

Block F – 1 First burial at Woodlawn Cemetery - *James Scroggie*. Was born in Scotland circa 1775 the family migrated to Canada in 1836 and settled on Lots 5 & 6, Concession 6, Division D in Guelph Township. In 1842 the farm was registered to his son John. James' son Alexander lived at Winterbourne and his daughter Mary, Mrs. John Bruce, at Armstrong's Mills. It is noted in Mary's obituary that her burial is not recorded at Woodlawn. Mr. Scroggie lost a leg while serving in defense of his country in the struggle against Napoleon. He was an Egyptian veteran and was present at the taking of Alexandria by Ralph Abercrombie and his staunch British followers. James Scroggie died on January 13, 1854 aged 79 yrs. He was the first person buried in Union Cemetery. Can be found on the **140th Anniversary of Woodlawn Cemetery and the 75th Anniversary of the Guelph Cemetery Commission Tours.**

Block Q 9-11 Metcalf Garden – *Fred Metcalf*. Guelph was the first city in North America to get cable T.V. thanks to the late Fred Metcalf, whose memorial is the Metcalf Garden. Television was still considered a “passing gizmo” when Mr. Metcalf arranged for the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to be shown on the same day in 1954. It was an unprecedented and historic moment in Guelph's television history. This 100 year old lilac tree stood in a flower bed

that was designed in the early days of the cemetery. The Metcalf family, who wishes to preserve the old tree, are patrons of the beautiful garden and seating area here today. *Can be found on the **Through the Garden Gate Tour.***

Block Q – 47-52

Benefactor - *Arthur William Cutten*

Born in Guelph in 1870, was the second oldest of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Cutten. He went to Chicago at the age of 18 when he failed to find work here in Guelph. He later amassed a great fortune in the grain market and was known as “The Little Giant of the Wheat Pits” during the 1920's. In the summer of 1918 A. W., then of Chicago, gave a \$10, 000.00 cheque to Mr. W. E. Buckingham, a solicitor, to be used in improving and beautifying the Cemetery on condition that a commission be appointed to make arrangements for its future maintenance. Arthur W. Cutten died in Chicago, Illinois on June 24, 1936 at the age of 66yrs. He was buried at Woodlawn on June 26 after a large funeral. The monument marking the family plot is a 36' high, large granite shaft. Its weight and size necessitated a railroad track built from the old C.P.R. station to the cemetery plot for transportation. Can be found on the **140th Anniversary of Woodlawn Cemetery and the 75th Anniversary of the Guelph Cemetery Commission, Symbolism & Design Tours.**

Maude Cutten, nee Boomer

Lived in Chicago and was married to Arthur W. Cutten in 1906. She gave her time to infant welfare projects, and was generous to orphanages, and similar institutions. Their country home was invaded in 1922 by nine robbers, who took off with cash and jewellery valued at \$50,000.00. The robbers locked everyone in a more or less air tight vault, and a servant managed to pick the lock in time for the chauffeur to fire a shot gun at the robbers, wounding two. Mr. Cutten vowed to catch the robbers, not because of the property, but they had used profane language in the presence of his wife and they may have suffocated in the vault. One robber, formerly in the Cutten's employ confessed to having planned the robbery and named his accomplices. It took eight years for the search financed by Mr. Cutten to locate all the robbers. Maude Cutten died in Chicago on August 18, 1961 at the age of 90yrs. *Can also be found on the **Interesting and Famous Women Tour.***

The Cutten Monument – of all the ancient styles and forms none has been copied more than the Egyptian Obelisk, although many object to its pagan origin. Dedicated to the Sun God Ra, it symbolized power and creation. Most Egyptian obelisks were made of red styrene granite. They were usually placed in pairs at the entrance to temples or courts. If following correct form the shaft is at least 10X the width of the shaft at the bottom. The width of the bottom base equals ¼ the total height of the memorial. This Obelisk is believed to have the largest single piece shaft in Canada. It is about 30' high and weighs more the 25 tons.

