

HAMILTON'S HERITAGE Volume 6

December 2005

Inventory of Cemeteries and Burial Grounds



Hamilton

Planning and Economic Development Department
Development and Real Estate Division
Community Planning and Design Section

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Eastlawn, Hamilton



**St. Andrew's Presbyterian,
Ancaster**



Grove, Dundas



**St. Paul's Anglican,
Glanford**



**Smith's Knoll,
Stoney Creek**



**West Flamborough Presbyterian,
West Flamborough**

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INTRODUCTION

This inventory of Euro-Canadian cemeteries and burial sites contains a listing of all licensed cemeteries and burial grounds that are located within the City of Hamilton. The list comprises a total of 145 cemeteries of which 113 remain actively managed. It also incorporates a description of 32 lost or abandoned cemeteries, and provides information on their locations and chronologies.

This volume, part of an ongoing inventory of cultural heritage features within the City, also describes the legislative and administrative context of cemeteries in the City of Hamilton, a history of these cemeteries, and a discussion of Euro-Canadian funerary markers and motifs.

The Cemeteries Act

The establishment, operation, management and abandonment of cemeteries and burial sites in Ontario are governed by the provisions of the *Cemeteries Act*. The Act and associated regulations are currently administered by the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Government Services (MGS).

The Ministry is responsible for licensing and regulating all cemeteries and crematoria. The *Act* and regulations primarily address the management of contemporary, "approved" active cemeteries and crematoria in the province. "Approved" is a term under the Act that is used to denote a cemetery which has met the approval requirements set by the Registrar of cemeteries, and has been issued a certificate of consent by the Registrar.

The identification or discovery of one or more interred human remains outside of an approved cemetery, whether by accident or through formal archaeological fieldwork or other research, is not uncommon. These burial sites of human remains are typically those where records have been lost, have never been formally documented, or are related to archaeological sites.

The *Act* provides that on the discovery of a burial site and subsequent confirmation that the human remains are not of concern to the local police or coroner, (i.e. the deaths are not suspicious and usually are clearly historical in origin), the Registrar of the *Cemeteries Act* is notified. The Registrar typically classifies the interments as:

- An irregular burial site;
- An unapproved cemetery; or,
- An unapproved aboriginal peoples cemetery.

Irregular burial sites have not been intentionally set aside for interments, and typically entail individual burials. These are not included in this volume, as on their discovery and identification as irregular burial sites, the landowner is directed to inter the remains in an approved cemetery.

Both unapproved cemeteries and aboriginal peoples cemeteries are areas set aside with the intent to inter human remains, for EuroCanadian and Native peoples respectively.

Details on unapproved aboriginal cemeteries are not included in this volume, as they are usually associated with ritual grave-goods and/or archaeological sites, making them the target of looters.

Both types of unapproved cemeteries are subject to the same disposition process, with public notice of declaration as prescribed by the *Act*, and identified stakeholders entering into negotiation on a disposition agreement. The stakeholders are usually the landowner(s), descendants of persons interred, and for aboriginal peoples cemeteries, representatives of the nearest First Nation.

If negotiations do not conclude in agreement within a set time period, arbitration is entered into, resulting in a binding settlement. Such agreements or settlements typically result in either:

- Leaving the burials as they are, or
- Disinterring and interring some or all of the human remains to an approved cemetery.

No disturbance of the unapproved cemetery is permitted until the agreement or settlement is made binding.

In addition, the *Act* also permits a cemetery to be declared abandoned on application to and approval by a judge of the District Court by one or more of the owners, municipality, or Registrar. When a cemetery is declared to be abandoned, the *Act* provides that the municipality assumes ownership of the cemetery.

Cemeteries and heritage conservation

Historical Euro-Canadian cemeteries are of heritage interest not only to the City of Hamilton, but also to family descendants, heritage groups and other special interest groups, and the public at large. Accordingly, strategies and tools for the ongoing conservation of heritage cemeteries are required as an appropriate management response, whether privately or publicly owned, to ensure their protection and care. This volume is a critical component of a management program for heritage cemeteries in the City of Hamilton, as detailed below.

The City of Hamilton is responsible for management of cultural heritage resources under various legislation including the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Planning Act*, (and associated *Provincial Policy Statement*), and *Environmental Assessment Act*. The City is also party to a Memorandum of Understanding with the province that addresses archaeological resources. While historic cemeteries are included in the definition of archaeological sites, and so are subject to Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, they can also be designated under Part V through their incorporation into a Heritage Conservation District, or designated as a property with cultural heritage value under Part IV of the *Act*. These designations can be used to manage change to identified heritage features, values and attributes on and adjacent to designated properties.

Currently, three cemeteries in Hamilton are designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* solely on their merit as cemeteries: the Shaver Family Cemetery in Ancaster, Rous-Howard Family Cemetery in Flamborough, and the Smith's Knoll cemetery in Stoney Creek. Additional cemeteries are incorporated in the designations of the properties with which they are associated, notably St. John's Church in Ancaster, Strabane United and St. Albans Churches in Strabane and Rockton respectively, Barton Stone United Church and Hamilton Municipal Cemetery Gatehouse in Hamilton, and Grace Anglican Church Cemetery in the Mill Street Heritage Conservation District in Waterdown.

The Inventory

The preparation of an inventory is a recognized, standard practice in any sound heritage management strategy. A heritage inventory is a simple and effective way of taking stock or otherwise accounting for the various types of heritage properties that may exist within any defined geographical area. The City of Hamilton's cemetery and burial ground inventory is intended to list and identify all those approved and lost or abandoned cemeteries and burial grounds that are considered to be of heritage interest.

The inventory is a first step and the basic building block of a properly managed municipal heritage conservation strategy. The inventory assists in making informed decisions, enhances educational initiatives and promotes knowledge and awareness of the special characteristics of a community. An inventory provides an essential base for consistent and coherent management of a municipality's heritage.

Cemeteries are found throughout the City in urban, suburban, and rural areas. These features are considered of heritage value to the community in which they are immediately located, and in a wider context within the province or the nation.

The listing will be used internally by City staff to review planning and development applications and the disposition of City owned property. Where appropriate, staff of the Heritage and Urban Design group may provide further detailed comments on the heritage attributes of a cemetery.

This volume, *Hamilton's Heritage Volume 6: Inventory of Cemeteries and Burial Grounds*, is part of ongoing heritage study and work. There may be additions to this inventory in the future, with the identification of previously unknown cemeteries or burial grounds, and development of new cemeteries. The inventory is not to be considered a fixed or complete list, and will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis in order to incorporate such changes.

Five previous volumes are:

- *Hamilton's Heritage Volume 1* which contains a compilation of all designated properties and districts under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- *Hamilton's Heritage Volume 2*, a companion volume, lists all heritage properties that have been inventoried or identified by the former municipalities.
- *Hamilton's Heritage Volume 3* is a compilation of heritage properties identified by the Government of Canada through the *Canadian Inventory of Historic Building*.
- *Hamilton's Heritage Volume 4* lists those archaeological sites which have been registered by the Province of Ontario.
- *Hamilton's Heritage Volume 5* details the reasons for designation of all heritage properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

City Heritage staff can be consulted on heritage cemetery and burial site matters (905-546-2424 x1212, heritageplanning@hamilton.ca). When human remains are encountered unexpectedly by development projects it is critical to immediately contact both:

- The Ontario Ministry of Culture (519-675-6898, fax 519-675-7777); and,
- The Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Government Services (MGS) (416-326-8392).

Web sites of relevant information are:

- E-Laws (www.e-laws.gov.on.ca)
- Ontario Ministry of Culture (www.culture.gov.on.ca)
- The Ontario Ministry of Government Services (www.mgs.gov.on.ca)
- OHS (www.heritagefdn.on.ca)
- Hamilton (www.hamilton.ca/heritageplanning)

The following sections outline the history of Euro-Canadian cemeteries and burial grounds in the City of Hamilton, and are followed by a detailed inventory of individual cemeteries.

HISTORY OF HAMILTON CEMETERIES

Introduction

The history of known Euro-Canadian burial sites and cemeteries at the Head-of-the-Lake dates from the arrival of permanent European settlers at the end of the eighteenth century. During the following two hundred years, the changing views and ways of burying the dead that were to take place across Canada have also occurred in Hamilton and the surrounding townships.

When legislation was enacted to create the City of Hamilton on 9 June 1846, there were no municipal cemeteries or publicly-owned burial grounds for the interment of inhabitants of this self-declared "Ambitious Little City."

In the surrounding townships there were numerous churchyards operated by the major denominations and dozens of private family burial sites. In contrast to the city, there were also public or municipal burial grounds for any person in the community who wished interment. The cemetery at Bullocks Corners in West Flamborough Township opened *ca.* 1810, and Millgrove Municipal opened *ca.* 1837, are both examples of grounds established and operated many years before Hamilton recognized the need. Most rural churches and municipalities purchased adequate land when they established cemeteries, so over the years burial practices in these areas have remained virtually unchanged. Some churchyards, for example in Carlisle and Strabane, purchased additional land as the need arose, but the changing needs and views on burial grounds which Hamilton has faced have not been experienced outside the City.

On 1 January 2001, the amalgamated City of Hamilton saw the total number of cemeteries within its boundaries dramatically increase to more than 130 with the addition of the surrounding communities of Ancaster, Dundas, Flamborough, Glanbrook and Stoney Creek. While a portion of the cemeteries remain in association with their founding churches, under the care of families, or operated by private cemetery companies, the city is responsible for the ownership and maintenance of over 70 sites, varying in size from large municipal cemeteries to small family burial plots. Many of the cemeteries now under the care of the City of Hamilton receive this protection as a result of the *Ontario Cemeteries Act which* mandates a municipality to assume responsibility for any burial site that is not being maintained or is abandoned.

During the first decade of the nineteenth century, as more settlers moved into the area of Hamilton and environs, there were only small, privately-owned burial grounds. Almost all began as sites on or near family farms, with neighbours occasionally joining together to form a burial ground. Some of these burial grounds, such as the Gage, Lottridge and Stipes family plots that were located close to the inlets on Burlington Bay, have now completely disappeared but are known through oral tradition and documentary evidence in historical maps. Others, such as the Ryckman family plot on the Hamilton Mountain and the Cline Cemetery near Upper Centennial Parkway in Saltfleet Township, have survived, although they are impacted by encroaching development and vandalism.

Several early burial sites known to have existed are occasionally marked by a plaque acknowledging their existence. For example, on an interior wall of the former United Church that once stood at the corner of Wellington and King Street East was the headstone of Head-of-the-Lake settler, Richard Springer (? -1829). Oral tradition suggests that many early settlers of the area were interred in the churchyard that had once existed on the site.

Many burials sites associated with early churches, other than the Church of England, were originally located on private property because the Church of England was the state church. Other faiths were not allowed to own property until 1831.

Burial of the dead within the urban area of Hamilton before the establishment of a municipal cemetery was restricted to interment in consecrated grounds associated with churches, or in one of the burial grounds that were owned by some of the community's notable citizens. Sir Allan MacNab at the east end of Dundurn Park, George Hamilton at the head of Ferguson Avenue and Peter Hess at King and Hess Streets all had plots for sale to family members in their private grounds.

Some existing churches in downtown Hamilton originally had adjacent burial grounds available to members of their congregation. Evidence of these early sites can still be seen, although they are often greatly reduced in size and so provide little idea of the area they once covered. St. Paul's Presbyterian Church at the corner of James Street South and Jackson (formerly St. Andrew's Church) has a fine collection of monuments along a wall and in a small garden area at the rear - with little of the original churchyard visible. A few monuments are still to be seen along the fence at the rear of Christ's Church Cathedral, but the majority were sent to the York Boulevard Cemetery when the need to enlarge the church required their removal.

Occasionally mass burials of citizens were also part of life in Hamilton. On York Boulevard, near the High Level Bridge and the area known as Burlington Heights, a large boulder commemorates two such occasions - the soldiers killed in the War of 1812 and the cholera victims of 1854-55. Hamilton almost certainly had other cholera burial sites, as annual outbreaks of the highly contagious disease had occurred since 1832 and victims were buried in lime pits dug well beyond the town limits.

During the 1840s, it was apparent that Hamilton's rapid urban growth necessitated the need for additional burial grounds. The Wardens of Christ's Church Cathedral recognized that their churchyard burial ground was becoming filled and inadequate to meet the demand, so began to agitate for new grounds, as did Bishop Gordon of St. Mary's Cathedral in 1849. On 29 January, 1847, the Wardens acquired a large tract of land on Burlington Heights from Sir Allan MacNab, establishing the Christ's Church Grounds and the beginnings of the present-day Hamilton or York Street Cemetery. A year later, the Corporation of the City of Hamilton voted to establish its own cemetery - the first municipal cemetery in Canada. Named Burlington Cemetery, the city paid the Wardens of Christ's Church, £1,804 for approximately 18 acres of property which originally had been part of the lands they purchased from Sir Allan MacNab. In 1872, the congregation of the Church of the Ascension purchased 3 acres of land in the Christ Church plot that was once known as "Vauxhall Gardens" for \$3000, and in turn began burials in 1875.

By the end of the decade, the number of cities in North America had risen dramatically, driven by rapid industrialization, improvements in transportation and large-scale immigration. Early planners identified the need for a safe water supply, improved sanitation and a healthier, secure burial place away from the population, so there was no threat of contamination from the decomposition of bodies. To many this last requirement came to be regarded as "the last great necessity" for a prosperous, democratic city.

The decision by Hamilton councilors that the city own and operate a cemetery marked the beginning of a revolutionary change in the way burial grounds were viewed. The name cemetery, derived from the Greek *koimeterion* for "sleeping chamber", was for the first time widely embraced. Although used sporadically by Europeans for a century or more, the word became the standard one for a burial place. Terms such as graveyard, churchyard and burial ground gradually lost favour as the word cemetery contained the suggestion "of death as sleep, a transition to life eternal."

The decision of the Council to locate the cemetery beyond the urban city boundaries, along the Burlington Heights, provided a setting dramatically different from any previous city cemetery Hamilton citizens had ever seen. The rural landscape was graded and roads and pathways were planned around "gardens of graves in a picturesque atmosphere." From its beginnings a small work force of gardeners was hired to plant collections of trees and flowering shrubs, although plot holders were expected to care for their own property. As an early planned landscape in the city, open to the public, visitors came to view the grounds and tour the park-like setting.

The grounds were fenced, and in 1865 plans and designs by William Hodgins and Thomas Kinrade for a "Gate Lodge for the Burlington Cemetery " were chosen, with a rubble stone Gothic cottage erected at the main gate and used as the office and chapel and home for a caretaker.

In later years several parcels of land bounded by York Boulevard at the front and Cootes Paradise to the rear were acquired either by the purchase of Crown land (9 acres for \$1,077.75 in 1867), or through private acquisition. Two pieces of property owned by the Roman Catholic Diocese for the City of Hamilton were sold to the city in 1891 for \$4,912.50: they had become surplus to the needs of the diocese with the opening of the Catholic Cemetery on Plains Road, Burlington. By 1924, the Hamilton Cemetery property amounted to a total of 97 acres.

From the beginning of the twentieth century, as Hamilton's population steadily increased, the need for additional cemetery property became a continuous concern to the Cemetery Board. The number of vacant lots in the York Street Cemetery was so low by 1910 that an investigation of all remaining lots was undertaken together with an estimate of the total burials. It was apparent that new property was an immediate need. In 1919, the Hamilton Cemetery Board purchased an estate bordering the north shore of Burlington Bay, known as Rock Bay. Officially opened for burials in 1923, the Woodland Cemetery became the city's second municipal burying ground.

Again the rural setting impressed the local citizens, as in many ways the York Boulevard Cemetery presented an overcrowded appearance with its lack of uniformity and vast array of monuments. The park-like setting of Woodland allowed for areas to be set aside for special burial requirements. These included enclaves for the burial of stillborn and young children (available to families unable to purchase a full lot), sections for the soldiers of World Wars I and II and the Korean War, and a site for the Inuit of northern Canada who had died in the city while undergoing treatment for tuberculosis.

By the end of World War I, there was a growing interest in Hamilton of a "new" form of burial. Cremation had been practiced in Europe as alternative to the emptying of graveyards every twenty years or so to make way for the "new dead." For many years the slow development of a safe cremation method restricted its use to upper and middle class residents who were more willing to consider alternative methods for disposing of the dead. The views of religious officials, especially those of the Roman Catholic Church who regarded cremation as unacceptable, made it unpopular in Hamilton with its large Irish and Italian populations.

The initial interest in cremation came at a time when many people were attempting to distance themselves from death. As a result of the great carnage of 1914-1918, the growing acceptance of hospitals as a place to die and the development of funeral homes directing the burial of the dead, the cemetery and other aspects of the burial process began to transfer itself into an entrepreneurial enterprise. The success of private businesses in selling lots, cutting costs and providing a wide variety of services, led to changes in cemeteries. While there were questions on the appropriateness of new "for profit" cemeteries, there were great concerns with the rising prices and allocation of resources to care for the dead. The rejection of earth burial and mausoleums on the arguments that they were unhealthy and inefficient led to the rise in popularity of cremation and columbaries.

The establishment of the Westmount Park Cemetery in 1927, on the south side of Main Street West, resulted from this growing acceptance of the way cemeteries could be designed and operated. Located on the lower slopes of the Hamilton Mountain and now known as White Chapel Memorial Gardens, this was a private business. Internments of ashes are marked with bronze or brass plates set at ground level and with no upright monuments allowed, so the appearance of the grounds is truly park-like: a complete distancing from the traditional cemetery.

In recent years, as suburbia encroaches upon rural areas, the small rural cemetery has become overused, and many of these are now reaching capacity. In recent years a number of larger municipal cemeteries have been opened, such as Garden Lane in East Flamborough and Glanbrook in Glanbrook.

Markers, Monuments & Mausoleums

Commemoration of the dead, respect for memory, and love of family and homeland were powerful forces in the lives of pioneer settlers. At the time of death, the erection of a marker was an important part of the passage from life on earth and a reminder to those left to mourn.

The very earliest burial markers were made of wood, probably with carved or painted lettering on the surface to note the name of the deceased. Wood as a material was readily available, easily cut and carved so the signage was usually produced by a family member, friend or neighbour. Many of them were erected before 1830, on small family and isolated country cemeteries, where there was little money or time to be spent on more than basic symbols of respect. Often designed in the form of a simple cross, few remain today - many were replaced with stone markers as this material gradually became available, while the majority have disappeared over time from the ravages of weather.

Beginning in the last decade of the eighteenth century and lasting for almost a hundred years, the largest collection of markers found in the Hamilton area are of a particular type, material and style that distinguishes them so easily from twentieth century monuments. This original and most common style of marker is basically a rectangular stone slab, with variations in shape and design occurring almost entirely in the upper section of the gravestone.

The style was brought to Canada from the older cultures of England and continental Europe, but also from the neighbouring United States. The frequency of this form in older cemeteries today reflects the overwhelming preference for this particular type, likely for practical, economic and aesthetic reasons. The stone slab, although heavy, could be transported by a man with a horse and cart, the price was not exorbitant, and its size allowed for personal design and engraving.



Monument for John Shaver (died 1795). Shaver was one of the earliest settlers of Ancaster, and his monument is the earliest known date on a stone in the City of Hamilton. Bethesda United Church, Ancaster.

The most common type of stone employed was a soft variety of white or creamy-white marble which weathers fairly rapidly and unevenly. Its granular structure, when weakened by water, causes it to become fragile and break, piece by piece. The result is a rough, pitted surface, which when it includes small lettering is often illegible, if not completely erased. Marble monuments in the Hamilton area also suffer from the problem of airborne industrial chemicals such as sulphur dioxide, which have hastened the deterioration during the last half century.

Sandstone and slate, finer and more closely grained than marble, are also to be found in early cemeteries, though the material was never as popular. Granite, a stone used almost exclusively for twentieth century three-dimensional monuments because of its hardness and durability, was used only on rare occasions before 1850 as it was difficult to quarry and carve by hand, and so was more costly.



Top of alter tomb, James M. Whyte,
Esq. St. Paul's Presbyterian, Hamilton

Slab markers vary in size, most often three to four feet in height, but rarely wider than two or three feet and an inch or two in thickness. These slim white panels communicate fragility and in many of Hamilton's pioneer cemeteries they stand at awkward angles or now lie flat on the ground, covered in lichens, penetrated by vegetation. Almost all the city's old rural cemeteries, regardless of size, contain a section that ends in vacant ground where the sod has grown over the oldest markers completely. Some stones have been removed from their original locations and placed in cement pads or in tightly packed avenues as a way of providing protection from the blades of the modern lawn mower.

Almost all these gravestones are intricately decorated with epitaphs, descriptive inscriptions and a wide variety of decorative or funerary motifs. Few bear dates later than about 1880, so their great value to historians and genealogists lies in the information included in the inscriptions. These are often the only "documents" of a pioneer's existence, recorded before the days of civil registration, census returns and local histories.

Between about 1860 and World War I, second and third generation families began to commemorate the deceased on more elaborate forms of cemetery markers called monuments. The materials still included marble, but granite began to gain popularity, as it allowed the monument maker more variety in design. Even small rural churchyards contain examples of obelisks and columns topped with angels, funeral urns and grieving relatives, together with their multiple-sides that allowed for the recording of several family member's names, or generations of a family, to be included on a single stone.



The Gawley family monument produced by the White Bronze Monument Company of St. Thomas. Knox, Binbrook.

For a brief period of about twenty years, from 1883 until 1900, another form of monument appeared to gain popularity, especially in the rural townships of Wentworth County. The White Bronze Monument Company of St. Thomas produced distinctive, rust resistant, weatherproof grey metal monuments, which when sanded and especially when wet, looked like granite. Most were produced in the form of obelisks, with each of the sides containing a variety of delicate and detailed cast reliefs and panels for customized inscriptions which could be added as required. These unique monuments were sold through local franchised agents, but this method of purchasing a memorial did not gain widespread popularity and their production was short-lived.

About 1880, the block-like granite marker of the present day gradually began to gain favour, slowly replacing the previous marble markers, obelisks and columns and the new



Foot stones no longer in their original place.
Swayze Family Cemetery, Binbrook.

metal monuments that were being advertised as the latest style of cemetery memorial. By the 1880s, many of the affluent business men, entrepreneurs and politicians in the city and even prosperous farmers in the countryside were looking for ways to portray their success in life with monuments that would reflect their position in the community and remain standing long after their demise. The result was the use of increasingly large granite blocks serving as the single marker for a number of family plots together with individual foot stones and the construction of great stone vaults and even mausoleums in which family members were

interred. Both became more and more prevalent in the 1880s and 1890s. In the Hamilton York Boulevard Cemetery, a number of wealthy families used them to display their success. Some were truly spectacular structures, such as the model of a Greek temple for the Sandford family, and a neighbouring one to the Tuckett family. Many were box-shaped houses, such as the McGregor-Ross Vault in the Union Cemetery, Waterdown, as they appeared in city cemeteries, country churchyards and burial grounds in the surrounding townships.

The massive granite monuments of the twentieth century appeared to lose the individual detail prominently recorded on the markers dated between 1830 and 1875. More recent granite monuments are primarily name plates. In some cases, the memorial consists only of a metal name plate, often of bronze, attached to a small concrete marker lying flat on the ground.



Mausoleum of the Sanford Family.
Hamilton Cemetery, Hamilton.

Inscriptions and Funerary Art

Part of the interest that cemetery markers possess comes from the documentation incorporated on the stone itself. Cemeteries provide resource materials that are an important component of Canadian social history.

Markers often contain inscriptions and motifs reflecting the views and faith of early citizens of the town and countryside. The most popular inscriptions were four line verses, with alternate lines rhyming. Most of these were of a standard form, sometimes slightly altered to reflect the person commemorated, and repeated over and over again on stones across the city. It appears that these verses were part of the oral tradition, passed by word of mouth from generation to generation and originating in the old world. Popular from the middle of the nineteenth century, they remained in vogue until the slab marker waned in frequency. Two common verses or epitaphs found are these from St. Thomas Roman Catholic Cemetery, Waterdown.

“A faithful friend, a husband dear
A tender parent lieth here
Great is the loss we here sustain
But hope in Heaven to meet again.”

“Parents, Sisters Why these Tears
O'er my dull and lifeless clay
Could you see my present bliss
Tears to Joy would pass away.”

Monuments to young children and babies are to be found in virtually every cemetery. For women of any age, childbirth was difficult, dangerous and often claimed the life of both mother and child. Common diseases, such as whooping cough, carried off complete households of children, so epitaphs are often part of children's markers.

This line from Bartonville Cemetery in east Hamilton, often appears on such markers:

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not"

While this epitaph was popular for a young woman's gravestone.

"She died as she lived trusting in God"

Another example of inscriptions on children's graves comes from a monument in the Jerseyville Cemetery, erected by the family of John and Ellen Stenabaugh for their 4 children. Two of the inscriptions are as follows:

"Sweet flower transplanted to a clime,
Where never comes the blight of time."

"We miss the bright eyes of our darling child,
And the sweet rosy lips that so oft on us smiled."

