

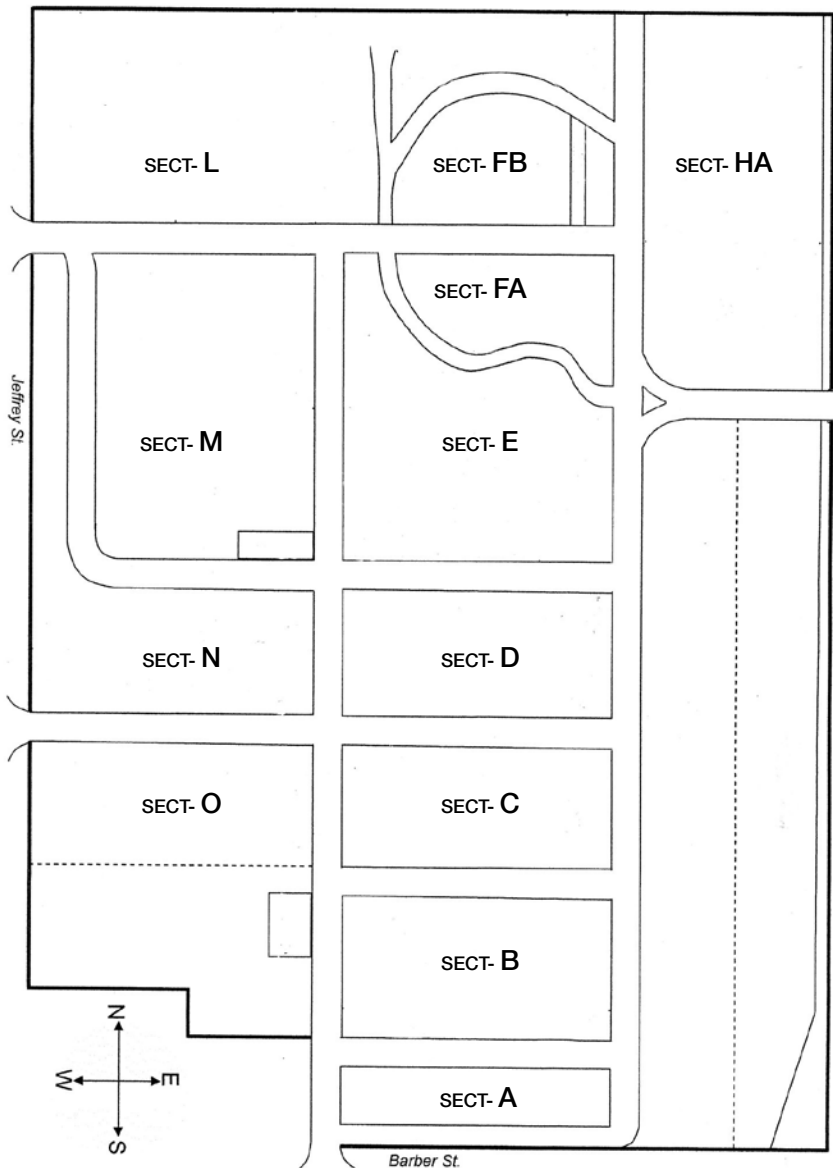
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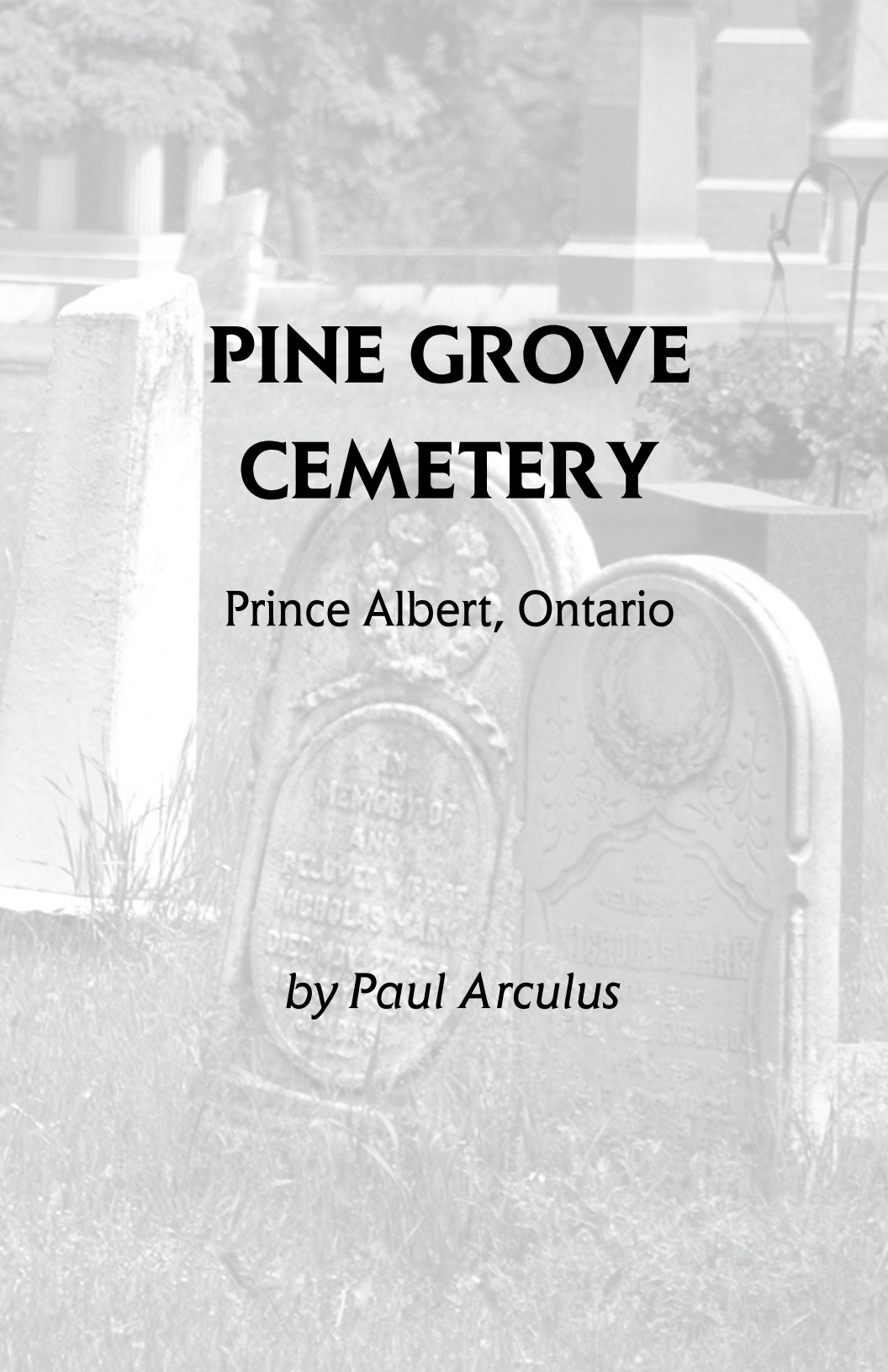


PINE GROVE  
CEMETERY

Since 1862

Map of  
**PINE GROVE CEMETERY**  
Prince Albert, Ontario





# **PINE GROVE CEMETERY**

Prince Albert, Ontario

*by Paul Arculus*

ISBN etc.

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# Acknowledgements

The Lake Scugog Historical Society was established in 1969. In its first year, under the presidency of its founder Bill Brock, the Society financed the publishing of the third edition of Samuel Farmer's epic 1913 work, *On the Shores of Scugog*. Since that time the Society has supported the publishing of several significant historical documents including walking and driving tour booklets for the community. The publication of this guide to Prince Albert's Pine Grove Cemetery continues this important tradition of documenting our history.

In the spring, summer and fall of 1988, members of the Whitby-Oshawa Genealogical Society took on the responsibility of visiting each of the cemeteries in the Municipality of Scugog and recording all the inscriptions on the tombstones which had survived to that time. As the inscriptions are becoming less readable each year due to erosion, vandalism and the passage of time, their 1988 work has become critical to the researcher.

The daunting task of compiling this information for the Pine Grove Cemetery in Prince Albert must have been exhausting. They divided the cemetery into 19 sections and carefully copied all the observable inscriptions. Their final work was made available in the form of booklets, one for each of the sections. Copies of these booklets are available from the Whitby-Oshawa Genealogical Society or they can be viewed at the Scugog Shores Museum Archives in Port Perry.

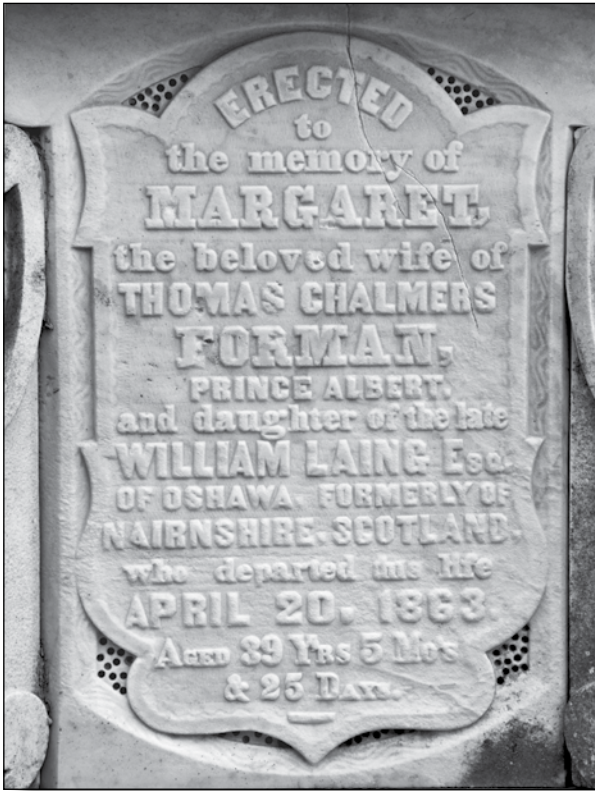
The members of the society who carried out the task were: Eleanor Bland, T. Dustan, Joyce and Ed Fitzgerald, Bessie Gannon, Carol Gamble, D. Howe, Marian Lap, Pauline Marshall, D. Marshall, Kay Pickard, G. Offerson, Midge Rafton, Janice Richardson, Gwen Toaze and Steve Wood.

We are all indebted to these people for undertaking this monumental task. No, the first pun is not intentional, but the second one is!

The present Pine Grove Cemetery Board continues the outstanding tradition of maintenance of the cemetery. The members of the board today (2015) are: President Alex Williamson; Vice President Larry Mabley, directors Gary Manns and Mark Fletcher; Secretary Treasurer Gail Williamson; Custodians; Ewald Bengal and Art Van Esterik. I am indebted to Pine Grove Cemetery Board president and good friend Alex Williamson for giving me access to the minutes of the board meetings in order to find the early history of Pine Grove.

The Scugog Shores Museum Archives has a wealth of research material available: birth, marriage and death records, census and assessment records





and, most importantly, newspapers on microfilm. Dr. Amy Barron and her predecessor Shannon Kelley have been most helpful in providing guidance in this research.

Our former Mayor, Marilyn Pearce has been an active member of the Lake Scugog Historical Society for many years. She suggested to me some time ago, the idea of a book on the history of this cemetery. She has continued to encourage its completion and publication.

For over two decades Peter Hvidsten and I have worked together on researching, compiling and publishing information on local history. We have co-authored two books and individually written many others. In all the books I have written, including this book on Pine Grove Cemetery, Peter has provided his expertise and guidance in the layout and design as well as the selection and “polishing” of photographs.

Thanks again Peter.

# Introduction

Cemeteries are not merely the repositories of the remains of those who have gone before us; they are much, much more. They are the reminders of complete lives, fully lived, their loves and accomplishments, their trials and tragedies, their pride and regrets. Their lives are the history of our community, reflecting the social, political, religious, medical, economic and natural influences of the times.

Pine Grove presents us with all of this and is therefore typical of cemeteries across our country and, indeed across the globe, yet it is also unique to this community in that it represents our friends, our families and our founders. But Pine Grove also takes us beyond, to romance, intrigue, tragedy, mystery and even murder.

A unique aspect of this cemetery is the broad scope of influence that so many of this community's citizens have had on the province, the nation and beyond. This will become particularly apparent as you explore the lives of families such as Aldred, Bigelow, Bruce, Campbell, Eadie, McBrien, Roach and Williams. Others will also take on similar significance.

It will be noticed that, in the early years of the community, many families formed ties which extended beyond mere commercial or economic interests. The intricate web of intermarriage will become obvious.

The earthly remains of over 8,000 souls lie here, tenderly and reverently placed in the soil beneath us. With so many memories symbolized, it is difficult to select a representative few, since all are fond in the hearts of those who remain to mourn and remember. My choice of those whose names appear in this work has been motivated by several factors; personal interests, curiosity and my interpretation of those that I think have most profoundly affected this community.

However, from pauper to gentry, all in this cemetery are here to be remembered and cherished, whether their names appear in this work or not. As you wander through this sacred grove, I sincerely hope that you will enjoy this account of some of the memories of those that lie at your feet and that their lives will continue to inspire.



# History

Over the winter of 1810-1811, Samuel Wilmot carried out the first complete survey of the land that became named Reach Township. During his survey he encountered several families of Mississaugas. Many of their descendants live on Scugog Island today.

The first white settlers in Reach Township were Reuben Crandell (q.v.), his wife Catherine and their children. They settled just west of here in 1821 and lived alone, isolated from civilization for almost three years. In 1824 they were joined by the Hurd (q.v.) and Dayton families and by 1829 there were enough settlers to justify the creation of a school. The settlement was initially recorded on maps as Dayton's Corners or simply, Reach. When Queen Victoria married Prince Albert in 1840, the community celebrated its loyalty by renaming the community in his honour.

By 1845 the community had grown to over 200 souls. The Township's first Post Office was opened here in 1851. The community became a thriving commercial center with five hotels, a tannery, a school, many stores, three churches and seven grain merchants. Its importance was due to the enterprise of those grain merchants who bought, stored and sold grain. By the late 1850s Prince Albert had become, by trade volume, the second largest grain-handling center in Canada! The first newspaper in the area began publication in Prince Albert in 1857 and in its first editorial promised to keep its readers informed of the prices of grain and agricultural produce in Toronto and other markets.

Meanwhile, immediately to the north, a community called Borelia had sprung up, initiated, again, by Reuben Crandell who built a house on the north side of what is now Queen Street in Port Perry and moved his family there in 1832, selling his 5th concession property to the Grahams (q.v.). A few months earlier (April 1831) Elias Williams (q.v.) had bought a 400-acre waterfront parcel at the southwest end of Lake Scugog. He built a home, probably a primitive log cabin, but all traces of this structure disappeared long ago and its exact location remains unknown. In 1840, an enterprising politician and businessman named Peter Perry arrived on the scene and bought 40 acres from Williams. This acreage is the core of today's waterfront and downtown area of Port Perry. Perry opened a trading post at the waterfront, thus beginning a community that he named Scugog Village.

He drew up a town plan and persuaded a number of businessmen to join in his venture by building saw mills on the lakefront. He even encouraged two Whitby businessmen to finance the building of a steamboat on the waterfront, the first steam vessel in the Kawarthas. It was named Woodman, appropriately named as it was mainly used to tow log booms to the waterfront sawmills. When Perry died in 1851 Scugog Village was renamed Port Perry.

In the 1860s businessmen in the area began to make plans for the construction of a railway from Whitby to Port Perry, those who had commercial interests in Prince Albert began to move their enterprises to Port Perry, the northern terminus of the proposed railway. The first train made its way to Port Perry in 1871 and within three years the only businesses left in Prince Albert were a post office and a general store!

Today's Municipality of Scugog is made up of the old Townships of Cartwright, Reach and Scugog. The first known cemetery in today's Municipality of Scugog was a plot of land immediately north of the four corners in Prince Albert. This was the traditional burying place of the Mississaugas. A recent geophysical survey, organized by the Lake Scugog Historical Society and financed by the Mississaugas through the Bagwating Association, has revealed that over 29 burials have taken place on this site. Today the Mississaugas have a cemetery on their property on Scugog Island.

When Aaron Hurd's wife Anna died in 1831, the family buried her on their own property in Lot 17 in the 5th Concession, now section A of the Pine Grove Cemetery. He then made the property available for burials for others in the community. By 1860 over fifty burials had taken place but unfortunately not all were recorded.

In 1862, the community realized the need for an official cemetery. A committee was formed and the executive members selected were; President Thomas Forman, Secretary R.H. Tomlinson and Treasurer Mark Currie. They created a company with members required to purchase shares at \$5.00 each. Twenty-five people bought shares but 17 of those bought five shares each. The \$535 raised enabled them to buy, from Hurd, an eight-acre parcel containing all of the existing burial sites and spend \$300 to have the cemetery fenced. At their first meeting the board also decided to name it the Ontario Pine Grove Cemetery, but today it is more familiarly known simply as Pine Grove Cemetery. At that inaugural Board meeting in 1862, Francis Smith was selected as the caretaker and gravedigger and the cost of a burial plot was set at \$5.00.

