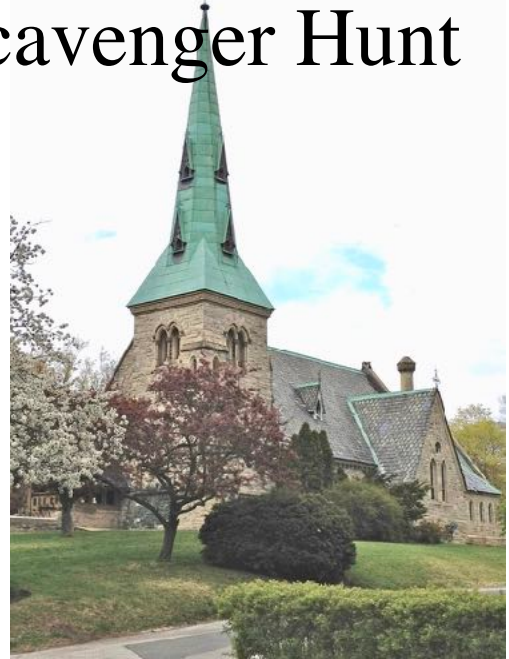


# St. James Cemetery Scavenger Hunt

## *Northwestern Area*



**Important:** The St. James Cemetery is not an amusement park. Please be respectful: do not run and keep noise to a minimum. Please do not lean on, walk, or touch monuments.

This scavenger hunt was designed to help people discover St. James Cemetery. There is no “prize” to win other than some knowledge of our history. However, feel free to challenge each other; play in teams, etc.

St. James is an open history book, being the final resting place of a number of remarkable people whose lives had an impact on the city, the country and, sometimes, the world.

**Route:** Start from in front of the St. James-the-Less chapel, right in front of you as you enter the gates of the cemetery.

To help orient yourself, the entrance to the Chapel is facing west. When you face the chapel, south is to your right, towards the lake. North is to your left towards Bloor. The narrow side of the cemetery runs north-south along Parliament Street. The cemetery stretches back from west to east, the west end being where you entered.



### **1. Sundial**

On the right (south) as you come through the gates and walk past the cemetery office is a sun dial consisting of a triangle metal blade on top of a pillar. What does this device tell you?\_\_\_\_\_.



## 2. The Chapel

Look for the historic plaque to the left of the steps. The first Anglican cemetery in Toronto was located next to St. James Cathedral on King Street.

However, by 1840, it was full. So, in 1844, a new 65 acre cemetery was opened here in “the country.” It was designed in the popular “park” style with wandering pathways and trees.

The chapel opened in 1861 and was named after St. James-the-Less, one of the twelve disciples of Jesus. He is not to be confused with St. James (the Elder), also a disciple, after whom the cathedral was named. There were two apostles named James and our James here was less well known than his namesake. The Chapel is in the “High Victorian Gothic” style and was designed by architects \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



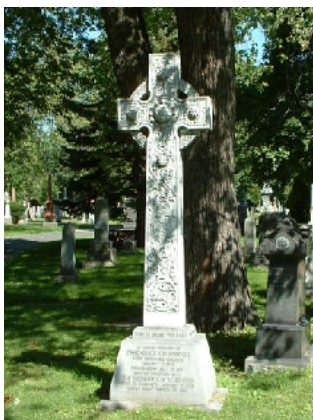
## 3. Trefoil

Look at the front of the chapel? Can you find a shape that might remind you of Ireland? It’s a kind of plant. It’s a \_\_\_\_\_.



## 4. Grave of William Thomas

About 5 metres north of the plaque, set slightly away from the road, is an elaborately carved tomb stone showing a weeping lady. It is the monument for architect William Thomas who designed a number of important buildings in Toronto, including the Don Jail and St. Lawrence Hall. On the monument there is a reptile. What kind of reptile is it and what is it doing? It is a \_\_\_\_\_.



## 5. Celtic Cross

Just to the left of Thomas’ monument and by the road is a large, elaborately carved cross bearing the name Crompton. Known as a Celtic Cross, this style of cross was found across Ireland, Scotland, and Northern England in the Middle Ages. They are covered with elaborate carvings often in the design of knots or geometric patterns. A \_\_\_\_\_ is in the centre of this cross and makes it different from other crosses.