Almost every monument has some small quote with religious overtones as part of the inscription: "He giveth his beloved sleep", "Awaiting the Resurrection", "Safely anchored in the harbours of eternal rest" and "Of your charity pray for the soul."

For all the charm of the epitaphs, they are rarely informative about the deceased life or death. Often the statement of death is stark, perhaps meant to engender pity at the age of the victim or the destruction it brought to a family. In Grace Church, Waterdown, this inscription needs no explanation, "Cause of Death Killed by the explosion of a Boiler. Wm. Attridge 9 February 1871", or this for William Lyons in Grove Cemetery, Dundas, "Died by drowning Wm. Lyons aged 19 years."



Weeping willows top the monuments of Jacob Smith and his two wives. Bowman United Church, Ancaster.

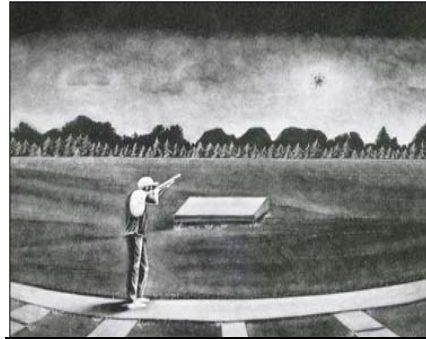
The inscriptions that have been engraved on twentieth century monuments, seem to lack the originality of those produced a century earlier. The craftsmanship found on marble slabs was replaced by the brevity of machine-produced inscriptions for granite tombstones, Monument upon monument with brief epitaphs such as “Fondly remembered”, “In loving memory”, “Loving Husband”, “Beloved Wife” are a contrast to those used by the previous generation.

Early gravestones may also be considered works of art, for after 1830 decorative symbols or motifs

began to appear in increasing numbers, almost always carved in the upper quarter of the stone. Prior to this, markers were incised with little more than the name of the deceased, date of death, age and in the case of men, often their place of origin - village, town, parish or country, all in the hope that their origins should be remembered by future generations. Later, as stone masons arrived in ever increasing numbers and were available for monument work, a form of decoration, known as funerary art became increasingly popular. Within twenty years, decorative markers were more usual than plain ones.

Many of the motifs that were included on the markers, particularly the religious ones, were hundreds of years old. Some carried from England, but have American origins. The symbols were usually personal interpretations, as no pattern books appear to have been available, so a wide variety of the same style may appear in the same cemetery. Lambs and doves, both well-known Christian symbols, were used for children, while draped urns-of-life and hands were common on adult markers.

Weeping willow trees, in a wide variety of designs, were standard expressions of sorrow and appear to be the most popular of all motifs. As a Christian symbol, the willow represented the Gospel of Christ; hardy, able to withstand loss of limbs and still survive, even flourish. To grieving relatives, the symbol seemed to mirror their loss and at the same time represent eternal life - ironically most cemeteries included at least one living willow tree, planted to help with drainage problems that were experienced, especially with spring melting.



A modern monument image, recreating the deceased's favourite pastime.
Vansickle Cemetery, Ancaster

The second most popular symbol was the hand motif. Pointing upwards, it symbolized the path to heaven taken by the deceased, while the clasped hands had the symbolic meaning of union with God. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, as the motifs passed out of fashion, popular conventional Christian symbols made a brief appearance. Complete monuments in the design of the Cross, the open book or Bible, the lamb and the angel became fashionable cemetery markers for a couple of decades, but as granite became the popular monument material, it signaled the complete decline of the hand-crafted vernacular era of Ontario gravestones.

Today the city's ethnic population has re-awakened an interest in funerary art. A walk in any one of Hamilton's newer municipal cemeteries will reveal a whole new art form - the granite headstone bearing a portrait or a personal memory of the deceased. Enameled into the stone, the photographic likeness provides the single most important ornamentation on the stone - a return to funerary art with the modern touch, reflecting the evolution of modern societal perspectives on death, dying, and the commemoration of lives lived.



Inscription Ida B. Stenbaugh, one of four inscriptions on this monument. Jerseyville, Ancaster

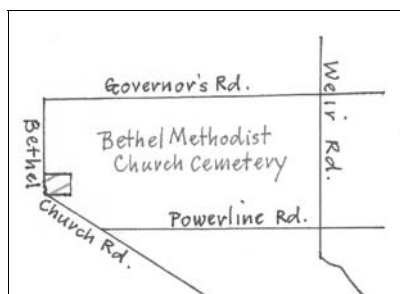
Format of the list

The following listing of cemeteries and burial sites is arranged by former townships, towns or city and common cemetery or burial site name. Each entry includes the site location and a photograph, list of other names used, and address and location by lot and concession. Details on the type of cemetery are provided, including ecclesiastical or family associations, the cemetery or burial site status, size, and descriptions of the environment and monuments. A one paragraph chronology of the cemetery or burial ground is provided, along with references used to provide this information.

Appendix A provides an index of cemeteries and burial grounds by governmental, ecclesiastical, or family association, as well as the lost or abandoned cemeteries and burial grounds. Appendix B is a chronology of when each cemetery or burial ground was established. Appendix C is a glossary of terms used in this volume.

Ancaster

1. Bethel Church Cemetery



Other Known Names: Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery, Bethel Methodist Church Cemetery

Street Address: 4457 Bethel Church Road

Location: Lot 1, Concession 1 Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist/United)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 70 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Wire and wood with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble, granite and metal

Date of Opening: 1844

History:

At the northwest corner of Ancaster, near the Brant County Line, Methodists from three surrounding townships came together in 1861 to form Bethel Church. The land, formerly owned by Peter Weaver of Ancaster, was given to the congregation to be used for a church and burial ground. It seems likely that the land had already been used as a cemetery, as the earliest gravestone dates to 1844. The church has been known as Bethel Methodist Church, Bethel Community Church, and Bethel Gospel Centre. The church is still open, although it appears to be rarely used, while the cemetery no longer sells plots but is open for burials to those with deeds.

Reference Material:

"Bethel Methodist Church Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1987.

"Ancaster's Heritage"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 197.

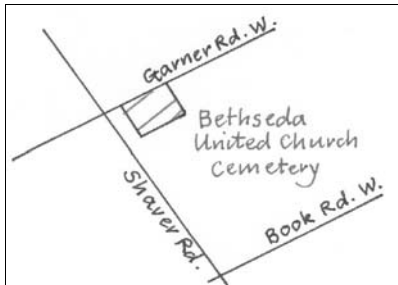
"Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"

Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 70, 90, 93

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

2. Bethesda United Church Cemetery



Other Known Names: Shaver Settlement Methodist Church Cemetery

Street Address: 584 Garner Road West

Location: Lot 37, Concession 4, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist/United)

Responsible Agency: Bethesda United Church Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 210 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage

Fencing: Iron railings and hedgerow with open section

Monument Types: Flat and upright

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1795

History:

The earliest recorded burial at this site is of John Shaver (1739-1795), a United Empire Loyalist originally from Germany who was among the first settlers to come to Ancaster. The site was used as a family plot and later as a communal church plot for the Shaver Settlement Methodist Church. The church initially met at the home of William Shaver (1771-1830) before moving to the nearby Bethesda School. In 1860 the land containing the existing burials was donated by Horace Shaver (1840-1898) to the Trustees of the local Methodist Church. Since the transfer of ownership, the cemetery has been used for the burial of congregation members, and has been a Methodist and subsequently a United Church Cemetery. It is still open for burials and is owned and operated by the church.

Reference Material:

"Bethesda United Church Cemetery"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1985.

"Ancaster's Heritage"
Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 65, 197.
Volume II. 1989. p. 86

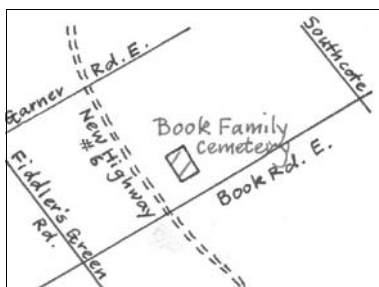
"Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"
Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 63, 90, 93

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township
and map showing location

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Churches: History of Early Churches

Ancaster

3. Book Cemetery



Other Known Names: Book-Parkin Cemetery

Street Address: Book Road East

Location: Lot 45, Concession 4, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Family and Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 50 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1815

History:

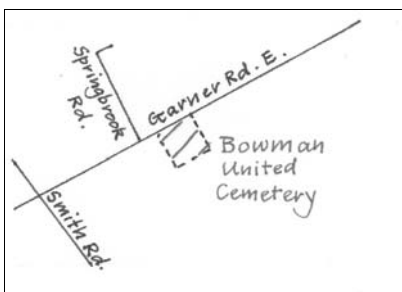
With recent alterations to roads in the area, the Book Cemetery is now completely hidden from the road and approached only by a steep dirt road overlooking the new Highway #6 By-Pass. John Book squatted on Lot 45, Concession 4, Ancaster Township from 1789 to 1793, before purchasing the property and later registering the Crown Patent. Using the property as a family farm, he established a small cemetery on it in 1815, when the first burial occurred for his son, 20 year old Henry Book. The Cemetery was used exclusively by the family and related members for several generations, though it is now closed and is currently maintained by the City of Hamilton. Its isolated setting has resulted in the site being vandalized and the grounds being in a state of disrepair.

Reference Material:

- "Book Cemetery"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989.
- "Book Cemetery"
Recorded in the 1890's by Crowell Smith, Gordon Publications, 1981.
- "The Book Cemetery: 1815 to 1931"
AI Book Private Research N./D.
- "Ancaster's Heritage"
Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 17, 290.
Volume II. 1989. p. 64, 87.
- "Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"
Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 49, 52.
- Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

4. Bowman Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 880 Garner Road East

Location: Lots 50-51, Concession 4, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist/United)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 250 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Iron railings and hedgerow with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright, cairn and columns

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1803

History:

The earliest known burial at this site is in 1803 for Susannah Smith. This is the site of the first log chapel of any denomination in Ancaster, built in 1808 for local Methodists on the property line of the Hagle and Bowman farms. In the 1820s, the church was the site of great controversy, as an internal Methodist split led to continued physical movement of the building between the Hagle and Bowman lots. The chapel became infamously known as the "Sliding Church" or "Old Slide". In 1845, a brick building was built, and was part of a two point circuit with Bethesda starting in 1854. The brick structure burnt down in 1881, and the congregation built a third church on the site, which remains to this day.

At a rear corner of the cemetery there is a collection of 38 stones now laid flat, contained within a ground level stone wall. The site holds many of the oldest stones within the cemetery, including that of Susannah Smith.

Notable Burials:

Andrew Prindle (1780-1855) Minister

Reference Material:

"Bowman United Church Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1983.

"Ancaster's Earliest Settlers"

Roger Zsiros, 1988. p. 16-18.

"Ancaster's Heritage"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 191.

Volume II. 1989. p. 94

"Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"

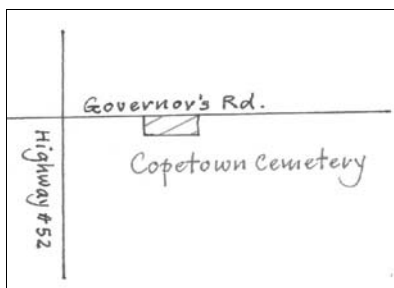
Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 90, 91, 93, 103

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Churches: Bowman Chapel Highway #53

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

5. Copetown Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 1925 Governor's Road

Location: Lot 32, Concession 1, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist Episcopal), Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 116 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow and wire with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble, and granite

Date of Opening: 1826

History:

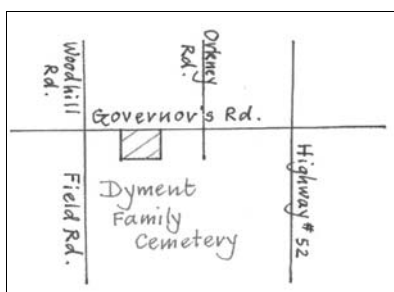
The land was originally registered as a Crown Patent to Andrew Templeton on September 1, 1797. In 1825, when the property was owned by James Waugh, one acre was sold to the Copetown Methodist Episcopal Church. The first burial was for James Hunt in 1826. By 1854 the church building was moved to a new location, as the original location by the cemetery was deemed to be too close to the railroad. By 1970, the Copetown Cemetery was under the care of the Town of Ancaster, and is currently maintained by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

- "Copetown Cemetery"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989.
- "Glorious Copetown: 1795-2000"
Compiled by Anna Jones, et al. Private printing. 2001 p. 29-30.
- "Ancaster's Heritage"
Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 230.
- "Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"
Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 90, 91, 93, 103
- Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

6. Dymont Cemetery



Date of Opening: 1832

History:

The earliest registered Crown Patentee to this property was Sarah Leget, who registered it on April 4, 1832. One year later, the land was owned by John Dymont, and family who have lived in the area continuously since, except for a brief period from 1880 to 1885. The first burial in the Dymont Cemetery was for Edward Liddycoat in 1873. John Dymont himself passed away in 1878, and stipulated in his will that the North East corner of the farm was to remain a family burial ground, and so it has remained to this day, owned by the family and maintained by the City of Hamilton. There is only a small collection of monuments spread across the site. In one corner of this small family cemetery, there exists a walled-in area containing just a single upright monument.

Reference Material:

- "Ancaster Township Cemeteries, Part 1"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989.
- "Ancaster's Heritage"
Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 225.
- "Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"
Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 69.
- Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Dymont Family Cemetery
- Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Other Known Names:

Street Address: Governor's Road

Location: Lot 23, Concession 1, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Family, Private

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials to owners of deeds **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 17 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

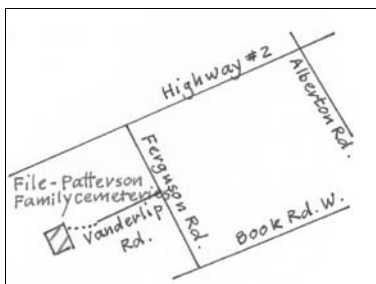
Fencing: hedgerow and wire with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Ancaster

7. Patterson Cemetery



Other Known Names: File, Irwin, Van Der Lip

Street Address: Vanderlip Road

Location: Lot 20, Concession 4, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Family

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 48 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow with open section

Monument Types: Flat and upright

Monuments of: Marble

Date of Opening: 1829

History:

Located roughly 500 yards from the end of Vanderlip Road, at the western end of the former Township of Ancaster, the entrance to the File-Patterson Cemetery requires the visitor to walk the entire length of a grass walkway to reach the site. This cemetery contains graves for the File, Patterson, Irwin and Vanderlip families, and possibly served as a communal burial ground for much of the area. It remained in use until the last recorded burial for Sara Ann Fisher in 1911. The cemetery was in a state of disrepair until it was taken over by Ancaster Township in the 1970s. It is closed for burials, and no plans or records are known to exist.

Reference Material:

"Files Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989.

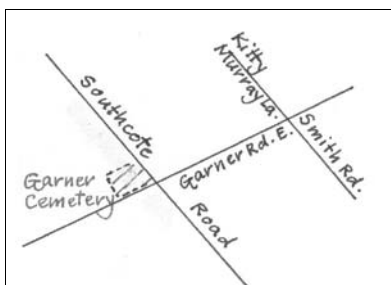
"Ancaster's Heritage"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 84.

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

8. Garner's Corners Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: Southcote Road

Location: Lots 47-48, Concession 3, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist/United)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 130 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Wire with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1842

History:

In 1831, a deed written on sheepskin parchment was drawn up between Israel Dawdy and the Canadian Wesleyan Methodists, also known as the Ryanites, for a plot of land at the northwest corner of the intersection of present day Southcote and Garner Roads. By the 1840s the Church was owned and operated by a group of New Connexion Methodists, who renamed it Zion Methodist. The first burial took place in 1842 for Christeen Jarvis. By 1889 the church had closed, and the building was sold to Leonard Back who used the lumber in the construction of his barn. The cemetery has remained in use, and is owned and maintained by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

"Garner's Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1983.

"Ancaster's Heritage"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 275.

"Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"

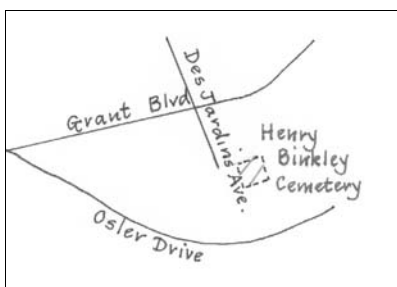
Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 90-92

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Garner Cemetery, Highway #53, at Southcote Road

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

9. Henry Binkley Family Cemetery



Other Known Names: Binkley Cemetery

Street Address: DesJardins Avenue

Location: Pt. Lot 55, Concession 1, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Family

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 34 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow and stone

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1854

History:

Lots 53-57, Concession 1 were originally granted to Jemima, Sarah and Mary Johnson in May 1796 and purchased by Marx Binkley who arrived from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in the late 1790s. Upon Marx Binkley's death in 1805, the property was divided between his three sons; John, George and William. With the death of William Binkley in 1852, his son, Henry set aside part of the property for a family cemetery. The name of the cemetery comes from this donation of land by Henry (1826-1907), who was a major figure in Ancaster politics, and served as 2nd Deputy Reeve of Ancaster Township in 1876 and 1877.

The site has remained a family cemetery, though it is now closed and maintained by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

"Henry Binkley Cemetery, Ancaster"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

"Ancaster's Heritage"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 107, 187

"The History of the Town of Dundas, Part 1 of a Series".

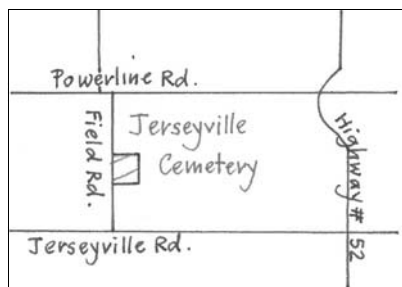
Compiled by T. Roy Woodhouse.

Published by Dundas Historical Society 1965, p. 47.

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

10. Jerseyville Cemetery



Other Known Names: Jerseyville Methodist Cemetery

Street Address: Field Road

Location: Lot 19, Concession 2, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist/United) and Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 375 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Wire with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble, granite and metal

Date of Opening: 1818

History:

In 1804, a log church was established at this location for members of the Jerseyville Methodist Episcopal Church. Served only by Circuit Riders, the Wesleyan Methodists took ownership of the property in 1833, with the Methodist Episcopal congregation moving to the other side of Field Road.

Through the leadership of Elwood Howell (1859-1945), a perpetual care fund for the cemetery was established. The first recorded burial in the cemetery is of Phebe Jane Smith who died in 1818, when it was owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church. While the Methodist Episcopal Church is no longer in existence, the Wesleyan Methodist, now a United Church, remains on the property. The cemetery remains in use and is currently administered by the city.

Reference Material:

"Jerseyville Cemetery"

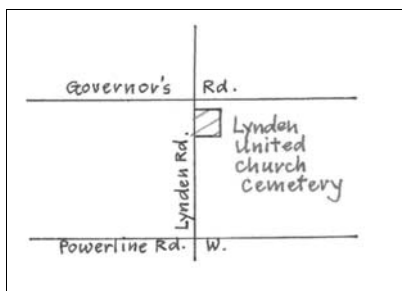
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1987.

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Jerseyville Cemetery

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

11. Lynden Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: Lynden Road

Location: Lot 13, Concession 1, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist/United)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials, but no plots for sale **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 230 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1832

History:

The Lynden Cemetery has been open since 1832, when Henrietta Sutton, wife of early Ancaster settler, Christopher Almas was buried there. Located on the south side of the Governor's Road, the cemetery is located on property that was associated with a Methodist Episcopal congregation. A log church was erected here in 1831 and a frame one in 1851. The congregation moved into a new brick church in 1870, north of the Governor's Road and across the township line, in Beverly Township. The old church was eventually demolished to provide additional burial space for the congregation. The cemetery has always been associated with the Methodist Church and then with the United Church, after the Church Union in 1924. It was one of the first cemeteries in Ancaster Township to come under the control of the Township of Ancaster Cemetery Board when it was established in 1953.

Reference Material:

"Lynden United Church Cemetery"

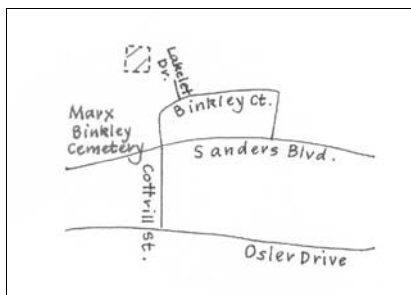
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1983.

"Ancaster's Heritage"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 195

Ancaster

12. Marx Binkley Cemetery



Other Known Names: Binkley Hollow Cemetery, Mark Binkley Cemetery

Street Address: At the end of Lakelet Drive, off Binkley Crescent

Location: Lot 55, Concession 1, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Family

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials

Plot Plan: None

Size: Small, 69 Monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Chain link fence and gate

Monument Types Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1803

History:

Marx Binkley (1745-1805), the first member of this pioneer family to settle in the area, purchased several lots in Concession 1 from Jemima, Sarah and Mary Johnson in the late 1790s. He set aside a small portion of his land and started a family burial ground in 1803. His own burial in 1805 was one of the earliest known Euro-Canadian interments in the Hamilton area.

The cemetery was in family use until the mid 20th century when the last burial took place. It is now owned and operated by the city.

Reference Material:

"Marx Binkley Cemetery, Ancaster"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

"Ancaster's Heritage"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 107.

"Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"
Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 113-114, 124.

"The History of the Town of Dundas, Part 1 of a Series".

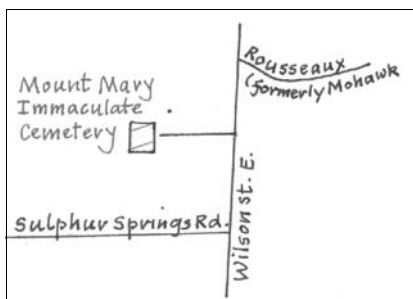
Compiled by T. Roy Woodhouse.

Published by Dundas Historical Society 1965, p. 46.

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

13. Mount Mary Immaculate Retreat Centre



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 437 Wilson Street East

Location: Lot 44, Concession 2, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Roman Catholic)

Responsible Agency: Sister Servants of Mary Immaculate (Ukrainian Order)

Status for Burials: Open for burial to members of order **Plot Plan:** No

Size: Small, 29 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Open sections

Monument Types: Flat and upright

Monuments: Granite

Date of Opening: 1957

History:

Located on 'Wynstay', the former property of Fenner Frederick Dalley, this cemetery is part of the Mount Mary Immaculate Retreat Centre, which is owned and operated by a Ukrainian Catholic order known as the "Sister Servants of Mary Immaculate". The property was purchased in 1946 and the first interment in the cemetery was in 1957 for Sister Mary Melnyk. It continues to be used exclusively for members of the small religious community and residents who have served the order.

Reference Material:

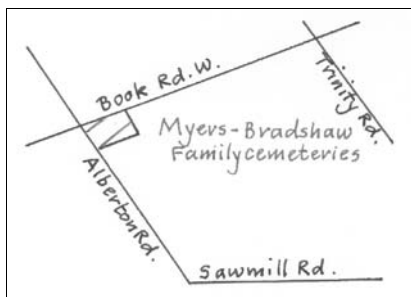
"Mount Mary Immaculate "
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1991.

"Ancaster's Heritage"
Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 58.

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

14. Myers-Bradshaw Cemetery



Other Known Names: Meyers Family Plot

Street Address: 1910 Book Road West

Location: Lot 29, Concession 4, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Family

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 22 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Wood

Monument Types: Flat and upright

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1839 (Myers)

History:

This little corner cemetery contains two separate family cemeteries, one for the Myers family and one for the Bradshaw family.

The Myers plot has existed in this location since at least 1839, though there are illegible markers which may date to an earlier time. The gravestones for the Myers family are currently embedded in a cement pad, at one end of the property.

At the other end of the cemetery is the Bradshaw family plot. Evidence suggests that members of the family were buried at another location, possibly Duff's Corners, and moved to this spot before 1984, though where it existed prior to this remains unclear. The earliest burial in the Bradshaw section dates to 1822, for Seth Bradshaw, a United Empire Loyalist.

Reference Material:

"Ancaster Township Cemeteries, Part 1"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989.

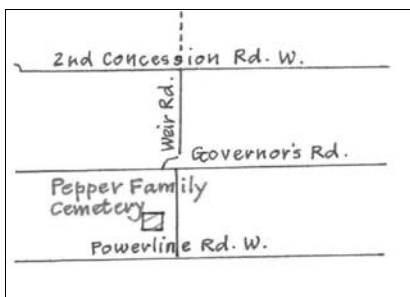
Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Bradshaw Family Cemetery

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Myers Cemetery

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

15. Pepper Family Burial Ground



Other Known Names:

Street Address: On Weir Road, near Powerline Road West

Location: Lot 6, Concession 1, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Family, Abandoned

Responsible Agency: Private

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 2 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Open field

Monument Types: Flat

Monuments of: Marble

Date of Opening: 1846

History:

Now virtually abandoned, this small family cemetery is located at the top of a small hill in the middle of a farm field, bordering Weir Road. Under a heavy covering of long grass, two stones were found. The earliest stone, dated 1846, was laid flat, the other partially upright.