Pine Grove Cemetery is a resting place for citizens mainly from the old Reach Township but it is not the only cemetery. Many Presbyterians chose to be buried in the Breadalbane Church Cemetery just west of Utica. Similarly, a small cemetery on the north side of Highway 7A just west of Simcoe Street is a Roman Catholic Cemetery although there are many of that faith here in Pine Grove. There are also many local cemeteries associated with the communities of Blackstock, Caesarea, Epsom, Greenbank, Nestleton, Seagrave and Utica, and several on Scugog Island. In addition, there are small plots scattered around the township, but Pine Grove is by far the largest and it was the first documented cemetery for European settlers.

Initially homes and shops stood along the west side of the cemetery, which is the east side of Jeffrey Street. It should be noted that today's Jeffrey Street was originally called Queen Street. This was changed when the residents

of Queen Street in Prince Albert had their addresses confused with those on Queen Street in Port Perry. The original cemetery was expanded in 1890 and again in 1915 to include all of these Jeffrey Street properties. In 1890 the board purchased 4 acres from John Jury. In 1915 the board purchased the Luke property for \$800.00. The Vault was built in 1911. At the north-east end of the property is the "Potters' Field" or "Paupers'" section reserved for those who could not afford to buy a plot. In 2008 the first Columbarium was erected at the northwestern section, just south of the main gate.

From the spring of 1875 to the fall of 1876, almost a hundred burials took place here in Pine Grove, twice the normal number for any comparable period. Infants today are inoculated for childhood diseases that were frequently fatal in earlier times. Diseases such as Typhoid fever and respiratory ailments such as Tuberculosis and Influenza were deadly prior to the mid twentieth century. Particularly virulent outbreaks of Typhoid fever occurred in the mid-1860s and mid-1870s and a strong influenza virus appeared in 1881 and 1918. Unfortunately, the most vulnerable to these diseases were the infants and the elderly. This sad phenomenon accounts for many gravestones and is symbolized by the Forman epitaph for the mid-1860s, the Moon monument for the 1876 epidemic and the Robinson grave for the 1881 outbreak. Fortunately the influenza epidemic of 1918 had only a small impact on this community.

Today's thirteen-acre cemetery has gone through many changes but it still remains in a beautiful and evocative setting in all seasons of the year. It is a tribute to those who have gone before us and thus provides a fitting setting for us to pay our respects to them. Since Anna Hurd was laid to rest here among the pines in 1831 it has been a place of poignancy and remembrance, and it has been a place that speaks clearly to us of our past. Our nation can only be fully understood in the context of our past. Here in Pine Grove we have the opportunity to begin that journey of understanding.

## ANOTHER GONE

The chilly hand of death has again been stretched out with fatal certainty and nipped another flower in full bloom. Even terror's king likes to have his preferences. Some seasons he steals along our streets in the silent watches of the night.

Clad in his sober sadness he visits the nursery and the cradle, selecting only the feeble infant and the lisping child – at other times donning his blackest garments, he makes his ravages at noon day; he walks the busy haunts of life, and with relentless unplaying stroke, prostrates the young, the healthful and the vigorous, regardless of the sobs and cries and tears of sorrowing relatives and mourning friends.

And certainly this has been his course in our vicinity of late; he has added another name to the long list; for it becomes our painful duty to record the sudden and unexpected decease of Mr. Samuel McConnel, - second son of Mr. William McConnel, farmer of Reach, - who was cut off in the ruby gush of health, and in the very meridian of life, in the bloom and vigor of manhood's brightest days, aged 29 years and 4 months.

Exactly one month ago the deceased stumbled over a chair, his right side coming down upon the corner of the back of it. He was pretty much hurt and felt it keenly at the time; but being a stout, healthy young man, he did not make much ado about it, and strived to battle it, but the young man's die was cast, and inflammation of the lungs set in and carried him on in a few days.

The deceased being a member of the Prince Albert Infantry Company, was buried with military honours. A very large number of relatives and friends followed the corpse to the place of burial. The funeral services were conducted by the Reverend G. Jamieson who improved the occasion by a very appropriate sermon from the 10th verse of the 9th chapter of Ecclesiastes. The afflicted parents and mourning relatives have our warmest sympathies.

*This obituary appeared in the North Ontario Observer  
of Prince Albert on November 15, 1866.*

# The Monuments

## *Section A*

Enter through the south gate on Barber Street and turn right (heading east) along the first path, keeping the monuments on your right.

### HURD

*(Tall, white needle monument)*

*Side 1: Anna, wife [first] of Abner Hurd, died November 24, 1831 age 38 years 3 months. Aaron Havies Hurd son of Abner and Anna Hurd died at Hopeton Connecticut, Oct 3, 1836 age 23 years 6 months 16 days.*

*Side 2: Died at Prince Albert Nov 24 1874 Abner Hurd age 73 years 7 months 6 days  
Apha wife [second] of Abner Hurd died August 17 1874 age 73 yrs 7 months 17 days.*

This is the oldest recorded burial in the community and in this cemetery. Abner Hurd buried his wife here on his farm in 1831. It marks the beginning of the cemetery since Abner later offered the land surrounding this grave, to the community to be used as the community burial ground.

Abner and Anna Hurd arrived here in 1824. His first land purchase was a 200-acre parcel of Lot 17 in the 5th Concession, which included the site of today's cemetery. This purchase was not actually registered until 1832. He later made several other land purchases including the property immediately south where he built his grand home on the south side of King Street, Rowan Tree Hall, which still stands today.

The first school in the area was a log cabin at the Lake Scugog waterfront and was erected by the American Missionary Society to cater to the educational needs of the Mississauga First Nation. The Hurd's 15 year-old son Aaron Hurd taught for two years at the waterfront building and then left the community to attend College in Hopeton, Connecticut, to improve his qualifications. He died there in October 1836 but was brought here for burial. He was only 23 years of age.



*Rowantree Hall, home of Albert Hurd.*

Abner was the village magistrate and Justice of the Peace and head of the Methodist Sunday School for many years. His first wife Anna died in 1831. He remarried two years later and his second wife Apha died on August 17, 1874 at the age of 73. Abner died a few months later, on November 24 that same year. Was this a case of deep love and Abner's feeling that he could not carry on without her? Or was there some contagious disease that attacked older folk in the fall of 1874. We shall never know for sure, but the former scenario is pleasantly romantic and is certainly fitting in the case of these pioneer couples who suffered all manner of adversity, adversity which drove them together in a bond which we can never fully understand. In section K of the cemetery there is another memorial to Anna. Ester Ann, the six-year-old daughter of Abner and his second wife Apha, is also buried at the site of the second memorial. She died in 1841.

## SEXTON

*(Small upright slab with lamb on top)*

As you wander through this earliest section of the cemetery you will find several graves marking the resting places of members of the Sexton family. This grave of the daughter of Alonzo and Sarah is a poignant and poetic reminder of the fragility of life particularly during the pioneer days. On May 19, 1867, eight-year-old Sarah was visiting her uncle William who lived on Water Street in Port Perry. Young Sarah walked around the garden and sat down under a willow tree. She took some of the buds of the tree and began eating them. Intrigued by their taste she continued to eat a large quantity of until she began to feel ill and began to vomit violently. The extreme vomiting prevented her from breathing. Her parents ran to her but could do nothing as she died in their arms.

**Sarah Jane Sexton,** *[small monument surmounted by a lamb],*

*Beloved daughter of Alonzo and Sarah Sexton*

*died May 19, 1867*

*age 8 years 11 months 13 days.*

*Her life is like the grass*

*Our youth is like the flower*

*Like us they bloom and flourish*

*Then perish in an hour.*

Alonzo and Sarah's son William became a prominent businessman and developer buying an extensive amount of the Lake Scugog waterfront at Port Perry in the 1850s. He built a dock and warehouse at the waterfront including the land which he sold



*Home of William Sexton on Water St.*





*William Sexton*

to George Currie who built the present elevator in 1874. Sexton served as a school trustee for many years and as Reeve of Scugog from 1867 to 1873. He was also elected as a warden of Ontario County in 1870. William also built an impressive home on Water Street at the corner of North Street in 1878. This home was destroyed in the 1883 fire. Shortly afterwards, he sold many of his properties and moved to Brooklyn, New York where he died there in 1893 but was brought here to be buried.

## BONGARD

Abram Canif Bongard, born in 1833 came to Prince Albert in 1850 to take advantage of the growing community's huge agricultural potential. He became wealthy as a cattle drover, leading cattle from the local farms to the markets in Whitby, Markham and Toronto before the days of the railway. He expanded his business to include a butcher's shop. He lived in a house at the NW corner of King and Jeffery.

## FORMAN

*(Tall white needle monument)*

Many of the first settlers in the Lake Scugog basin came from Scotland. Thomas Chalmers Forman was among them. At the age of 18 in 1845 he set out for Canada and settled in Oshawa and immediately found a job as a clerk in the general store of another Scotsman, James C. Laing.

James Laing and his brother Andrew were among the early and prominent merchants in Oshawa. James Laing expanded his business to include the buying and selling of grain. He opened Prince Albert's first grain merchant's operation in the early 1840's. Forman was sent to oversee this venture for him.

In 1845, Forman married James Laing's sister Margaret. When Laing died, T. C. Forman inherited the Prince Albert business. By 1850 Prince Albert was the second busiest grain centre in Canada West with seven major grain buyers and more than a dozen other stores and business enterprises. In his obituary, T.C. Forman was referred to as the "king of grain buyers at Prince Albert in the fifties."

Early in Canada's history, the preservation of its integrity as a colony and later as a nation, independent from the United States, became a responsibility



*Major T.C. Forman.*

in each community. As a result, local militia units were organized in order to maintain this integrity. T. C. Forman took on the responsibility of establishing, organizing and training of the Reach Volunteers as part of the 34th Battalion. He even built a "drill hall" on his property.

The Fenians, a group of Irish separatists in the United States, attacked Canada in 1866 in order to draw attention to their demands for independence of Ireland from Britain. Led by Captain T. C. Forman, the Prince Albert Infantry Company responded to the Fenian challenge. "For Queen and Country" they marched to Oshawa. Here they joined Captain Forman's Oshawa Infantry Company and travelled by train to Toronto where their assignment was to guard a number of strategic buildings including the jail. After the attacks were repelled and the Fenians defeated, the volunteers returned to Prince Albert in mid-June to the accolades of the district. As a result of his leadership in this conflict, Forman was promoted to the rank of Major and then settled down to his business career. From this point forward, he was always referred to as "The Major."



*Port Perry residence of T.C. Forman.*

With the arrival of the railway in Port Perry, Major Forman joined in the business exodus from Prince Albert to Port Perry, although he was among the last to do so. In Port Perry he dispensed with the grain business and established a highly successful general merchandise store as well as running a marriage license office. For a time he was also the inspector of weights and measures for the district. He established his Port Perry store in June 1875 and soon afterwards built a new yellow brick home at the south-west corner of Queen and Caleb Streets in Port Perry. He named this new home "Lockerby House" in honour of the birthplace of his second wife.

The Major had considerable success in his business ventures but he suffered many tragedies in his personal life. These tragedies unfortunately were a reflection of the time and were all too common among his contemporaries. In April 1863, his wife Margaret Laing died at the age of 39. Exactly a year later, his 15-month-old daughter Janet died. In 1865, his 9-year-old daughter Annie died and, in the year of the Fenian raids, 1866, an infant son from his second marriage to Eleanor Taylor died. Margaret Forman, born a month before the death of her brother, died in her 23rd year in June 1888. In spite of the adversities, the Major and his family were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church. Indeed, the Major was the Sunday School superintendent for the church for more than fifty years. He was also the first president of the Pine Grove Cemetery Board, a position he held for 28 years.

When he thought of retiring the Major handed over his business to his son

James Laing Forman although the store continued to exist as T. C. Forman and Son. James married Amelia McBride, daughter of the High School Principal, Dugald McBride (q.v.). The wedding took place at the McBride home on April 6, 1902. The major's two other sons both started their grocery careers with their father. They later established successful stores on their own, William G. in Ingersoll and Thomas A. in Woodstock.

T. C. Forman was a true, proud Scot as were both his wives. His gentle Aberdeenshire accent became a notable trademark of their home and the store. This heritage is proudly reflected in the inscriptions:

*(1) Margaret, [first wife] the beloved wife of Thomas Chalmers Forman, daughter of William Laing of Oshawa, formerly of Nairnshire Scotland who departed this life April 20, 1863 age 39.*

*(2) Eleanor beloved [second] wife of Thomas C. Forman and daughter of the Rev. Joseph Taylor of Lockerbee Scotland died March 16, 1891 age 67.*

*Thomas C. Forman died Jan 5 1904 aged 76 years, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.*

## McCONNELL

James McConnell was a tailor who lived in the second house down from the corner of Barber and Old Simcoe on the east side. He was a volunteer in the Prince Albert Infantry Company (see Forman above). His tombstone reminds us, emphatically, that the English and Scots were not the only early settlers of this community.

*Not lost, but gone before*

*Who died at Prince Albert, September 22, 1877 age 58 years*

*A native of County Down, Ireland and his wife Eliza who died at Prince Albert, June 22, 1875 age 57 years.*

*A native of Kilkenny Ireland*

## LEONARD

*(Grey stone, needle monument)*

James Leonard was a pioneer in photography and started his photography business in the early days of the art in the late 1860s in Port Perry. Many of the existing portraits of the residents and buildings of Reach Township were taken by him. He owned the corner block at Perry and Queen Streets, now the Piano Cafe. His studio was at the back of the building on the upper floor while he rented out the ground floor stores. This was named The Leonard Block. James and his wife Araminta (Ewers) had a son William who became an apprentice with his father. When James died in 1884, the business was carried on by William, who died at the age of 92 in 1947.

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**J. LEONARD,**  
Photographer,  
Opposite Brown & Currie's Dairy St.,  
Port Perry, Nov. 26, 1879.

## CURRIE

John and Hannah Lockey Currie came from Scotland in 1818, stayed one year in New York then traveled to Scarborough where their six children were born. John died in 1830. After his death, Hannah moved her family to Whitby. Her two sons Mark (born 1823) and George (born 1821) moved to Prince Albert in 1844 and became involved in the grain business and joined in the business migration to Port Perry in 1872. Mark also partnered with J.H. Brown in a general merchants business in Port Perry.

George remained in the grain business and his most visible legacy is the 58 foot high grain elevator which stands today at Port Perry waterfront. He began work on this imposing structure in April 1874, completed it and then sold it to his business partner Aaron Ross (q.v.) in 1876. George also owned a feed and grain store at the NE corner of Queen and Perry Streets now a drugstore.

Three members of the Currie family succumbed to the influenza outbreak of 1881. Mark Currie died at the age of 58 on February 23, 1881. Mark's daughter Sarah Jane Currie, was the wife of J.W. Parrish. She died a month later in March 1881 at the age of 27. Sarah and J. W.'s daughter, also called Sarah Jane died four months later: July 24, 1881. She was only four months old.

## COURTICE

*(brown stone surmounted by an urn)*

The village of Courtice, is named after the Courtice family. One of the Courtice brothers came to Prince Albert and opened a harness shop. He lived in a comfortable red brick house on Jeffrey Street. Courtice and Jeffrey formed a partnership in the harness making business in Prince Albert and then moved their business to Port Perry to occupy premises on Queen Street in Port Perry. Annie Courtice, the daughter of the harness maker married Samuel Jeffrey, the son of Samuel Jeffrey the partner.

## SEXTON

This is the grave of George Sexton, son of William and Amanda, and grandson of Alonzo and Sarah Sexton (q.v.). George died in 1882 at the tender age of 10 years 9 months.

*This lovely lamb is now at rest  
Beneath these shady trees...brothers...  
And friends with them did grieve Weep not for me my parents dear  
So brothers weep no more  
I am not lost, Oh no not lost  
But gone awhile before.*

## ROBINSON

*(back row)*

There are two Robinson monuments in this section of the cemetery. Together, they give a picture of lives filled with tragedy. George W. Robinson was a builder in Prince Albert and then became general merchant in Port Perry. The influenza epidemic of 1881 made its tragic way through the Robinson family. George, and his wife Elizabeth Brooks, celebrated their son's first birthday on June 6, 1881. A week later he died. Less than a week after that, their daughter Florence Maud died. She was only a few days away from her third birthday. To compound this double tragedy, George's mother Mary died on October 15. She was 59 years old.

Four years later, on October 19, 1885, George and Elizabeth's 3-year-old son died. Two years after that, their infant son Norman died only three days after his first birthday.

George lived for only two years after this final tragedy. He died in 1889, no doubt of a broken heart. His loving wife Elizabeth lived on as a widow for 52 years. She died at the age of 87 in 1941.

## SMITH

*(close to the road, flat stone on ground, partially buried)*

The inscription reads:

*James Smith died May 28, 1874, age 25 years 3 m.*

This simple inscription belies the horrors of a tragic industrial accident. Across the road from today's library on Water Street, there used to be a huge lumber mill owned by William Sexton.

