquire real estate and set up the Kilbourn Real Estate Co. Kilbourn invested in many local industries, such as the Owen Sound Cement Co., which became the Canada Cement Co. of which he was Vice-President. He was a generous supporter of the YMCA and the General and Marine Hospital. When Former U.S. President Taft came to speak, he stayed with the Kilbourns.



Just beside is **Edward John Dedrick** who owned one of the first radio sets in Owen Sound. Dedrick was an accountant for John Harrison & Sons Lumber Co. and was on the Board of Education.

(Between the Kilbourn and Dedrick gravestones begin to walk west toward the paved path. You'll see a single grey military marker.)



Tommy Holmes, Victoria Cross winner, was an original member of the 147th. He won the VC for his decisive action in October 1917 near Passchendaele, France. A pill box and machine gun fire held up his company. He ran up and threw a grenade, which put the guns out of action and then ran back, retrieved another grenade and threw it into the pillbox. 19 occupants surrendered.



Tommy Holmes, 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

If you look carefully you will find many references to Passchendaele in Greenwood Cemetery which refers to a 5-month battle at Ypres France in 1917. A battle to take ground from the German army, the soldiers endured heavy rains, extremely muddy conditions, and mustard gas attacks. Tanks were not able to pass due to the swamp-like conditions. The British and Canadian Infantry finally won the village of Passchendaele in November of that year, only after sustaining large numbers of casualties.

(Follow the road north to the intersection and turns east toward the ravine. As the road bends on the left, look for a grey marker, three in from the road.)

John and Margaret Thomson are the parents of one of Canada's most famous artists – Tom Thomson. The Thomsons lived in Claremont, Ontario, but after the death of John's parents, the family moved to Rose Hill Farm, outside of Owen Sound. Henrietta, Margaret's sister, joined them and later married

Tom's father. The Tom Thomson Memorial Art Gallery in Owen Sound has the world's 3rd largest collection of Tom Thomson paintings and sketches. Tom is buried at the Leith Cemetery.

(Follow the roadway along the ravine.)

Perhaps the most unique headstone in Greenwood is the Williams stone in the bend of the path. Not a great deal is known about the family, except that **Miss Florence Williams** was born in Illinois and moved to Owen Sound with her parents. As an adult, Florence moved to Ohio and worked for a telephone company. The Woodsmen of the World have similar headstones for their members, however they are usually marked with their emblem. It is unknown if this marker is one of those.



Two rows in from the path, look for the black Orford stone that marks **Charles Edgar** who was killed in action at the battle of Passchendaele. He was a carriage painter with a Mr. Ferguson before he enlisted with the 147th Battalion. He had been in France for 5 months before he was killed.



Next to the path is **Herbert Treleaven**, cemetery caretaker from around 1914 until 1940.



Right beside is **Edgar M. McQuay**, the owner of a large tannery that was located where the Bayshore Community Centre is now standing. He was mayor in 1934 and 1935.

Two rows in, locate the white Harrison monument. **Rebecca Pratt Harrison** served as liaison officer between the Red Cross POW and their next of kin during the 2nd World War. She was also the past regent of the Earl Grey Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.



Beside the path is **Mary Esther McGregor**, better known as **Marian Keith**. Published by McClelland and Stewart Ltd., she wrote many books that are similar in style to Lucy Maud Montgomery's. Born in Orillia, she came to the Owen Sound area with her husband, who was a Presbyterian Minister. She has three books that take place around the former Sydenham township area - As a Watered Garden, Yonder Shining Light and Lilacs in the DoorYard.



Look for a black marker two rows in with two shrubs beside it. **John McQuaker** was a prosperous downtown merchant, running a general store and housing the office for the Owen Sound Creamery. He was mayor in 1914 and 1915. During his tenure as mayor he founded the Associated Charities to co-ordinate the work of the charitable groups in town. He also began a youth athletic club and was elected to the YMCA Board of Ontario.



The last stone at the corner marks, **Thomas Inkermann Thomson** who was mayor in 1897 – 98. He was a great businessman, serving as President of the Imperial Cement Company, and the Farrar Transportation Co. (a steamship company). After Dr. Horsey (on tour) died in 1902, he won the federal by-election for the Conservatives, but was defeated in the general election in 1904. When Sheriff Moore passed away, T.I. was named Sheriff of the County of Grey. He was known for his strong public speaking skills and his great love of literature.