The site is overgrown and currently receiving no maintenance. The monuments indicate there are three known burials at the site, although it is suggested that more bodies may be interred at the site.

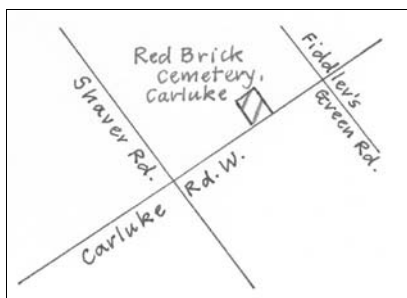
Reference Material:

"Ancaster Township Cemeteries, Part 1"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989.

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

16. Red Brick Cemetery, Carluke



Other Known Names: Carluke Red Brick Church Cemetery, Knox Presbyterian Cemetery

Street Address: Carluke Road West

Location: Lot 38, Concession 6, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Presbyterian)

Responsible Agency: St. Paul's Presbyterian Church Board

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 130 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Chain link, iron railings and hedgerow

Monument Types: flat, upright and monument

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1855

History:

The first Presbyterian Church in the Carluke area was built in 1846 and in 1850, a permanent building known as White Church was completed. However, during the same year, there was a split amongst Presbyterians, and a small group of members removed themselves from the congregation. In 1854, Mr. Andrew Sloss sold half an acre of land to this group of Presbyterians who wished to establish their own congregation and in 1855, built Knox Church, commonly known as the Red Brick Church. This year also saw the first interment in the cemetery.

In 1886 the Presbyterian churches of Carluke reunited and in 1898, the Red Brick Church was demolished. The cemetery is still in use, and is administered by the Presbyterian Church of Carluke, known as St. Paul's.

Notable Burials:

Thomas Melville Bailey (1912-2005) Presbyterian Minister, Hamilton author & historian
 Adam Inch (1857-1933) dairy farmer, politician
 Jacqueline Lees Inch (Fortune) (1859-1947) teacher, activist

Reference Material:

"Carluké Red Brick Church Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989.

"Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"

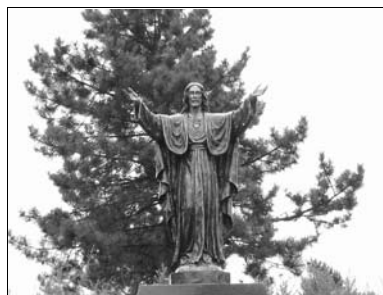
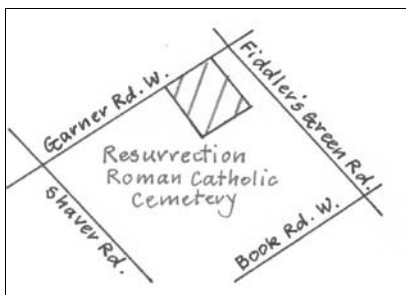
Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 56.

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Red Brick Cemetery

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

17. Resurrection Catholic Cemetery



Date of Opening: 1984

History:

On November 1, 1973, the Catholic Diocese of Hamilton purchased land from S. Ravida for the purpose of opening a Roman Catholic Cemetery in Ancaster. The cemetery came into operation in 1984 and its large land area ensures it will remain active for many years to come.

Reference Material:

"Resurrection Cemetery, Hamilton"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1993.
Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Other Known Names:

Street Address: 254 Garner Road West

Location: Lot 40, Concession 4, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Roman Catholic)

Responsible Agency: Catholic Cemeteries of the Diocese of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Large, Over 1,000 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

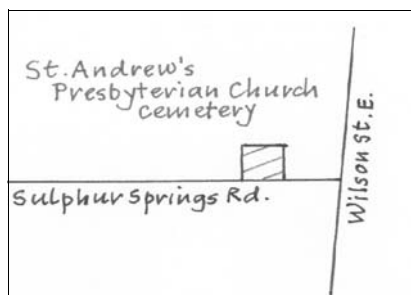
Fencing: Chain link and hedgerow with open section

Monument Types: flat, upright and columbarian

Monuments of: Granite, metal and wood

Ancaster

18. St. Andrew's Presbyterian



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 31 Sulphur Springs Road

Location: Lot 45, Concession 2, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Presbyterian)

Responsible Agency: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for burials

Plot Plan: None

Size: Medium, 300 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link, iron railings and wire with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright, column and altar

Monuments of: Marble, granite and wood

Date of Opening: 1832

History:

In the early 1820s the Presbyterian congregation of Ancaster joined with the Anglican community to build a church that became St. John's Anglican Church. Wishing to have their own place of worship, the Presbyterians sold their half of the St. John's property in 1826 and bought a site on Sulphur Springs Road on which to build a church. The congregation's new church was built in 1832, the same year that the first Presbyterian Minister of the area, Reverend George Sheed, died. Sheed was the first interment in the adjacent cemetery, which is still in use under the management of the church's own cemetery board.

The churchyard contains many interesting monuments, including some altar or table top style tombs, more commonly seen in the British Isles. In 1947, Andrew Hyslop donated an additional parcel of land which greatly enlarged the cemetery property.

Notable Burials:

William Barclay (1883-1969) Presbyterian Minister
George Sheed (?-1832) Presbyterian Minister

Reference Material:

"St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Cemetery"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1987.

"Ancaster's Heritage"
Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 79, 82.

"Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"
Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 8, 27, 39.

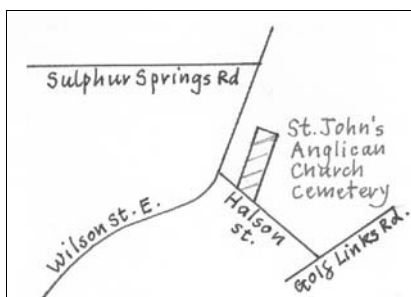
"Inscriptions and Graves in the Niagara Peninsula"
Niagara Historical Society, The Tribune, Welland. 1910. p. 92.

"Wentworth Landmarks"
The Spectator Printing Company, Hamilton, 1897.
Reprinted by Wentworth County Council, Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1967. p. 32-37

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

19. St. John's Anglican Cemetery



Other Known Names: Ancaster Union Cemetery

Street Address: 274 Wilson Street East

Location: Lot 45, Concession 2

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Anglican, Presbyterian)

Responsible Agency: St. John's Anglican Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 734 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage Only

Fencing: Chain link, wood, and hedgerow

Monument Types: Flat, upright, column and altar

Monuments of: Marble, granite, wood

Date of Opening: 1823

History:

The Anglican congregation in Ancaster dates from the 1790s when the community of Wilson's Mill was ministered by Reverend John Stuart. The current church was built in 1824 on land given by George Rousseaux, using local Anglican and Presbyterian labour and funds. Originally the church and cemetery were to be used by these two denominations and any other Protestant Church that requested burial for their members. The first burial took place in 1823, but by 1826 the church and cemetery were solely Anglican. Like St. Andrew's Presbyterian Cemetery, there is an assemblage of table tombs. The cemetery is the final resting place of many notable Ancaster residents. It remains in use and is maintained by the Church.

Notable Burials:

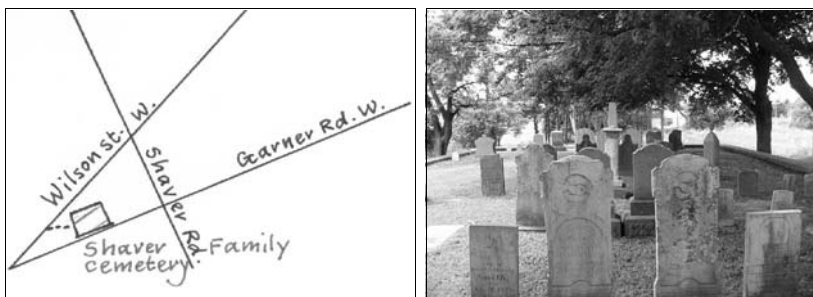
George Armstrong Bull (1828-1909) Anglican Clergyman
 Julian Norman Dalley (1891-1947) businessman, sportsman
 Florence Elliot Werburton Farmer (1879-1974) nurse
 Col. George Deavey Farmer (1866-1928) physician, soldier
 Clemintina Fessenden (Trenholme) (1844-1918) Founder of Empire Day
 John Heslop (1812-1891) politician
 Eleanor Alma Dick Lauder Leith (1854-1942) writer
 George Gordon Brown Leith (1812-1887) gentleman farmer
 James Thomas Hammill Regan (1855-1927) sheriff, MPP
 Jane Schoolcraft (1800-1842) First Nations author
 George Sylvester Tiffany (1805-1856) lawyer, politician
 Oliver Tiffany (1763-1835) physician, surgeon

Reference Material:

"St. John's Anglican Church Cemetery"
 OGS Hamilton Branch, 1987.
 "Ancaster's Heritage"
 Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 50, 71-73
 "Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"
 Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 18, 19, 20, 23, 127
 "The Parish of St. John's Church Ancaster"
 T.D. J. Farmer. Gummer Press, Guelph, 1924. p. 218-235
 "Our Heritage-St. John's: A Sesquicentennial Publication"
 St. John's Anglican Church, Ancaster. 1966.
 "Inscriptions and Graves in the Niagara Peninsula"
 Niagara Historical Society, The Tribune, Welland. 1910. p. 89-92.

Ancaster

20. Shaver Family Cemetery



Other Known Names: Duff's Corners Cemetery

Street Address: 1156 Highway No. 2.

Location: Lot 35, Concession 3, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Family (Shaver)

Responsible Agency: Private

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 68 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Stone surrounding raised area

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1830

History:

Heritage Designation By-Law #93-68, Part IV The Ontario Heritage Act

The Shaver family led by John Shaver, a United Empire Loyalist came to the Ancaster area from New Jersey in 1789. His son, William Shaver, received 200 acres in Lot 35, Concession 3 in 1797. Following his death in 1830, he was buried on the family's property. In 1848, William's children chose this site, known as Shaver's Glen, across the road from the Shaver homestead, as the location for their family cemetery. A raised and walled in area, roughly 20 feet by 20 feet, constructed of stone, became the boundary of the cemetery. Upon the wall is the inscription:

This cemetery was erected A.D. 1848 as a token of filial affection and respect by the 13 children of William and Mary Catherine Shaver, who settled this farm in 1798, it being then a wilderness.

The cemetery was in use until 1938 and was designated a Heritage Property by the Town of Ancaster in 1993.

Reference Material:

"Shaver Family Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989.

"Ancaster's Heritage"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 213

"Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"

Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 64

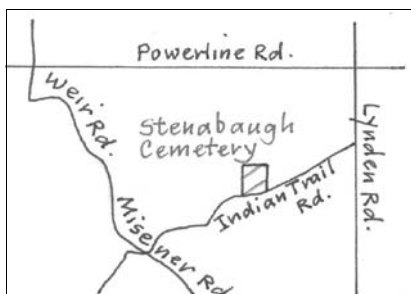
"Hamilton's Heritage" Volume 5. City of Hamilton Planning and Development Department, Long Range Planning and Design Division, Community Planning and Design Section 2004 p. 10

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Shaver Family Cemetery

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

21. Stenabaugh Cemetery



Other Known Names: Trail Road Cemetery

Street Address: Indian Trail Road

Location: Lot 11, Concession 2, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Family (Stenabaugh, Van Sickle), Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Small, 240 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow, with open section

Monument Types: flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1837

History:

This cemetery was used by the Stenabaugh and Vansickle families as early as 1837. The land was given to the Ancaster Baptist Church in 1841 by John Stenabaugh, a prominent church member. Although the donation was for use by the congregation, it remained predominantly a family cemetery. It is currently administered by the City of Hamilton and remains in use.

Reference Material:

"Stenabaugh Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989.

"Ancaster's Heritage"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 213

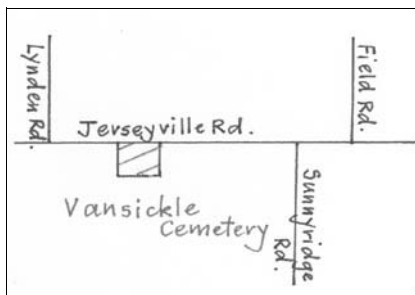
"Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"

Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 64

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

22. Vansickle Cemetery



Other Known Names: Jerseyville Baptist Church Burial Grounds

Street Address: Jerseyville Road West

Location: Lots 14 & 15, Concession 3, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Family (VanSickle), Religious (Baptist)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 97 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble, granite and metal

Date of Opening: 1817

History:

Just outside the boundary of Jerseyville, once known as the Baptist Settlement, is the former Baptist Church Burial Grounds. This cemetery is currently known as the Vansickle Cemetery because of the family's prominence both in the cemetery and the surrounding area.

In 1852, Charles Drake purchased part of Lot 14 from Crown Patentee, Hon. Robert Hamilton. A year later Drake sold the property to Abraham Vansickle. In 1869, Vansickle sold one acre in the northeast corner to the Baptist Church for a cemetery. The burial ground was almost certainly in existence before this transaction, and may even have begun as a small family plot for the Drake family, before it was bought by the VanSickles in the 1850s.

It is currently a private cemetery administered by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

"VanSickle Cemetery"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1988.

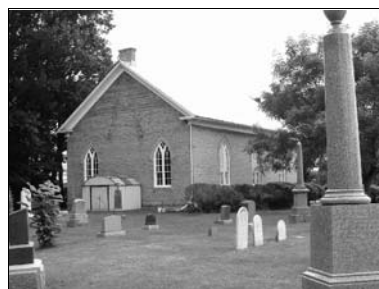
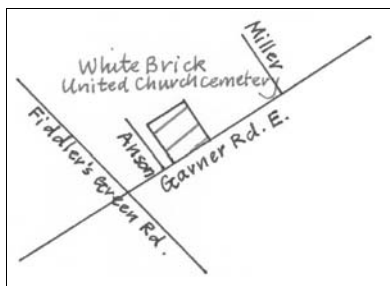
"Ancaster's Heritage"
Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 121, 259-260

"Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"
Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 79, 80

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

23. White Brick Cemetery



Other Known Names: Fiddler's Green Road Cemetery

Street Address: 99 Garner Road East

Location: Lots 43 & 44, Concession 4, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist Episcopal, United)

Responsible Agency: White Brick United Church Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 420 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link, hedgerow, and wood

Monument Types: flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1845

History:

The White Brick Church and Cemetery are located on land formerly owned by John Rymal. Originally the site of an Episcopal Methodist Church, the congregation came to use the churchyard as a burial ground as early as 1846. With the Methodist Union of 1874, the church was used as a Sunday School and meeting house, and is currently used only once per year. The church continues to administer and maintain the cemetery.

Reference Material:

"White Brick United Church Cemetery (# 53 Highway)"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1983..

"Ancaster's Heritage"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 274-275

"Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"

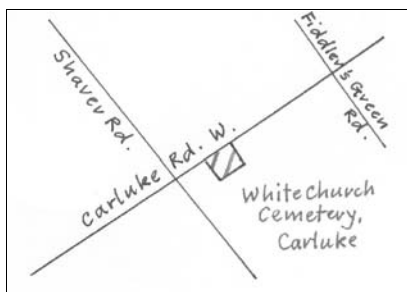
Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 55

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: White Brick Cemetery

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

24. White Church Cemetery



Other Known Names: United Presbyterian Cemetery, Erskine Church Cemetery, Carluke White Church Cemetery

Street Address: Carluke Road West

Location: Lot 37, Concession 7, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Presbyterian)

Responsible Agency: St. Paul's Presbyterian Church Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 200 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Iron railings, wire and wood

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble, granite and wood

Date of Opening: 1831

History:

The cemetery was in use by local families as early as 1831. In 1850, John Walker donated this piece of property to the local Presbyterian Church of Carluke. That year there was a split in the Presbyterian Church, and some of the congregation broke off to form what became known as Red Brick Presbyterian (officially Knox Presbyterian Church). In 1866, the Church became known as Erskine Presbyterian, though it was also known as the White Church for the its colour. By 1886, the Carluke Presbyterian churches had reunited, paving the way for the White Church's demolition in 1898. The cemetery remains open however, and is still used by the community of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church of Carluke.

Reference Material:

"Carluke White Church Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1987..

"Ancaster's Heritage"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 301

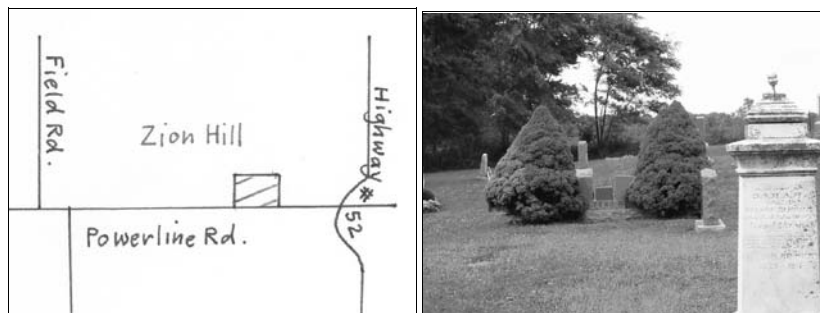
"Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"

Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p. 55

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Ancaster

25. Zion Hill Cemetery



Other Known Names: Copper Hill Cemetery, Summit United Cemetery

Street Address: Powerline Road

Location: Lots: 28 & 29, Concession 1, Ancaster

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Wesleyan Methodist/United)

Responsible Agency: Zion Hill United Church Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for burials

Plot Plan: Exists

Size: Medium, 320 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow, with open section

Monument Types: flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1806

History:

The land was used for a family cemetery as early as 1806, and by the community by 1826. In 1861 the land was sold to the Zion Hill Wesleyan Church by George Green Kitchen, who stipulated that it was to be used by any denomination and that a section was to be set aside for the Kitchen family, to be known as "Kitchen's Row". In May 1962, the area was enlarged by 1/8 acre purchased from Joey and Mina Loewith. The church continues to administer and maintain the cemetery.

It is believed that a common burial site exists across the road from the cemetery containing cholera victims of the epidemics of 1832 and 1855, who were refused burial in the cemetery for fear of infection.

Reference Material:

"Zion Hill United Church Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1984.

"Ancaster's Heritage"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p.227

Volume II. 1989. p. 3-5

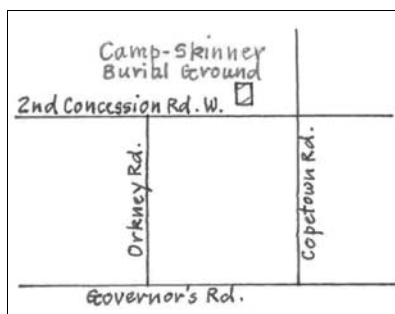
"Ancaster: A Pictorial History: Volume 1 Early Ancaster in Black & White"

Arthur Bowes, ed. 1999. p.106, 107

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

Beverly

26. Camp-Skinner Burial Ground



Other Known Names: Camp/Skinner Cemetery

Street Address: In a field, north side of 2nd Concession Road, east of Orkney Road

Location: Lots 25-26, Concession 2, Beverly Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Lost (Rediscovered 1982)

Responsible Agency: Private

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 22 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Wood, with open sections

Monument Types: Flat and upright

Monuments: Marble

Date of Opening: 1822

History:

Along the property line of Lots 25 and 26 of 2nd Concession, there is a small burial ground, approximately 60 by 100 feet, used by early settlers to the area. These settlers were members of the Camp and Skinner families. Both Robert Camp and Jephthae Skinner were United Empire Loyalists who came to Beverly in the early 1800s. The burial ground dates from 1822, though some have suggested the earliest interment was Mary Skinner in 1806. No marker has been found to substantiate this claim. The small plot was in use until 1882 and was then abandoned. Although there were reports of vandalism in 1965, little was done as ownership was unknown. The existence of the burial ground was lost until 1982, when it was rediscovered by Gordon Forth, purchaser of the property on which the burial ground is located. Mr. Forth found the stones in an area overgrown and covered in brambles and weeds. He has cleared the area completely of all undergrowth, cleaned the stones and with the exception of one monument left upright, laid the remainder flat, allowing for run-off.

Reference Material:

"Camp/Skinner Cemetery, Beverly"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989

"The Pioneers of Beverly: Series of Sketches, Centennial Edition"

John A. Cornell. Original printed by Roy V. Somerville, Dundas 1889.

Centennial Edition: Highland Press: Galt Ontario, 1967. p. 86

"The Pioneers of Beverly: A Pictorial History:

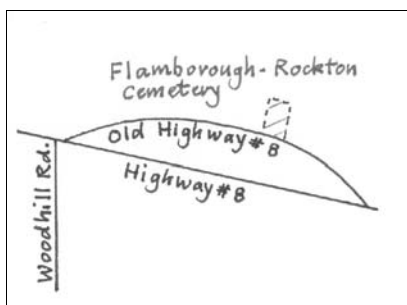
Editor: Viola M. Collins. Beverly Heritage Society, Rockton, 2001. p. 80

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Camp-Skinner Burial Ground, 2nd Concession Road, east of Orkney Road

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Listing of known burial site and locations

Beverly

27. Flamborough-Rockton Cemetery



Other Known Names: Morden Cemetery

Street Address: East Side, Old Highway # 8, Rockton

Location: Lot 21, Concession 42, Beverly Township

Type of Cemetery: Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 40 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link with open sections

Monument Types: Flat , upright and column

Monuments of: Marble, granite

Date of Opening: 1862

History:

With the establishment of an Anglican Cemetery in Rockton, the larger, non-Anglican community felt the need for a non-denominational village cemetery. For this reason, Beverly Township resident Wallace MacDonald donated a piece of property adjacent to the St. Alban's Cemetery to create a municipal burial ground in Rockton. First used in 1862 for the burial of George Stockwell, the cemetery came to be known as the Morden Cemetery, because of the work of Cliff Morden, who was the cemetery caretaker for many years, and was also married to Wallace MacDonald's granddaughter, Blanche. The cemetery remains open, and is currently maintained by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

"Flamborough-Rockton Cemetery, Beverly"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989

"The Pioneers of Beverly: Series of Sketches, Centennial Edition"

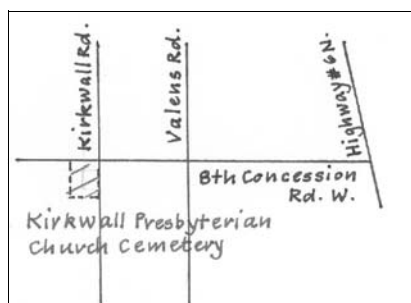
John A. Cornell. Original printed by Roy V. Somerville, Dundas. 1889.

Centennial Edition: Highland Press: Galt Ontario, 1967. p. 109

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Listing of known burial site and locations

Beverly

28. Kirkwall Presbyterian Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 1545 Kirkwall Road

Location: Lot 18, Concession 7, Beverly Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Presbyterian)

Responsible Agency: Kirkwall Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 430 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow, with open sections

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1842

History:

In 1832, Thomas Christie founded the first Presbyterian Church in Kirkwall. In 1835, land was given to this church by William Dickson for the construction of a log chapel and burying ground. The first documented interment took place in 1842, with the burial of Matthew Elliot. The reported but unconfirmed burials of Mrs. Pentland and James Mitchell are recorded as having taken place earlier, in 1838 and 1839 respectively. The cemetery was expanded in 1890, 1900 and in 1963. Originally, families maintained their plots, but in 1912 the Kirkwall Women's Institute set up a fund for the maintenance of the cemetery, and since that date it has been operated by the Kirkwall Church Cemetery Board.

Reference Material:

"Kirkwall Presbyterian Cemetery, Beverly"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

"Kirkwall Presbyterian Church through the Years 1933-1973"
Historical Committee Kirkwall Congregation, 1973.

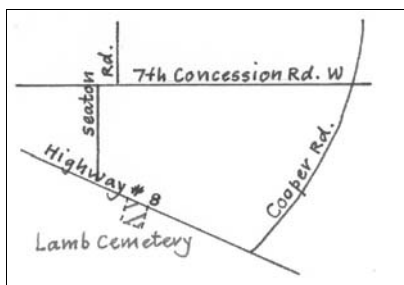
"The Church in Kirkwall 1833-1983"
Published by the Congregation of the Kirkwall Presbyterian Church. 1983, p. 108-110.

"The Pioneers of Beverly: Series of Sketches, Centennial Edition"
John A. Cornell. Original printed by Roy V. Somerville, Dundas. 1889.
Centennial Edition: Highland Press: Galt Ontario, 1967.
p. 13, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 42.