In May 1874, the workers at the mill were rushing to complete the milling of the lumber needed to complete the construction of George Currie's elevator at Port Perry's waterfront. James Smith was in charge of the first process for the logs as they entered the mill; bark removal.

A huge metal drum with jagged metal teeth rotated along the logs to remove the bark. When the teeth became plugged, the machines were stopped and the offending bark removed by hand. As the workers were anxious to keep the mill moving, James needed to remove some offending bark but he did not switch off the machines and reached in as it was still rotating. He was dragged into the machine and was crushed to death before others could get the machine stopped.

William Sexton was so upset by the tragedy that he sold the mill a few months later. The new owners turned it into a tannery. It was torn down in 1890.

## Section B

Cross over the pathway and move to your right...

### LAZIER

*(Flat slab stone on ground in front of Campbell monument)*

The Lazier gravestone is another sad reminder of the tragedies of pioneer life. John Lazier owned a sawmill on Simcoe Street just north of Port Perry. His first wife Dorothy died in 1857 when she was only 25 years old. John almost lost his own life in 1869 when driving a team of horses hauling a sled load of maple lumber across the ice of Lake Scugog in April 1869. The ice gave way and all went under the ice. John lost his team of horses, the sled and its load of lumber. He was lucky to escape from an icy grave himself.

John later remarried but he and his wife Annie suffered through the tragedies of the 1870s. Petheny, their 5 month old daughter died in August 1872. Their 4-year-old son James died on Feb 1, 1873 and their 11-year-old daughter Clacy died May 9, 1876.

*Oh Dear parents cease your weeping  
Above the spot where we are sleeping  
Our time was short but blessed be he  
That called us to eternity.*

Now proceed left to the south east corner of this block.

### WRIGHT

*(Tall needle, red granite)*

Joshua Wright and his wife Mary Ann (Richardson) came to Prince Albert in the 1850s and opened a boot and shoe making shop, adding a Manchester tannery and shop to their enterprises in 1864. He also became involved in local politics and was elected as a councillor in 1859 and became Reeve of Reach in 1864, serving in that capacity again in 1866, 1868 and 1869. He joined in the migration to Port Perry, opening his new shoe store there in 1873. He expanded his business in 1877 by establishing a tannery in the old Sexton Mill at the waterfront



*The home of Joshua and Mary Wright.*



and built an adjacent elevator. Unfortunately his mill and elevator were destroyed by fire in 1892. His interest in politics continued in Port Perry where he served as Reeve in 1876-77, 1880-81 and 1891-93.

Of their children, William Henry died when only two years old in 1862 and Fanny Louise died in 1866 when only eleven months old. Two of their older daughters died in their youth: Sophia, aged 17 in 1876 and Eva, aged 26 died in 1879.

Joshua's faithful wife Mary Ann died on November 2, 1887. He died three months later. She was 64 years old, he was 73.



*Joshua Wright.*

## EDDY

*(Upright stone monument)*

*Side 1. In memory of Rice Eddy died Jan 25, 1877, age 62 years. Also Mina Unger wife of the above died March 4, 1895 age 75 years.*

*Side 2. Annie N. died Sept 20, 1871 age 23 years. Letitia I died Sept 19, 1872 age 19 years. Leander J. died Nov 21, age 5 years children of R.H. and M. Eddy*

*Side 3. Lousia Eddy wife of R. Cooke died Jan 23, 1879 age 37 years.*

*Mary E. Eddy died Dec 13, 1908 age 47 years.*

On March 6, 1881, Dr. J.E. Ware, the resident physician of Prince Albert, received a message from Mrs. Mina (Unger) Eddy, a widow, asking him to visit her home but to enter by the back door. At eleven o'clock that morning Doctor J. E. Ware, arrived to find Mrs. Eddy's daughter Mary in the final stages of labour. Dr. Ware delivered a healthy baby. The doctor knew that Mary was not married and he was unable to obtain any information about the father. From this Dr. Ware realized Mrs. Eddy's request for discreetness and left, again by the back entrance.

The following Monday, the doctor returned to check up on the child and reported that the child was extremely healthy and appropriately clothed. On Saturday Dr. Ware went to check up on the newborn. Upon arrival at the house he was told that the baby had died that morning. Dr. Ware examined the corpse of the infant and reported that he "...saw no marks of violence upon it, but the child looked quite gaunt."

Dr. Ware summoned the coroner, Dr. Richard Jones (q.v.) in Port Perry, to carry out an inquest. That evening, Dr. Jones called on the two Justices of the Peace, John Nott (q.v.) and Reuben Crandell (q.v.), and three others in order to form a jury. Mrs. Eddy refused entry to the jury. After angry exchanges, the jury left and promised to return the next day. On Monday morning, after much argument and delay, the jury was admitted into the house. The constable explained that they had to see the body of the dead

child in order to determine the cause of death. Mrs. Eddy and Mary both said that they had not seen the child's body after the doctor had left on Saturday and knew nothing about the baby's whereabouts.

Dr. Jones then contacted the Provincial Attorney-General. By now the news of the affair had become a front-page item in the Toronto newspapers. The Toronto Globe reported, "On Thursday, the 17th, Government detective Murray ... went to Prince Albert. In company with local constables, he made a diligent search throughout the house, even to digging up the clay in the cellar, but found no trace of the child. Detective Murray then arrested Mrs. Eddy and her daughter on a charge of murder."

Mrs. Eddy and her daughter appeared before John Nott, Justice of the Peace. The murder charges were dropped because of lack of evidence. Nott stated however that both were guilty of concealing the facts. Nott gave the Eddys a severe lecture and then released them.

Two weeks later a letter to the editor signed by Mr. J. A. McDonald, denied any knowledge of wrong doing but acknowledged that he had been a lodger in the Eddy house for the past year. The contents aroused suspicions that he could have been the father.

Mary Eddy never married but remained at home to care for her mother. Mrs. Eddy died in 1895 at the age of 75. Mary Eddy was only 47 years old when she died in 1907. The fate of the Eddy infant remains a mystery to this day.

## FITCHETT

*(flat upright stone)*

Scattered throughout this cemetery are various members of the Fitchett family. Dennis and his wife Rosetta were the first family members of that name to settle in Reach Township. They made their way from England to Quebec in 1830 and settled on the Center Line Road (Highway #12) west of Borelia. The community of homes around them became known as Fitchett's Corners or Ewer's Corners but in 1849 it officially changed its name to Manchester.

## MOON

*(Walk west to third row before main roadway, short needle monument of polished red granite)*

This simple red granite monument is a poignant reminder of the tragedies and hardships borne by the early settlers of this community. The stark and heartrending inscription simply reads:

*James Moon 1819- 1896 Wife Catherine 1830-1916  
also 9 infant children.*

Nothing more.

In 1832 James Moon senior, his wife Catherine and their young family made their way from Somerset, England and across the Atlantic. They would have witnessed horrendous scenes as the cholera epidemic of that year ravaged its way through the population on both sides of the Atlantic. They eventually made their way to the south side of the Nonquon River where today's Simcoe Street crosses the river. Here they opened a tavern.

James junior, married Catherine Mark and together they suffered an appalling set of heartbreaking disasters. The year 1876 was their worst. On July 20, their daughter Sarah died of typhoid fever. On September 7, their daughter Susan died and exactly a week later, their daughter Maria also succumbed to the disease.

The same year, James' brother William, who still lived in Seagrave with his wife Sarah Jane, lost their daughter Susan on September 4 only three days before her cousin died. His wife Sarah died three years later. William's wife Sarah and daughter Susan are buried in the Bethel cemetery south of Seagrave. This cemetery is now remembered by a large cairn on the west side of Durham #2 and the Moon headstone features prominently on that cairn.

## CRANDELL

*(three upright slab stones with a brass plaque mounted on a metal post, between them)*

The story of the pioneering family of Reuben Crandell and his wife Catherine has been well documented over the years. The Crandells and their two children made their way into Reach Township in 1821 to take up land just to the east of Manchester to become the first white settlers in Reach Township. They ultimately had seven sons and five daughters. Together the Crandells cleared many acres of land to establish their farm on what was originally bush and forest. In 1832 they moved to the western portion of what is now Port Perry where they bought 200 acres. This land is marked on the west by the Beer Store, on the east by Simcoe Street and stretched from Highway 7A to Reach Street.

Four of their sons: George, Stephen Elmore, Reuben Junior and Benjamin became involved in the affairs of the Markham Gang. The criminal activities of the gang ranged from petty theft and forgery to horse stealing and murder. From evidence provided in court, it was obvious that the crimes were carefully planned and executed. Stolen goods and merchandise were disposed of, not in the community where they were stolen and not by those who had stolen them, but by other members of the gang in locations well away from the scenes of the crimes. Gang members took oaths of secrecy. They vowed, on pain of death, to provide alibis for their members. Judges and law officials were



George Crandell

*George Crandell's  
121' steamer Crandella.*



threatened. This was a nineteenth century "mafia."

Most of the gang members came from the Townships of Pickering, Reach and Uxbridge. They became known as the Markham Gang because many of the members were rounded up in Markham in 1845. Their lawlessness ranged across the province and into Vermont and Michigan. Eventually almost 50 gang members were arrested and brought to trial in the 1846 assizes. Others disappeared or escaped capture. Many, including the four Crandell boys were arrested, tried and convicted and sentenced to terms in the Kingston Penitentiary. After their release many became pillars of their communities, their criminal past overlooked or forgotten. Reuben Jr. became a shareholder in the first Pine Grove Cemetery company in 1862 and received the Canadian General Service medal for serving Queen and Country during the Fenian raids of 1866 (see Forman).

George Crandell became involved in the booming steamship business on Lake Scugog in 1854. Eventually he owned more than a dozen huge vessels carrying people and goods all around the Kawartha Lakes. He moved to Lindsay to be at the heart of his steamboat empire and became involved in local politics there.

In 1890 he began his most ambitious boatbuilding project. He took the remains of the steamship Vanderbilt and added to it to build the largest steamboat in the Kawarthas. The ship was built to just fit in the locks at Lindsay. When completed, the luxurious vessel was 122 feet long and named the Crandella. It made its maiden voyage on July 16, 1891. In the 1899 season it carried a record 44,000 passengers around the Kawarthas from Lindsay to Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Port Perry. He sold the vessel in 1901 and retired from steam shipping. The Crandella was remodeled to become the Kenosha

When he died in 1904 the whole town came to a complete standstill in respect. He is buried in the Riverside Cemetery in Lindsay. George's sons Fremont and Franklin moved to western Canada where Franklin played a significant role in the growth of Calgary and Fremont became one of the founders of Prince Rupert. By coincidence the Kenosha was destroyed by fire in Lindsay only nine months after George's death.

Most of the other Crandell boys became involved in the construction trades. Many homes in Port Perry and Borelia were built by sons of Reuben and Catherine. When Reuben Jr. died, the value of shares he held in the Pine Grove Cemetery was used to allocate five plots for him and his family.

## BOWERMAN

*(On your left when facing the Crandell monuments)*

John Bowerman was the last of the great steamboat builders on Lake Scugog. He was born in Columbus, just south of Port Perry in 1850 where his father was involved in the wool business. John apprenticed with his father but moved to Port Perry in 1874 when a carding mill was opened there. He married



*John Bowerman*

Louise Kembly the same year. They had two children, Charles and Corie May. Corie May died in infancy and Louise died shortly afterwards.

John's second marriage to Margaret MacGregor in 1890 produced five children including sons Thomas and Charles and a daughter Cora. Shortly after moving to Port Perry, John became interested in boatbuilding and was hired to build the steam vessel Anglo Saxon at Port Hoover at the north end of Lake Scugog. He then set up his own boatbuilding business at the waterfront in Port Perry. Here he built a number of steamboats including the 43-foot Mary Louise in 1883 named after his first wife. In 1901 John built his last major steamboat, the 55-foot long Cora named after his daughter.

John and Margaret's sons Tom and Charles both continued in the boat building business, but the days of the large steam vessels had passed and they built smaller boats, some powered by gasoline engines. John died in 1933.



*The Cora, built by John Bowerman in 1902.*

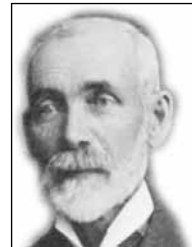


*Cora Bowerman*

## McBRIDE

*(Upright grey granite monument, just north of the Bowerman monument)*

Port Perry High School began its life as Port Perry Grammar School, a one roomed upper floor of a log cabin on the southwest section of today's High School grounds, established by James R. Youmans in 1868. Mr. Youmans left Port Perry in December 1871 and Dugald McBride was hired to take his place and assumed his duties in January 1872.



*Dugald McBride*



*Port Perry High School, built in 1873  
at Queen and Rosa St.*

McBride had begun his teaching career in 1856 in Elgin County and then moved to Port Hope. In his first year at Port Perry he had only 19 students and taught all subjects to all five grade levels. In 1873 an impressive and elegant new building was opened with three classrooms and a staff room upstairs for the High School and four rooms on the ground floor for the elementary school. By 1880 the student body had grown to 127 and Dugald McBride's reputation as a teacher and principal had gained provincial recognition as his students achieved the highest scores in the provincial examinations.

McBride was recognized for another accomplishment: from the period 1880 until his retirement in 1910, on a per capita basis, more of his graduates went on to become graduates of the University of Toronto's Medical School than any other Secondary School in Ontario. This was due in no small part to his skill as a teacher of Latin. A good understanding of Latin was a considerable asset when studying medicine.

Undoubtedly the most important aspect of McBride's teaching career was the success of his students and the respect that they had for him.

The McBrides had four children; Samuel Edwin who died at age 15 in 1877; Amelia who married James Forman (q.v.), Emily, who married Henry Nasmith and lies buried beside her parents, and Sarah Mabel who taught at Oshawa Collegiate (later O'Neil Collegiate) and died in 1958. Sarah never married.

## PORTEOUS

*(Low red granite monument on grey stone slab, by roadway)*

There are several Porteous family members at rest in the Pine Grove Cemetery (see also sections E and JA). All are descended from George and Margaret Porteous. He was a pioneer here in Reach Township arriving from Yorkshire, England in 1843. He and his wife Margaret Stewart farmed until 1870 when George fell from the rafters in his barn and suffered severe brain damage. As a result, he was committed to the Toronto Insane Asylum. George died in 1898 and was brought here for burial. One of their five sons, Robert Sidney, was the co-founder of the Porteous-McLagan Furniture Company of Stratford, Ontario and is buried in the Avondale cemetery in that city.





*William McGill*

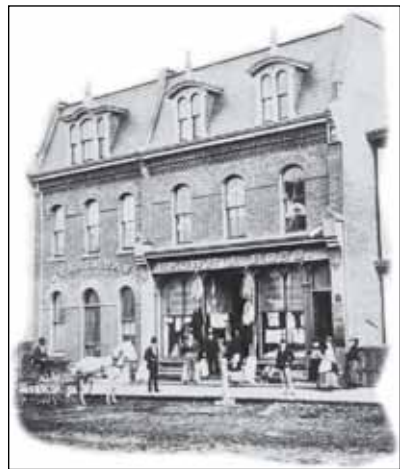
## McGILL

*(Short white stone needle)*

William McGill was manager of the Ontario Bank in Port Perry. McGill was a major shareholder in the bank. This was located in the eastern end of the present Brock stores on Queen Street. McGill's wife was Lurana Covey. When the Ontario Bank declared bankruptcy in 1887, McGill lost a considerable amount of money but went on to become the manager of the Western Bank which occupied the same premises. He was also the principal shareholder of the Paxton Tate Foundry. When the Foundry went bankrupt in 1897, he was sued for \$30,000. However when the case was before the courts in Whitby in 1898, the verdict was in his favour and he was exonerated for his role in the bankruptcy. He retired in California where his wife died in December 1922. William died three months later. Both are buried in California, but remembered here.

William's brother John McGill was a store clerk in Port Perry. Their uncle Thomas Leslie had settled in Virginia and had become a prosperous plantation owner in Petersburg, West Virginia where he owned fifty slaves who ran his significant tobacco producing land holdings and a tobacco factory. Thomas Leslie never married. John married his cousin Dorothea Stuart Leslie. The plantation and factory carried on a prosperous trade in tobacco to England. Sometime in the early 1860s, John McGill received a letter from his uncle inviting him to visit. Upon arriving in West Virginia, the reason for the invitation became obvious. John's uncle was in declining health. John stayed on in West Virginia to run his uncle's operation. When Leslie died, John McGill inherited the huge estate.

This was at the time of the Civil War in the United States when the Union was attempting a blockade of all goods from the South. Merchandise had to be carried out by blockade runners who were not always successful. Nevertheless John's business managed to thrive. The tobacco trade with England required that McGill travel to England on a frequent basis. The only way John could safely get to England during the blockade was to come to Canada and sail from Montreal or Quebec. Invariably he would stop off in Port Perry to visit his family and friends. John died in Virginia in 1871 where he was buried. After his death his wife returned to live in Port Perry and died here in 1887.