Block N – 65 *Edward Alfred Harland.* Was born at Holderness, Sunk Island, England on April 18, 1809. He sailed to Canada in 1831 on a ship named “The Three Bells”. Edward settled in Guelph Township near Armstrong’s Mill. About 1856, with the help of John Sleeman and his son George, Edward started a brewing business on his farm. The Sleeman’s remained with Mr. Harland until December 1859 when they returned to their own Silver Creek Brewery. The Harland Brewery is shown on the 1858 map of Guelph Township in the low flat area to the right of their house, near a creek. The 1861 census shows the Harland’s and their 11 children living in a 1 ½ storey frame house. His sons Henry and Edmund were brewers. Edmund in Australia (although he

returned to Guelph and is buried here), and Henry in Winnipeg. The farm brewery was torn down in the mid 1900’s and the frame house mentioned in the census was replaced by a stone farm house which faces the back of the farm instead of the road. It still stands today. Edward Harland died in Guelph Township on August 3, 1900 (white slab monument east of “Keatinge” across from the mausoleum). *Can be found on the **Guelph Area Brewers and Innkeepers Tour.***

Block N- 10 *Dr. Charles Deval Grange* was born circa 1845, the son of G.J. Grange Sherriff of Wellington County. Little is known of Dr. Grange an excerpt from a newspaper of the times tells us that he was charged with assault with a weapon. However, further investigation reveals that Dr. Grange had accompanied a woman searching for her child. The mother had been refused access to her child who had been taken by other members of the family. When a woman tried to run away with the child Dr. Grange fired his pistol in the air shouting “Bring back that child or I will...” In fear of being shot the woman returned the child to Dr. Grange. Charges of assault were brought on Dr. Grange and although witnesses supported his testimony, he was fined \$10.00 to the Queen and \$40.00 costs of the prosecution. Dr. C. D. Grange died in Guelph on November 30, 1874 at the age of 29. (No marker but family monument east corner of Block N). *Can*

*also be found on the **Physicians & Healers to the Turn of the Century Tour.***

Block B 112-103

Guelph’s First Mayor, 1856– *John Smith* Was born in Leicestershire, England. In England he apprenticed in a stationery, printing and bookbinding business. He came to Guelph in 1843, having become interested through writings by the Canada Company and reports of Dr. Orton and Dr. William Clarke (10th Mayor 1864-65). John founded the “Guelph Advertiser” in 1845 and later selling his interest in 1857, afterwards founding the Town of Millbank near Stratford. He lived and conducted his stationery and printing business at 20 Wilson Street, built by him in 1847. As Mayor of Guelph, he laid the cornerstone for the Town Hall on September 18, 1856. John was married twice, his second wife Eliza Higinbotham sister of Col. Nathaniel Higinbotham (12th Mayor 1868). John out lived his eldest son William G. Smith who was the 26th Mayor. John died in 1899 at the age of 81yrs. *Can also be found on the **Resting Places of Former Mayors Tour.***

Block B – 9 William Stevenson

Was born in Nottinghamshire, England in 1817. William was educated in England and came to Guelph at the age of 20; he built one of the most beautiful and well known residences in Guelph (called Maple Bank) and was found at the corner of Grange and Stevenson streets. He took an active interest in the educational welfare of the city, and was on the school board for many terms. In 1851 he was elected as a member of the municipal council and after several years was in 1885 called to the Mayoralty, and re-elected in 1886. During his term as Mayor, the Guelph Junction Railway by-law was passed, and it was largely due to him that the road was built. William Stevenson married twice and had a total of 7 children. 6 girls and 1 boy. His daughter Maud was well known across the continent as a violinist, and she was also referred to as Guelph's Sweet Voice. He died in Guelph on June 6, 1899 at the age of 81 years. *Can also be found on the **Resting Places of Former Mayors Tour**.*