"The Pioneers of Beverly: A Pictorial History:
Editor: Viola M. Collins. Beverly Heritage Society, Rockton, 2001. p. 35
Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Kirkwall Presbyterian Church Cemetery
Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Listing of known burial site and locations

Beverly

29. Lamb Cemetery



Other Known Names: English Church Cemetery, Flamborough-Lamb Cemetery

Street Address: South Side of Highway #8, 1.5 km east of Sheffield

Location: Lot 16, Concession 10, Beverly Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Anglican), Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 12 monuments

Additional Information:

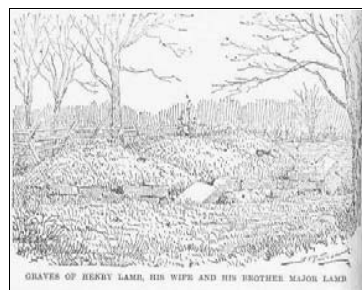
Signage: Signage

Fencing: Open sections

Monument Types: Flat and upright

Monuments of: Marble

Date of Opening: 1855 (possibly 1845)



History:

Henry Lamb came to Beverly Township from Pennsylvania in 1810, having acquired 2000 acres, with plans to operate a mill, a tavern and a livestock producing farm. In 1830 he began the construction of an Anglican church in the little community. Named the English, it was planned as the centre piece of Lamb's proposed city which was to be called Romulus. Lamb died in 1840, so his city never materialized and slowly the buildings disappeared. By 1900, so had the church. The cemetery was initiated by the

terms of Henry Lamb's will, but it was not until a decade after his death, that the executors were able to transfer the land to the Anglican Bishop of Toronto. The burial ground may have been in use as early as 1845, although the earliest stone dates from 1855. The cemetery closed about 1889, and was subsequently abandoned for many years .

The markers are no longer on their original location. In or around 1977 Flamborough Township cleared the site, laying most of the stones in a cement pad and leaving one upright. An accumulation of pine needles on the pad has resulted in the growth of vegetation and damage to some stones.

Reference Material:

"Sheffield Cemetery, Beverly" OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

"The Pioneers of Beverly: Series of Sketches, Centennial Edition"

John A. Cornell. Original printed by Roy V. Somerville, Dundas. 1889.

Centennial Edition: Highland Press: Galt Ontario, 1967. p. 300

"Wentworth Landmarks"

The Spectator Printing Company, Hamilton, 1897.

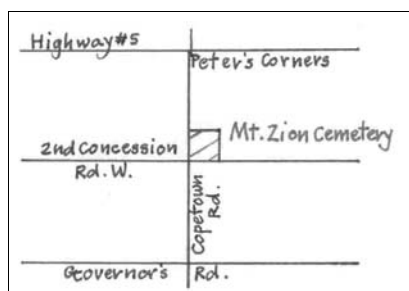
Reprinted by Wentworth County Council, Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1967. p. 118-120

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Lamb Cemetery, Highway #8

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Listing of known burial site and locations

Beverly

30. Mount Zion Cemetery



Other Known Names: Echlin's Church Cemetery, Zion Chapel Cemetery

Street Address: 244 Copetown Road

Location: Lot 31, Concession 1, Beverly Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist), Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exist

Size: Medium, 600 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain Link, Hedgerow with open sections

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble, granite

Date of Opening: 1861

History:

In 1860, the Episcopal Methodists purchased an acre of land from Samuel Wood for \$100. On this property, a one room church was built, known at various times as Echlin's Church, Zion Chapel and Mount Zion. At the time of purchase a parcel of land was set aside for a burial ground, the first interment for Samuel Wood occurring in 1861. With only a small congregation, the church ceased providing weekly church services in 1889, and in 1920 ownership of the cemetery was transferred to the custody of Beverly Township. The original cemetery property was expanded with additional purchases of land in 1935 and 1964.

Reference Material:

"Mt Zion Cemetery, Beverly"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

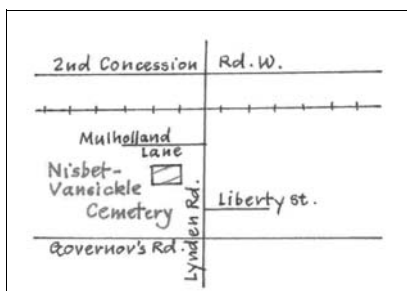
"Glorious Copetown: 1795-2000"

Compiled by Anna Jones, et al. Private printing. p. 31.

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Listing of known burial site and locations

Beverly

31. Nisbet-Vansickle Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 61 Lynden Road

Location: Lot 12, Concession 1, Beverly Township

Type of Cemetery: Family

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 16 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1878

History:

The Nisbet-Vansickle Cemetery is located at the rear of the former Lynden Methodist Church manse. The cemetery has been used by members of both the Nisbet and Vansickle families in Lynden since 1878, when Benoni/Benony Vansickle, owner of a local sawmill, was buried on what was presumably Vansickle property. The cemetery is still in use by the families.

Reference Material:

"Nisbet/Vansickle Cemetery, Beverly"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989

"The Pioneers of Beverly: Series of Sketches, Centennial Edition"

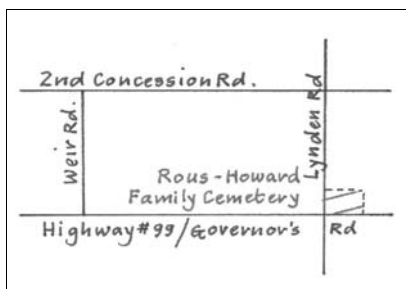
John A. Cornell. Original printed by Roy V. Somerville, Dundas. 1889.

Centennial Edition: Highland Press: Galt Ontario, 1967. p. 95

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Listing of known burial site and locations

Beverly

32. Rous-Howard Cemetery



Other Known Names: Howard-Rous Cemetery

Street Address: Corner Highway #99 and Lynden Road

Location: Lot 13, Concession 1, Beverly

Type of Cemetery: Family

Responsible Agency: Members of the Rous and Howard Families (Private)

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Small, 45 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Iron Railings

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1834

History:

Heritage Designation By-Law # 93-69, Part IV The Ontario Heritage Act

In 1834 Barnabus Howard chose the southwest corner of his property to be used as a family burial ground. The first interment in 1834 was for Howard's infant daughter, Rebecca Maria, with his own taking place the following year. In 1844, Barnabus Howard's eldest daughter, Mary Ann, married Henry Rous, uniting two pioneer Beverly Township families. Rous purchased the burial plot for \$5.00 at an auction in 1856, and it continues to be used by both families. In 1880, Charles Alfred Rous made the decorative wrought iron fence which today it retained along the street sides. The plot is financed in part by a trust fund set up by George Allen Howard and his daughter Evelyn Almira. Since 1993, the Rous-Howard Cemetery has been designated a Heritage Property under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Reference Material:

"Rous-Howard Cemetery, Beverly" OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989

"Rous Howard Cemetery Southwest Corner Lot 13 Concession 1" Private Printing.

"The Pioneers of Beverly: A Pictorial History:

Editor: Viola M. Collins. Beverly Heritage Society, Rockton, 2001. p. 91

"Hamilton's Heritage" Volume 5. City of Hamilton Planning and Development Department, Long Range Planning and Design Division, Community Planning and Design Section 2004 p. 66

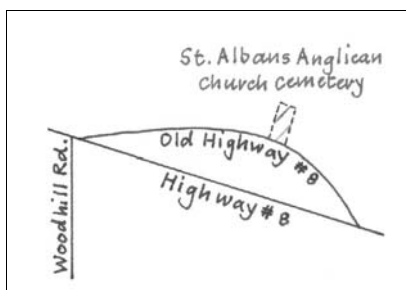
Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Howard-Rous Pioneer Cemetery, Lynden

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Listing of known burial site and locations

Photographs Call # 900-911

Beverly

33. St. Alban's Anglican Church Cemetery



Other Known Names: St. Alban's the Martyr Church Cemetery

Street Address: 730 Old Highway #8

Location: Lot 22, Concession 4, Beverly

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Anglican)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 30 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Wire

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1869

History:

Heritage Designation By-Law # 02-243, Part IV The Ontario Heritage Act

In the 1860s, the Anglican community in Rockton became the owners of a small parcel of land in Lot 22, Concession 4. How the property was obtained is unclear. The land was either given by Wallace MacDonald or sold by his sister-in-law, Margaret Blackburn, depending on the source of the oral tradition. It is also unclear as to the date of the earliest interment. Records suggest a burial for John Anderson in 1821, but no other burials occurred for the next 30 years. With the establishment of the church on this site in 1869, the village residents then made use of the cemetery. Shortly afterwards, a municipal cemetery was established, adjacent to St. Alban's, the only separation between the two being an old wire fence.

There is a rough stone cairn in the north-eastern corner, near the fence, dedicated to R. K. Kernigan ('The Khan'), the renowned poet from Beverly Township.

The church functioned from 1869 until 1950, when it was closed. Currently, services are only held once a year. In 2002, both the Church and Cemetery were designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Notable Burials:

William Cook (1822-1877) Farmer, Murderer

Robert Kirkland Kernighan (1855-1926) Poet, Journalist

Reference Material:

"St. Albans Cemetery, Beverly"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989

"The Pioneers of Beverly: Series of Sketches, Centennial Edition"

Centennial Edition: Highland Press: Galt Ontario, 1967. p. 109, 274-275

"The Pioneers of Beverly: A Pictorial History:

Editor: Viola M. Collins. Beverly Heritage Society, Rockton, 2001.

p. 97, 99

"Out of the Storied Past"

Mabel Burkholder. The Spectator, Hamilton. 1968. p. 145

"Ontario Register" Volume 2, p. 18-20

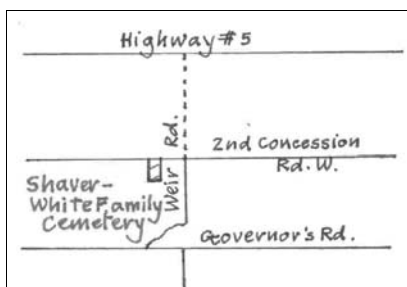
Thomas B Wilson, Lambertville, New Jersey, 1969.

"Hamilton's Heritage" Volume 5. City of Hamilton Planning and Development Department, Long Range Planning and Design Division, Community Planning and Design Section 2004 p. 179-180.

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Listing of known burial site and locations

Beverly

34. Shaver-White Family Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 2330 2nd Concession West

Location: Lot 6, Concession 1, Beverly

Type of Cemetery: Family

Responsible Agency: Private

Status for Burials: Closed for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 2 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Open sections

Monument Types: Upright

Monuments of: Marble

Date of Opening: 1855

History:

In a field at the rear of the property at 2330 2nd Concession Road West, two early gravestones can be found leaning against a dead tree. The white marble markers commemorate two children who died at a young age, the oldest stone is for Armantha Shaver, who died March 22, 1852, aged 18 months, the second, for Mary Elizabeth White, who died September 26, 1855, aged 2 weeks.

It is currently unclear where the bodies were buried, as the markers themselves have been removed from the burial ground since May 1993. The current owner of the property was told that the actual burial site is at the corner of 2nd Concession Road and Weir Road and that the markers were moved to the present location within the past twenty years.

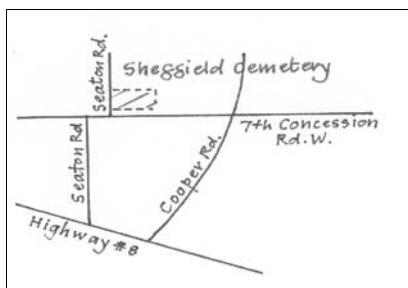
Reference Material:

"Shaver-White Family Cemetery, Beverly"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Listing of known burial site and locations

Beverly

35. Sheffield Cemetery



Other Known Names: Sheffield-Harvie Cemetery

Street Address: East side Seaton Road

Location: Lot 9, Concession 7, Beverly

Type of Cemetery: Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 340 Monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Wire with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1810

History:

This community cemetery, approximately one kilometer north of the village of Sheffield, was first used in 1810 for the burial of early Beverly Township pioneer, John Cornell. It appears to have been donated to the community in 1823, and exists on what was known as the Sheffield-Harvie Lot. It is the burial site of many Beverly Township pioneers. The cemetery remains open and is maintained by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

"Sheffield Cemetery, Beverly" OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989

"Ontario Register" Volume 2, Inscriptions from the Sheffield Cemetery, Beverly
Thomas Wilson Lambertville, New Jersey, 1969 p. 155-168.

"The Pioneers of Beverly: Series of Sketches, Centennial Edition"

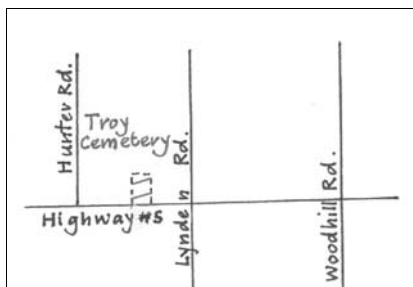
John A. Cornell. Original printed by Roy V. Somerville, Dundas 1889.

Centennial Edition: Highland Press: Galt Ontario, 1967. p. 11, 54, 70, 300.

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Listing of known burial site and locations

Beverly

36. Troy Cemetery



Other Known Names: Troy Methodist Church Cemetery, Troy United Church Cemetery

Street Address: 2175 Highway #5

Location: Lot 10, Concession 3, Beverly

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Episcopal Methodist, United), Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: medium, 300 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Wire, with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1836

History:

In the 1830s, Conrad Misener gave a portion of his property to the community to be used as a church site and burial ground. In 1844, a Methodist Episcopal Church was built on the land, and the building remained in use until 1872, when a brick building named Mount Carmel was constructed across the road. The first known burial took place in 1836 for Harvey Chester Burkholder, although it is alleged that an early burial took place for the child of the first minister, Reverend Benjamin Lawrence. The cemetery remains in use and is maintained by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

"Troy Cemetery, Beverly"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

"Inscriptions from Troy Cemetery, Ontario"- Mr. H.A. Misener, Private Printing

"A History of the People of Troy"

Hamilton Printing Service, 1947. p. 13.

""The Pioneers of Beverly: Series of Sketches, Centennial Edition"

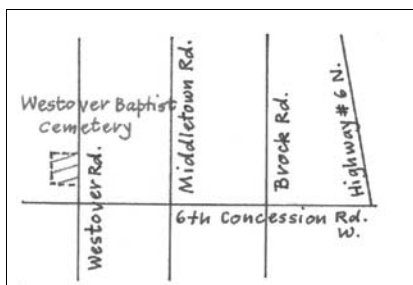
John A. Cornell. Original printed by Roy V. Somerville, Dundas. 1889.

Centennial Edition: Highland Press: Galt Ontario, 1967. p. 24, 318-321.

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Listing of known burial site and locations

Beverly

37. Westover Baptist Church Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 1149 Westover Road

Location: Lot 30, Concession 6, Beverly

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Baptist)

Responsible Agency: Westover Baptist Church Cemetery Committee

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 160 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link, hedgerow

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble, granite

Date of Opening: 1845

History:

Westover Baptist Church is located on the crest of a drumlin on Westover Road. The Regular Baptist Church of Westover was founded on this site in 1845, the same year its first burial took place. In 1850, John Westover donated an additional half acre to the church, while further donations were made in 1867 and 1932. The church remains in use, as does the cemetery. Some of the largest and finest granite monuments in the Flamborough area are to be found in the cemetery, which also contains the graves of many of the early settlers of the area, including members of pioneer families such as Shaver, Nicols, Mills, and Westover.

Reference Material:

"Westover Baptist Cemetery, Beverly" OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989

"Westover Baptist Church Cemetery Listing 1995" - Michael Belzile Private Printing.

"The Pioneers of Beverly: Series of Sketches, Centennial Edition"

John A. Cornell. Original printed by Roy V. Somerville, Dundas. 1889.

Centennial Edition: Highland Press: Galt Ontario, 1967.

p. 116, 117, 328, 329

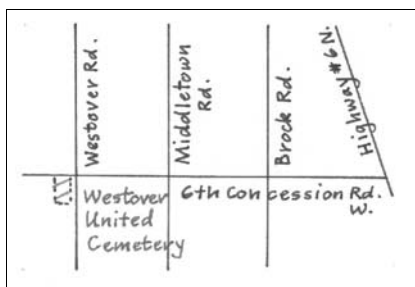
"The Pioneers of Beverly: A Pictorial History:

Editor: Viola M. Collins. Beverly Heritage Society, Rockton, 2001. p. 114

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Listing of known burial site and locations

Beverly

38. Westover United Church Cemetery



Other Known Names: Westover Methodist Church Cemetery

Street Address: 1368 6th Concession Road West

Location: Lot 30, Concession 5, Beverly

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist, United), Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 100 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow, wire with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1857

History:

This small parcel of land was purchased at an unknown date by the Methodist community of Westover from Robert and Amanda Echlin. The date of the earliest burial in the cemetery is unknown, while the first documented burial took place in 1857. A log church was present on the site as early as 1844, with a frame building completed in 1860. The church continued to be used by the Methodist and subsequent United congregations until 1943, when it was closed. The building was moved to Rockton in 1989, where it became the village fire hall. The cemetery has been closed for several years and is maintained by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

"Westover United Church Cemetery, Beverly"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989

"The Pioneers of Beverly: Series of Sketches, Centennial Edition"

John A. Cornell. Original printed by Roy V. Somerville, Dundas. 1889.

Centennial Edition: Highland Press: Galt Ontario, 1967. p. 116, 117, 329

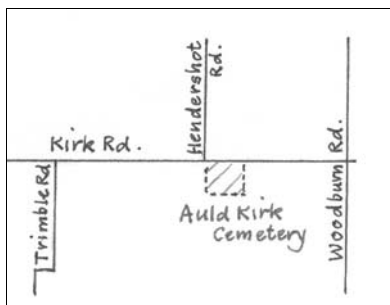
"The Pioneers of Beverly: A Pictorial History:

Editor: Viola M. Collins. Beverly Heritage Society, Rockton, 2001. p. 114

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Listing of known burial site and locations

Binbrook

39. Auld Kirk Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: Kirk Road, South end of Hendershot Road

Location: Lot 26, Concession 7, Binbrook

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Presbyterian)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 90 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow

Monument Types: Flat, upright, and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1853

History:

In 1853, Peter Dickson gave part of Lot 26, Concession 7 to the Presbyterian Church, built in the same year and named Auld Kirk. The cemetery was used that year for the burials of William Miller and Angus McLeod. In 1912 the building was sold to Ebby Lester but the cemetery remained in church hands until 1930, when it was transferred to the Township of Binbrook. In 1953 Hugh Laidman gave more land to enlarge the cemetery. Located on the cemetery property is an angel-stone base with a bronze name plate which reads:

Auld Kirk
Cemetery
Founded 1853

Reference Material:

"Auld Kirk Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1981. HPL Special Collections

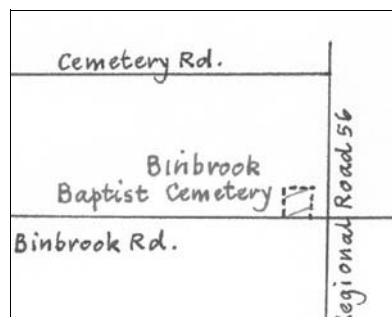
"History and Heritage of Binbrook, 1792-1973"

Binbrook Historical Society, W. L. Griffin Printing Limited, 1979.
p. 69-70, 93.

Vertical File: Binbrook Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the former township of Binbrook and map of location

Binbrook

40. Binbrook Baptist Church Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: Binbrook Road

Location: Lot 1, Blk 4, Concession 3, Binbrook

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Baptist)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 100 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage

Fencing: Chain link and hedgerow

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble, granite and metal

Date of Opening: 1855

History:

Organized in 1839, the Binbrook Particular Baptist Association first bought property in 1853 when it purchased land from William Young for £15. The first church was built in 1854 and in 1855 the first burial took place. In 1971 the Church began construction of a new building which is located on the same property, but the responsibility for the cemetery has since been transferred to the City of Hamilton.

Notable Burials:

Benjamin Leslie Guyatt (1887-1953) Doctor

Reference Material:

"Baptist Church Cemetery, Binbrook"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1981. HPL Special Collections

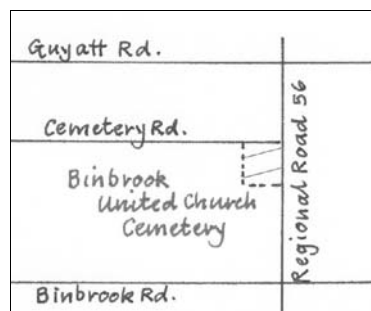
"History and Heritage of Binbrook, 1792-1973"

Binbrook Historical Society, W. L. Griffin Printing Limited, 1979.
p. 84, 85, 94.

Vertical File: Binbrook Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the former township of Binbrook and map of location

Binbrook

41. Binbrook United Church Cemetery



Other Known Names: Binbrook Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, Binbrook Methodist Cemetery

Street Address: Regional Road #56

Location: Lot 1, Blk 4, Concession 3, Binbrook

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist Episcopal, Methodist, United)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 280 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Wire with open sections

Monument Types: Flat, upright, and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1818

History:

The earliest interment in the cemetery was Thomas Hughson in 1818, and it appears that it was used as a communal burial ground at this time. The property was sold in 1826 by Mr. Henry Hall to the Binbrook Episcopal Methodists for \$1.00. A church was eventually constructed in 1851, and was known as Binbrook Methodist Episcopal. With the Methodist Union in 1884 the church became known as Binbrook Methodist. It is currently known as Binbrook United Church Cemetery, and is administered by the City of Hamilton. In 1957 additional property for expansion was purchased from Leslie Laidman.

Notable Burials:

Dr. George Leslie Bell (1890-1958) Doctor

Reference Material:

"Binbrook United Church Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1981. HPL Special Collections

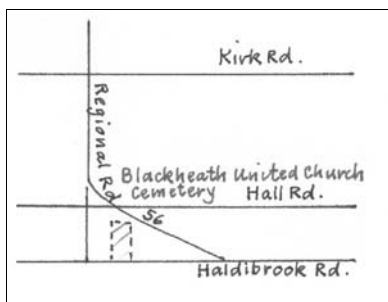
"History and Heritage of Binbrook, 1792-1973"

Binbrook Historical Society, W. L. Griffin Printing Limited, 1979.
p. 70-81, 94.

Vertical File: Binbrook Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the former township of Binbrook and map of location

Binbrook

42. Blackheath United Church Cemetery



Other Known Names: Chalmers Presbyterian Church Cemetery

Street Address: Haldibrook Road

Location: Lot 23, Concession 9, Binbrook

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Presbyterian, United)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 200 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow with open sections

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1855

History:

This cemetery was reputed to have been in use from as early as 1855, and probably originated as a community burying ground. In 1874, then owner, James Hoey gave a plot of land to the local Presbyterian community to be used for the site of a church. Originally known as Chalmers Presbyterian, and later as Blackheath, the church was one of the few Presbyterian churches that joined the United Church in the 1920s. The cemetery is now operated by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

"Blackheath United Church Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1981. HPL Special Collections

"History and Heritage of Binbrook, 1792-1973"

Binbrook Historical Society, W. L. Griffin Printing Limited, 1979. p. 94.

Vertical File: Binbrook Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the former township of Binbrook and map of location

Binbrook

43. Chapel Hill Memorial Gardens



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 731 Regional Road 20

Location: Lot 1 and 2, Blk 1, Concession 1, Binbrook

Type of Cemetery: Privately Owned and Operated Cemetery Company

Responsible Agency: Memorial Gardens of Toronto

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Large, 2000 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Open sections

Monument Types: Flat, and upright

Monuments of: Granite and metal

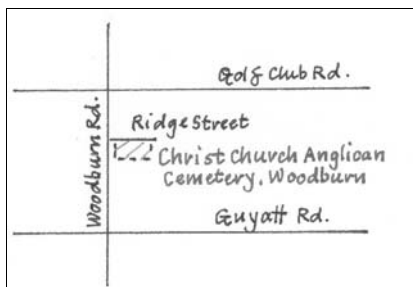
Date of Opening: 1952

History:

In the early 1950s the privately owned company Memorial Gardens of Toronto purchased 3.5 acres from Mr. and Mrs. Luigi Alfano to be used as a cemetery. The cemetery was opened for burials in 1952, and remains in use.

Reference Material:

- "Chapel Hill Cemetery" Vol. 1-3
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990. HPL Special Collections
- "History and Heritage of Binbrook, 1792-1973"
Binbrook Historical Society, W. L. Griffin Printing Limited, 1979. p. 95.
- Vertical File: Binbrook Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the former township of Binbrook and map of location

Binbrook**44. Christ Church, Woodburn**

Other Known Names: Woodburn Anglican Cemetery

Street Address: Woodburn Road

Location: Lot 5, Blk 1, Concession 2, Binbrook

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Anglican)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 200 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage

Fencing: Wire

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1838

History:

The cemetery was first used for the burial of John Bonner in 1838. H. Morgan and Gordon Leith purchased one acre from John McMicking on behalf of the Anglican Diocese of Hamilton in 1840. The first church-related burial, for John Duff, appears to have taken place the same year. The first church building was constructed in 1841. In 1884 this building was replaced with a stone one costing \$3,000. The church and cemetery remain active to this day.

The cemetery includes an unusual cairn for John Jackson

Notable Burials:

Richard Quance (1821-1900) Saw mill owner

Reference Material:

"Christ Church, Woodburn Anglican Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1981. HPL Special Collections

"History and Heritage of Binbrook, 1792-1973"

Binbrook Historical Society, W. L. Griffin Printing Limited, 1979. p.90, 95.