*McGill's Ontario Bank on Queen St.  
(site of Brock's store today).*

# CAWKER

*(low red granite slab)*

Samuel Thomas Cawker, who was born in 1844 in Devon England, was brought to Canada as a young boy. His father, John was a butcher and started a business in Bowmanville. Samuel learned his father's trade, as did several of the brothers. Emmanuel and John became noted butchers in Oshawa. Samuel decided to venture into Reach Township to launch his business. He opened a butcher shop in Borelia in 1861, later establishing a permanent stall in the Port Perry Market on Perry Street. Samuel married Mary Hannah Thorndike of Whitby and together they raised twelve children including; Lillian Jane, the oldest, Samuel John, William Edward, William Weston, Henry Russell, Alymer Bolton, George Oscar, Charles Henry, Florence, and Bertha. William Edward and Henry Russell died as children.



*Samuel Cawker.*

Samuel John, born in 1872, followed in his father's trade. He married Leona Bell Boynton. Their daughter Grace married Frank Hastings. Grace was a noted music teacher who taught in the local elementary schools and led many community choral groups. Her granddaughter Dana (Forder) Smith became a jeweler on Queen Street. Samuel Arthur Cawker, a son of Samuel and Leona became a schoolteacher. S. A. Cawker Public School was named in his honour in Port Perry and opened in September 1989.

William Weston (Wesley) Cawker worked for Courtice (q.v.) and Jeffrey and earned his apprenticeship in harness making. He later worked for W. M. Letcher as an undertaker. He retired from that profession at the same time as his employer. Alymer Bolton left school at the tender age of seven and learned his father's trade, initially by travelling with his father selling and delivering meat throughout the countryside. Alymer later bought a horse and ventured into the livery business in Borelia but later joined his brother John in the butchers' trade.

Alymer's son Albert became the fourth generation of butchers in the Cawker family. Danny, the son of Albert, was the last of the Cawker line to have a butcher shop in Port Perry. Of Alymer's other children, Jack became an engineer and William became a veterinarian and settled in New Zealand. Albert stayed in the business only a few years and, when his father retired, ventured into other enterprises thus bringing the Cawker family tradition of butchering in Port Perry to a close.

## GRAHAM

*(Tall red granite needle monument)*

When Reuben Crandell (q.v.) moved to Borelia in 1832, he continued to own his 200 acre Manchester property until 1842 when he sold it to Alexander and Frederick Graham. The Grahams divided the property and remained lifetime farmers here. Frederick built a red brick house immediately after he had gained the deed for his 100-acre parcel. Frederick never married but he left his property to his brother's daughter, Mary Honour Christie. Next door, Alexander built a yellow brick home on his eastern 100 acres. Alexander married Annie Henrod. Their daughter Mary married Peter Christie (q.v.) Mary and Peter's son Grant inherited the farm and later passed it on to their son Fred and his wife Ruby.

## DOLL

*(Grey roughly hewn granite cross,)*

*Side 1. Frank L. Doll, died May 22, 1877 age 23 years. Bertha Marie Doll, died October 10 1887 age 30 years.*

*Side 2. William Doll died May 9, 1868 age 36 years. Christiana Barbara Lutz, wife of William Doll, late wife of John Diesfeld, died July 19, 1905 age 72 years.*

*Side 3. Hermanna A. Diesfeld died Mar 7, 1875 age 2 years.*

William Decker and his wife Christiana Barbara (Lutz) had come from Germany and established a jewelry store in Borelia in 1850. They relocated in Prince Albert in 1860, taking over the property of David Jolly on the east side of Simcoe Street, four lots below Barber Street.

William Decker died on May 9, 1868 at the age of 42. He had advertised himself as William Decker, and in his obituary he is given that name. Mysteriously however, his tombstone in the Prince Albert cemetery is not marked William Decker, but William Doll.

Within a few weeks of William Decker's death, his widow advertised that she was continuing to operate the jewelry shop as "Mrs. Doll, formerly Decker".

The Deckers had 5 children; Bertha, Eliza, Franz, Ludwig and William. All their births were registered with Decker



*The Diesfeld Diamond Hall clock on Queen St., Port Perry.*

as their surname but the 1871 census lists the children with Doll as their surname! Bertha, Franz and William are buried here and surnamed Doll.

The widow Christiana Decker/Doll remarried in September 30, 1869, to John Diesfeld who had been born in Germany in 1833. He arrived in Prince Albert in 1867. After the marriage, the Prince Albert jewelry store became known by the Diesfeld name.

The Diesfelds joined in the migration from Prince Albert to Port Perry in 1873. They briefly established a shop on Perry Street. By 1875, they had a new building erected at what is now the site of the present day "Wee Tartan Shop." Because of the nature of his business, Diesfeld named the building, the "Diamond Hall".

In order to further confirm his trade, Diesfeld had a large, double faced clock made and placed it on a post on the edge of the wooden sidewalk outside the store. The clock was about three feet in diameter and became a Port Perry landmark for 35 years. It was the only town clock until the present Post Office clock took on that duty in 1912.

Mrs. Diesfeld announced in 1875 that her son Frank (born Franz) Doll (Decker) was to become the new manager of the store, forming the Diesfeld and Doll partnership. However even this was initially misspelled and advertised as Diesfeld and Dole. The partnership lasted for only a year and Frank moved to Peterborough to open his own watchmaker and jewelry store. Unfortunately, in March 1877, Frank Doll, only 23 years of age, committed suicide in Peterborough. His body was brought here to Pine Grove for burial. His tombstone erroneously states that his death occurred in May 1877.

John and Christiana Diesfeld had three children of their own. Two died in infancy and are buried here. Their surviving daughter Olga took a major role in the operation of the store in their later years and was a featured member of the Presbyterian Church choir.

The Port Perry Diamond Hall was destroyed in the 1883 fire and the Diesfelds had the present two storey, red brick building built in the fall of 1884. The new clock mentioned above, was also erected. The Diesfelds by this time were subject to intense competition from W. H. McCaw's (q.v.) jewelry store a mere five stores away at the other side of the Blong block.

As business declined due to this competition, the Diesfelds rented out the eastern half of the ground floor of their store to Madison Williams (q.v.) who operated a liquor store in the 1890's. In 1897, Williams sold the business to his clerk, W. S. Short and purchased the Paxton and Tait Foundry on Perry Street.

Christiana Diesfeld died in 1905. Diesfeld and his daughter Olga continued to operate the Diamond Hall until March 1910. Mrs Diesfeld's tombstone in the Prince Albert cemetery states, "Christiana Barbara Lutz, wife of William Doll, late wife of John Diesfeld, died July 19, 1905, aged 72." There is no reference to her legal first marriage name registered as Decker.

In his declining years John Diesfeld sold the Diamond Hall to the Greenberg Brothers. John Diesfeld died in 1911. The reasons for the name Doll which first appeared in 1868 on William Decker's gravestone, remain a mystery to this day. There are no references to that name in any birth, death or marriage documents. The name only appears on this monument and in the 1871 census.

## *Section C*

### JONES

*(Tall red granite needle monument, S.E corner of this section)*

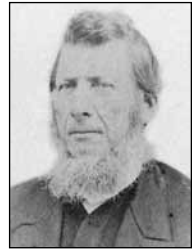
The patriarch of the Jones family had settled near Perth after fleeing the horrors of the American War of Independence, losing all their possessions to the vigilantes who roamed the newly formed United States. His son George became a prominent Methodist minister establishing himself in the Orono area.

The Reverend George William Jones and his wife had at least eight children. One of their sons, George William Junior, became a doctor and set up his practice in Prince Albert in 1860. The reverend's two oldest sons, William Milton Jones and Charles Jones owned a successful flourmill in Madoc. Their property was next door to the Richardson farm, where, in 1866, gold was found, precipitating Ontario's first gold rush. In December 1866 a claim was made that gold had been washed from Deer Creek that ran behind the gristmill on the Jones' property.

The Jones brothers sold their property at a considerable profit. Some small amounts of gold were found in that area of Hastings County and the boomtown of Eldorado came into existence. Unfortunately most of the claims proved to be fraudulent. Extremely small amounts of gold were indeed found but they were so small that mining proved to be unprofitable. Allegations immediately began to circulate about "salting" gold, i.e. planting gold in order to inflate the value of the property. This was never proven and the communities of Eldorado and its neighbours soon returned to quiet obscurity.

After capitalizing on their Madoc property the Jones Brothers eventually came to Port Perry in 1869 on the invitation of Thomas Paxton (q.v.) and their brother George. They went into partnership with Paxton and purchased a clothing and general merchandise business. It should be remembered that the Paxtons and the Bigelows (q.v.) at this time were the most substantial land owners in Port Perry.

William Jones had graduated from the Eastman Commercial College in



Rev. G.W. Jones

Poughkeepsie, New York, before beginning his business career. His training soon paid dividends as his Port Perry clothing and merchandise business became highly successful, rivaling that of Joseph Bigelow. The Jones brothers built an impressive three story brick building close to Bigelow. Their younger brother Richard graduated from medical school and joined George in his medical practice in Prince Albert.



*William Jones*

In the late fall of 1868, the doctors established a partnership in Port Perry and opened an office. They also opened a drug store beside their brothers. Their two sisters also settled here; Sarah Jones was a milliner who married Thomas Bedford, and Metta Jones married James Isaacs who was a tailor. Charles Jones married Mary Paxton, daughter of Thomas Paxton (q.v.) in 1870.



*Dr. Richard Jones*

Unfortunately, Charles had been involved in a number of investment schemes and declared personal bankruptcy in 1870 but continued to work in the Queen Street store for his brother. A year later, the Jones brothers bought out Paxton to establish Jones Brothers' store.

Dr. George Jones' marriage to Ann Catherine Martin had fallen apart in 1866 and she left Prince Albert. At that time divorces were subjected to lengthy and detailed processes that required the approval of Parliament. Jones applied for a divorce on the grounds of adultery on August 10, 1868 and Gordon Bigelow, a brother of Joseph Bigelow, was his attorney in the divorce petition. The petition for divorce was not successful.

In October 1869, he moved to Michigan, where he took up permanent residence, established his practice, and after a year, became an American citizen. Dr. Jones applied for, and obtained, an American divorce. Sometime during this period he began to court Anna Paxton, a daughter of George Paxton.

He paid a visit to Port Perry in January 1871 to take Anna Paxton to the United States to become his bride. Edward Mundy, her uncle and the editor of the Port Perry Standard, wrote an editorial in which he maintained that

Anna was stolen away from her home by Dr. Jones and carried on to the train in a "fainting fit." The editorial went on to state that her widowed mother was also involved in the "kidnapping".



*Charles W. Jones*

Two letters followed in the Observer and were signed separately by Anna and Dr Jones. They denied the "... malicious fabrications..."

Editor Edward Mundy of the *Standard* wrote a series of articles in which he slandered the character of the Jones brothers. He made reference to Charles' bank-



ruptcy, the circumstances of Dr George Jones divorce and subsequent marriage to Anna Paxton. He also made reference to the alleged "salting" of land in Madoc.

In January 19, 1871, a letter to the editor of the *Ontario Observer* appeared. It was addressed as a testimonial to C.W. and W. M. Jones and was signed by W. Paxton, W.S. Sexton and "200 others". In it the writers



Dr. George Jones

deplored the attitude of Mundy;

*"we cannot but regard it as a base and cowardly attempt to destroy the reputation and impair the usefulness of two of our most active and enterprising businessmen for the purpose of gratifying personal jealousy and animosity"*

In Charles Jones' letter to editor of the *Observer* on February 8, 1871, he acknowledges his own bankruptcy and then, in defense of his brothers, he castigated Mundy by stating that Mundy had become;

*"a subservient fool and sycophant, he has managed to drag out a miserable existence... a lying hypocrite... The poor idiot... Steeped in corruption and utterly destitute of moral or religious principles, this subservient fool is ready to pander to anything... a creature without a particle of ability, pretending to fill the position of Editor, without possessing the first mental or moral qualification. Ever since he came to this place, his lying chicanery and hypocrisy have been the cause of more religious bickering, social and domestic trouble and rational prejudices than all other evil influences combined"*

The vindictive letters continued for three more issues, concluding with *"the parasite Mundy... giving his readers a column of the basest and falsest verbiage it is possible to conceive of... the puerile effusion contained in the last issue of his notorious smut machine."*

Beginning in 1878, William and Charles' store and business was sold. Charles ventured into mining in Manitoba with Paxton and later moved to California. This left William to run the business by himself. He sold the Port Perry business and moved to Manitoba to take up farming. Richard continued his medical practice in Port Perry until 1887 when he moved to Toronto. He concluded his medical career in Cobourg where he died in 1917 at the age of 83.

Dr. George and his new bride Anna, settled in Michigan laying the foundations for Imlay City and becoming its most respected citizens. He and Anna frequently returned to Port Perry and were treated royally on each visit.

William died on his farm in Roland, Manitoba in 1929 at the ripe old age of 88, being the longest survivor of the Jones children.



Jones & Sons store, Port Perry.

## BRUCE

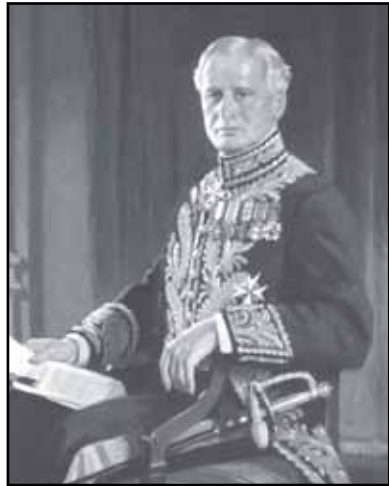
*(White stone monument on six short pillars, surrounded by markers, on east side of roadway)*

The family name of Bruce features frequently in the early annals of this area of Ontario. Several families of that name settled in Cavan and Cartwright Townships and most are related. The Bruce family had its origins in Scotland but the later ancestors of the Lake Scugog area Bruces had relocated in Ireland in the eighteenth century.

In his autobiography, *Varied Operations*, Dr. H. A. Bruce gives a detailed account of his grandparents' departure from the village of Tullycherry near Enniskillen in County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland. In 1837, Robert Bruce and his wife, Sarah Jane Dean and their five sons, joined the massive migration to Canada. They brought with them all their possessions including two maids and a cow. Their youngest son, Stewart was only six months old at that time.

Robert Bruce and his family settled on lot 9 concession 1 of Cartwright Township, about two miles south-west of Blackstock where they raised their family. As each son gained maturity, the farm was divided. John, William, Johnson and Stewart each had their own farms. The fifth son James died in his youth. In 1861, Stewart married Isabella Morrow, daughter of Alexander Morrow of Peterborough. This union produced five children; Albert, Robert, Herbert Alexander, Minnie and Rupert.

Herbert Alexander Bruce was born in September 1868. He was later to become Dr. H. A. Bruce, and is unquestionably one of the most notable and accomplished sons of what is now the Municipality of Scugog. In 1873, when Herbert was five years old, his parents moved to a farm that they had bought east of Prince Albert and on the southern edge of Port Perry. One reason for this move was that the children would have access to the only High School in the area; Port Perry High School, which had opened its doors for the first time in 1868. In his memoirs, Dr. Bruce recalled fond memories of Port Perry and his school days there. He noted with admiration his teachers, particularly the math teacher George Stone, and Dugald McBride (q.v.) who was principal from January 1871 until his retirement in 1909. At Port Perry High School he became close friends with Edwin Campbell (q.v). Herbert graduated from Port Perry High School in May 1884 at the age of 15.



*Lieutenant Governor  
Dr. Herbert Alexander Bruce.*

Since he was too young to enter medical school, he became an apprentice to S. E. Allison, the druggist in Port Perry.

H. A. Bruce's boyhood recollections included the games of "shinny" and horse races on on Lake Scugog when it was frozen in wintertime.

In 1892, H. A. graduated from the Toronto School of Medicine, which later became the Medical School of the University of Toronto. In 1910 he purchased the home of Fred Nichols and an accompanying four acres on Homewood Avenue in Toronto. He had the building remodeled and named it Wellesley Hospital after the street on which it was located. The Hospital was officially opened by Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

During World War I, Dr. Bruce became the Inspector General of the Canadian Medical Forces but resigned from that position and was appointed the Consulting Surgeon to the British Armies in France. In 1919, he married an English girl, Angella Hall whom he had met when she was a nurse's aide in France during the war. The Bruces had only one child, a son, Herbert Maxwell born in February, 1920. He later became a noted lawyer specializing in international affairs.



*Robert J. Bruce*

After the war, Dr. Bruce resumed his duties as head of Wellesley Hospital and in October 1932 was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario. Dr. Bruce maintained controlling interest in the Wellesley Hospital until 1948 when it was taken over by the Toronto General Hospital.

In 1940 when he was 70 years old he was elected as the Member of Parliament for the riding of Parkdale in Toronto. Dr. Bruce made his mark on Ottawa in his first speech, by calling for the resignation of the Prime Minister, Mackenzie King. Bruce resigned from his seat in 1946.