Block B – 13 John Wesley Bowman Kelly

Was born July 15th, 1817 in Ancaster, ON. He learned the cabinet making trade before moving to Guelph in the spring of 1842. John lived for a time in the old Priory, once the headquarters for the Canada Company, on the north side of Macdonell Street beside the Speed

River. He built and operated the first cabinet factory and carriage works in town. It became one of the principle industries of Guelph and operated until it was demolished to make way for the Guelph Junction railway switch to Goldie's mill. John Wesley was the father of Charles Kelly founder of Kelly's Music store which operated from the corner of Wyndham and Macdonell streets for many years. J.W.B. Kelly died in Guelph Township on March 5, 1897 in his 79th year. *Can also be found on the **Symbolism & Design Tour**.*

Block E 4-19 Helen Mitchell (nee Galt) Great granddaughter of John Galt was born in 1903; seventy-six years after her great grandfather John Galt founded the future City of Guelph (1827). On June 6, 1939 King George the VI and Queen Elizabeth visited Guelph. Helen Mitchell's three year old daughter, Helen presented flowers to Her Majesty, a short distance from Priory Park near where John Galt built his house, the first home in Guelph. Over the years John Galt's descendants have attended Guelph celebrations, including his grandson, Mr. J. Galt of Goderich, who was present at Guelph's 50th Anniversary on St. George's Day (April 23, 1877). Helen Mitchell took part in many of the tree-planting ceremonies, but wasn't able to attend Guelph's 150th birthday party with her daughter Helen Hargraft and other John Galt descendants. She died on May 31, 1981 in her 79th year. (Large grey monument).

*Can also be found on the **Interesting and Famous Woman Tour**.*

Block E – 100 Dr. Richard Orton

Son of Henry was born in Guelph in 1839. He received his early education at the Guelph Grammar School. He graduated from University in Medicine in 1963 and practiced for a short time with his father then settled in Morriston where he succeeded Dr. Keating's practice. Dr. Orton remained there until 1882 when he upgraded his credentials in London then returned to Guelph continuing to practice until his death on January 3, 1892 at the age of 52yrs. *Can also be found on the **Physicians & Healers Tour**.*

Block E – 111 Dr. William Blackburn Kennedy. Was born in Kemptville, Ontario in 1856. He graduated medicine at Queens University and was the surgeon at the Kingston Hospital before settling in Guelph. In 1883 he married Edith Lewis Bell, a Guelph girl and only daughter of Scotsman, William Bell the founder of the Bell Organ and Piano Company. In 1901 the Kennedy's built their elegant house at 193 Woolwich St. The present owners recently received a Guelph Arts Council Heritage Award for interior restoration of the old mansion. During his work years Dr. Kennedy practiced from the basement offices of his much loved home. He died in Guelph on March 17, 1919 at the age of 62 yrs. *Can also be found on the **Symbolism & Design Tour.***

The Kennedy Monument – This tall impressive dark grey memorial has 8 carefully fitted and polished sections. Oak winds around the tall imposing spire, because the oak leaves and acorns project or stand out from the back ground the column would have been hand polished after the leaves were cut. There are many unusual shapes polished by hand on this monument. This sort of hand work would prove to be extremely expensive today.

Saucer Magnolia or Magnolia soulangeana. Can live 125 – 150 years and may not flower for 25-30 years. Habitat is moist, wet deep, rich soil. Wood is aromatic; flowers are fragrant and beautiful in the spring. Introduced from Asia, it will not tolerate shade. Many birds and rodents eat the bright red magnolia seeds. Name "Magnolia" commemorates Pierre Magnol (1638-1715), botanist and director of the botanical gardens in Montpellier, France. Can be found in the **Tree-Mendous Tour.** Discover the Woodlawn "Arboretum" in Guelph, where a tradition of planting, est.1854 continues today.

Special thanks to Charlotte Mackie, whose research, has made this tour possible.

Woodlawn Memorial Park
presents

A Look through the Magnolia Tree

Walking tour,
Featuring Woodlawn's beauty, history and
persons of interest throughout
Blocks Q, N, B and E.



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