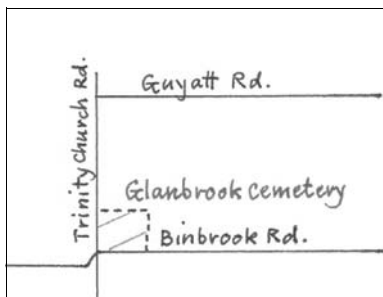
"Tweedsmuir History: Binbrook Township"

Binbrook Women's Institute, Sacher Print, Caledonia, 1946. p. 38-39

Vertical File: Binbrook Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the former township of Binbrook and map of location

Binbrook

45. Glanbrook


Other Known Names:

Street Address: 4300 Binbrook Road

Location: Lot 5, Blk 5, Concession 3, Binbrook

Type of Cemetery: Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Large

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link and hedgerow

Monument Types: Upright

Monuments of: Granite

Date of Opening: 2003

History:

In 1988, the only municipal cemeteries in Glanbrook still admitting new burials were Binbrook United, Trinity and White Church. With slightly more than 1,000 spaces available and a need of 10,000 projected in the next 50 years, the township began to look for a new burial site, and a large lot near the centre of the township was chosen. When the municipality purchased the property, the details for use of the property were unclear. A new arena and town hall were proposed, in addition to the cemetery. The cemetery proposal found opposition among local residents who, under the name GRACE (Glanbrook Residents Are for a Cleaner Environment) sought to stop the implementation of such a cemetery. They were concerned that a cemetery would contaminate ground water and lower property values. Studies from both the Government of Ontario's Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of the Environment identified the cemetery land-use to be safe. By the year 2000, the approvals were acquired and the cemetery was opened in 2003. It is now operated by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

"Transition Board allows Glanbrook to go ahead with new Cemetery"

Stoney Creek News, October 11, 2000. p. 25. HPL Special Collections

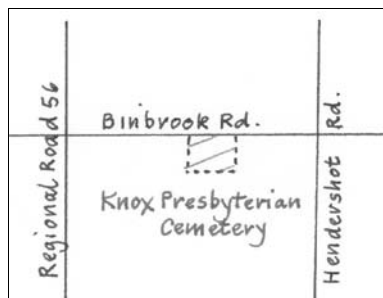
"New Cemetery not a dead issue in Glanbrook"

Hamilton News Mountain Edition, October 18, 2000. p. 19. HPL Special Collections

Glanbrook Township Scrapbook, Vol. 1, p. 82, 96, 97, 102, 103. HPL Special Collections

Binbrook

46. Knox Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: Binbrook Road

Location: Lot 2, Blk 3, Concession 4, Binbrook

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Presbyterian)

Responsible Agency: Knox Presbyterian Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 130 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link and wire

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble, granite, and metal

Date of Opening: 1846

History:

In 1843, James Flood severed this property from his farm and gave it to the Presbyterian Church of Canada for use as a church and cemetery. The first known interment in the cemetery was George Kirkland in 1846, but the cemetery plaque suggests it was probably in use many years earlier. In 1879, it was the site for the burial of Reverend George Cheyne, the church's first minister. The original church was closed in 1962, with the congregation moving to a new building, though its Cemetery Board continues to administer the burial ground.

There is a plaque at the cemetery site which reads:

Knox Cemetery

Founded in 1834

By the Presbyterian Church

It is unclear where the 1834 date comes from.

Notable Burials:

George Cheyne (1802-1879) minister, educator

Reference Material:

"Knox Presbyterian Church Cemetery"

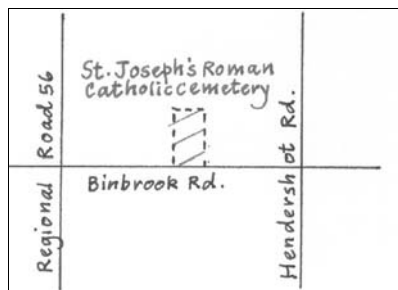
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1981. HPL Special Collections

"History and Heritage of Binbrook, 1792-1973"

Binbrook Historical Society, W. L. Griffin Printing Limited, 1979.

p. 86-86, 94.

Vertical File: Binbrook Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the former township of Binbrook and map of location

Binbrook**47. St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cemetery****Other Known Names:****Street Address:** Binbrook Rd**Location:** Lot 2, Blk 3, Concession 3, Binbrook**Type of Cemetery:** Religious (Roman Catholic)**Responsible Agency:** Catholic Cemeteries of the Diocese of Hamilton**Status for Burials:** Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None**Size:** Small, 90 monument**Additional Information:**

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Wire with open sections

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble, Granite

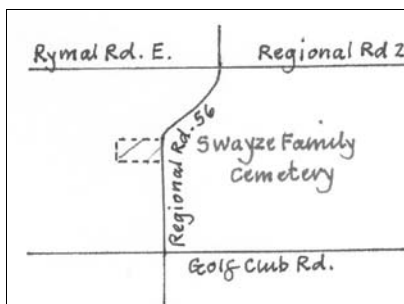
Date of Opening: 1843**History:**

In 1844, Hugh Duffy gave a small section of his property to the Catholic community of the township to be used as a church and cemetery. It appears that the cemetery had been started a year earlier when John Duffy, a brother of Hugh, was buried on the property. The church remained at the site until 1969, when an unusually strong wind blew the roof off the building and almost damaged some of the nearby gravestones. The compromised building was removed from the property, while the cemetery remains open for burials through the administration of the Catholic Diocese of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

"St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cemetery"
 OGS Hamilton Branch, 1981 HPL Special Collections
 "History and Heritage of Binbrook, 1792-1973"
 Binbrook Historical Society, W. L. Griffin Printing Limited, 1979.
 p. 88-89, 94.

Vertical File: Binbrook Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the former township of Binbrook and map of location

Binbrook**48. Swayze****Other Known Names:****Street Address:** Regional Road #56**Location:** Lot 1, Blk 1, Concession 1, Binbrook**Type of Cemetery:** Family**Responsible Agency:** City of Hamilton**Status for Burials:** Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None**Size:** Small, 50 monuments**Additional Information:**

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Wire

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1817**History:**

The property was settled by Andrew Swayze and family as early as 1811. A small area of the property was used as a burial plot beginning in 1817, with John "Sweazy" being the first interment. In 1870, Hamilton Swayze officially set the land aside for use as a family burial ground. It remains open for family use, but has been municipally maintained since 1973.

Reference Material:

"Swayze Family Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1981. HPL Special Collections

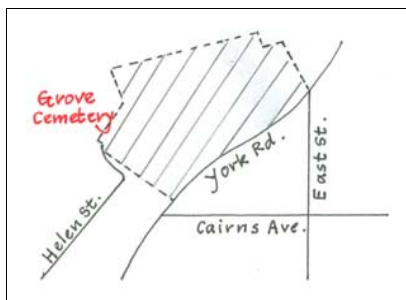
"History and Heritage of Binbrook, 1792-1973"

Binbrook Historical Society, W. L. Griffin Printing Limited, 1979. p. 95.

"Tweedsmuir History: Binbrook Township"

Binbrook Women's Institute, Sagem Print, Caledonia, 1946. p. 166.

Vertical File: Binbrook Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the former township of Binbrook and map of location

DUNDAS**49. Grove Cemetery****Other Known Names:****Street Address:** 129 York Road**Location:** Lots 16 & 17, Concession 1, West Flamborough Township**Type of Cemetery:** Municipal**Responsible Agency:** City of Hamilton**Status for Burials:** Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists**Size:** Large 3200 monuments**Additional Information:**

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Iron Railings

Monument Types: Flat, upright, column, columbarian

Monuments of: Marble, granite, metal and wood

Date of Opening: 1852**History:**

In 1808 the original Crown Patentee, Ann Morden, sold this property to William Hare. William and his son James constructed, operated and maintained a toll road to the top of the escarpment, which began at what is now the Grove Cemetery gate. In 1832 William and his wife died of cholera and were buried somewhere on their property. By 1852 Dundas Union Cemetery was approaching its maximum capacity and a new site was required. Town Council then approved the opening of Grove Cemetery, a large property with a cottage built for the caretaker and his family. The cottage still exists, though it is now in private hands and is one of only two such buildings remaining in Ontario. The cemetery has been extended several times and has seen many reinterments, including William Hare and wife in 1852, as well as the burials reinterred from the Ann Morden and George Rolph properties in Dundas, and the Crooks Family Cemetery in West Flamborough Township.

Notable Burials:

Thomas Bain (1834-1915) Farmer, Politician, Speaker of the House of Commons

Henry Bertram (1856-1945) Manufacturer

James Bennett Bertram (1868-1947) Manufacturer

Thomas Aimers Bertram (1864-1951) Doctor, Militia Marksman

James Coleman (1810-1881) Businessman

Jane Giles (1817-1915) School Janitor

James Beatty Grafton (1826-1909) Merchant

Col. James John Grafton (1857-1939) Merchant

Lt.-Col. Herbert Charles Gwyn (1846-1926) Lawyer, Politician

Frederick Aussen Latshaw (1859-1944) Diarist

Archibald Cameron MacKintosh (1876-1961) Anglican Bishop

Elizabeth Ridler (1817-1903) Teacher

George Rolph (1794-1875) Lawyer, Tar and Feather Victim

Joseph William Winthrop Somerville (1850-1921) Geologist, Professor

Gordon Crooks Wilson (1872-1937) Merchant, Politician

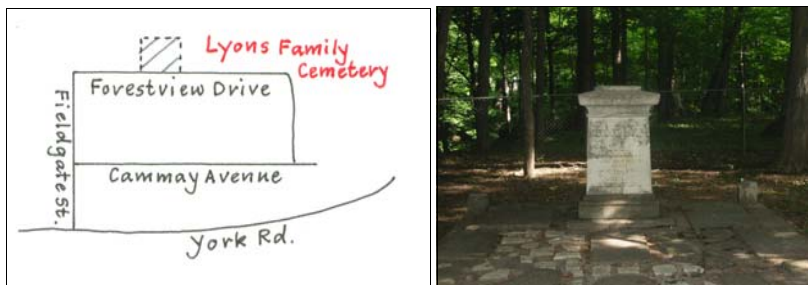
Reference Material:

"Grove Cemetery, Dundas"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1991, 7 Volumes

"West Flamborough Township Centennial 1850-1950"

Star Printing Company, Dundas 1950. p 158

DUNDAS**50. Harcar Lyons Family Cemetery**

Other Known Names: Lyons Family Cemetery, Harcar Lyons Cemetery

Street Address: Forestview Drive

Location: Lot 20, Concession 1, West Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Family

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 12 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link and wire

Monument Types: Flat and upright

Monuments of: Marble

Date of Opening: February 17, 1817

History:

The Crown Patent on this property was to Harcar Lyons, who registered the property in 1798. The site was a family burial ground, first used in 1815 for William Lyons and in 1838 for Harcar Lyons. It is believed that a thick stone wall with a hinged iron gate was erected to surround and define the borders of the burial ground at this time, although this no longer exists. In the mid-1800s, the property was owned by William Passmore who continued to operate the site as a cemetery until 1857. The majority of burials at the site seem to have been relations of property owners, though it is known that in one corner an unrelated farm hand was buried there, having been killed by a bear.

In 1965 the cemetery site was damaged by vandals. A decade later, in 1975, Mr. Kalar of Windsor, Ontario, removed the marker of John Kalar and donated it to a Niagara Falls Museum. As a result, the Town of Dundas took ownership of the site and renovated the cemetery property later the same year. The remaining stones were set in a cement pad which included complete monuments, a collection of broken pieces and the marker for Harcar and his wife Mersey which was placed in a central, upright position.

Reference Material:

"Lyons Family Cemetery, West Flamborough" OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

"West Flamborough Township Centennial 1850-1950"

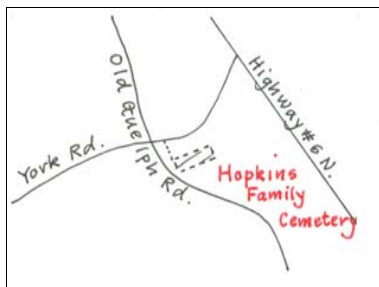
Star Printing Company, Dundas 1950. p. 200

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Lyons Cemetery, York Road

"The History of the Town of Dundas, Part 1 of a Series".

Compiled by T. Roy Woodhouse.

Published by Dundas Historical Society 1965, p. 46.

DUNDAS**51. Hopkins Family**

Other Known Names: Valley Cemetery

Street Address: South side of York Road, between Old Guelph Road and Highway #6 North

Location: Lot 27, Concession 2, West Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Family

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 25 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow with open sections

Monument Types: Flat set into a cement pad, and 1 column for the Newman family

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: April 6, 1816

History:

First registered by James Morden in 1798, the property was later registered to Joseph Hopkins in 1803. The burial ground, with a total of 25 stones, was first used in 1816 for Patty Mariah Hopkins and last used in 1905 for Anne Hayes Newman. It is said to be approximately 300 yards long parallel to the Old Guelph Road and can be reached following a dirt track, beside a growth of trees. The majority of stones, both whole and fragments, have been set into a cement pad. The sole remaining independent marker is a family column of the Newman family, which lies at the base of a hill. Access to the site, from either York Road or Old Guelph Road, is not marked.

Reference Material:

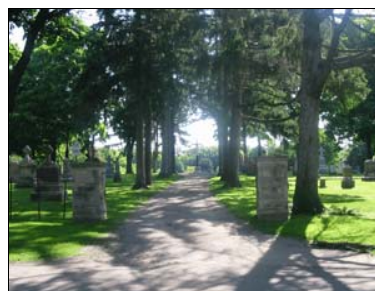
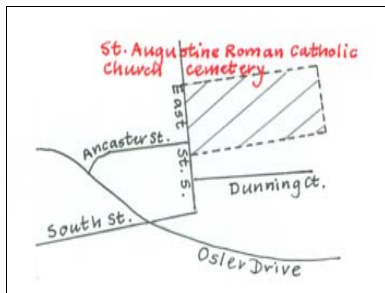
"Hopkins Family Cemetery, West Flamborough"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

"West Flamborough Township Centennial 1850-1950"
Star Printing Company, Dundas 1950. p. 70

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Hopkins Family Cemetery,
York Road

"The History of the Town of Dundas, Part 1 of a Series".
Compiled by T. Roy Woodhouse.

Published by Dundas Historical Society 1965, p. 46.

DUNDAS**52. St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church Cemetery****Other Known Names:****Street Address:** East Street**Location:** Lot 54, Concession 1, West Flamborough Township**Type of Cemetery:** Religious**Responsible Agency:** Catholic Cemeteries of the Diocese of Hamilton**Status for Burials:** Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists**Size:** Medium, 800 monuments**Additional Information:**

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Stone and Wood, with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble, granite

Date of Opening: 1858**History:**

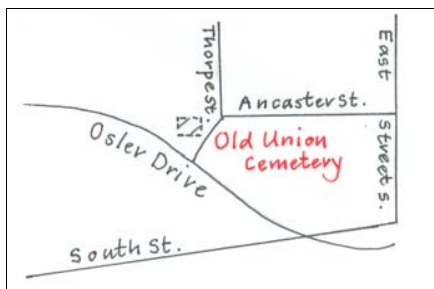
St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church is said to be "The Mother Church of the Hamilton Diocese", since it was the first established Catholic Church at the Head-of-the-Lake. In 1821, Father O'Conner visited Dundas, and was among the first Catholic priests in the area. In 1827, with the help of Father Campion, a wooden Catholic Chapel was constructed. Less than six years later Dundas received its first resident priest who helped build a frame church. Two early church cemeteries served the Catholic population of the Dundas-Flamborough area: the original Catholic cemetery opened in 1831 but was ultimately deemed to be too small, and in 1849 a second St. Augustine's Cemetery was founded, but its location close to the escarpment limited expansion and burials at the site gradually ceased. In 1896 a new site for St. Augustine Cemetery, on Upper East Street, was purchased and opened for burials. Many of the burials from the original cemetery were reinterred at the present site. St. Augustine's Cemetery is operated by the Diocese of Hamilton and remains open for burials.

Notable Burials:

John Joseph Zuliniak (1922-1976) engineer, politician

Reference Material:

"St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church Cemetery, Dundas"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

DUNDAS**53. The Old Union Cemetery**

Other Known Names: Old Dundas Union Memorial Cemetery

Street Address: Osler Drive

Location: Lot 53, Concession 1 Ancaster Township

Type of Cemetery: Municipal, possibly family

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 30 monuments within cenotaph

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Iron railings, with open sections

Monument Types: Flat

Monuments of: Marble

Date of Opening: September 6, 1831

History:

Officially opened in 1831 as a municipal cemetery, it has been suggested that originally the property was used as a family burial ground beginning in 1828. It is claimed that Edward Lesslie was buried there in that year, possibly as part of a Lesslie family burial ground. Its municipal function began with the burial of Elizabeth C. Spencer in 1831. Within twenty years, the cemetery had almost reached capacity and by 1851, it had been replaced as the main burial ground by Grove Cemetery, though Union remained open until 1861.

By 1921, the site had become neglected and Col. J. J. Grafton of Dundas paid for a cleanup. At this time it was discovered that many of the markers had been lost, damaged or broken. Those that remained were gathered together and erected in the form of a large cairn in a fenced corner of the property. Closed for burials, the cemetery property is now maintained by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

"Old Union Cemetery, Dundas"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

Waterdown East Flamborough Historical Society's Postcard Collection

"The History of the Town of Dundas, Part 1 of a Series".

Compiled by T. Roy Woodhouse.

Published by Dundas Historical Society 1965, p. 47.

"The History of the Town of Dundas, Part 3 of a Series".

Compiled by T. Roy Woodhouse.

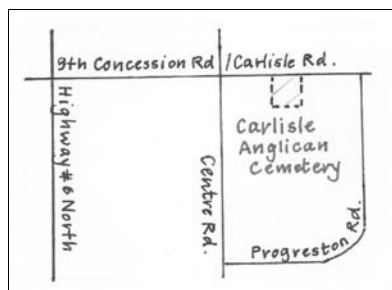
Published by Dundas Historical Society 1968, p. 44.

"Inscriptions and Graves in the Niagara Peninsula"

Niagara Historical Society. The Tribune, Welland 1910 p. 104-106.

East Flamborough

54. Carlisle Anglican Cemetery



Other Known Names: St. Paul's Anglican Church Cemetery

Street Address: South Side of 9th Concession Road, West of Parkshore Place

Location: Lot 7, Concession 8 East Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (New Connection Wesleyan Methodist, Anglican), Abandoned

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 3 monuments known to exist

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: It is to the side of a new house, with open sections

Monument Types: None left

Monuments of: Marble (Those found in 1987)

Date of Opening: 1863

History:

In November 1858, a small plot of land was sold to a group of Canadian Wesleyan New Connexion Methodists in the Carlisle area. The group built a frame chapel and established a Methodist burying ground. In October 1870, the Methodist Trustees placed a notice in Milton's "Canadian Champion" newspaper, advertising the property, including buildings and a cemetery to be auctioned on 3 November at the chapel doorway.

A group of local Anglicans purchased the property for \$350 at the auction for use as their church. Named St. Paul's Anglican Church, it functioned from 1870 until about 1884, when it was closed due to the lack of a congregation. The buildings on the site were gradually removed, the chapel and drive shed purchased by members of the Carlisle community. It is believed that at this time there were approximately 20-30 stones at the site, the majority from the period of Methodist ownership. Over time the cemetery became neglected and the property surrounding it was purchased, eventually owned by the Arthur Beaumont family.

By the 1980s the site was only vaguely remembered by longtime residents, among them Mr. Jack Bennett who urged that the site be properly marked and respected. In 1987, a group of local residents surveyed the former site looking for evidence of a burial ground. Three monuments were found on the site, together with a number of stone holders, the other stones having disappeared during the previous decades. The cemetery is now managed by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

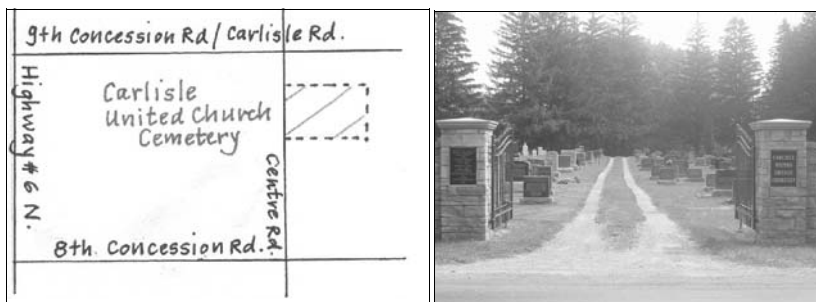
"Carlisle Anglican Cemetery, East Flamborough"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1991

Vertical File: Carlisle/Cemeteries: Anglican Church Cemetery

Vertical File: East Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries, locations and total number of monuments

East Flamborough

55. Carlisle United Church



Other Known Names: "Chapel at the Twelve" Cemetery, Carlisle Methodist Cemetery

Street Address: 1432 Centre Road, Carlisle

Location: Lot 7, Concession 8 East Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Canadian Wesleyan Methodists, Methodist, United)

Responsible Agency: Carlisle United Church Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Medium, 750 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link and iron railings

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble, granite, metal

Date of Opening: 1836

History:

In the early 1830s, four families gathered at the Centre Road home of John and Catherine Eaton, in the small community then known as Eatonville, to meet as a Methodist congregation. In 1836, an Irish immigrant from the settlement, Alexander Kerr was killed by a tree fall, and was buried nearby as the first known interment in what would become Carlisle United Church Cemetery. In 1839, a wooden chapel and school were built, and referred to as the "Chapel on the Twelve", on an acre of property given to the Wesleyan Methodists by John Sherman. This property, part of the present cemetery, was far enough away from the nearby Twelve Mile Creek to be safe in times of flooding. In 1891 the present large brick church was built to the north of the cemetery property. There have been at least two additional purchases of property as needed for expansion.

On the original layout of graves, which cost \$4 to \$6 each, names were written on four wooden boards nailed across the rear of the church. The layout was kept in a hand-made wooden envelope - "keeping it dry and secure from all possible danger." The cemetery remains in use, with plot plans and new interments.

A white bronze and metal monument exists within the Cemetery erected in memory of John and Catherine Eaton, early settlers of the area and their many descendants.'

Notable Burials:

John Eaton (?-1837) Carlisle pioneer and founder of Methodist church
Freeman Green (1828-1885) Manufacturer

Reference Material:

"Carlisle United Church Cemetery, East Flamborough"

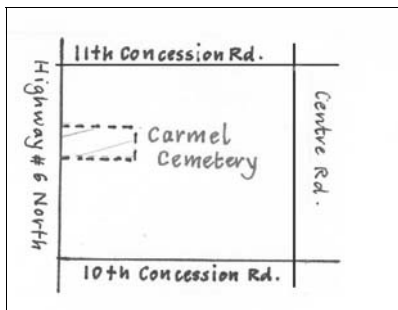
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1981, revised 2000

"Waterdown and East Flamborough 1867-1967" p. 71

Vertical File: East Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries, locations and total number of monuments

East Flamborough

56. Carmel Cemetery



Other Known Names: Carmel Methodist Church Cemetery, Freelon United Church Cemetery

Street Address: East Side, Highway #6 North

Location: Lot 13, Concession 10 East Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist, United)

Responsible Agency: Carmel Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Small, 115 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Iron Railings with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1865

History:

There is no record in the East Flamborough Township Abstract Index Book indicating who donated this property to the Freelon Methodist congregation. In 1860, a Methodist church was erected 1.5 kilometers south of Freelon, known as Carmel, to serve two former sects within the church, Primitive Methodists and New Connexion Methodists. John Cummings (? -1872) purchased an adjacent property in 1867 and was a member of the Methodist faith, so he may have been the donor. The cemetery was in use as early as 1865. After 1874 the church, originally part of the old Nelson Township Circuit, was transferred to become part of the Carlisle Circuit. The church building was used until 1898 when it was then sold, removed from the site, and turned into a private residence, reputedly in Freelon. The congregation moved to Freelon, having built a new church on the site of the former Upper Hotel. The cemetery remains in use for local United Church members.

Reference Material:

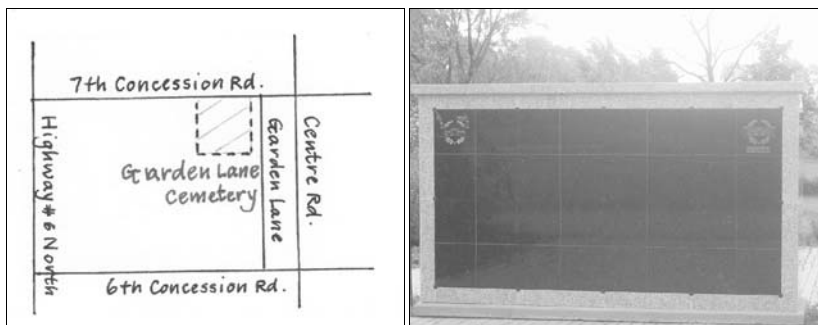
"Carmel Cemetery Freelon United Church"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1981

"Carmel Methodist (Freelon) Church Cemetery"
OGS Hamilton Branch 2000

Vertical File: East Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries, locations and total number of monuments

East Flamborough

57. Garden Lane Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 181 7th Concession Road, just west of Garden Lane

Location: Lot 9, Concession 6, East Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Small, 40 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link, iron railings and wire

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columbarian

Monuments of: Granite

Date of Opening: 1995

History:

In the early 1990s the Union Cemetery in Waterdown, the only municipal cemetery in East Flamborough and in use since the 1830s, had reach the end of its capacity. Recognizing the need for a new site with projected population growth, in 1993 the Town of Flamborough voted to purchase 13 acres of farm land on Garden Lane for a second municipal cemetery. This cemetery was opened in 1995, and should remain in use for many years to come.