Dr. Bruce made frequent visits to his birthplace in Blackstock and to his childhood home of Port Perry. Two notable visits were the Centenary Celebrations of Cartwright in 1934 and the dedication of the new Memorial Library in Port Perry in 1937. Dr. H. A. Bruce died in Toronto in 1963 at the grand old age of 94 and is buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Herbert's brother, Robert J. Bruce became a hardware merchant in 1895 on Queen Street in Port Perry. This is now Home Hardware on Queen Street in Port Perry. He married Alice Carnegie, a daughter of James Carnegie (q.v.), a mill owner in Port Perry. Robert Bruce sold his store and business to his brother-in-law Art Carnegie in 1906 and moved to Toronto. Robert is buried in Toronto.

Their brother Rupert founded an electro-chemical company, which became the Canadian Hanson and Van Winkle Company in 1923. In 1929, he merged the company with several other companies to create the Canadian Industries Limited, (C.I.L.) and remained a director until his retirement in 1937.

## GRAHAM

*(Tall red granite monument)*

Joseph Graham was born in Port Perry in 1858. He graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College and had accepted a position to practice in Battle Creek, Michigan. In early April 1888, he left Port Perry to take up his career in Michigan. En route, he stayed at the Revere House Hotel in Toronto. On April 16, he was declared missing. Two weeks later his father James Graham, suspecting foul play, came from Port Perry to report to the Toronto Police that his son had more than \$400 in his pocket when he left for Michigan. On the evening of May 27 a mutilated body was found floating in the Toronto Bay. In his pockets were numerous letters and his wallet identifying him as Joseph Graham. The wallet had been emptied of all but \$60.

A man named A.J. Dunning was detained as a suspect in the crime since he had been seen with Graham in the hotel the last day Graham had been seen alive, but the inquest provided insufficient evidence to charge him with murder. The coroner gave Dunning a severe reprimand and released him. The exact cause of Joseph's death is still in doubt.

## WILLIAMS

*(Several monuments surrounding a tall red granite monument surmounted by an urn)*

David Williams and Robert Perry, Peter Perry's father, fought together in the Jessop's Rangers as loyalists opposed to Independence in the British Colonies in what became the American Revolution. David was a blacksmith and sergeant in the Rangers. Williams and Perry were both residents of Vermont. After the British capitulation in the Thirteen Colonies, the Loyalists were treated with particular cruelty and derision. They were chased from their homes and their property confiscated. Their only escape was to flee to countries that were still loyal to Britain. Some moved to Britain, some to the West Indies and tens of thousands fled north to British North America.

When those Loyalists, including the Williams and Perry families, fled to Canada, they arrived with no possessions other than what they could carry on their backs. For their loyalty, members of the Jessops Rangers were given land in Ernestown Township near Bath, Upper Canada. Thus Perry and Williams became neighbours in their new homes.

Elias was a son of David Williams. He moved his family to Colborne in the 1820's. On April 8, 1831, shortly after the death of his wife Loyrenah, he purchased a 400-acre parcel of land containing lots 19 and 20 in the 6th concession in Reach Township. This land eventually became what is now Port Perry. He built a log home somewhere on the waterfront of his property and brought some of the younger children to live here.

In his recollections of early Port Perry, Joseph Bigelow (q.v.) mentioned that Elias Williams had cleared a parcel of land just south of where the



*The Williams family, circa 1900.*

Town Hall is situated on Simcoe Street. All evidences of his home vanished long ago. When Elias died in February 1833, he left all his property to his sons Peter, Charles, Andrew and Edward and his daughter Hannah. He left money to his 7 other children. One of his daughters, Mary, nicknamed Polly, married Philander Hurd (q.v.) of Prince Albert. David settled in Haldimand, Andrew, Edward, Peter and Charles continued to farm in Reach Township.

Edward had eleven sons; Alonzo, Madison, Walter, Frank, Wesley, Allen, Albert, Elias Aaron, George, and Marshall who died as an infant. Edward died in 1903. Albert, Elias, Aaron and Alonzo became farmers in Reach Township. Frank became a mechanic in Port Perry; George became a Baptist minister in Amherst, New York. Wesley and Walter became newspaper writers and then executives in Toronto. Madison operated a liquor store on Queen Street (see Diesfeld) and then, in 1897 purchased the Port Perry Foundry from Paxton and Tate after their bankruptcy. He sold his Foundry in 1909 and moved to Lindsay where he established a Ford dealership. Alonzo's son Murray also became a Ford dealer in 1949 on Queen Street in Port Perry. He relocated his dealership moving to the western boundary of Port Perry in 1952. Murray's son John owns a gun shop in Port Perry.

## **RAINES**

*(Flat stone on ground beside Raines monument, on edge of main roadway)*

The humble memorial to Thomas Raines presents an excellent opportunity to commemorate all those who volunteered "For King and Country" in the First World War.

Off they marched with all the promise of youth: enthusiasm, energy and

courage. Proud, erect and with chins outthrust, they cheered for King and Country, and for the sake of their mothers, wives and children.

But many never returned to the comfort of their homes and the warm embrace and nurture of their loved ones. Instead, the ravages of war claimed them in fields, ditches and muddy, infested trenches. Each bullet, as it ripped through flesh and bone, carved a path of tragedy shared by family, friends, community and nation. Now they lie remembered in granite and stone far from the heart and hearths of Reach Township.

Thomas Raines symbolizes the tragedy of the conflict. He was only 18 years old when he lost his life in the last days of the war and lies buried and remembered at the Canadian War memorial at Vimy Ridge. His compatriots who lost their lives are remembered in Appendix 1 at the end of this work.

## *Section D*

### **ARCHER**

*(Grey upright facing east, flat stones on ground)*

The Archers were one of the pioneer families of Cartwright settling there in 1839. Two of their sons, David, born in 1857 and Robert born in 1862, became doctors. David attended the Trinity Medical School, (University of Toronto) and later completed postgraduate studies in Edinburgh and Dublin. Dr. David Archer began his career as a family physician in Port Perry in 1891 at what became the Queen Street Medical Centre on the north side of Queen Street at the corner of Queen and John. After following his brother in medical training in Toronto, Robert completed postgraduate work in New York and Chicago.

Dr. Robert Archer set up practice in North Dakota before accepting his brother's invitation to join him in Port Perry in 1897. Dr. Robert spent the remainder of his career in Port Perry.

Dr. Robert's son Harold began his career as a hardware merchant and then ventured into automobiles and established the first General Motors dealership in Port Perry. In 1916, Harold married Gladys Vernon, his father's nurse. Harold's son Robert Vernon Archer later took over the G. M. dealership.



*Dr. Robert Archer*

The medical practice of the Archer doctors became somewhat legendary as they built their own private telephone system throughout the township with Harold maintaining the system. Stimulated by his love of automobiles, Harold built a special winter vehicle from his father's Model T Ford. It had skis on the front for steering and a double axle at the rear with a caterpillar tread linking the rear wheels. The vehicle was similar in prin-

ciple to today's snowmobiles, but significantly larger.

When Dr. Robert Archer died in July 1927, a special open-air service was held beside the Town Hall in order to allow the huge crowd to pay their respects. The following year, Dr. David Archer, saddened by his brother's death moved to Oshawa to finish his career. He died in 1939 and is buried in Section H of Pine Grove Cemetery.



*Dr. David Archer*

## MCBRIEN

*(Grey stone monument directly beside Archer monuments)*

James McBrien, Senior, had purchased a lot on the north side of concession 8 exactly half way between Raglan and Myrtle in the early 1830's. Their sons, Australia and James Jr. born in 1828 and 1832 respectively, were raised there. Australia McBrien became a teacher at S.S. # 3 in Reach Township from 1866 to 1868 and then moved to S. S. #1 Cartwright where he taught until his retirement in 1889. His nineteen year tenure became legendary at the one roomed school house on the south side of the first concession about a kilometre east of the Blackstock road.

In A Documentary History of Education published by the Ministry of Education in 1890, Australia McBrien's comments about the school are recorded.

He notes that the new 40 by 28 foot frame school house was built in 1870 and accommodated between 70 and 90 pupils arranged two to a desk.



*James McBrien, Sr.*

James McBrien Jr. also became a teacher and earned his qualifications as a Public School Inspector in 1871. He was responsible for inspecting all the schools in the northern half of Ontario County. This included the schools of Reach Township. McBrien's success enabled him to move to Prince Albert with his bride, Julia Frances Madden. They purchased land from Aaron Ross and built an elegant home in the 1860's.

In this home, several children were born to the McBriens including Margaret (Bates) in 1869 Elizabeth (Spur) in 1873, Julia, Olivia (Young), William, and, in 1878, James Howden.

Each of the children attended Port Perry High School and later earned merit in his or her own accomplishments. Julia became a nationally recognized pianist, but the most notable was James Howden McBrien. Upon graduation from Port Perry High School in 1896, he obtained his first job as a bank clerk at the Western Bank in Port Perry with William McGill (q.v.). James remained at the bank for a year and then, seeking adventure and travel, he signed up to join the North West Mounted Police. The Boer War broke out in South Africa in October 1899. McBrien returned to Ontario and joined the 34th Ontario Regiment in Oshawa so that he could be assigned to the African conflict. He became a member of the South African Constabu-

lary and served there until the conclusion of the Boer War and returned to Canada in 1906 as an officer. He was awarded a trip to Australia for further officer training. At the conclusion of his courses, he attended Staff College in England and was promoted to Captain.

During his brief stay in Canada prior to his training in Australia, he took time to return to Port Perry and marry his childhood sweetheart, Nellie Louise Ross, daughter of Aaron Ross (q.v.), grain merchant and owner of the grain elevator at the waterfront in Port Perry. Ross also had owned the store next door to the Western Bank where McBrien had worked as a young man. Nellie had worked in her father's store. In that location she would no doubt have caught an occasional glance of the young man who would later become her husband.

At the outbreak of World War in 1914, McBrien was promoted to the rank of major and attached to the British War office. He went to France with the First Canadian Contingent. During that horrible conflict, his experience, determination and courage earned him numerous awards including the D. S. O. and bar (Distinguished Service Order), C. M. G. (Commander of the Order of St Michael and St. George), C. B. (Commander of the Bath), The Legion of Honour and the D. S. C. (Distinguished Service Cross). Along with these awards his rise through the ranks was unprecedented and spectacular. In October 1916 he was promoted to General in charge of the 4th Division of the Canadian Regiment. In January 1918 he became a Brigadier.

McBrien returned to Canada in 1920, and at the age of 42, became the youngest ever Chief of General Staff. His most significant responsibility at this time was to reorganize and reduce all divisions of the armed forces to a peacetime level. McBrien also played a leading role in the creation of the Ministry of National Defense that came into being in January 1923.

An indication of McBrien's energy, dedication and desire to fully understand the changing nature of the military was apparent in 1926 when at the age of 48 he enrolled in the pilot's course at Camp Borden and became a fully qualified military pilot. Later, his daughter Julia became one of Canada's first women aviators. His wife Nellie died in 1921. He later married Emily Harbridge of New York.

After much conflict and bickering between McBrien and the government of Mackenzie King, McBrien resigned in 1927 and returned to Port Perry. Nevertheless, even to this day, Major General McBrien's command is the longest in the history of the office of Chief of General Staff.

In 1930, Arthur Meighen's Conservatives defeated Mackenzie King's Liber-



*Major General  
Sir James H. McBrien.*



als and they approached McBrien to become the head of the R.C.M.P. He assumed that role in August 1931. He immediately set about amalgamating the separate divisions of the police in the five western provinces. He also expanded the R.C.M.P. to include coastal patrol duties in its mandate. This was at the time of Prohibition when rumrunners and others were illegally bringing prohibited goods into Canada. This division which McBrien organized, later became the Canadian Coast Guard. Another of his accomplishments was to oversee the mechanization of the R.C.M.P. and by 1936 he had introduced 500 motorized vehicles into the force and reduced the saddle horses from over 1,000 to 226. A further indication of McBrien's dedication to his post became obvious in 1935, when, in a three week period he flew over 11,000 miles in order to visit every single R.C.M.P. station between Hudson Bay and Herschel Island in the Beaufort Sea near the Alaskan border.

The Canadian government, recognizing McBrien's accomplishments, put forward his name for a knighthood. In June 1935, King George V's 70th birthday, James McBrien knelt before his monarch. He arose as Sir James McBrien. During his notable career, he never forgot his roots and frequently came home to Port Perry, sometimes privately to visit his relatives and sometimes to attend public gatherings. One such event was the dedication of the new Memorial Library in May 1935. On this occasion he flew in directly from Ottawa by sea plane and landed on Lake Scugog. Also at that ceremony was an old Port Perry High School friend of his, Dr. H.A. Bruce (q.v.), Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario. McBrien's brother, Captain William A. H. McBrien, was Bruce's aide de camp.

McBrien's death came unexpectedly only three years later on March 10, 1938, while he was still in office as Commissioner of the R.C.M.P. To honour him, an immense and majestic funeral took place in Toronto. His flag-draped coffin, mounted on a horse drawn gun carriage made its way to St Paul's Church on Bloor Street and then to Union Station where, in the great hall of the building, a farewell ceremony took place before his remains were transported to Ottawa for a military burial.

At the time of his death, McBrien's son William was an officer in the R.C.A.F., and sons James and Michael were cadets at R.M.C. in Kingston. After his release from the R.C.A.F. in 1945, son James practiced law briefly in Port Perry.



*The former McBrien home located at 14310 Old Simcoe Rd.*

## SANGSTER

*(Tall, polished grey stone pillar)*

John Herbert Sangster was born in England in 1829. He came to Canada with his parents and became a teacher and later the principal of The Toronto Normal School (Teachers' College). In that capacity he wrote a number of authoritative school text books. He then became Professor of Chemistry at the University of Toronto, a position he held for 12 years. During this time he studied medicine and became qualified doctor



*John H. Sangster*

He arrived in Port Perry in 1874 and set up his medical practice. Dr. Sangster built a huge house on the north side of town and developed the property now known as Kent Estates. As a boy, H.A. Bruce (q.v.) was treated by Doctor Sangster. He became a role model for Bruce who later became a doctor himself.

W.H. Sangster died in 1904. His son William became a dentist after completing his qualifications in Toronto in 1894 and returned to Port Perry to set up his dental practice. During World War I, Dr. Sangster became a member of the Canadian Army Dental Corps and served in Europe. In 1922 he married Mary Ann (Minnie) McLean.

## PARRISH

*(Tall red granite surmounted by shrouded urn)*

William T. Parrish was born in Napanee where he started a hardware business. He brought his family to Port Perry in 1868, purchased the Worthington building on the south side of Queen Street, immediately west of the present Brock's store, and converted it into a hardware store. The success of W. T. Parrish was reflected in the palatial home that he bought at 280 Cochrane Street in 1881. This was the home that James Dryden had designed and built for his retirement. Unfortunately Dryden died before its completion and it was sold to Parrish. Here, W. T., and his wife Caroline raised their three children; William Lewis, John William, and daughter Edith. The Parrish home was later the residence of Dr. Matt Dymond, Minister of Health for Ontario, and is now owned by Brian Callery.

The disastrous fire of 1884 had a significant impact on William T. His store was completely destroyed and he was severely depressed over his losses. However he did want to see his venture continue so he turned over the entire enterprise to his 19-year-old son William Lewis Parrish. W. L., "Lew", took on the responsibility of designing a new building and supervised its construction on the north side of Queen Street. The new brick two story building was opened in February 1886.

William T. died shortly afterwards at the age of 43 in August 1887. His wife, Caroline, passed away only nine months later, in 1888. She was only



*W. L. Parrish*

forty years old. John W. Parrish married Sarah Jane Currie, a niece of George Currie (q.v.), a grain merchant and pioneer in the community. Currie owned and operated the store directly to the west of Parrish's. Sarah died when only 27 years old while giving birth to their daughter. The child, named Sarah Jane in honour of her mother, lived for only 4 months.

Edith Parrish married Dr. Samuel McDowell. Dr. McDowell came from Bowmanville and took over the practice of Dr. Hamill at 249 Queen Street. The marriage took place in December 1893 at the Parrish home on Cochrane Street. The officiating minister at the wedding was Reverend D. C. McDowell, father of the groom.

Unfortunately the marriage failed and Dr. McDowell left Port Perry and his practice was taken over by Dr. Samuel J. Mellow. Dr. McDowell eventually settled in Colorado while his ex-wife moved to Toronto. After her death in 1955, Edith was buried here with her family. Dr. Mellow was buried in Pine Grove, just a few meters away in 1925. In 1944 his second wife, Bertha Armstrong was laid to rest beside him.

Lew Parrish married Nell Henry and they had four children. He ran the store for 58 years retiring from active business in 1947 but none of his children expressed an interest in continuing the family hardware store so he sold it to Harry Peel. In his younger years Parrish was active in lacrosse and throughout his life he took an interest in horses and was one of the last businessmen in town to continue to own and use horses for travel.

Parrish became Reeve of Port Perry in 1906 and in 1908 was elected as Warden of Ontario County. In 1956, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his election as Reeve, the Port Perry Council honoured him for his work in the community. At that time the Council noted:

"You personally contributed your efforts towards bringing a modern Post Office to Port Perry, and to which you gave efficient guidance during its construction."

This recognition was a timely and notable one for he died a year later, on August 4, 1957 at the grand old age of 90.