On the west side of the same stone is **T.W. Thomson**, the son of Thomas Inkermann Thomson. T.W. was also mayor of Owen Sound, in 1930, '32, and '33.



Turning west, follow the paved path and look to the north. Notice the cube shaped marker for the Capel family. This is another unique marker in Greenwood Cemetery.

Returning to the road, look on the south side for two large grey markers, side by side for the Christie family.

Like the Thomson's, here are another father and son who were both mayors. Side by side are two Christie grave markers. **William James Christie** had 23 years experience on council before he was elected mayor in 1924 – 25. He was President of the Temperance Workers of North Grey. He owned a hardware business with his brother but sold his interest in 1903 to start a factory making stoves and furnaces – the Empire Stove Company. William's son, **David A. Christie** was also mayor. He led the City from 1930 until 1933.



(Return to the paved road and continue walking west.)

Beside the roadway on the north is the white-coloured McDonald marker. **Flight Officer Lorne Albert McDonald** was killed during the Second World War. He was 19 when he was flying his Lancaster aircraft over Chemnitz Germany. He didn't return from his night flight.



(At the intersection, look at the 5th stone south, marked "Owen" on the west side of the intersection. On the west side of the marker is "Patterson.")

Owen Sound became a City in 1920, while **Roland Patterson** was mayor. Patterson was also an MPP for Grey North for 11 years, being first elected in 1935. He was Deputy Speaker of the Legislature for 6 of those years. He set up a real estate and insurance business after attending one term at the Northern Business College.



(Return to the intersection and go north to the last crossroad. Turn west.)

The section of the cemetery to your right was formerly King's Nursery. Mr. King had a market garden with a small orchard on this property. At one time there were several market gardens along the top of the hill towards Moore's Hill. This section of the cemetery was opened in 1953. To your right is the newest section of Greenwood, which was opened in 1995.



Walking west to the 6th row, look at the fourth stone in. Here is the third Victoria Cross winner at Greenwood Cemetery: **David Vivian Currie**. During the Battle of Falaise in Normandy, Major Currie was in command of a small group of tanks, infantry and anti-tank guns. He was ordered to cut off one of the enemy's escape routes. For 36 hours he and his men held off many enemy attacks. In the end, his group endured heavy casualties but was able to close the escape route. After the war, Prime Minister Diefenbaker appointed Currie Sergeant-At-Arms in the House of Commons. He died in 1986 with a full military funeral.

David Currie, 29th Armoured Reconnaissance Regiment.



(Return to the road and continue west. About halfway into this section, at the Waller stone on the left, turn onto the grass path to the south.)

On your right, look for two gravestones that resemble temples. They are in the same row, but not side by side. The first marker is for **Yee Sit**. He owned the Ritz Café until his brother purchased it from him. Keep walking until you arrive at the second Sit monument.



This unique-looking headstone is the marker for **Gim Woo Sit**. He was born in China in 1893. He operated a restaurant in Meaford for a while and then moved to Owen Sound to work at the Ritz Café on 10th Street in

Owen Sound, owned by his brother Yee. He and his wife along with his son later purchased the restaurant.

(At the Gim Woo Sit marker, walk westward past 4 rows of headstones. Look for a red granite marker between two shrubs to the south.)

Lloyd Kibbler, on the west side of the marker, was the bandleader of the Lloyd Kibbler Orchestra, a 12-piece orchestra, playing in dance halls to hundreds in the 1930s and 40s. An accomplished saxophonist, he played with the Guy Lombardo band until it moved to the United States. In 1936 he moved to Owen Sound and managed the Imperial Optical Company. Kibbler and his wife rented, ran and played at the Balmy Beach Dance Pavilion during the summers.



Facing Kibbler, is **MacKinnon Phillips**, one of the few elected officials from this area to have held a cabinet position. When the Conservatives nominated Phillips to run in a provincial election he stated that it was against his better judgement because there was a doctor shortage in the area. But he was persuaded to so, and in 1945 was elected to the Legislature. He was Minister of Health from 1950 until 1958 when he was appointed Provincial Secretary. He had three main concerns – the shortage of nurses and hospital facilities and mental health care. Phillips was the first in Ontario to change mental health institutions from jail-like settings to more home-like settings.