Reference Material:

"Garden Lane Cemetery, East Flamborough"

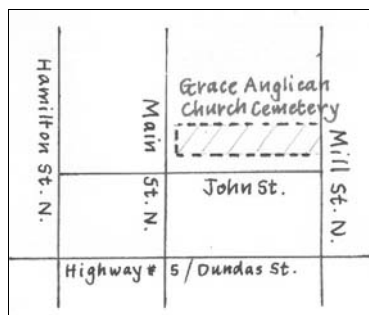
OGS Hamilton Branch, 2000

Vertical File: Waterdown/Cemeteries: Union Cemetery

Vertical File: East Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries, locations and total number of monuments

East Flamborough

58. Grace Anglican Church Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 157 Mill Street North, Waterdown

Location: Lot 7, Concession 3, East Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Anglican)

Responsible Agency: Grace Anglican Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Medium, 370 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage

Fencing: Chain link and hedgerow

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1847

History:

In 1847, Frederick and Elizabeth Gildart Feilde donated two acres of their Waterdown property for use as an Anglican church and burial ground. The first burial occurred later in that year for Alexina, one of the Feilde's daughters. In the 1860s the church erected a stone building, which still exists. It remains an Anglican cemetery with a detailed plot plan dating back to 1858. Sadly it has been vandalized in recent years, with many of the very old marble stones badly damaged.

Notable Burials:

Luke Mullock (1806-1893) farmer, amateur archeologist

Reference Material:

"Grace Anglican Church Cemetery, Waterdown"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1977, revised 2000

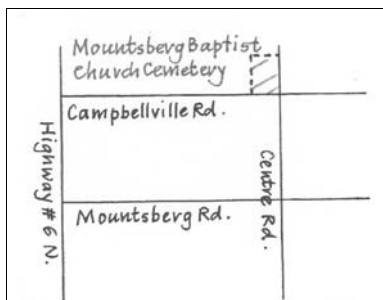
Vertical File: Waterdown/Cemeteries: Grace Anglican Church Cemetery, Mill St. N

"Waterdown and East Flamborough 1867-1967" p. 71

Vertical File: East Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries, locations and total number of monuments

East Flamborough

59. Mountsberg Baptist Church Cemetery



Other Known Names: Regular Baptist Church Cemetery

Street Address: 241 Campbellville Road, at Centre Road

Location: Lot 8, Concession 13, East Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Baptist)

Responsible Agency: Mountsberg Baptist Church Cemetery Committee

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None known

Size: Small, 110 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage Only

Fencing: Open sections

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1852

History:

Mountsberg area Baptists met at the Brock Road Church in West Flamborough in the mid-1840s, as there was no church building in East Flamborough. From 1847-48, there was dissension within the local Baptist community and a division occurred, with meetings taking place in homes and at the Mountsberg School House. In 1852, having been reunited, the Baptists erected a meeting house and opened a burial ground in Mountsberg. Its first burial, of Joseph Dawson, took place the same year. The deed for their property in the southeast corner of the lot was not registered until September 1863, when the Trustees of the Regular Baptist Church paid Peter Page and his wife \$20 for the land. Initially known as the "Regular Baptist Church of Flamborough East", its name was changed in 1935 and is now named Mountsberg Baptist. The cemetery remains in use.

Reference Material:

"Mountsberg Baptist Church Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1981, revised 2000

"Mountsberg Heritage".

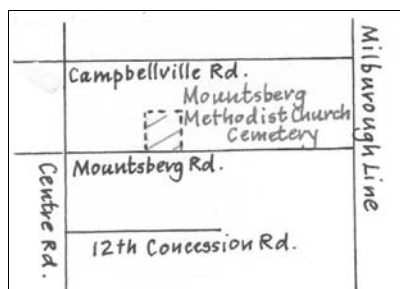
The Mountsberg Heritage Society, p. 95-99

"Waterdown and East Flamborough 1867-1967" p. 72

Vertical File: East Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries, locations and total number of monuments

East Flamborough

60. Mountsberg Methodist Church Cemetery



Other Known Names: Episcopal United Church Cemetery

Street Address: South Side, Mountsberg Road

Location: Lot 6, Concession 12, East Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Episcopal, Methodist, United)

Responsible Agency: Mountsberg Methodist Cemetery Committee

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 130 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Wire with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1839

History:

In 1839 the burial of Emanuel Barnes aged 2 months, took place on land given to the local Methodist community by area farmer Phillip Johnson. A year or two before the interment a small Meeting House had been erected by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, located on the opposite side of the Mountsberg Road. The deed for the burial land, on part of which a church was later to be built, was not registered until 28 August 1852. By this date there had been at least sixteen additional burials in the cemetery area. The date for registration of the deed was possibly linked to the death of Phillip Johnson's wife Ann, who died in 1852.

The church remained in use until 1924 with the formation of the United Church. Subsequently, church services at this location were reduced to twice annually, and then annually, before the church was deconsecrated in 1969. The church building was removed and now stands at Westfield Heritage Centre, while the cemetery remains in use.

Reference Material:

"Methodist Church Cemetery, Mountsberg"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1977

"Mountsberg Methodist Church Cemetery, East Flamborough"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 2000

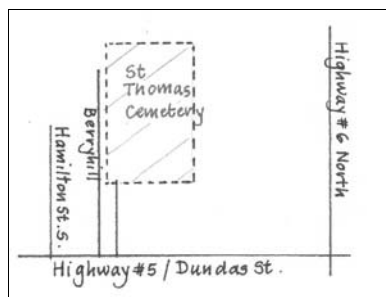
"Mountsberg Heritage".
The Mountsberg Heritage Society, p. 102-109

"Waterdown and East Flamborough 1867-1967" p. 72

Vertical File: East Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries, locations and total number of monuments

East Flamborough

61. St. Thomas Roman Catholic Cemetery



Date of Opening: 1847

History:



During the 1840s, Waterdown wagon maker Thomas English donated a small plot of land to the local Roman Catholic Diocese for use by Waterdown and East Flamborough Catholics. The land given, high on a hill and on the outskirts of the former village boundary, saw the construction of a frame church in 1847 and then a stone building in 1856. The first burial, that of Patrick Wall, took place in 1847. The cemetery contains a large number of early marble monuments to the

Irish immigrants who flooded into Waterdown during the 1860s when the need for labourers in the village mills was at its highest.

In 1915, the congregation moved to the present red brick St. Thomas Church that now stands in the village core. The old stone church building was abandoned and eventually demolished in 1937. The cemetery remains in use.

Other Known Names:

Street Address: 228 Dundas Street, west of Berryhill Avenue, Waterdown

Location: Lot 8, Concession 3 East Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Roman Catholic)

Responsible Agency: Catholic Cemeteries of the Diocese of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Small, 175 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link and hedgerow

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble, and granite

Reference Material:

"St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church Cemetery, Waterdown"

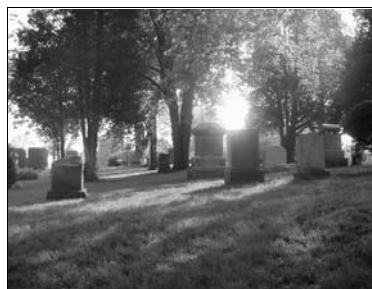
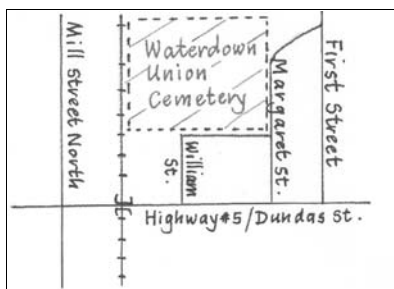
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1977, revised 2000

"Waterdown and East Flamborough 1867-1967" p. 73

Vertical File: East Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries, locations and total number of monuments

East Flamborough

62. Waterdown Union Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: Margaret Street, off Highway # 5, Waterdown

Location: Lot 6, Concession 3, East Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: large, 1010 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link, iron railings and hedgerow

Monument Types: Flat, upright, monument, and vault

Monuments of: Marble, and granite

Date of Opening: 1830

History:

Two churches, one Presbyterian, one Methodist Episcopal, once stood on Vinegar Hill at the eastern edge of the Village of Waterdown, on a property previously owned by Ebenezer Griffin. They shared a burial ground, originating ca. 1830. The burial ground was known as Union Cemetery, because of the interdenominational co-operation. By 1877 the cemetery was operated by the Waterdown Cemetery Board with established prices of \$2 for full plots, and \$1 for individual graves. The cemetery remains in use for those who own plots. The cemetery contains the McGregor-Ross Vault, a concrete structure containing the cremated remains of members of these two noted families of the Waterdown and Nelson Township areas.

Notable Burials:

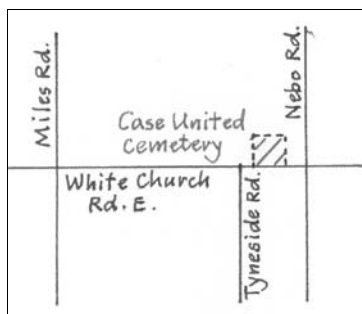
Alexander Brown (1776-1852) settler, soldier
 Merren Brown (1779-1863) settler's wife, and source of village ghost story
 Herbert P. Frid (1888-1966) B.Sc, LLB, engineer
 Ebenezer Culver Griffin (1800-1847) village planner, mill owner
 James Kenneth McGregor (1881-1946) physician
 John Owen McGregor (1850-1928) physician
 Oswald David Peat (1883-1949) lawyer

Reference Material:

"Union Cemetery, Waterdown"
 OGS Hamilton Branch, 1977
 Collection of Ledger Books of Waterdown Cemetery Company and Cemetery Board
 1877-1958
 "Waterdown Women's Institute Tweedsmuir History" p. 68
 Vertical File: Waterdown/Cemeteries: Union Cemetery
 Vertical File: East Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries, locations
 and total number of monuments

Glanford

63. Case United Cemetery



Other Known Names: Case Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery, Case Methodist Cemetery

Street Address: 6180 White Church Road

Location: Lot 13, Concession 5, Glanford Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Wesleyan Methodist, Methodist, United)

Responsible Agency: Case United Church Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 200 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow, wire with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1867

History:

In 1832, Thomas Bell emigrated to Canada and settled in Glanford. It was on his property that a local Wesleyan Methodist Church met in a log building in 1855, originally known as "Bell's Congregation." In 1864 the congregation purchased a plot of land from William Case Smith for \$100. Smith, the son of local farmer George Smith, was named after early Ontario Methodist preacher William Case, whose diary can be found in the United Church Archives. The church was named Case after the landowner's generous donation. The earliest known burial occurred in 1867 for Laura Smith. The church became Methodist in 1884 and United in 1925. It remains in use to the present day.

In addition to the monuments in the cemetery, there are at least 10 early, upright marble markers resting against the rear wall of the church.

Reference Material:

"Case United Church Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989. HPL Special Collections

"Glanford: Recollections and Reflections"

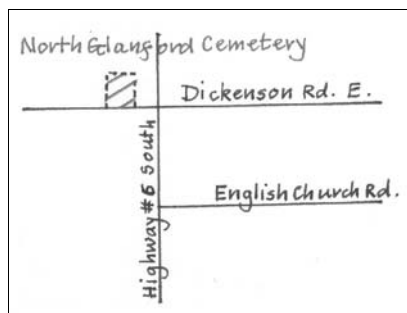
Glanford Historical Society, W.L. Griffin Printing. 1985. p. 99-100.

Vertical File: Glanford Township/Cemeteries: Case United Church, 6180 White Church Road

Vertical File: Glanford Township/Cemeteries: Map of former township cemeteries and location

Glanford

64. North Glanford



Other Known Names: "Mud" Church Cemetery, Dickenson Cemetery

Street Address: Dickenson Road

Location: Lot 5, Concession 2, Glanford Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Congregational)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 300 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow, with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1845

History:

The Glanford Congregational Church was established in 1843, and in the following year it purchased half an acre of property from Samuel Hess. The earliest known burial occurred in 1845 for Mary Ann Terryberry. A mud building was erected, which then gave the church its common name, "Mud Church". This building served the congregation for 20 years, until 1865, when it was closed. In 1873, the land was sold to Edward Dickenson for \$57. The Dickenson family maintained the cemetery from their date of purchase to 1953, when the responsibility was transferred to the Glanford Cemetery Board.

Notable Burials:

Gordon Allison (1918-1998) researcher, archivist, teacher

John Dickenson (1847-1932) Curling magnate, contractor, politician

Reference Material:

"North Glanford Cemetery, Dickenson Road"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1984. HPL Special Collections

"Glanford: Recollections and Reflections"

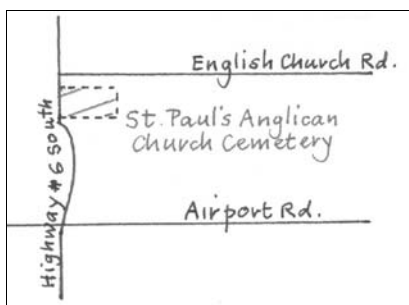
Glanford Historical Society, W.L. Griffin Printing. 1985. p. 51, 104.

Vertical File: Glanford Township/Cemeteries: North Glanford Cemetery, Dickenson Road

Vertical File: Glanford Township/Cemeteries: Map of former township cemeteries and location

Glanford

65. St. Paul's Anglican Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: Highway #6

Location: Lot 6, Concession 4, Glanford Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Anglican)

Responsible Agency: St. Paul's Anglican Church Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 300 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage

Fencing: Hedgerow, and wire with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1850

History:

In the 1840s a group of local Anglicans met in Jacob Terryberry's Hotel. Here the Reverend Robert Merritt organized the group to build a church and Joseph Choate donated an acre of hilltop land. The cemetery was in use by 1850, with the burial of Thomas P. French, and the church was constructed a year later, in 1851. The cemetery has always been known as St. Paul's Anglican.

The cemetery contains a unique line of monuments which are cared for by the Church Cemetery Board: markers for 14 R.A.F. pilots who were killed while in training at Mount Hope Airport Training School during World War II and who are buried in this church cemetery.

Notable Burials:

R.A.F. Servicemen 1941-1943

Thomas Choate (1773-1859)

George Thomas French (1886-1947)

Reference Material:

"St. Paul's Anglican Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1988. HPL Special Collections

"Glanford: Recollections and Reflections"

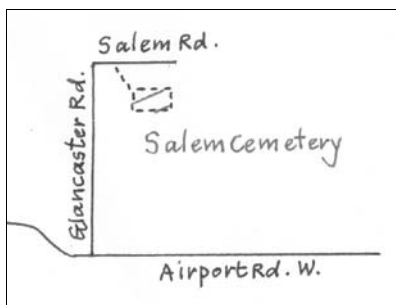
Glanford Historical Society, W.L. Griffin Printing. 1985. p. 107-110.

Vertical File: Glanford Township/Cemeteries: St. Paul's Church Cemetery, Highway #6, Mount Hope

Vertical File: Glanford Township/Cemeteries: Map of former township cemeteries and location

Glanford

66. Salem Cemetery



Other Known Names: Smuck, Smoak, Smoke, Smock, or Salem Methodist Episcopal Church

Street Address: Salem Road, within the boundaries of The John C. Munro Hamilton International Airport

Location: Lot 1, Concession 4, Glanford Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist Episcopal, Methodist), Family

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 37 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Chain link

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1834

History:

In 1811 Jacob Smoak registered the Crown Patent for Lot 1 in the 4th Concession of Glanford Township. Part of this property was used as a family cemetery as early as 1834. By the 1870s, the land also hosted a Methodist Episcopal Church. Known as the Salem Church, it was part of the Ancaster Episcopal Circuit until 1884, when it became part of the Glanford Methodist Circuit. The church was closed between 1903 and 1905. The cemetery was restored in 1940.

With the expansion of the former John C. Munro International Airport, the cemetery was thought to be threatened, but it has survived relatively untouched, and is now under the care of the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

"Smuck (Salem) Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989. HPL Special Collections

"Glanford: Recollections and Reflections"

Glanford Historical Society, W.L. Griffin Printing. 1985.

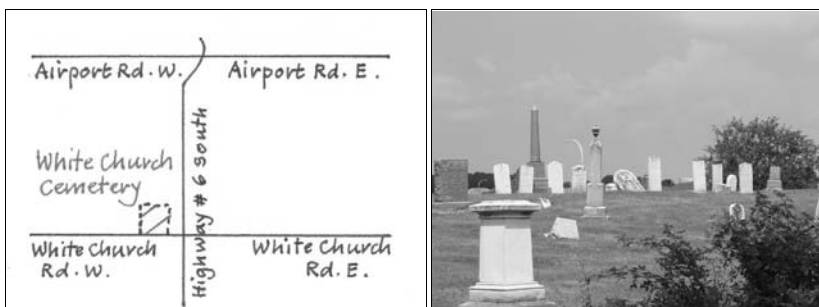
p. 104-105, 255-256.

Vertical File: Glanford Township/Cemeteries: Salem/Smuck Property

Vertical File: Glanford Township/Cemeteries: Map of former township cemeteries and location

Glanford

67. White Church Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: White Church Road

Location: Lot 5, Concession 5, Glanford Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist Episcopal, Methodist, United)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for Burials **Plot Plan:** None, Destroyed

Size: Medium, 350 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Wire and concrete

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1831

History:

The earliest known interment in the cemetery is dated 1831. The property was purchased from Christian Fink in 1838, and was used for the site of a Methodist Episcopal Church. Originally part of a three-point charge with Case and Binbrook churches, in 1884 it became part of the Glanford Circuit with the Union of Methodist Churches. By 1913 services had ceased, and at some later date the church was destroyed or removed.

A Plot Plan for White Church Cemetery existed at one time, but like the church it no longer exists and all that remains are the cemetery markers. For many years following the closure of the church the cemetery was untended, with many of the early marble markers now almost covered by grass. In recent years it has come under the care of the City of Hamilton.

This cemetery contains the body of Maggie Clark, buried in 1865 and subject of the poem/song "When You and I Were Young, Maggie" written by George W. Johnson.

Notable Burials:

Margaret Johnson (1841, 1865) poet's muse

Reference Material:

"White Church Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1984. HPL Special Collections

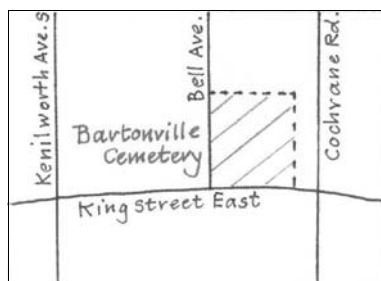
"Glanford: Recollections and Reflections"

Glanford Historical Society, W.L. Griffin Printing, 1985. p. 111-113.

Vertical File: Glanford Township/Cemeteries: North Glanford Cemetery, Dickenson Road

Hamilton Downtown

68. Bartonville Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 2001 King Street East, Hamilton

Location: Lot 1, Concession 3 Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Episcopal Methodist), Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 400 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link and iron railings

Monument Types: Flat, upright, and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1842

History:

Lot 1, Concession 3 of Barton Township was originally awarded as a Crown Patent to Benjamin Fairchild in 1798. Later the same year the property was sold to Richard Beasley. On this site stood the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Barton Township, a log structure in use from 1824-1846.

Although the first known burial took place in 1842 for Archibald Carscallen, the Methodist congregation did not purchase the property from local barber George Wilkinson until 1854. Following Church Union, the congregation moved to a new building on Kenilworth Avenue in 1879, and the brick building, erected ca. 1854 was moved to become Tweedside Methodist Church. The cemetery remains in use, for those with plot claims.

Notable Burials:

John Gage Waller (Rev.) (1863-1945) Anglican Missionary in Japan

Reference Material:

"Bartonville Cemetery, Hamilton"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1987

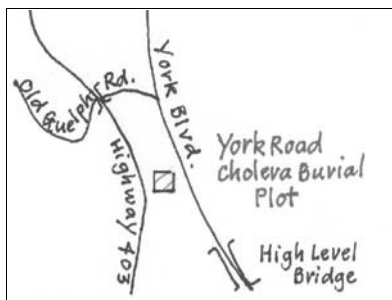
Photographs of Bartonville Cemetery-Picture Collection, HPL Special Collection

Herald Scrapbook Vol 2. P. 46, HPL Special Collections

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton (formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

Hamilton Downtown

69. Burlington Heights



Other Known Names: York Street Cholera Pits

Street Address: York Boulevard, just beyond High Level Bridge on Knoll near former Old Guelph Road

Location: Concession 2, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Municipal, Abandoned

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 1 monument

Date of Opening: 1812

History:

A bronze plaque on a large boulder reads :

Guard this resting place of these unknown soldiers, immigrants and citizens.
Unknown Soldiers of the War of 1812-1814
Ship Fever 1847-1848
Cholera 1854-1855

Although the exact area is unknown, it was used as a mass burial ground. Originally known as Burlington Heights, the area served as the headquarters for Major-General John Vincent during the War of 1812. Barracks were located in the area, where military operations at the Head-of-the-Lake were based.

The first Hamilton Cholera epidemic occurred in 1831, originating on one of the many ships from Europe unloading immigrants in the harbour. In this epidemic some 142 people died, one- twentieth of Hamilton's population at the time. The old barracks were used as a hospital with the hope of keeping the cholera some distance from the town centre. By 1854 the barracks no longer existed, but an open air hospital was erected on the spot to deal with the 1854 outbreak, which claimed the lives of 524 people.

Reference Material:

"Early Burials In Hamilton Area"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990.

"The Hamiltonians: 100 Fascinating Lives"

Edit. Margaret Houghton. James Lorimer and Company Ltd., Toronto. 2003.
p. 42-43.

"A Mountain and a City: The Story of Hamilton"

Marjorie Freeman Campbell, McClelland and Stewart, Toronto. 1966.
p. 33, 66-68, 112-113.

"Wentworth Landmarks"

The Spectator Printing Company, Hamilton, 1897.

Reprinted by Wentworth County Council, Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1967.
p. 63.

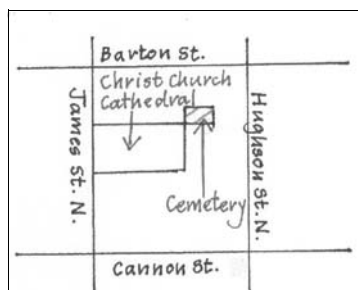
Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton (formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

Vertical File: Burlington Heights

Maps: Burlington Heights 1834 Burwell Survey

Hamilton Downtown

70. Christ Church Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 252 James Street North, Hamilton

Location: Lot 15, Concession 2, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Anglican)

Responsible Agency: Christ Church Cathedral

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 18 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage Only

Fencing: Chain link and stone fencing with open sections

Monument Types: Flat, upright, column and columbarian

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1837

History:

Between 1837 and 1853 approximately 763 bodies were buried in the cemetery located at the rear of Christ Church Cathedral in Hamilton. With the cemetery already approaching capacity in 1847, the church Trustees purchased land on York Boulevard from Sir Allan McNab to use as a new burial ground.

When the purchase was completed, many of the bodies were removed from the Christ Church grounds and re-interred in the York Boulevard property. All that remains of the original burial site are 18 monuments in a raised area located behind the church building.

The monuments surround a column inscribed to Richard Beasley as "first settler at the Head of the Lake". The earliest interment still known to be at this site dates to 1839, for John Farley.

A crypt has been excavated below the church buildings in recent years, and a columbarian installed.

Notable Burials:

Richard Beasley (1761-1842) Merchant, Politician

Ellen Fairclough (1905-2004) MP, first female Federal Cabinet Minister

Robert Charles Wetherell (?-1845) Architect

Reference Material:

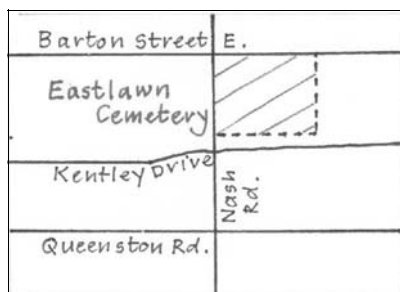
"Downtown Hamilton Church Cemeteries"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990.

"Early Burials In Hamilton Area"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990.