*Parrish Hardware store, Queen St., Port Perry*

# GOODE

*(Grey stone monument)*

Murrell Goode was the son of Allan and Jean (Forrester) Goode. Allan bought the Stonehouse (q.v.) creamery in 1918. This was the site of the Paxton Tait Foundry, later the Williams Foundry, at the east side of John Street at the intersection of present day Simcoe Street.

He sold the facility to Raymore Manufacturing Company, who made electric heaters, but they ran into financial difficulties and the building was bought by Allan Goode's son Murrell, who turned it into a successful bottling factory obtaining the rights to bottle Coca Cola in 1927.

The building was destroyed by fire in 1933 and a new bottling plant was built. In 1948, Murrell's son Gordon joined the company and took control, converting their products to Pure Springs Beverages. Gordon sold the company in 1975 and the building was eventually torn down to make way for the West Shore Retirement Village on the northern portion, and a reproduction Victorian house which was built by Peter Hvidsten (q.v.) on the south western section.



*Murrell Goode.*



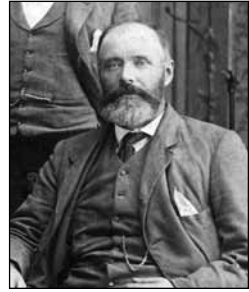
*Port Perry Beverages about 1950.*

## Section E

### CARNEGIE

*(Grey stone base with red granite above, surmounted by an urn.)*

James Carnegie was born in Scotland in 1843 to a family of millers. He came to Canada in 1865 at the age of 22 and married Louisa Fincham. They had 12 children. His business ventures in Reach Township started east of Utica where he operated a flourmill. While living there four of their children were born; Alexander James, Caroline, Alice, and Abram. Carnegie sold this business and expanded to flour and saw mills on a 50-acre property at Raglan in 1877. Six of their children were born at Raglan; Arthur, Louisa, Margaret, Charles, David and William.



*James Carnegie.*

In 1888, Carnegie purchased the Trounce flour and lumber mills (see Bigelow) in Port Perry. Eva and Harry, the last of the children, were born here. James Carnegie sold his Port Perry milling business to his sons David and Arthur in 1907. Later, Arthur assumed control of the entire operation. He sold the property to the Farmers' Union Mills. David Carnegie married Marion Bigelow McCaw (q.v.) and his brother Arthur married Marion's sister Mabel McCaw. Alice Carnegie married R. J. Bruce (q.v.) who had established a hardware store. Arthur Carnegie bought the hardware business from his brother-in-law R. J. Bruce in 1906. The next year, Arthur sold the business to his two brothers William and Charles. The hardware store remained in the Carnegie family until the 1970's and is now the Home Hardware store on Queen Street.

James and Louisa's son William married Beatrice Whiteway here in Port Perry in 1910. William and Beatrice's second child, Barbara Jean Carnegie, born on October 22, 1917, married Jack Kent Cooke in 1934. At the time of their marriage Cooke was an encyclopedia salesman in St. Catherines. Two years later Cooke was hired by Roy Thomson to run a radio station in Stratford. He then bought his own radio station in Toronto which he renamed CKEY. At the same time he became involved in sports and bought the Toronto Maple Leaf Baseball club. In 1960 he lost out



*Carnegie Hardware, 1906, (formerly R.J. Bruce Hardware.)*

in a bid to buy the first independent TV station in Toronto. The victorious bidder was one of Barbara's former Port Perry High School classmates, Joel Aldred (q.v.).

Dismayed, Cooke and Barbara sold their Canadian holdings in sports, radio and magazines and moved to California. They became US citizens and quickly began acquiring and promoting cable TV and sports franchises, among them, the Washington Redskins, the Los Angeles Lakers and the Los Angeles Kings.

He and Barbara were divorced in 1979 after 45 years of marriage and the settlement, \$42 million, was the largest in U.S. history to that time. In 1980 he bought the Chrysler building in New York. Barbara later remarried and died in 2012 in New York, at the age of 94 and was buried there.

## BROCK

*(Grey, waist high, stone monument)*

One of the oldest family owned stores in Ontario was started in 1881 by William Brock (Junior). William had made his way to Prince Albert in the 1860s and worked as a store clerk for Aaron Ross (q.v.). Sarah Barber became his bride and in 1881 he decided to venture into his own business.

He opened a store in Port Perry at the north-west corner of Perry and Queen, where the Piano Café is now located. In this store he sold clothing as well as groceries and general merchandise. The fury of the 1884 fire consumed this building and its contents. Almost immediately after the fire, Brock rebuilt his store and two years later moved a few doors east to #197 Queen Street.

William Brock made his final move to the south side of Queen Street in 1911. Here he occupied the Ladies' section of the present store. William died



*The Standard Bank (now Brock's store).*

in 1915 but not before his three sons, Frederick, Harry and Harold, had joined him in the business. The sons changed the name to Brock Brothers. Sarah lived until 1933.

Eventually Fred took over control of the store and included his son Arthur in its management. During this period, the store expanded to the east and was renamed F.W. Brock and Son



*William Brock.*

and they added a Red and White Grocery franchise to their enterprises. When Frederick passed on the administration of the store to his son Arthur, it became the A.W. Brock Department Store. During Arthur's ownership he closed down the grocery business to focus on clothes and interior decorating: blinds, drapery and wallpaper.

Arthur's son Bill and Bill's wife Claudette, both teachers, eventually took control of the business. They eliminated the decorating to concentrate on men's and women's clothes and shoes. They also took time to establish the Lake Scugog Historical Society and the

Scugog Shores Museum in 1969.

Bill and Claudette's daughter Marina, along with her sister Julia continue the Brock tradition and have expanded the store to the west to its present four storefront operation by adding children's wear to their merchandise and added "Brocks on Foot," their shoe store. They have also opened a branch store "Brocks North" in Fenelon Falls.

Frederick W. Brock is buried in Section N of Pine Grove Cemetery.

## TUMMONDS

*(Polished red granite)*

William Tummonds and his wife Elizabeth farmed here in Reach Township but in 1877, they opened a grocery and general store on Queen Street in Port Perry at the site of the present Shopper's Drug Mart. The monstrous fire of July 1884 destroyed the entire downtown core and stopped at Tummonds store.



*William Tummonds.*

The famous photograph of downtown Port Perry July 1884 showing the devastation of the fire was taken from upstairs in the Tummonds store immediately after the fire. The store itself succumbed to the ravages of fire in 1933. William died on April 30, 1914.



*Port Perry morning after the great fire of 1884.*

## McDERMOTT.

25-year-old Milton McDermott was the head clerk at Forman's General Store on Queen Street where the eastern section of the Royal Bank is now located. On the morning of Saturday April 20, 1912, he awoke to find that he had a severely sore throat. Before opening the store at Forman's he made his way to Flint's drug store in order to get some medication. The only person in the store was a young lad who operated the telephone switchboard.

McDermott knew where Mr. Flint kept his remedies for sore throat, behind the counter. He told the young lad what he was doing and helped himself to a mouthful of what he thought was a sore throat remedy (largely consisting of whisky). He told the boy what he had taken and said that he would drop by later in the day to see Mr. Flint and then made his way to Forman's and opened the store.

A few minutes later Mr. Flint arrived at the drug store and the telephone boy told him about Mr. McDermott's dilemma. Mr. Flint checked the bottles to see what McDermott had taken. To his horror he saw that McDermott had actually taken a mouthful of Tincture of Aconite, a highly toxic poison. Flint ran to Forman's store and found that McDermott was already in great pain from the poison. He immediately took him to the office of Dr. Archer across the road. Dr. Colwill was present and immediately plied McDermott with antidotes and induced vomiting. McDermott slipped into a coma just as Dr. Archer arrived along with Dr. Mellow. The three doctors tried their best to revive McDermott, but unfortunately the Tincture had taken complete control of McDermott's body. He was pronounced dead at 11:00 a.m. that morning.

Dr. Mellow who was also the coroner, called for an inquest to be held on the following Monday morning. Mr. Flint was reprimanded for not being present in his store and told to make sure that in future a competent chemist would be on hand at any time the store was open.

Mr. Flint was overcome with grief and quickly sold his store and his home and left the community never to return.

## RAINES

Augustus (Gus) Raines served in Europe in the Canadian army in the First World War. He was one of the soldiers who were lucky to survive the battle of Vimy Ridge in April 1917. In that battle six other local lads had perished. Upon his return to civilian life here in Port Perry, he made arrangements to marry his childhood sweetheart Hazel Griffen. They were married in November 1919.

Two weeks after their wedding, the couple were walking along Queen Street when a vicious storm arose with winds approaching 80 miles an hour. Beare Motors (located at the south-eastern corner of Queen and Perry Streets) was undergoing an extensive remodeling including the construc-



tion of with a 40-foot high brick front wall. As the couple approached the building the wind reached its highest intensity and the brick wall fell on the unsuspecting couple. As Augustus was the taller he took the brunt of the impact and his skull and shoulder were crushed. His young wife was badly bruised. Dr. Archer, who had his office across the road, quickly came to help the couple. He could do nothing for Augustus who succumbed to his injuries the following morning, Sunday November 20, 1919.

Augustus had returned home a hero after surviving the horrors of Vimy Ridge only to suffer from a painful accident on the main street of his hometown.

## Section F

### STONEHOUSE.

John Stonehouse and his wife Ann Mary Jackson were born in Yorkshire, England and immigrated to Canada in the 1850s eventually settling in Port Perry. Their sons were: James, born in 1847; William, born in 1851; John, born in 1856; and Marshall, born in 1861. Marshall established a successful furniture store in the Blong Block, Port Perry after the 1884 fire.

James became an expert in dairy matters and beginning in 1904 he lectured at the Provincial Dairy School in Kingston. At the same time he operated a cheese factory in Blackstock and then in 1911, established the Port Perry Creamery. In 1867, Miss Elizabeth Christie (q.v.) began to keep a detailed and intimate diary. As the niece of Peter Christie, the M.P. for Ontario County, she socialized with the cream of the society of the day in Ottawa, Toronto and here in Reach Township.



James Stonehouse.

In her diary for Thursday, December 28, 1871, Miss Christie told how she entertained a number of guests including James Stonehouse and his sister. Stonehouse became ill at the party and was forced to stay at the Christie house for several days until he recuperated. Under a doctor's supervision Elizabeth attended to him. On New Year's Day 1872, Miss Christie wrote

*"after dinner we talked a while upon different things when he arose and closed the door, drew up a chair and sat beside me and made me an offer of his heart and hand. He said that he loved me but would have to restrain himself until my answer was given. I was very excited and nervous. I... promised to take his proposal into consideration and answer him at some future time. My heart has been in a flutter since. There is nothing in him to which I can object: in appearance he is rather good looking, about medium height, dark hair and eyes with a fine serious expression, long well shaped nose, brown moustache whiskers Grand Duke Alexis style. He is deep and does not show his feelings and is of a very respectable family... My opinion is that I would be happier as his wife than to live single as I am. But inclination must yield to duty."*

James and Elizabeth met frequently at social, political and church gatherings. He repeatedly asked her if she had reached a decision. It wasn't until July 8 that she finally recorded:

*"My heart is sadder than it has been for many years. Yesterday I rejected the proposal made to me by Mr. Stonehouse on New Year's Day. He drove me home with his ponies and coming up the road I told him I considered it my duty to remain with my mother and brother. But I hoped that I would still retain his friendship... He came in and stayed for a few minutes. After he went away I was quite affected. I went into my bedroom and wept, for I am afraid I will regret it yet. For he is a kind, honourable good man."*

She later wrote:

*"Why is it that so many have loved me... Newberry and Frank Marr... then Mr. Sharp and Billie Tummonds and Harry Reynolds and Stonehouse and Edmonson."*

The diary continued with few lapses until her death at the age of 100 in 1944. Elizabeth Christie never married but remained at home to care for her mother Jean, who died in 1903 at the age of 96. Many of the Christies are buried in the Breadalbane Presbyterian Church Cemetery at Utica.

James Stonehouse later married. He died while on vacation in North Dakota in 1924. His wife Anna Real died the following year.

## BIGELOW

*(Red granite monument, waist high, Bigelow name on east face, McCaw name on west face)*

After the death of Peter Perry in 1851, Joseph Bigelow became one of the most important persons in the early history of Port Perry. His involvement in the economic, social and political development of the community is extensive.



*Hiram Bigelow*

Hiram Bigelow, his father, was born in Newmarket, Canada West in 1803, the son of Joel and Cynthia (Fisk) Bigelow. Cynthia's father, John Fisk, was the Constable of the Home District of Upper Canada. He was on board the Schooner "Speedy" when it sank off Presqu' ile in Lake Ontario in 1804. The death of Fisk left his wife Lavinia a destitute widow with seven mouths to feed. Her son-in-law Joel assisted in appealing to the government for financial assistance for her. She later remarried.

Hazard Purdy started his business career as a carpenter and then moved to what is now Lindsay after obtaining the right to dam the Scugog River in order to power a mill at the small rapids there. He began construction of the dam in 1827. This dam would eventually back up the waters of Lake Scugog to its present size; more than double its original surface area. Hiram Bigelow purchased the Lindsay mill and dam from Purdy in 1844.

In 1850 Hiram purchased lot 5 in Scugog Village from Peter Perry and then gave the property to his twin sons Joseph and Joel. The two men moved to the village just before Peter Perry died and before the community changed its name to Port Perry. The brothers built a general store on the property and then purchased the adjoining lot 6 in order to accommodate a home and a larger store that included Port Perry's first Post Office. Hiram died in 1853. The following May, Joseph married Elizabeth Paxton. In order to make room for Joseph's new bride, Joel left his brother and established his own store in Whitby.

Joel married Mary Ann Dryden in April 1856. Joel and his wife sold their business interests in Whitby and moved to Milwaukee in 1864 and then to Chicago in 1866 where they opened a tea store and then ventured into the wholesale tea business. He also became a highly successful developer of real estate. Joel died in 1887 in Chicago.

Hiram and Cynthia's other sons Obediah and Silas remained in the mercantile business in Lindsay until their deaths. John Bigelow moved to Los Angeles, their sister Mary (Nott) moved to Vermont.

Meanwhile, Joseph expanded his facilities and his ventures in Port Perry. After opening the first Post Office and becoming Port Perry's first postmaster in 1852, he joined Thomas and George Paxton in their ownership and operation of a huge lumber mill at the waterfront. During the Bigelow - Paxton alliance, an adjoining flourmill was erected. George Paxton died in 1866, his brother Thomas took over his interests in the mill. Thomas later sold all the Paxton interests in the mill to W. J. Trounce, leaving Bigelow and Trounce in partnership.



*Bigelow's Royal Arcade, Queen St.*



*Joseph Bigelow*

In 1862 Joseph opened a branch of the Royal Canadian Bank in his Queen Street building and became its first manager, a post he held for six years. He became actively involved in politics and was elected as Port Perry's first reeve in 1872 and was re-elected in 1873, 1874 and 1879. In 1877 he was appointed Justice of the Peace.

Bigelow, in 1866, joined William Paxton and W. Cochrane, his lawyer, in the purchase of a parcel of land from the Crandell family. This was the eastern section of Borelia; the land bounded by the east side of Rosa Street, the west side of Lilla

Street, (now Simcoe Street) Queen Street and the sixth concession. They created new streets; Bigelow, Cochrane, Macdonald, Paxton, Balsam and Bay, and started to sell off the lots. By November the following year, sixteen homes had been completed and several others started. Eventually, Bigelow built the largest and most palatial home in Port Perry at #178

Joseph Bigelow became involved in the promotion and the eventual construction of the Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway and became its first president. The venture was poorly planned and the board of directors for the railway were naïve and inexperienced in railroad matters. Several board members, including Bigelow made many inept and controversial decisions. By the time the railway was operational the timber stands around Lake Scugog were depleted. The failure of the railway to make significant economic gains, coupled with the Depression of 1875 created many financial problems for him.

Joseph Bigelow's fortunes followed those of the town and, indeed, most of the Canadian commercial world a result of the 1875 crash. Fortunately, he was able to divest himself of his commitments to the railway in 1873. As



*Bigelow's Cochrane Street residence.*

a result of the 1875 crash, he began to experience financial difficulties and sold his Queen Street store in 1877 to Jonathan Blong. He used the proceeds of that transaction to build his magnificent home on Cochrane Street. He formally retired in 1887 by selling his interests in the mills to W. J. Trounce. However, always the entrepreneur, his business days were not over.

After his sons Charles and Thomas had moved to Trenton, Bigelow joined them in another dry-goods venture and purchased a store there.

He spent some time in that city

and learned much about the process of apple evaporation and promptly returned to Port Perry and in 1908 started a plant for the commercial evaporation of apples. He was 80 years old at the time.