## 6. St. George Society

Continue north along the road about 50 metres. Look for a large monument facing the road on the right (east) side with a hedge and benches in front of it. This monument belongs to the St. George's Society. Founded in 1834, it was a charitable organization that provided help to immigrants from the British Islands, including burial sites for the poor. Look at the round medal on the front on the monument. The picture of \_\_\_\_\_ is on it.



## 7. Lt. Gavin Ince Longmuir

Continue along the road about 35 metres. Just past a stone bench on the left (west) side of the road and just before it starts to curve to the left, look for a tall cross with the name Longmuir. This is the monument of the family of Lt. Gavin Ince Longmuir who was killed at the Battle of Ypres in World War I when he was 22. A \_\_\_\_\_ is on the back (west) side of the monument.



## 8. Grave of Coote N. Shanly

Look for a small monument to Coote N. Shanly directly north of Longmuir's monument. What does this marker tell us about what Coote Shanly did for part of his life? \_\_\_\_\_



## 9. Austin Mausoleum

Directly in front of you on top of a small hill, as the road curves to the left (west), is a small square building called a mausoleum. It is the burial place for members of the Austin family. Wealthy Victorian families thought, just as they had impressive houses while they were alive, they should have them when they were dead too. They also believed that their families would always stay in Toronto and want to be buried together. Can you see a date on this mausoleum? The date is: \_\_\_\_\_.





### 10. Grave of Emma Clougher

Continue along the road as it curves back east behind the Austen mausoleum. Continue along the road until you see a sign on a tree on the north (left) side saying FH. About 3 meters further on, turn and walk south (right) about 3 metres. Look for a large marker in the shape of a slim tapered four-sided column topped by a small pyramid shape. The obelisk style of monument originated in Ancient Egypt. This is the marker for Emma Clougher who died in 1874, aged 25. What type of material is this monument made of? It is made of \_\_\_\_\_.



### 11. The Worts Family

Continue along the road, past a turn off that goes down the hill on your left. About 25 metres past the cross road stands a marker for the Worts family showing a mourning woman and a weeping child. They are wearing \_\_\_\_\_, which are from the classical period (Greek and Roman). Why do you think the Worts' choose this style of statue?



### 12. The Jarvis Mausoleum

The Jarvis Family was a very important family in Toronto's early days, part of the powerful group of people known as the Family Compact. However, the Jarvises were involved in scandal too. For example, Samuel Peter Jarvis was the leader of the group of young men who broke into the print shop of reform newspaper editor William Lyon Mackenzie. They destroyed his press and threw his type (letters used in typesetting) into Lake Ontario. It didn't stop his attacks on the Family Compact. The courts ruled the men had to pay for the damage and, with that money, Mackenzie bought an even better press. Why do you think the Jarvises chose this design for a

mausoleum? \_\_\_\_\_



### 13. Grave of a Father of Confederation

Continue along until you reach a cross road with a road coming in on the right. On the left hand side as you approach the cross road is a rounded mound with a plaque to Sir William Pearce Howland. What did he do to earn a federal government plaque? He was a \_\_\_\_\_.



### 14. Grave of Samuel Alderdice

Take the right hand fork and walk due south. Look for some military gravestones along the road.

When you come to a cross roads, turn right (west) and walk back towards the chapel. When you reach the back of the chapel, look around for a column-shaped monument with a metal plaque on the front and a sculpture on top. What do you recognize in the sculpture? I see a set of \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_.

## ***Answers: Northwestern Area***

**Answers are underlined.**

1. The sun dial is a device that tells the time of day - when there is sun! It consists of a flat plate (the dial) with markings for the time of day and a gnomon (a upright stick). As the sun moves, the gnomon casts a shadow on the dial, the edge of the shadow aligning with the different hour-lines. Sundials date back more than 3,500 years to the time of the Egyptians and Babylonians.

2. The chapel was designed by Frederick Cumberland and William Storm in the ‘Victorian High Gothic Revival’ style. Cumberland and Storm were also the architects for St. James Cathedral and Osgoode Hall. The Victorian High Gothic Revival style has a steeply pitched roof, deep eaves, pointed arches and windows, and a tall bell tower.

3. At the top of the triangular peak under the cross on the roof is a cut-

out “trefoil” shape, like an Irish shamrock. This three-leaved design is often found on church decorations to represent the Holy Trinity.

4. The reptile is a snake and it is swallowing its tail, making its body into a circle. This symbol is called an *ouroboros* and represents infinity. The draperies around the weeping figure are like theatre curtains and suggest the veil between life and death being pulled back.