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton (formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

Hamilton Downtown

71. Eastlawn Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 2280 Barton Street East

Location: Lot 28, Concession 2, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Large 3900 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link and wooden fencing

Monument Types: Flat, and upright

Monuments of: Granite

Date of Opening: 1930

History:

In the early 1900s, facing a shortage of municipal properties, the City of Hamilton began purchasing land for future municipal services. One such parcel of 50.2 acres, known as the Mahoney property in what was then Saltfleet Township was purchased for \$58,500 in 1928. There were proposals to turn the land into an industrial complex or a jail, but local residents and clergy, unhappy that municipal cemeteries up to this date were all located at the opposite side of the city, urged the creation of a new municipal cemetery in "the East End", which became Eastlawn.

Cemetery design evolved over the years, with trees purchased and a road system planned in 1929. When the first interments took place in the early 1930s there were additional plans for a municipal crematorium and man-made lakes on the site. These were deemed too expensive for the city to undertake during the Depression Years. The cemetery remains in active use and is still operated by the City.

Reference Material:

"Eastlawn Cemetery, Hamilton"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990. HPL Special Collections

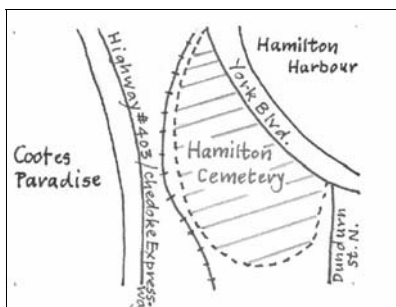
City of Hamilton. "Annual Report of the Hamilton Municipal Cemeteries: 1927"
p. 4-5. HPL Special Collections

City of Hamilton. "Annual Report of the Hamilton Municipal Cemeteries: 1928"
p. 4. HPL Special Collections

City of Hamilton. "Annual Report of the Hamilton Municipal Cemeteries: 1929"
p. 10. HPL Special Collections

Hamilton Downtown

72. Hamilton Cemetery



Other Known Names: York Street Cemetery, Burlington Cemetery

Street Address: 777 York Boulevard

Location:

Type of Cemetery: Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Large, 21500 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Iron railings and hedgerow

Monument Types: Flat, upright, columns vaults and mausoleum

Monuments of: Marble, granite, metal and wood

Date of Opening: 1847

History:

Heritage Designation of Cemetery Gatehouse By-Law # 99-167, Part IV The Ontario Heritage Act

During the War of 1812 the British Army required a secure and easily defensible position at the Head-of-the-Lake to prevent any American advancement. Selecting the Burlington Heights strip of land as a defensible site, the British constructed a series of earthworks and an outpost. During July 1814, the 8 traitors convicted at the Ancaster "Bloody Assizes" were hung here and buried along the Heights. The earthworks were left intact at the end of the war and can be seen within the cemetery property.

In January 1847, Trustees of Christ Church Cathedral purchased land for a cemetery from Sir Allan Napier McNab along the Burlington Heights. The first burial here, for George Pennington, took place that year. The next year, Christ Church sold much of its Burlington Heights property to the City of Hamilton for use as a municipal cemetery. The first interment was William Hetherington in 1850.

This marked the start of the first municipally owned and operated cemetery in Canada. The original site had a wooden fence and gates, but by 1857 they had become more elaborate, later joined by an iron railing fence. In 1865 the cemetery lodge and chapel were built, which housed the cemetery caretaker, and now the City's cemetery office. In 1872, the Church of the Ascension purchased 3 acres from Christ Church on adjoining land for \$3000, to create their own cemetery.

For the first 50 years, the three cemeteries (Municipal, Christ Church and Ascension) operated independently, but by the 1890s, the churches were finding it difficult to afford the maintenance. In 1892 an agreement was reached between the interested parties to transfer all responsibility to the City of Hamilton, creating one entity out of the three cemeteries, unified under Hamilton Cemetery. In 1899 a system of perpetual care was created, which charged lot owners \$0.50 per grave per year.

While the cemetery was heavily used until the end of the 19th century, by the first decades of the 20th century there was little vacant burial space. New municipal cemeteries were needed and ultimately created at Woodland and Eastlawn. Hamilton Cemetery is still open for burials for those who own deeds to unused plots. Over the years, a number of bodies have been reinterred here from other smaller cemeteries. These include bodies from St. Paul's Presbyterian, Christ Church Cathedral, and small family plots like the Hamilton family. The cemetery also contains 2 vaults built into the 1812 earthworks: Tuckett and Watkins, with the Sandford Mausoleum nearby. The Hamilton vault is situated in another section of the cemetery.

Hamilton Downtown



Some Notable Burials:

Early Settlers:

William Case (1776-1848), James Gage (1779-1854), George Hamilton (1787-1836), Robert Land (?-1818), Henry Van Wagner (1788-1875)

Executed at Ancaster "Bloody Assizes of 1814", buried in Hamilton Cemetery:

Isaiah Bink, Adam Chrysler, John Dunham, Noah Payne Hopkins, Dayton Lindsay, George Peacock Jr., Benjamin Simmons, Aaron Stevens.

Victims of the Desjardins Railway Disaster:

John Sharpe, Edward Duffield, Rev. T. Hese, John Charles Henderson, Rev. A. Booker, M. [W?] Stevenson, Alex Burnfield, Adam Ferrie, Mahaly Clare, John Welford, Capt. James Sutherland, Thomas Evans, Barney Dwier, Margaret H. Farr, George Ellord

Marine Disaster Victims:

Dr. Alfred Pain (1888-1912) Titanic, Frederick J. Rutherford (?-1914) Empress of Ireland, Georgina A. Young (?-1915) Lusitania

Mayors of Hamilton:

John Allan (1856-1922), Sanford Dennis Biggar (1861-1920), Peter Campbell Blaicher (1835-1900), Charles Goodenough Booker (1859-1926), William Burton (1888-1944), Benjamin Ernest Charlton (1835-1901), Hutchison Clark (1806-1877), Edward Alexander Colquhoun (1844-1904), George Charles Copley (1858-1936), James Cummings (1815-1894), William Doran (1834-1903), Colin Campbell Ferrie (1808-1856), John Strathearne Hendrie (1857-1923), Thomas William Jutten (1861-1955), Francis Edwin Kilvert (1838-1910), Samuel Lawrence (1879-1959), George Harmon Lees (1860-1936), Charles Magill (1848-1898), John James Mason (1832-1903),

Robert McElroy (?-ca. 1867), Alexander McKay (1843-1912), David McLellan (1841-1892), Wellington Jeffers Morden (1837-1928), George Murison (1820-1889), James Edwin O'Reilly (1833-1907), John Peebles (1872-1948), George Roach (1818-1904), Thomas Joseph Stewart (1848-1926), Freeman Ferrier Treleaven, Q.C. (1884-1952), George Elias Tuckett (1835-1900), Herbert Earl Wilton (1869-1937)

Senators:

Donald MacInnes (1824-1900), William Eli Sanford (1838-1899)

American Civil War Veterans:

John P. Actworth (1817--1882), William Winer Cooke (1840-1876), Andrew Diamond (1842-1890), John F. Jago (1826-189?), William Mitchell (1837-1901), Joseph Mottashed (1846-1878), Henry H. Williard (1839-1887), William D. Winer (?-1872)

Others:

Martha Julia Cartmell (1845-1945) First woman missionary in Japan

Adelaide Sophia Hoodless(1858-1910) Advocate for the care of children and families

Reference Material:

"Hamilton Cemetery, York Street"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1987, 46 Volumes

"The Hamiltonians: 100 Fascinating Lives"

Edited by Margaret Houghton. James Lorimer and Company Ltd., Toronto. 2003.

"One Hundred Years, the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton: 1850-1950"

Mary Harrington Farmer. Kidner Printing Co. Hamilton. 1950

"Inscriptions and Graves in the Niagara Peninsula"

Niagara Historical Society, The Tribune, Welland. 1910. p. 79-80

"Hamilton's Heritage" Volume 5. City of Hamilton Planning and Development Department, Long Range Planning and Design Division, Community Planning and Design Section 2004 p. 151-152.

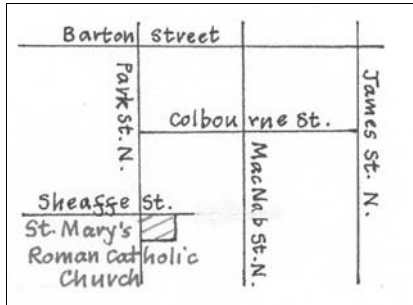
Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Hamilton Cemetery, York Street

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton(formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

Archival Postcard Collection ca.1920-1930.

Hamilton Downtown

73. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 148 Park Street

Location: Lot 15, Concession 2, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Catholic)

Responsible Agency: St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 2 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage Only

Date of Opening: 1856

History:

The original St. Mary's Church was a wooden structure with a small adjoining burial ground. In August 1859, the wooden structure was destroyed by fire. A year later, the present brick structure was built and for over sixty years, from 1856-1921, the church served as the head of the Hamilton Diocese. It was during the years of construction that most of the original interments were moved to a now lost Roman Catholic Cemetery, located at the western end of the city.

Within the present church, 2 tablet monuments exist on the west wall, commemorating V. R. Edward Gordon (1791-1870), Vicar General in 1851, and his brother Francis Gordon (?-1856). These are the only bodies remaining at this site, and they are currently enclosed in a sealed vault under the church.

Notable Burials:

Sarah Margerum (1826-1855) Member of Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph

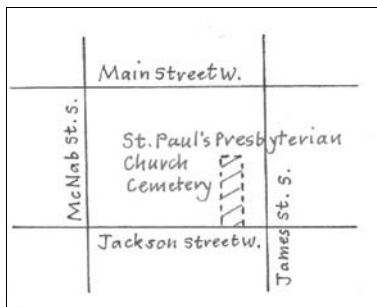
Reference Material:

"Early Burials In Hamilton Area"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990.

Hamilton Downtown

74. St. Paul's Presbyterian Church



Other Known Names: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

Street Address: 64 James Street South

Location: Lot 15, Concession 3, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Presbyterian)

Responsible Agency: St. Paul's Presbyterian Church

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 28 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage only

Fencing: Chain link with open sections

Monument Types: Flat and upright

Monuments of: Marble

Date of Opening: 1810

History:

Originally named St. Andrew's, this site once contained an extensive burial ground. In the late 19th century the majority of burials were interred in Hamilton Cemetery while 28 monuments remain.

Many of the stones have been removed from their original position. Approximately ten are set in an exterior wall of the church building, another six are embedded in a wall that serves as part of the garden, and the remainder are still standing within the garden area.

The earliest known interment was William James Steven in 1810.

Notable Burials:

James Matthew Whyte (1788-1843) Landowner, Banker

Reference Material:

"Downtown Hamilton Cemeteries"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990.

"Early Burials In Hamilton Area"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990.

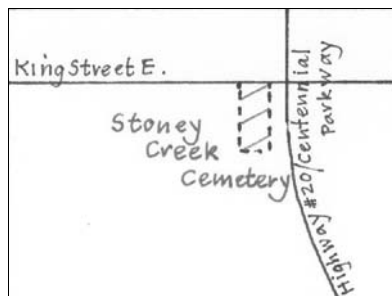
"Concerning the Saint Paul's Presbyterian Church and Congregation, Hamilton, Ontario"

Hamilton: Spectator Printing Company, Limited. 1904

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton(formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

Hamilton Downtown

75. Stoney Creek Municipal Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 2860 King Street East

Location: Lot 27, Concession 4, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist), Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Large, 1255 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No signage

Fencing: Chain link

Monument Types: Flat, upright, column and vault

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1811 (possibly 1807)

History:

A Methodist Episcopal Chapel referred to as the "Chapel in the Bush" was erected in the early 1800s on a hill owned by John McDavid (or McDeade), and served as barracks during the War of 1812. The cemetery was known to have been used for the burial of Janot Nichol in 1811, though there are claims to earlier interments of McDavid's children and Phobe Bates in 1807. Following the Battle of Stoney Creek in 1813, many of the casualties were buried here, while the remaining bodies were buried at Smith's Knoll. In 1830, James Gage donated the property to the Episcopal Methodist Church, which in 1833 became a Wesleyan Methodist Church until the Methodist Union. In 1913, with a church no longer at the site, it became a municipal cemetery.

Notable Burials:

John Burwell Davis (1861-1952) Inventor, Justice of the Peace

William Gage (1744-1820) Farmer

Billy Green (1794-1877) War of 1812 Hero

Erland Lee (1864-1906) Farmer

Janet Lee (1862-1940) Founder of the Canadian Women's Institutes, Teacher

Ernest D'Israeli Smith (1853-1948) Industrialist (E. D. Smith Company) Politician

Reference Material:

"Stoney Creek Municipal Cemetery" OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

"Out of the Storied Past" Mabel Burkholder. vol. 3., p. 162.

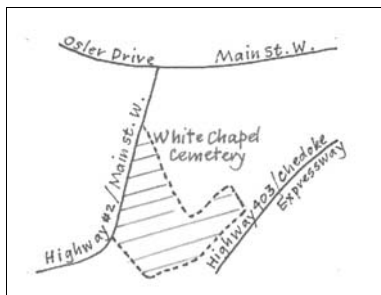
"Saltfleet: Then and Now, 1792-1973", Corporation of the Town of Stoney Creek, D. G. Seldon Printing Limited. Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1975. p. 73

"Wentworth Landmarks" The Spectator Printing Company, Hamilton, 1897. Reprinted by Wentworth County Council, Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1967. p. 138.

"Hamilton's Heritage" Volume 5. City of Hamilton Planning and Development Department, Long Range Planning and Design Division, Community Planning and Design Section 2004 p. 161-162.

Hamilton Downtown

76. White Chapel Memorial Gardens Cemetery and Crematorium



Date of Opening: 1929

History:

White Chapel Memorial Gardens and Crematorium is situated on the former property of pioneer Harcar Lyons. The property was purchased in 1927 for the establishment of a private cemetery to be known as "Westmount Memorial Park Cemetery", owned by H. G. Binet, part of the early 20th century's Memorial Park movement.

It was first used in 1929 for the burial of Ellen Jackson. In 1949 the cemetery was sold to Memorial Gardens of Canada, a for-profit cemetery corporation which remains the owner of White Chapel. There are various sections in the cemetery, while all markers are required to be flat with bronze or brass plates.

Reference Material:

"White Chapel Memorial Gardens" OGS Hamilton Branch, 1995, 27 Volumes

Other Known Names:

Street Address: 1895 Main Street West

Location: Lots 53 and 54, Concession 1, Ancaster Township

Type of Cemetery: Private Cemetery Company

Responsible Agency: Memorial Gardens of Canada

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Large, 16 000 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

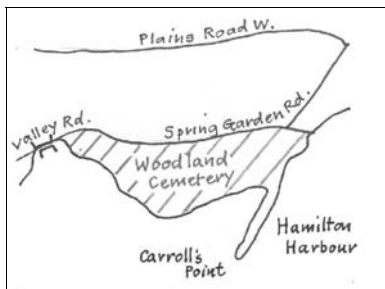
Fencing: Chain link and hedgerow

Monument Types: Flat and columbarian

Monuments of: Granite and metal

Hamilton Downtown

77. Woodland Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 700 Spring Garden Road

Location: Lot 13 Concession 1 and Broken Front, East Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Large, 38 000 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link and hedgerow

Monument Types: Flat, upright, column and vault

Monuments of: Marble, granite, metal and wood

Date of Opening: 1921

History:

This 100 acre property faces Hamilton Harbour. During the War of 1812 a stockade was erected on this site for defensive purposes, while later the stone mansion of Peter Carroll, known as Rock Bay Castle, was constructed. By 1870, the building was used as a resort hotel with an elaborate ballroom, while in the early 1900s it became a clubhouse. Fire destroyed the interior of the mansion in May 1908, and the property was abandoned. With the Hamilton Cemetery on York Street approaching capacity in 1919, the City of Hamilton selected the site as the location for a new cemetery, purchasing it from the Town of East Flamborough for \$130,000. The castle ruins were removed in landscaping the property, with the rubble used to build the internal cemetery road system. The first burial took place in 1921 for Mary Parlour.

There are several sections of military graves for Canadian soldiers in the cemetery, and a memorial to those who lost their lives in the Hungarian uprising of 1956.

The cemetery remains in use, operated by the City of Hamilton.

Some Notable Burials:

Mayors of Hamilton:

Lloyd Douglas Jackson (1888-1973), John Inglis McLaren (1865-1948), William Robert Morrison, K.C. (1878-1947)

Other Notable Burials:

Margaret Jane Hayworth (1929-1939) First Canadian killed in World War II when the liner, Athenia was torpedoed by a German U-boat off the Irish coast

Frederick Wilson Warren (1887-1959) Architect, Horticulturalist, MPP

Sir Edwin Leather (1920-2005) Former Governor of Bermuda

Reference Material:

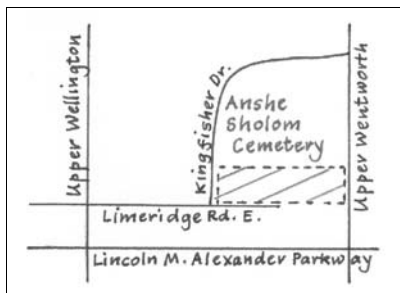
"Woodland Cemetery, Hamilton"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1993, 64 Volumes

Vertical File: Aldershot/Cemeteries: Woodlands Cemetery, Plains Road

Hamilton Mountain

78. Anshe Sholom



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 389 Limeridge Road East

Location: Lot 11, Concession 6, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Jewish)

Responsible Agency: Anshe Sholom Temple

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 380 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Chain link and iron railings

Monument Types: Flat, upright, and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1834

History:

Within this cemetery, near a flower bed and benches, reportedly exists a burial site from the War of 1812. The property became a Jewish cemetery ca. 1834, although the earliest monument dates back only as far as 1855. The cemetery is connected to the Anshe Sholom Temple founded during the 1850s. The cemetery remains in use.

Notable Burials:

Herman Levy (1833-1902) Jeweller

Jacob Jay Morris (1879-1951) Businessman

Reference Material:

"Anshe Sholom Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990.

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton (formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

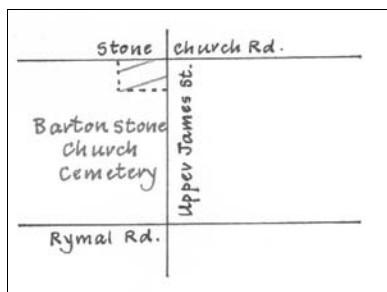
Clipping File: Hamilton Cemeteries. HPL Special Collections.

"Anshe Sholom Temple Scrapbook"

Volume 1 p.10 HPL Special Collections

Hamilton Mountain

79. Barton Stone United



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 21 Stone Church Road West

Location: Lot 15, Concession 8, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Presbyterian, United)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 240 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage Only

Fencing: Iron railings and stone fencing with open sections

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columns

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1852

History:

Early settlers of Barton Township from New Jersey and Pennsylvania originally met on Sundays at different locations for non-denominational worship. Lutheran William Rymal then constructed a meeting house in 1811 near his family's burial ground, on what is now Mohawk Road West. The building was used by both Presbyterians and Anglicans until eventually condemned as unsafe in 1844, with proceeds from the disbursement divided between the two congregations. The Presbyterian, as part of the Presbytery of Niagara, purchased property from Stephen Blackstone for £10 on what was then the Caledonia Road, and erected a new church. The church was briefly associated with the Congregational Church, but reverted to the Hamilton Presbytery by the 1870s, and in 1924 became part of the United Church of Canada. The cemetery contains a number of replacement stones for older graves containing United Empire Loyalist families such as Hess, Young and Terryberry. The earliest known burial at this site was William Terryberry Sr., who died in 1847.

Notable Burials:

George Dawson (1827-1907) Carriage Maker, Wheelwright
 James Marshall (1852-1929) Bicyclist
 William Terryberry (1779-1847) Farmer, Tavern Keeper
 Henry Young (1825-1901) Farmer

Reference Material:

"Barton Stone Church Cemetery"
 OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990.

"Inscriptions and Graves in the Niagara Peninsula"
 Niagara Historical Society, The Tribune, Welland. 1910. p. 111-112

"Barton Stone Church Cemetery Burials". Gordon H. Allison. R929.50971352. HPL Special Collections

Old Cemeteries in Ontario". No. 7 Barton Stone Church. R 929.3 HPL Special Collections.

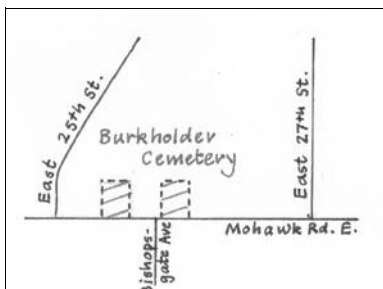
"Barton on the Mountain". Mabel Burkholder, 1956. p. 19.

"Wentworth Landmarks"
 The Spectator Printing Company, Hamilton, 1897.
 Reprinted by Wentworth County Council, Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1967.
 p. 59.

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton(formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

Hamilton Mountain

80. Burkholder United



Other Known Names: Burkholder East

Street Address: 441 Mohawk Road East

Location: Lot 9, Concession 5, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Family (Burkholder), Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 580 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage Only

Fencing: Chain link

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1817

History:

The earliest known burial at this site is for Jacob Burkholder (1747-1817), when the property was a family burial plot. The cemetery came into local use, and evolved into a non-denominational burial ground.

The property was legally defined as a cemetery in 1839, when a log school house was built on the property, while in 1850 a Church was constructed on the site. Although they appear to be connected, the cemetery and church remained separate entities.

The cemetery was expanded in 1875, due to demand. Though originally intended that the plots be cared for by their owners, most of the plots were overgrown by the 1920s.

A perpetual care system was established in 1924, and the cemetery was expanded with an additional property purchase, resulting in its configuration, located on either side of the church. The cemetery contains a monument dedicated to the pioneers of the Burkholder family.

In 1987 ownership of the cemetery was transferred to the City of Hamilton.

Notable Burials:

Jacob Burkholder (1747-1817) Settler

Mabel Grace Burkholder (1881-1973) Author, Historian

Reference Material:

"Burkholder United Church Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1987.

"Inscriptions and Graves in the Niagara Peninsula"

Niagara Historical Society, The Tribune, Welland. 1910. p. 78-79

Burkholder Family Material. HPL Special Collections

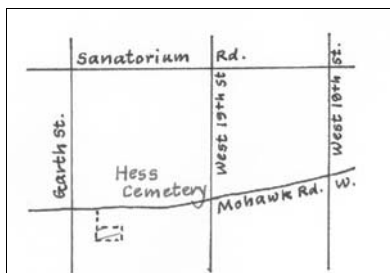
"Barton on the Mountain"

Mabel Burkholder. 1956. p. 20-21.

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton(formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

Hamilton Mountain

81. Hess Family Burial Ground



Date of Opening: 1820



images ca. 1897

Other Known Names: Hesse, Terryberry, Hockley Farm Cemetery

Street Address: 435 Mohawk Road West, Behind the Church of the Resurrection (formerly St. Bartholomew's Anglican)

Location: Lots 18 and 19, Concession 6, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Municipal

Responsible Agency: Church of the Resurrection

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 1 monument

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Chain link

Monument Types: Upright

Monuments of: Marble

History:

Once the property of Henry Smith, the remains of this cemetery now lie behind the Church of the Resurrection, and of the roughly 200 stones once present only one remains. This marker, for Jane Snider, dates to 1820. Known as Hess Cemetery due to the number of Hess family burials it contained, the most notable was for Michael Hess, the earliest known interment, dating to 1805. Three remaining stones are said to exist within the church.

Notable Burials:

Michael Hess (1740-1805) Farmer, Settler

Reference Material:

"Burials Grounds in Hamilton Area Part 1"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

"Inscriptions and Graves in the Niagara Peninsula"
Niagara Historical Society, The Tribune, Welland. 1910. p. 110-111

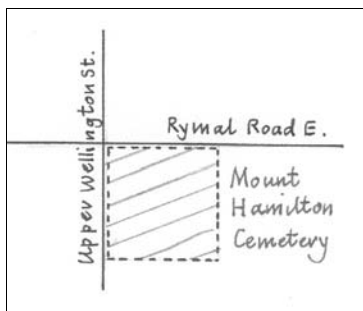
"Out of the Storied Past" vol.1, p. 163.
Mabel Burkholder.. HPL Special Collections.

"Wentworth Landmarks"
The Spectator Printing Company, Hamilton, 1897.
Reprinted by Wentworth County Council, Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1967.
p. 50-52.

Clipping File: Ancient Graveyards of Hamilton. HPL Special Collections
Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton(formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

Hamilton Mountain

82. Mount Hamilton Cemetery



Date of Opening: 1964

History:

In the 1950s, the City of Hamilton recognized the need for a large municipal cemetery to serve the growing population of the Hamilton Mountain. Recognizing that this was to be the future growth area of the city, the Mount Hamilton Cemetery was created with the purchase of land on the north side of Rymal Road, in the former township of Glanford.

The cemetery officially opened on 24 October 1964 and is the largest cemetery in the upper City.