(Walk south until you reach the paved road. Then head east toward the ravine. Just before the McGregor stone, turn south and walk in until you find the Lumley headstone on your right.)

A member of the Hockey Hall of Fame, **Harry Lumley** began his career as a professional goaltender at the age of 17. Nicknamed "Apple Cheeks," Lumley was born in Owen Sound and played for the Barrie Colts as a teen. When he was 15, he was signed by the Detroit Red Wings. He helped to win the Stanley Cup for Detroit in 1950 with three shutouts in the playoffs. In 1954 he won the Vezina trophy for the League's Most Outstanding Goalie. Lumley was selected to be on the NHL's first All-Star team. Harry Lumley is also in the Owen Sound Sports Hall of Fame found at the Harry Lumley Bayshore Community Centre.



(Turn east toward the ravine and head to the Legion plot. It is in the centre of the section near the 2 trees.)

This is the Legion's second plot. Look for these: C.E.F. – which means Canadian Expeditionary Force; C.W.A.C. – Canadian Women's Army Corp; R.C.A.S.C. – Royal Canadian Army Service Corp; C.M.G.C. – Canadian Machine Gun Corp.

Just north of the Legion Plot you will find **William Henry Harrison**, one of Owen Sound's prominent black businessmen. He was two years old when he moved to Owen Sound with his family, from Washington D.C. He began working at the Oliver-Rogers Co. Stone Quarry as a foreman, and then bought his own quarry. Many of the churches in town used the stone from his quarry as well as many buildings downtown.

Look for a white stone that is in the 2nd row east of the Legion Plot. On the west side of the headstone is marked "Graham." On the east side of the gravestone is **Washington Williams**, who was a member of the Salvation Army. He worked for John Harrison & Sons and was a member of the Orange Order and the Black Knights. Earl Williams, son of Washington was a

charter member of the Crescent Club. He apprenticed at Buzza Brothers for watch making. Sergeant Fred Williams was killed at the age of 50, in action in France with the 20th Battalion (Central Ontario Regiment). He had been in France for 2 years and earned a military medal for his effort.

Many of the trees and plantings that you see in this section of the cemetery were planted in 1942.

Greenwood is known as a traditional cemetery meaning that all are buried with their feet pointing east. Traditionally this means that on judgement day, all will be facing the Promise Land. A story is told that an Anglican Minister buried in Greenwood Cemetery requested that he be buried in the opposite direction so that he could face his congregation.

(Walking south along the grassy path, look for a small, white headstone to the east. It is the 7th stone in from the paved road.)

This little marker is for **Solomon Earll**, the labourer who was killed in an explosion at the Oliver-Rogers Stone Quarry on the east side of Owen Sound. His monument is quite a bit smaller than Samuel Oliver's, owner of the quarry.

(Walk south directly across the paved road and into the next section about 1/2 way in and look to your right.)

Eddie Sargent was Mayor of Owen Sound several times between 1947 and 1965. He was also elected as a Liberal for 6 terms to the Ontario Legislature starting in 1963 until 1987 when he retired. He was a very outspoken member of the legislature, speaking forcibly on subjects that were close to his or his constituents' hearts. He was ejected several times for his outspokenness from Queen's Park.



(Continue to walk south to the flat marker section of the cemetery. Directly behind the Mausoleum, in the 5th row, find Tom Williams.)

Tom Williams volunteered for the City of Owen Sound for over 50 years. He was passionate about the City's recreational facilities and waterfront striving to improve them. He is also responsible for the Kelso Park Amphitheatre, which is used for many community events including the Summerfolk Music and Crafts Festival. A City park is named for him.

The Sundial that you see in the distance memorializes all those without a marker at Greenwood. Howard Henderson, cemetery caretaker from 1957 until 1989, arranged for the placement of the Sundial in the Memorial Gardens.

(Walk south to the paved path, turn east back toward the Mausoleum.)



The Columbarium Garden is the newest part of Greenwood Cemetery. There are plans to expand this area.