Joseph's devoted wife Elizabeth died in 1914, three years before him. When he died in 1917, the flags of Port Perry flew at half-mast. He was survived by three of his children; Mrs. W. H. McCaw (q.v.) who had remained in Port Perry, and his two sons Charles and Thomas, who had moved from Trenton to Detroit. William, born in 1855, lived for only a few weeks. Both Charles and Thomas married late in life and had no children, and George, born in 1862, never married. The children of Joseph and Elizabeth left no one to carry on the Bigelow name

## McCAW

*(On reverse of Bigelow)*

James and Emily (Knight) McCaw moved to Prince Albert from Barnston, Quebec in 1852 with their three-year-old son William Hugh. James set up his practice as a watchmaker and jeweler in Prince Albert. William followed in his father's footsteps and went to Boston, Massachusetts to complete his training as a watchmaker and jeweler. Upon his return he set up a store in the Bigelow building in Port Perry.



*Emma McCaw.*

Joseph Bigelow (q.v.) and his wife Elizabeth Paxton had only one daughter, Emma Josephine, born in August 1857. In what was Port Perry's biggest wedding of 1878, Emma Bigelow married William H. McCaw in the drawing room of the magnificent home that the Bigelows had built the previous year on Cochrane Street. The house was large enough to accommodate the hundred or so guests.

Emma and William McCaw had six stunningly beautiful daughters. Joseph Bigelow and his wife were finding that the house was too big for them alone so they invited their daughter and her husband to live with them and to share in the time and effort needed to keep the immense house in order. In 1891 the McCaws moved into the Bigelow house on Cochrane Street. A few months after settling in, Emma gave birth to two more daughters: twin girls. The eight McCaw girls were raised in the stately home.

Eligible bachelors from miles around came to Port Perry to try to gain an opportunity to meet with a McCaw girl. They were the most sought-after young ladies in town, daughters of the highly successful jeweler, W. H. McCaw and grand-daughters of the wealthy Joseph Bigelow. These factors evoked the prospects of a comfortable dowry. Although the Bigelows and McCaws would provide for the girls, it had to be realized that there were eight girls among whom that dowry was to be divided. For the more realistic among the suitors, beauty and character would be the lure.



*William H. McCaw.*

On Sundays, eligible young men would be seen strutting in their Sunday best, peacock-like along Cochrane Street in the hopes of attracting the attention of a McCaw girl. But the most acceptable way of meeting a McCaw girl was to attend the Baptist Church at the north-east corner of Queen and Rosa Streets. Attendance there rose astronomically while the McCaw girls were single. Emma played the church organ for many years. Eventually, five of the McCaw girls were married, like their mother before them, in the Bigelow home.

Elizabeth was the firstborn of the McCaw girls.

She was born in 1879 and lived to be 99 years old and never married. Two sons of James Carnegie (q.v.), Arthur and David, each courted and married a McCaw girl. Mabel was the second oldest, born in 1881. She married Art Carnegie in 1903 and lived to be 90 years old. The third daughter, Cora, was an extremely talented artist and married Dr. Frank Coone of Manilla. Emma Josephine, born in 1886 and named after her mother, was next in line



*The eight McCaw sisters.*

but the last to marry. She married John MacDonald in 1937 in St. Petersburg Florida. Florence, born in 1887, married Frank Nasmith and lived to be 102 years old. Dave Carnegie married Marion, the sixth daughter, born in 1891. Aileen and Kathleen the twins were born in 1892, the last of the McCaw girls. Aileen married Harold Emmerson, father of George Emmerson, and Kathleen married Morley Honey. George Emmerson, the son of Aileen and Harold recalled that one of the conditions for their marriage was that Harold had to have his own business before the nuptials could take place. In order to fulfill that obligation, he bought the Insurance agency of Pearce and Ward, establishing the Emmerson Insurance Agency on September 1, 1917. Harold and Aileen were married a month later.

Mabel and Art Carnegie had four children; Jack, Louise, William and Arthur. Cora and Frank Coone also had four children; Herbert, Margaret, Doris and Elizabeth. Emma and John McDonald had no children. Florence and Harry Nasmith had six children; Malcolm, Clara, Hugh, David, Florence and William. Marion and David Carnegie had seven children; Robert, Kathleen, Harry, Ruth, David, Donald and Mary. Aileen and Harold Emmerson had one son, George. Kathleen and Morley Honey had one child, Morey.

## ROSS

*(Grey stone pillar)*



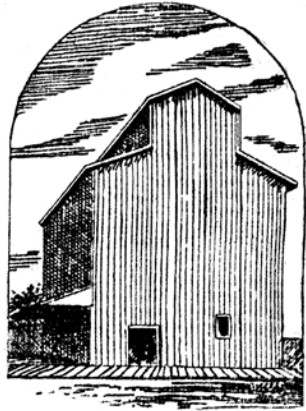
*William Ross.*

Aaron Ross came to Canada from London England in 1842, settling in Prince Albert where he sold boots and shoes. As his business acumen increased and the grain trade expanded, he became involved in the buying and selling of grain. He formed a partnership with George Currie (q.v.) in 1844. They later severed that partnership to become rivals in the grain business. Ross eventually erected a large grain storehouse

at Seagrave and an elevator at Manchester. With the advent of the railway to Port Perry, he joined the exodus from Prince Albert to Port Perry and opened a store on the south side of Queen Street. He also purchased several lots on the Port Perry waterfront and the Grain Elevator built by George Currie and later sold to William Ross in 1876 who bought the elevator from George Currie.

Ross' son William was born in Prince Albert in 1856 and worked with his father, taking over the business in 1896. William's interest in politics led him to seek election in 1900. He became the federal Liberal member for North Ontario County for one term, being defeated in the 1904 election.

William Ross sold his grain and seed business to James Lucas in 1909 and the Queen Street store in 1911 and retired in Toronto. He died in 1937 at the age of 81.



*The Ross Elevator*

## PAXTON

In 1861 William Paxton had the highest assessment of any landholder in Port Perry. He owned the whole of Water Street north of Queen Street. At that time these were the key waterfront properties. By that year he had five huge main buildings on the property as well as many smaller barns, sheds and warehouses. These contained a variety of workshops some of which he rented out.

William Paxton came to Canada in 1820 and married Elizabeth (Lid-dell) Dryden, a widow who had also arrived from England the same year. Elizabeth had one son from her first marriage, James Dryden who was born in 1806 in England. William and Elizabeth settled initially in Whitby where their children were born; Thomas in 1821; George in 1822; Charles in 1828; and Elizabeth. All members of the family except James eventually moved to Port Perry beginning in the 1840's. James Dryden remained in the Whitby area on a 40-acre farm which he had acquired.

James became a Justice of the Peace, Reeve of Whitby Township and a director of the Ontario Bank. He married Abile Groat. Their daughter, Mary Ann, married Joel Bigelow (q.v.), Joseph Bigelow's twin brother.

After the death of his first wife, Abile, James Dryden married Elizabeth Marsh in 1835. She was the daughter of a Baptist minister William Marsh, who was in turn the son of Israel Marsh, the first Baptist minister in the Whitby area. The Drydens had four children:



*Thomas Paxton.*



*George Paxton.*

John, who became the M. P. P. for Whitby; George, an accountant for the Paxton Tate Foundry in Port Perry; Sarah Jane who became the wife of Leonard Burnett, the deputy Reeve of Reach; and Elizabeth. James was in the process of building a home in Port Perry for his retirement. Unfortunately he died in 1881 before the house was completed. His home was bought by W.T. Parrish (q.v.).

George Paxton moved to Port Perry and became a partner with his brother Thomas in building a lumber mill at the waterfront in 1852. He married Hannah Reynolds daughter of Sheriff Reynolds of Whitby. They had 5 children. The first born was James, born in 1849 but he died when only 17 years old in 1866. Their youngest daughter Anna became the second wife of Dr. G. W. Jones (q.v.). George Paxton died in 1866 only a week after his own son James had passed away.

Thomas Paxton built a mill on the waterfront in 1852. He also became a partner with Dr. G. W. Jones' brother C. W. Jones, in a store on Queen Street. His daughter Mary married Charles Jones, her father's business partner. Thus the two cousins, Anna, daughter of George Paxton, and Mary, daughter of Thomas Paxton, became sisters-in-law by marrying two Jones brothers.

Thomas left his milling business in order to pursue a career in politics. He first became reeve of Reach and Scugog and then was elected and represented North Ontario in the Legislature in 1867. In 1875, he ran against Philip McRae, a farmer in Mara Township and was re-elected. While he was in the legislature, Thomas joined his brother-in-law, Joseph Bigelow, his half-brother James Dryden and others in the drive to bring the railway to Port Perry. He was appointed Sheriff of Ontario County in 1878. He died in 1887.

Charles Paxton married Elizabeth Starr in 1849. They had four children. In 1867, Charles Paxton sold his Whitby farm and moved to Port Perry to

become a partner in the Paxton and Tate foundry. He later became a partner with his brother Thomas in the Paxton, Bigelow and Trounce Company. He also served on the village council before he died in 1875 at 47 years of age.

Elizabeth Paxton, the sister of Thomas, George and Charles, married Joseph Bigelow in January 1854.



*The Paxton/Tate Foundry on Perry St.*



# ALDRED

*(Long pillow monument in red granite, inscribed as Aldred Children, six rows back from road)*

The first European settlers on Scugog Island were Charles Nesbitt and his family who settled there in 1843. Members of the Aldred and Rodman families followed them the following year. Descendants of the Aldred family continued to farm their property on Scugog Island for several generations. In the twentieth century, a direct descendant, Joel Aldred spent his childhood and youth at the farm on Scugog Island and in Port Perry as his father, Norman, had purchased a home on Cochrane Street.



*Norman Aldred.*

After graduating from Port Perry High School Joel signed up with the Royal Canadian Air Force and became one of the lead flight instructors at Trenton. Anxious to have a more active role in the war against Hitler, he was posted to the Canadian #431 Iroquois Squadron in the north of England and piloted Lancasters in numerous raids against Nazi Germany. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross (D.F.C.).

Immediately after the war, he began his broadcasting career as an announcer for CBC radio. He left Canada in 1949 and moved to Hollywood where he quickly established himself as one of the most highly paid and sought-after announcers in the US. He performed as a live-on-air broadcaster, announcing for sponsors such as General Motors and Rothmans Cigarettes on the Bob Hope, Perry Como and Dinah Shore Shows. Simultaneously he was narrating for movies and other TV productions in Hollywood and New York. During this period in his career, he commuted by plane each weekend to and from his farm on Scugog Island.



*Joel Aldred.*

In 1960 Joel partnered with Ted Rogers, to establish Aldred Rogers Broadcasting Ltd. Other partners included Foster Hewitt and John Bassett. This evolved into CFTO and later became the CTV Television Network. At CFTO Joel became its first president and brought colour television to Canada.

He also became active in politics and was a personal advisor to Canadian Prime Ministers, Louis St. Laurent and John Diefenbaker. He later travelled the globe as Diefenbaker's Aide, and was an executor in his will after his death. Joel Aldred died in October 2011 at the age of 91.

## Section H

### CAMPBELL

*(Tall grey stone with polished granite)*

Archibald Campbell and his wife Sarah Leach joined in the massive migration from Scotland and arrived in Canada in the 1830s. The Campbells were among the pioneers of Eldon Township in Victoria County to the north of Reach Township. One of their sons born in 1839 in Eldon was Donald who married Christina McArthur on May 12, 1860 in Brock Township. Donald and Christina operated a tavern in Saintfield where their two sons Duncan and Edwin were born. They moved to Cannington in 1870 for a few years before returning to Saintfield and then eventually settled in Port Perry where their five children attended Port Perry High School.



*Edwin Campbell.*

While at Port Perry High School, Edwin became a close friend of H.A. Bruce and Sam McLaughlin. Duncan, the oldest and Edwin their second oldest both went on to the Medical School at the University of Toronto. Here, Edwin continued his friendship with H.A. Bruce (q.v.).

Upon graduation in 1885 Duncan set up practice in Scott Township for four years before embarking on what amounted to a tour of North America, practicing in places as far apart as Niagara Falls and Rossland, British Columbia before eventually settling in New York State. Edwin, who graduated from the University of Toronto Medical School in 1887, went to Michigan and he eventually set up a medical practice in Flint.

While in Flint, Edwin made friends with William C. Durant and by 1896 had become Durant's personal physician and confidante. Edwin was particularly fascinated by Durant's precocious and tomboyish only daughter, 9 year old Margery.

Durant had formed a partnership with Josiah Dort, bought a carriage manufacturing business and by 1900 they were producing 50,000 buggies, carts and carriages each year in Flint. In 1904 Durant took control of the floundering Buick Motor Company, thus venturing into the manufacture of automobiles. As a teenager Margery immediately became Buick's unofficial test driver, leaving broken down Buicks all over Michigan and New York States and then giving her father an account of the car's problems. Durant used his daughter's information to improve his vehicles. Margery came to the forefront of female emancipation telling women that they could drive anywhere on their own. In her memoirs, she wrote, "I wanted to be driving all the time."

Margery's vivacious life style evolved into more than mere fascination

for Dr. Edwin Campbell. He married Margery in 1906 a few days before her 19th birthday. He was 40, although his marriage certificate states incorrectly that he was 32, a slip of the pen or an attempt to cover up the difference in their ages. His old schoolmate, Dr. H.A. Bruce (q.v.) was an usher at the wedding. Durant gave Edwin and Margery a number of shares in his carriage company hoping to entice Edwin into business with him. Durant, who had left his wife, moved in to live with Edwin and Margery and with his son-in-law, and together they developed plans to build an automotive empire.

In 1908 Campbell gave up his medical practice to work full time with his father-in-law, as a director of the Durant Dort Carriage works, then as a director of the Buick Motor Company. In May 1908 Durant divorced his wife and, the next morning, married his daughter's friend Catherine Lederer. Durant then set about creating an automotive monopoly by acquiring control of Oakland, Oldsmobile and Cadillac. Campbell played a key advisory role in all these ventures. Durant and his son-in-law discussed the idea of forming a conglomerate company, which they decided to call General Motors. Edwin immediately went to Chicago to raise the first million dollars of stock for the company. With the capital, they bought out the remainder of the Buick and Olds Motor companies. In 1909 they even considered trying to buy the Ford Motor Company but could not get the financial backing.

In November 1911, Campbell joined Louis Chevrolet and William Little to form the Chevrolet Motor Corporation with Campbell as the major shareholder. This company was later absorbed by General Motors Company. Campbell also used his influence to enable his longtime friend R.S. (Sam) McLaughlin to obtain the rights to produce Buicks in Oshawa and, with Edwin's encouragement, McLaughlin sold his carriage works and used the factory to build Chevrolets. In 1918 Campbell, Durant and McLaughlin worked together in the merger of Durant's General Motors and McLaughlin's Motor Car Company into General Motors of Canada.

Dr. Edwin Campbell and his young wife Margery moved among the elite of American society of the time and were significant patrons of the arts, commissioning many paintings that were later acquired by New York's Art Museums. By 1920 they were living on Park Avenue with their two children



*Louis Chevrolet at the wheel of a racing Buick.*

and six servants, but domesticity, even in extreme affluence, was too restrictive for free-spirited Margery. They divorced in 1921 and a few months later she married banker Robert Daniel, leaving Edwin to raise their two children William Durant and Edwina. It was at this time that he

moved with his two children into the Park Plaza Hotel where he maintained a luxury apartment until his death. In 1928 he also bought a house in Los Angeles. Edwin never remarried but continued his entrepreneurial ways. Seeing the critical relationship between oil and the automotive industry, he invested in an oil venture in California. This also proved to be extremely profitable.

Edwin was spared the embarrassment of seeing stories of his ex-wife's later scandals all over the newspapers, for, in July 1929, he decided to take a cruise to Europe. He bought a luxury suite on board the RMS Majestic, the largest liner of the time. Unfortunately he died of heart failure on board on July 11.

The New York newspapers of the day made emphasis of Campbell's immense wealth as his estate was valued at over 10 million dollars. This is well over two billion dollars in today's economy! Dr. Edwin Campbell's body was returned to New York and laid to rest in the legendary Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx, New York, on July 27, 1929. Shortly afterwards, his name was carved on this family monument in Pine Grove Cemetery in his memory

William Durant outlived Edwin Campbell by 18 years. He died in 1947 and is also buried in the Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx in a huge family vault.

In 1932 Margery Durant / Campbell made the pages of *Time* magazine as she flew 12,000 miles and across 19 countries of Europe and Africa with aviator Charles Albert LaJotte. Margery obtained her pilot's license and met her fourth husband, explorer and journalist Fitzhugh Green, through her friendship with the American aviator Amelia Earhart. In 1947, Margery, still rebellious and controversial, aroused the attention of the FBI because of her association with alleged Mafia members. The FBI raided her Connecticut estate home and found more than \$100,000 worth of cocaine. She and Fitzhugh Green were both convicted. Margery eventually died in 1969.

Edwin Campbell's brother Duncan died in Florida in 1938 of a heart attack and is buried in Buffalo, New York. Duncan had a son who was also a doctor who married Edith Rae, daughter of Alexander Rae, principal of Port Perry Public School.

Edwin and Duncan had two sisters, Donella and Alberta. Donella died in California but was brought here for burial in June 1935. Alberta married Dr. W. Gillespie of Cannington but is also buried here with her parents. Her husband and daughter are buried in Cannington. Donald, their father died of heart complications in October 1906 at his home at 126 Crandell Street in Port Perry, but Christina lived another 22 years as a widow. She died in 1928 at the age of 94.