5. There is a ring surrounding the intersection of the two arms of the cross. No one is sure what the ring (or circle) means but one theory is that perhaps it is a victory wreath showing Christ’s triumph over death. In Victorian Toronto, this style of cross became popular as a grave marker for people with Scottish or Irish ancestry. As you walk through the cemetery, see if you can

spot five more Celtic crosses.

6. The medal shows St. George, the patron saint of England, killing a dragon.

7. The memorial plaque (a big medallion) on the back of the monument was issued to the next-of-kin of all British Empire service personnel killed in World War I. Made of bronze, it shows Britannia with a trident standing with a lion. In her outstretched left hand is an olive wreath. A rectangular tablet bears the name of the deceased but without their rank to show that everyone is equal in death. Underneath are two dolphins, representing sea power, and at the bottom is a lion ripping apart a German eagle. Around the edge is the motto “He died for freedom and honour.” The plaque was sometimes called the ‘Dead Man’s Penny’ because of its similarity in appearance to the much smaller penny coin.

8. Lt.-Col. Coote Shanly served in the Canadian Army as chief field paymaster for overseas service in World War I. While headquartered in France, he became ill from overwork and was sent home to Toronto to recover. However, his illness became worse and he died in 1916, at age 56. He had received the Distinguished Service Order for his organizational work. His headstone is the standard headstone for all Canadian military personnel. As you walk around the cemetery see if you can find two more military markers.

9. The date 1865 is written over the door with the numbers on top of one another. Some people think it looks like a dollar sign. That would perhaps be appropriate as the Austin family were very wealthy. Sixteen year old James Austin came to Canada from Ireland in 1829 and was apprenticed with William Lyon Mackenzie to learn to be a printer. After the Rebellion of 1837 in which

Mackenzie was the leader, Austin thought it would be wise to leave Toronto for the United States. In 1843, he returned to Toronto and started a grocery business, later investing in the Consumers Gas Company, insurance and real estate, and becoming President of the Dominion Bank. In 1886, he bought and rebuilt Spadina House, a grand home for his family near Casa Loma. Now a city museum, Spadina House is open to visitors all year.

10. While most monuments are made of stone, this one is made of a type of metal known as zinc. For a brief period at the end of the 1800s, these markers were popular as they were inexpensive, could be easily shipped by railroad all across the country, and were resistant to weathering and the growth of moss or lichens. Ordered from a catalogue, the buyer could choose from a wide variety of decorative symbols, verses and quotations to be added to a basic form. You could even add a sculpture or a bas-relief portrait of your

loved one. The symbols on this marker mean: Cross and crown (Christ's victory over death), Lily of the valley (purity), Dove (peace), Sheaf of wheat (communion or the harvest at the end of life), Two Latin quotations: *Spes mea christus* (Christ is my hope), *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* (Of the dead speak nothing if not good). Demand for these markers fell off by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when their novelty wore off and people realized that, unlike stone ones, these monuments never softened with age, always appearing shockingly new.

11. The figures are dressed in classical togas as the Victorians thought that Greek and Roman statues and design showed people you were well educated and from the upper class. James Worts was a miller in England. He married Elizabeth Gooderham, whose brother William had served with him in the army. The two families decided to immigrate to Canada, using William's money and James' skill, to open a flour mill at the

mouth of the Don River in York (now Toronto.) The mill was made of red brick, 21 metres tall with Dutch style sails. Sadly, in 1834, tragedy struck the Worts family when Elizabeth died in childbirth. James was so upset by his loss that it is said that he drowned himself in a well near the mill. The company continued, with William Gooderham taking Worts' son James as a partner. In 1837 they began making whisky from surplus grain, eventually becoming the highly successful Gooderham and Worts Distillery (the plant now the location of the Distillery District).

12. This mausoleum is designed to look like a Greek temple with fluted, or grooved, columns. The Jarvises, like the Worts, wanted people to know they were wealthy, important and well educated.

13. Sir William Pearce Howland was a Father of Confederation, the only one to be born in the United States. Descended

from Quakers who settled in New England in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, he immigrated to Canada in 1830 and became a citizen in 1841. He was a very successful businessman and was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Ontario as a reformer.

14. Samuel Alderdice came from Ireland to Canada with his wife and four children, settling in Toronto (York at the time) in 1825. For 20 years, he was a porter (janitor) at Upper Canada College. The students, who called him "Old Colonel," were so fond of him that, upon his death, they raised money for this monument draped with his coat and keys.