They are buried here. The story of Edwin Campbell is told in detail in a full length biography entitled *Durant's Right Hand Man* and written by Paul Arculus.

## Section L

### HVIDSTEN

*(Black stone with grey face)*

Per Hvidsten became the sixth owner/publisher of the *Port Perry Star* in 1963 when he and his wife Leila (Todd) bought the newspaper from the Farmer family (q.v.).



*Per Hvidsten.*

Per was born in Norway in 1918. The son of a newspaper publisher, he came to Canada at the end of WW II, and worked in several newspapers before buying the *Uxbridge Times Journal* in 1953. When Per and Leila decided to retire in 1976, their son Peter purchased the *Port Perry Star* and operated the newspaper for another quarter century.

Per and Leila's daughter Gerry Lynn O'Connor served as the mayor of Uxbridge for 24 years.

## Section M

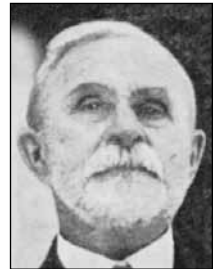
### DOUBT

*(Grey stone monument)*

John and Anne Watts Hooper Doubt of Devon, England raised a family of five sons and two daughters. Four of their sons immigrated to Canada and settled in the Port Perry area in the 1870's; William Henry, born in 1845; John Henry, born in 1849; Henry born in 1855, and Charles born in 1867. William Henry, a blacksmith, married Grace Northcott. John, a shoemaker, married Mary Jane Northcott, his sister-in-law.

John H. Doubt arrived in Canada in 1870. He lived in Columbus, then moved to Myrtle and finally settled in Port Perry and opened a boot and shoe store on the south side of Queen Street. William opened a blacksmith shop. John and Mary's son William Henry, learned the tailor trade and opened a shop in the Blong Block. The Observer said of him in 1906,

*"He is a vocalist and sings in the Methodist church choir. His home is on Cochrane Street where he lives happily with little Doubts growing up about him."*



*John H. Doubt*

Henry, encouraged by his brother John, arrived in Port Perry in 1880 and opened a tailor's shop on the north side of Queen Street. Henry and his wife Harriet Hayes had only one son, Arthur, born in 1883. Arthur also learned the tailors' trade in his father's shop and became a partner in 1905.

Thus the firm became Doubt and Sons. Eventually Arthur took over his father's business and later expanded it to the selling of a complete line of gentlemen's furnishings. Unfortunately, Arthur was one of the many who lost their lives in the First World War of 1914 to 1918. (See Appendix 1.)

## FARMER

*(Low red stone monument behind the vault)*

The area's first newspaper, the *Ontario Observer* was first published by James Holden on December 12, 1857 and continued publication for almost seventy years, assuring the community of a constant printed record. It was renamed the *North Ontario Observer* after its move to Port Perry in 1872 and rivaled the Port Perry Standard which had begun publication in 1866 under the ownership of Edward Mundy. The *Observer* changed ownership several times but its longest serving owner was Henry Parsons who bought the paper in 1866 and retained ownership until its demise in 1920. James Holden and Henry Parsons are buried in Section B of this cemetery. Edward Mundy is buried in Oshawa.



*Samuel Farmer*

Early in the twentieth century, the *Standard* changed its name to the Port Perry Star. Under that name it was purchased by Samuel Farmer in 1907.

Farmer was born in England in 1871 and came to Canada in 1886 and worked as a farm labourer while attending school. He started his career in journalism at the Uxbridge Journal. He gained further experience with



*?? Davis, Bruce Beare, Iving Boyd and Samuel Farmer in front of the Port Perry Star office on Queen St.*

other publications including the Toronto Saturday Night before acquiring the *Port Perry Star*. While in Toronto he met and married Emily Grace Abernathy and together they had four children: Marion, Anne, Archie and John. Farmer's skill as an editor and publisher with his newspaper drove the *Observer* out of busi-

ness in 1920. His love of his craft and this community was further reflected in the first major record of the history of this community, his book entitled *On The Shores Of Scugog* which he wrote was published in 1913. This work went through three editions and is still regarded as a sought-after reference work.

## **EADIE**

*Flat stone at edge of road)*

Russell Craig Eadie was born in Toronto in 1948 but, in his youth, after his parents divorced, he spent some time here in Port Perry living with relatives.

During this period he became an admirer of Hollywood film star Mae West and organized a fan club in her honour. He went to Hollywood to meet the actress and with her encouragement began to establish his own career as a female impersonator using the name Craig Russell. He became famous for his portrayals of Carol Channing, Bette Davis, Bette Midler and Judy Garland.

In 1977 he starred in a highly successful, award winning biographical movie entitled "Outrageous." This was followed in 1987 by a sequel; "Too Outrageous." He married the writer Lori Jenkins in 1982 but died eight years later. His widow died of cancer in 2008 and is buried here beside him.

## *Section N*

### **CHRISTIE**

*(Grey stone monument)*

The patriarchs of the Christie family, John and his wife Jean MacLaren came from Scotland in 1845. They brought with them their children: Donald, Jane, Duncan, Kate, Elizabeth and Peter. Donald, already married, settled in Bruce County. Jane married John Hardy and settled in Scott Township. Another son, John did not come to Canada until 1856.

The family eventually bought three farms in Reach Township in the Manchester and Epsom area. Peter became a councilor on the Reach Township Council in 1876, served as its Reeve for eight years and was then elected as Member of Parliament in 1904.

In 1879 Peter married Mary Honor Graham and they had three sons: Grant, Fred and Alexander Graham. Peter died in 1933 aged 88. Elizabeth is noted in the account of the Stonehouse headstone (q.v.). Alexander G. Christie became a noted professor of Mechanical Engineering at the prestigious Johns Hopkins University in the USA. He became Chairman of his department in 1921 and received many awards and was internationally

recognized in his field. Fred and Grant farmed here and took a keen interest in community affairs, both serving on the Port Perry, Reach and Scugog Agricultural Society and both serving terms as its president. Fred also served on the board of this cemetery.

Members of the Graham Family, including Alexander, are buried nearby in this section of the Cemetery.

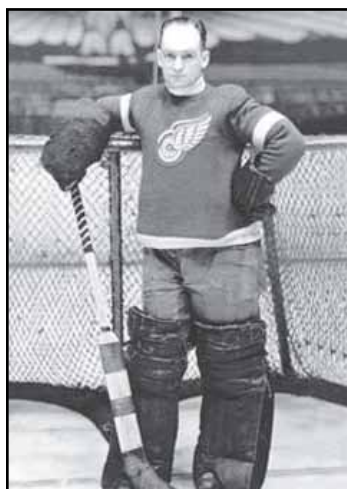
## ROACH

*(Low red granite monument)*

John Ross Roach, according to the Hockey Hall of Fame, was one of the most exciting goaltenders ever to play in the NHL. He was born in Port Perry in June 1900 and attended Port Perry High School.

He left there to play hockey in Toronto. By 1921 he was goalie for the Toronto Pats which were renamed the Toronto Maple Leafs in 1926. In his first season with the Pats they won the Stanley Cup by defeating the Vancouver Canucks. John stayed with the Pats / Maple Leafs until 1928 when he was traded to the New York Rangers.

The Rangers, with John in the net, made it to the Stanley Cup finals in 1932 but lost to the Leafs. John was then traded to the Detroit Red Wings. He was selected to the NHL All-Star team in 1934 and retired in 1935. During his 14 seasons in the NHL he set numerous records including leading the NHL in wins (19) in the 1924-25 season, and a record setting 13 shutouts in the 1928-29 season.



*John Ross Roach in his Detroit Red Wings uniform in 1933.*

## STOUT

*(Flat stone)*

As early as 1793, largely through the efforts of John Graves Simcoe, legislation was passed in Upper Canada "to prevent the further introduction of slaves and to limit the term of contracts for servitude within this province." In 1833, the Abolition Act was passed in England making slavery of any kind, illegal throughout the British Colonies. It was not until 1865 that the United States Congress passed legislation to abolish slavery, but it took almost another century before Civil Rights became a real issue. As a result of these problems, many slaves from the United States made their way into Upper Canada (Ontario) and Nova Scotia.



By 1860, an estimated 30,000 had made Upper Canada their home. There are many stories of the so-called "Underground Railway," by which slaves escaped to freedom in Canada. Some early accounts tell of escaped slaves making their way into Reach Township but none took up permanent residence here until 1866 when an escaped slave named Samuel Stoutt

(sometimes spelled Stout) arrived to make Port Perry his home. His personal route on the "Underground Railway" had led him from New Jersey to New York, Kingston, Madoc, Toronto and Uxbridge, and finally to Port Perry. Samuel Stoutt was a man of just under average height and of a stocky build. When he arrived in Port Perry, he immediately made his way to one of the local barbershops and asked for employment. He quickly established himself in that trade and gained an excellent reputation.

Samuel Stoutt had another talent that helped him to gain acceptance in this pioneer community; he was an extremely proficient musician and was apparently able to play well on any kind of wind instrument. He helped to organize the town band and was its first leader. Because of his musicianship, he became known as "Professor" Stoutt.



*Samuel Stoutt.*

Stoutt became a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1876 he married an English girl, Elizabeth Organ, who was considerably younger than himself, possibly as much as 40 years his junior. He rented a house on Lilla Street (now Simcoe Street). In this home, Samuel and Elizabeth had five children; a child who died in infancy, Joseph born in 1877; Samuel John who died when only 23 years old in 1903, Alice born in 1884 and William born in 1890. Stoutt continued to work as a barber until the end of the century. His loving and faithful wife Elizabeth died in 1907. Samuel's age is difficult to determine. His birth date has been recorded in various documents as 1812, 1815 and 1817. When he died on May 4, 1911, his obituary in the Port Perry Star declared that he was a centenarian and "...for years he has held the honour of being the oldest man in Port Perry and vicinity."

All the Stoutt children spent their entire lives in this community. None married, and when William, the youngest and last surviving member of the family, died in 1959 at the age of 69, the heritage of Samuel Stoutt passed



*Professor Samuel Stout leading the Port Perry Band in a parade along Queen St. about 1900.*

into history. With his death, Port Perry's only direct link with the grim story of slavery was broken. In spite of the positive recognition that Samuel Stoutt had gained in the community, he was buried in an unmarked grave at the northeast section of the cemetery. Alice is buried here beside her brother William. Joseph is buried in Section C of the cemetery.

## *Section C*

### **McKEE**

*(Flat stone, in middle of sixth row back from path)*

As the author of this work, I am taking the liberty of indulging in some personal memories. Having taught at Port Perry High School from 1970 to 1991, I had the pleasure of teaching hundreds of outstanding students. Such pleasures however are occasionally accompanied by pain, the pain of seeing some of our best students taken away from our midst, just as they were entering their prime.

Varying forms of cancer and motor neuron diseases claimed too many lives, as did accidents. Rob Burnett, Roy Crawford, Melanie Harris, Jim Hinds, John Kane, Josh Manley, John McArthur, Steve McIntyre, Bill Patterson, Kim Perrin, Mike Robinson, Steve Short, Joe Stalker, Jim Taylor, Donald Tilling, Carol Westwood and Susan Woud are names that I attach to smiling faces, forever young and with lives so full of potential.

During the period 1981-88 we witnessed an appalling set of traffic deaths; most associated with drinking and driving. The tragedies were compounded by the fact that all were innocent victims, passengers in cars where the driver had been drinking. Among those innocent victims were Linda Jewell, Trevor Kennedy, Angie Koetje, Vicky Newsome, Kathy La Rose, Ed Shook and Rhonda Williamson.

One of those closer to me was Vaughan McKee, one of the most outstanding athletes I have ever coached, a conscientious, hardworking student and athlete. He was a true gentleman and became a "big brother" to our youngest son.

Vaughan set many High School records in shot put and discus as well as being an outstanding hockey player. At the time of his death on October 25, 1985, Vaughan's athletic abilities and accomplishments were on the verge of taking him to the national level. He was only 18 years old.

Although these students are no longer here as adults to meet and greet us, the memories of their lives, so full of the vigor and promise of youth will always remain.

Those of us who believe in a life beyond mortality, do so in the full knowledge that there will be a grand reunion.

## *Epilogue*

On November 5, 1859, John Johnson died here in Prince Albert. He was only 26 years old. On his headstone in section A of the cemetery we read;

*All you that pass by cast an eye  
And while you read the fate of me  
Think of the fate that awaits for thee  
Where you are now there once was I  
Where I am now there you must be  
Therefore prepare to follow me.*

# *Appendix*

We take this opportunity to remember those who fell in the two World Wars. These were residents of the old Cartwright, Reach and Scugog Townships. Most lie at rest in Europe.

## **World War 1 (1914-1918)**

Aldred .....	Corp. Arthur, son of Philip Aldred.
Britton .....	Pte. John.
Bruce .....	Charles Tupper, nephew of H.A. Bruce.
Belknap .....	Pte. William, son of Mrs. Mary Belknap.
Clark .....	Pte. Arthur, son of William Clark.
Clark .....	Pte. F., son of F. E. Clark.
Clark .....	Pte. Harold Thomas.
Coulter .....	Pte. W.H.
Doubt .....	Lieut. A.B., son of Henry Doubt.
Elliott .....	Pte. Daniel.
Fox .....	Pte. Joseph.
Fines .....	Pte. George.
Ferguson .....	Pte. Bruce.
Graham .....	Pte. Donald.
Grey .....	Pte. Edward, son of Mr. & Mrs. E Grey.
Giebner .....	Pte. William.
Harding .....	Pte. Thomas.
Hood .....	Corp. Gordon, son of Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Hood.
Hubbard .....	Pte. A.
Hooey .....	Pte. Edward, son of Mrs. Margaret Hooey.
Ireland .....	Pte. Herbert, son of William Ireland.
Jeffrey .....	Pte. Albert.
Jeffries .....	Pte. Frank.
Kimberley .....	Pte. Joseph.
* King .....	Pte. Martin, son of Mr. & Mrs. Alfred King.
Kettle .....	Pte. Harry.
* Laidlaw .....	Pte. James.

Leask ..... Pte. James Lester, son of Mrs. Mary Leask.  
 Midgley ..... Pte. William, son of William Midgley.  
 Midgley .....Pte. R.D., son of William Midgley.  
 Millard .....Pte. Herbert.  
 Moody.....Sgt. Edward.  
 Moughton .....Pte. Arthur.  
 Mountjoy .....Gunner, Elmer.  
 Parette .....Pte. Gordon.  
 Raines .....Pte. Lloyd Thomas, son of Thomas Raines.  
 \* Real .....Pte. Clarence Irvel, son of William & Annie Real.  
 \* Shackelford .....Pte. Arthur.  
 Slaughter .....Pte. Harry.  
 Soper.....Pte. Russell Wright.  
 Steele.....Cpl. John.  
 Stone .....Pte. Amos, son of F. Stone.  
 \* Sumner .....Pte. John.  
 Swain.....Pte .Roy.  
 Tarrant .....Pte. Albert H.  
 Taylor.....Pte. Isaac, husband of Ella Taylor.  
 Tibb.....Pte. Craig.  
 Truss .....Pte. Peter.  
 Wallace .....Lieut. E.D.  
 \* Watson .....Pte J. Murray, son of Mr. & Mrs. T.H. Watson.  
 Ward .....Pte. Percy, son of Mrs. W. Ward.  
 White ..... Pte. Edwin H., son of Mrs. Matilda White.  
 White.....Pte. Stanley.  
 Williams..... Pte. H.G., son of Mr. Aaron Williams.  
 Wilson .....Pte. R.  
 Wotton .....Sgt. John

\* Killed at Battle of Vimy Ridge, March 24 - April 9, 1917

N.B. Privates Laidlaw, Shackelford, Sumner and Watson were all killed on the same day at Vimy: April 9, 1917.

## World War II (1939-1945)

Aldred ..... Pte. William, son of Mr. & Mrs. N. Aldred.  
Andrews ..... Pte. Fred, son of Mrs. Edith Andrews.  
Carter ..... Flying Officer Roy.  
Davidson..... Pte. Leonard.  
Dodsley..... Pte. George.  
Emerson ..... Pte. Ralph.  
Hall..... Pte. Alfred.  
Hayden..... Pte. Thomas, son of Mr. & Mrs. Victor Hayden.  
Hillgartner ..... Pte. R. H.  
Hillier..... Lieut. Raymond  
Johnson ..... Pte. Arnold.  
Langfeld ..... Pte. Leslie.  
Leahy ..... Flying Officer William  
Mahafey..... Pte. Harvey.  
McMaster ..... Flying Officer Glenn.  
Mulligan ..... Flying Officer George.  
Neely..... Pte. Thomas.  
Willard ..... Sgt. Pilot William, son of Mr. & Mrs. H. Willard.  
Van Camp ..... Sgt. Ralph.

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IN MEMORY  
OF  
GEORGE ROBINSON,  
DIED  
Oct. 16, 1870  
AGED 49 YRS  
6 MONTHS



ONTARIO  
PINE GROVE  
CEMETERY

Since 1862