Reference Material:

"Mount Hamilton Cemetery"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1993. HPL Special Collections

Other Known Names:

Street Address: Rymal Road at Upper Wellington

Location: Lot 7, Concession 1, Glanford Township

Type of Cemetery: Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Large, 3000 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

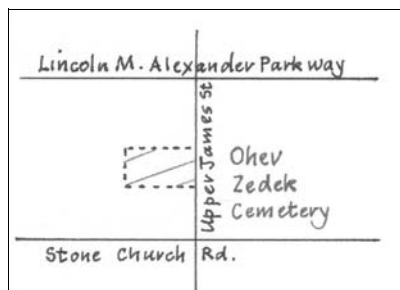
Fencing: Chain link with open sections

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columbarian

Monuments of: Granite and wood

Hamilton Mountain

83. Ohev Zedeck



Other Known Names: Ohev Zedeck United Shevra Kudisha

Street Address: 1214 Upper James

Location: Lot 15, Concession 7, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Jewish)

Responsible Agency: Adas Israel Synagogue

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 400 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link, and concrete

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1912

History:

The earliest known interment is for Morris Studnitz in 1912. The cemetery saw the burial in 1930 of Bessie Perri, the common-law wife of bootlegger Rocco Perri, an event which may have been the largest funeral ever to take place in Hamilton. The notoriety surrounding both the death and burial of Bessie Perri continued long after, when in an act of vandalism, her surname was pried off the tombstone.

Notable Burials:

Besha "Bessie" Tobin Perri (1890-1930) Bootlegger, Criminal

Reference Material:

"Ohev Zedeck Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1991.

"A Mountain and a City: The Story of Hamilton"

Marjorie Freeman Campbell, McClelland and Stewart, Toronto. 1966.
p. 254

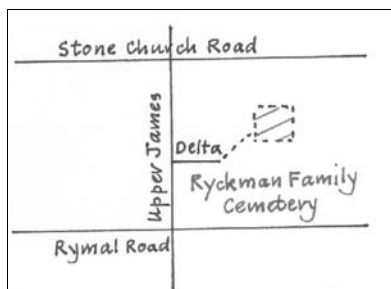
"The Hamiltonians: 100 Fascinating Lives"

Edited by Margaret Houghton. James Lorimer and Company Ltd., Toronto.
2003. p. 118-119.

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton(formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

Hamilton Mountain

84. Ryckman Family Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 1505 Upper James Street

Location: Lot 4, Concession 8, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Family (Ryckman)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 18 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No signage

Fencing: Chain link

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1824

History:

The Ryckman Family Cemetery is located at the end of a long footpath across an open field starting at Delta Drive. The oldest known burial is for John Oliver Ryckman in 1824. At one time the cemetery was surrounded by an iron fence, though this has been replaced with a chainlink one.

The cemetery contains a rare example of a box or altar tomb to Samuel Ryckman. The last burial in the small enclosure was for former Burlington Mayor, John Oscar Ryckman.

In 1979, the cemetery became the responsibility of the City of Hamilton.

Five readable stones exist, the rest are broken and in a state of disrepair, partially caused by vandals and partially caused by reckless mowing of the cemetery property by city maintenance crews. The close proximity of sub-division development seriously threatens the future of this pioneer cemetery

Notable Burials:

Samuel Ryckman (1777-1846) Surveyor

Reference Material:

"Burials Grounds in Hamilton Area Part 1"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

Wentworth County Scrapbooks. Vol 3 p. 102-104, 106. HPL Special Collections

United Empire Loyalist Scrapbook Vol. 2 p. 63-64. HPL Special Collections.

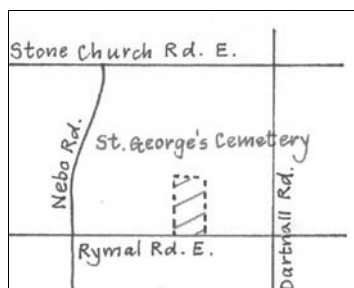
Photographs in HPL Special Collections Picture Collection.

"Barton on the Mountain". Mabel Burkholder, 1956. p. 17-18.

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton (formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

Hamilton Mountain

85. St. George's Anglican, Hannon



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 1307 Rymal Road East

Location: Lot 3, Concession 8, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Anglican)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 250 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1835

History:

In 1862 Ethelbert Servos donated land on the town line of Barton and Glanford to be used by the Anglican Church for a church and cemetery. The first burial was many years earlier, of James Stanley Pearson in 1835.

The church opened in 1865 and functioned here for 94 years.

In 1958 a new church was built at Upper Gage, and the old church closed. In 1974 the original building was donated to the Niagara Conservation Authority and moved to the Ball's Falls Conservation Area.

The cemetery is still open for burial and is managed by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

"St. George's Anglican Church Cemetery (Hannon)"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990.

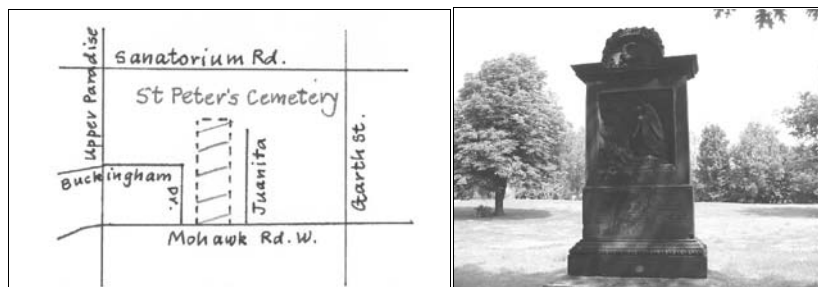
"Glanford: Recollections and Reflections"

Glanford Historical Society, W.L. Griffin Printing. 1985. p. 105-107.

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton (formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

Hamilton Mountain

86. St. Peter's Cemetery



Other Known Names: Rymal, Barton Union, Old Barton

Street Address: 534 Mohawk Road

Location: Lot 20, Concession 6, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian), Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 250 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble, granite and metal

Date of Opening: 1812

History:

Early settlers from New Jersey and Pennsylvania began meeting at this site in 1811. At this time the Lutheran owner of the property, William Rymal, shared the building with local Presbyterians. During the War of 1812 barracks were erected and the meeting house was used as a hospital: some soldiers are reputedly buried here. The earliest known burial is for Mary R. Rousseaux, in 1812. By 1831 the meeting house was in use by Anglican clergy who named the site St. Peter's. These clergy ministered to all three denominations for several years, until the meeting house was condemned in 1844.

The Presbyterian congregation moved to a new site and established Barton Stone Church, while the Anglicans built St. Peter's Church on this site, where it remained until 1922.

Notable Burials:

Joseph Rymal (1821-1900) Farmer, Politician

William Rymal (1759-1852) Farmer

Harmanus Smith (1790-1872) Physician

Reference Material:

"Rymal, Barton Union, Old Barton, St. Peter's Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1987, 2nd edition

"Early Burials In Hamilton Area"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990.

"Burials in Old Barton Cemetery, Hamilton, 1853-1882"

George A. Bull M.A., 1924.

Clipping File: Hamilton Cemeteries: Barton Cemetery

"Old Cemeteries in Ontario No. 7 Barton Stone Church Cemetery"

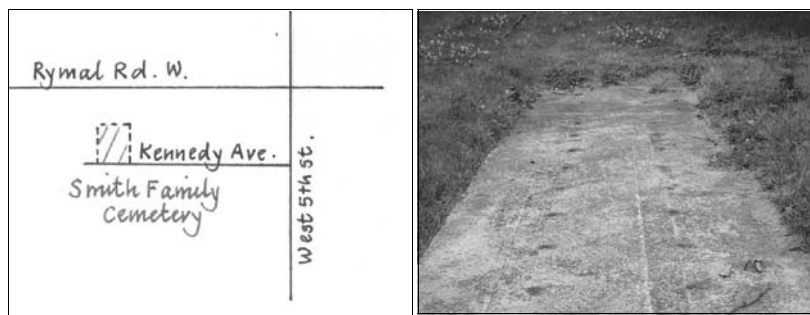
HPL Special Collections

"Barton on the Mountain". Mabel Burkholder, 1956. p. 18-19.

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton(formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

Hamilton Mountain

87. Smith Family Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: At the end of Kennedy Avenue

Location: Lot 4, Concession 1, Glanford Township

Type of Cemetery: Family (Smith)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link

Date of Opening: 1825

History:

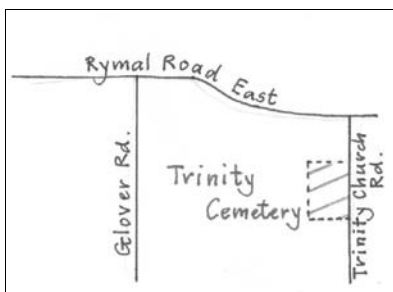
The original Crown Patentee of the property was Jacob Smith, who obtained the 188 acres of Lot 4 in Concession 1 and settled on it between 1788 and 1793. The site originated as a family burial plot and remained in use for many years. With the assumption of management by the City of Hamilton in 1982, the stones were removed and taken to Hardwick's Monument Works in Hamilton, where it was thought that they would be made into a cairn. This was as yet unfinished in 2004, with a cement pad installed as a foundation for the cairn. According to research by Crowell Smith, the earliest possible burial at this cemetery was Daniel Smith, but it seems likely that this was either a memorial to a family member buried somewhere else, or a reinterment.

Reference Material:

"Smith's Family Cemetery"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989. HPL Special Collections

Hamilton Mountain

88. Trinity Cemetery


Other Known Names:

Street Address: 12 Trinity Church Road

Location: Lot 16, Concession 1, Glanford Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist Episcopal, Methodist, United)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 400 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1819

History:

John Stewart was laid to rest here in 1836 on what was then a family burial ground. In 1845, a group of Episcopal Methodists purchased ½ an acre from William Stewart for a cemetery and church. By the end of 1848, their wooden church was constructed, and in 1850 the congregation purchased another ½ an acre for additional cemetery grounds. The original church building was replaced in 1873 with a brick church, and the cemetery and church building would be later transferred to the Methodist Church and then the United Church.

In 1971 the congregation requested that the city take over the care and maintenance of the cemetery, which the City of Hamilton now maintains.

Notable Burials:

Niram Allen Fletcher (1891-1971) Farmer, Politician

Reference Material:

"Trinity United Church Cemetery, Hannon"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1988. HPL Special Collections

"Glanford: Recollections and Reflections"

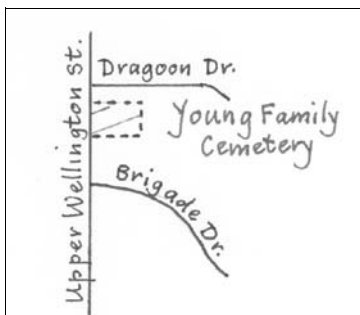
Glanford Historical Society, W.L. Griffin Printing. 1985. p. 110-111.

"Out of the Storied Past" vol. 2., p. 118.

Mabel Burkholder. HPL Special Collections

Hamilton Mountain

89. Young Family Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 1541 Upper Wellington

Location: Lot 12, Concession 8, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Family (Young)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** none

Size: Small, 8 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1832

History:

The earliest recorded owner of Lot 12, Concession 8, was John Scott who acquired the property in 1801 and sold it to Daniel Young in 1806. The Young family were of German origin, and emigrated from Pennsylvania. The family set aside an area for a burial ground, with the earliest remaining monument for Nettie Lazette dated 1878. Between 1832 and 1904, the property changed hands, but with a provision for the cemetery to continue.

The last known interment occurred in 1955. Between 1955 and 1990 ownership was transferred to the City of Hamilton. In 1990 a proposal was put forward to move the interments in this cemetery to Mount Hamilton Cemetery, but went no further.

The cemetery contains two later stone markers, one detailing the history of the cemetery and the family, the other containing the family genealogy, listing the names and relations of all individuals buried there.

Reference Material:

"Burials Grounds in Hamilton Area Part 1" OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

"Wentworth Bygones" Volume 15

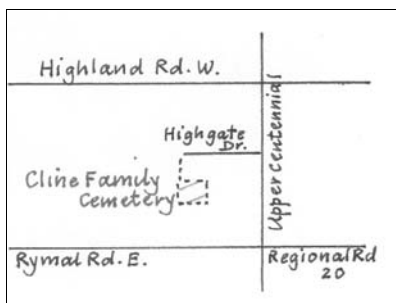
The Head-of-the-Lake Historical Society, Eagle Press, Hamilton, 1988.
p. 8-9.

"Barton on the Mountain". Mabel Burkholder. 1956. p. 18.

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton (formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

Stoney Creek

90. Cline Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 73 Upper Centennial Parkway

Location: Lot 25, Concession 8, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Family (Cline)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 31 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No signage

Fencing: Chain link with open sections

Monument Types: Flat and upright

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1819

History:

Started by the Cline family, the first known interment at this site dates to 1819, while the last burial took place during the 1950s. From this time on there does not appear to have been further activity, and the cemetery was essentially abandoned, although it has recently been taken over by the City of Hamilton.

The cemetery is still in some state of disrepair. The rear area of fencing has been partially dismantled and there has been vandalism to several monuments.

Reference Material:

"Burials Grounds in Hamilton Area Part 1"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

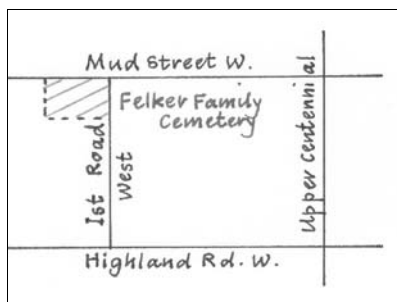
Pamphlet: "Burial Grounds in Hamilton; Part 1: Cline Family Cemetery, Saltfleet Township". HPL Special Collections

"Saltfleet: Then and Now, 1792-1973"

Corporation of the Town of Stoney Creek, D. G. Seldon Printing Limited.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1975. p. 281

Stoney Creek

91. Felker Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 120 Mud Street West

Location: Lot 27, Concession 7, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Family (Felker)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 41 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Surrounded on 3 sides by sound barriers, with open section

Monument Types: Flat and upright

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1825

History:

The Crown Patent for Lot 27 of the 7th Concession was Robert James Gray, who registered the property on August 10, 1801. Over the next 20 years the property would pass through the hands of John Gray, James Henry and finally John Felker. Born Johann Voekel, John emigrated from Europe to the British colonies prior to the American Revolution, and eventually came to the Head-of-the-Lake area as a United Empire Loyalist.

The first burial in this family cemetery was for Eleanor Felker in 1825. The cemetery remained in use through five generations of the Felker family, who would also spell their name as Folker or Fulker. Even though it remained in use by the family, the cemetery became a municipally maintained burial ground in 1927. In the 1970s, when the local government considered closing all small family cemeteries and transferring the interments, there was tremendous opposition, and the cemetery continues to exist.

Reference Material:

"Felker Family Cemetery"

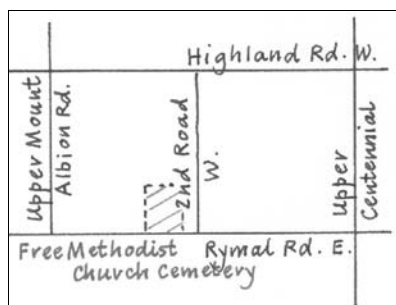
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1988. HPL Special Collections

"Saltfleet: Then and Now, 1792-1973"

Corporation of the Town of Stoney Creek, D. G. Seldon Printing Limited.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1975. p. 280

Stoney Creek

92. Free Methodist Cemetery



Other Known Names: Hannon Free Methodist Cemetery

Street Address: 1969 Rymal Road

Location: Lot 30, Concession 8, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Free Methodist)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 60 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1893

History:

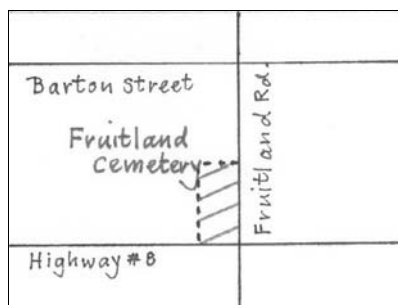
This cemetery is located next to the building known as the "White Church". It was established by the Free Methodist Church of Stoney Creek in 1887, and continues to operate on this site. The cemetery was first used in 1893 for Mary A. Freeman. Although almost full, the cemetery remains open and is maintained by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

- "Free Methodist Church Cemetery"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990. HPL Special Collections
- "Saltfleet: Then and Now, 1792-1973"
Corporation of the Town of Stoney Creek, D. G. Seldon Printing Limited.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1975. p. 280

Stoney Creek

93. Fruitland Cemetery


Other Known Names:

Street Address: 631 Highway #8

Location: Lot 15, Concession 2, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Wesleyan Methodist, Methodist, United)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 200 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: chain link

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1862

History:

The Crown Patent for this lot was granted to John Biggar in 1798. A Wesleyan Methodist Meeting Hall was established here in 1843, and by 1853 a church was erected across the road from the current cemetery.

The first known burial took place for Margaret McNeilly in 1862. The church has undergone several transitions, including Stewart Methodist Church, Wesley Methodist, and is now Wesley United.

Reference Material:

"Fruitland United Church Cemetery"

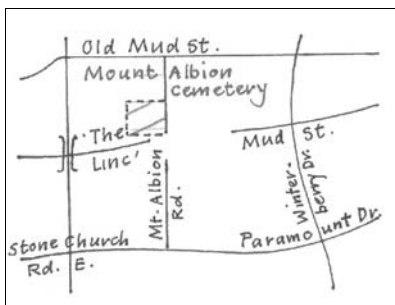
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1987. HPL Special Collections

"Saltfleet: Then and Now, 1792-1973"

Corporation of the Town of Stoney Creek, D. G. Seldon Printing Limited.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1975. p. 66, 280

Stoney Creek

94. Mount Albion



Other Known Names: Possibly 'Auld Scotch Kirk Cemetery'

Street Address: 225 Upper Mount Albion Road

Location: Lot 32, Concession 7, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Presbyterian), Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 141 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Chain link

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1847

History:

This property was granted to Elizabeth Murray, daughter of Lt. Murray of the 84th Regiment in 1805. It is believed that John Davis, a later owner, transferred this site to the Presbyterian Church of Canada in 1849. The 'Auld Scotch Kirk' church also stood on this site from the 1840s to 1878.

Apparently the cemetery was not established early enough to look after the needs of the community, with some burials taking place at the Pearson Farm on the east side of Mount Albion Road. The Saltfleet Township Cemetery Board planned to re-locate the graves to the Mount Albion Cemetery, but no records confirm this.

The earliest known burial occurred in 1847 for John Dickson. It appears that the cemetery property was eventually abandoned because the responsibility of the City of Hamilton. Located across Upper Mount Albion Road on the east side exists the small Van Duzen Cemetery. The burials here were at one time also to be transferred to the larger Mount Albion Cemetery, but this proposal did not take place.

Some of the markers are broken and some ground has been disturbed indicating recent use.

Reference Material:

"Mount Albion Cemetery"

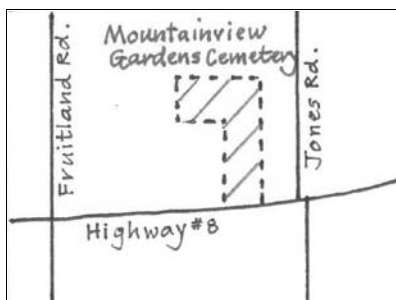
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989. HPL Special Collections

"Saltfleet: Then and Now, 1792-1973"

Corporation of the Town of Stoney Creek, D. G. Seldon Printing Limited.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1975. p. 280

Stoney Creek

95. Mountainview Gardens Cemetery



Other Known Names: Mountview Gardens Cemetery

Street Address: 735 Highway #8

Location: Lot 13, Concession 2, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Medium, 800 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link and hedgerow

Monument Types: Flat, upright and columbarian

Monuments of: Granite and wood

Date of Opening: 1976

History:

With the establishment of the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth in 1973 and the creation of the Municipality of Stoney Creek, replacing the former Township of Saltfleet, the new council saw an immediate need for a new public cemetery and purchased this property in 1973.

The cemetery opened in 1976 and has been in continuous use as a municipal cemetery. At Mountview the cultural diversity and rapid growth of the community is evident, with monuments in many styles and languages.

Reference Material:

"Mountview Gardens Cemetery"

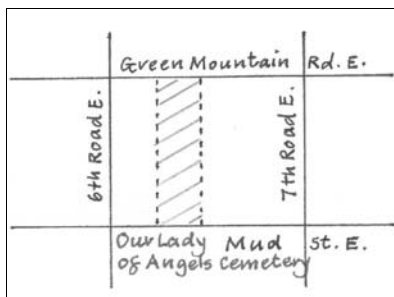
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1993. HPL Special Collections

"Saltfleet: Then and Now, 1792-1973"

Corporation of the Town of Stoney Creek, D. G. Seldon Printing Limited.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1975. p. 281

Stoney Creek

96. Our Lady of Angels Roman Catholic



Date of Opening: 2000

History:

To accommodate rapid expansion in the Stoney Creek urban area above and below the Niagara Escarpment, the Roman Catholic Diocese of Hamilton purchased property on the Escarpment during the 1990s for a new Catholic cemetery. The 100 acre is situated between Green Mountain Road East and Mud Street East and is expected to serve this area of Hamilton for the next hundred years.

When the site was visited in 2004, the cemetery entrance on Mud Street and the surrounding area had been landscaped and an office opened to serve the public. Since the cemetery has only been open for four years, the number of monuments is still small.

Reference Material:

Other Known Names:

Street Address: 681 Mud Street

Location: Lot 12, Concession 6, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Roman Catholic)

Responsible Agency: Catholic Cemeteries of the Diocese of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Large, for an unknown number of monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

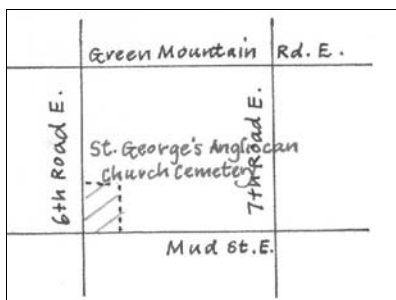
Fencing: Open sections

Monument Types: Upright

Monuments of: Granite

Stoney Creek

97. St. George's Cemetery



Other Known Names: St. George's Anglican Cemetery, Tapleystown

Street Address: 651 Mud Street

Location: Lot 12, Concession 6, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Anglican)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 100 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link with open sections

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1862

History:

In 1857 Mr and Mrs Taylor of Saltfleet gave a plot of land to the local Anglican congregation for a church site and cemetery. The cemetery was in operation by 1862, when the first known burial took place for Martha Garland.

The original brick building stood next to the present stone structure, built in 1887. The older structure was torn down in 1934, although this building, located in the older part of the cemetery, is also no longer in use.

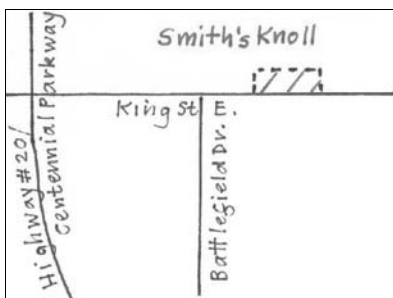
Reference Material:

"St. George's Anglican Cemetery (Tapleystown)"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990. HPL Special Collections

"Saltfleet: Then and Now, 1792-1973"
Corporation of the Town of Stoney Creek, D. G. Seldon Printing Limited.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1975. p. 64-65, 280.

Stoney Creek

98. "Smith's Knoll" Battlefield Cemetery



Other Known Names: The Battlefield Cemetery

Street Address: 70 King St. West

Location: Lot, Concession, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Battlefield Memorial

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small

Additional Information:

Signage: 2 Commemorative plaques

Fencing: Iron railings and stone

Monument Types:

Monuments of:

Date of Opening: 1813

History:

Heritage Designation By-Law #4329-95, Part IV The Ontario Heritage Act

The crypt adjacent to the monument holds the bodies of British and American soldiers, casualties of a skirmish at the Battle of Stoney Creek which took place June 6, 1813. The cemetery lies at the point where it is purported that American cannons were positioned, and the bodies of those killed in the fight to take possession of the guns were buried.

At the site there are two modern monuments, one commemorating the British Casualties and the other, the American casualties. There are plaques mounted on the monument to commemorate both groups of soldiers.

One of the participants in the events of the battle, Billy Green, was also involved in the burial, and described the actions as follows :

"After the battle was over we got William Gage's oxen and stoneboat and his son Peter, John Lee, John Yeager, I and several others buried the dead soldiers on a knoll near the road where the enemy had placed their guns and where the road then turned south towards the Gage house..."

Reference Material:

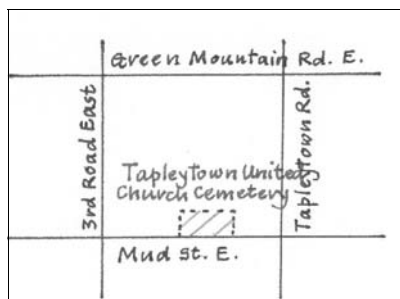
"Saltfleet: Then and Now, 1792-1973"

Corporation of the Town of Stoney Creek, D. G. Seldon Printing Limited. Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1975. p. 27-31.

"Hamilton's Heritage" Volume 5. City of Hamilton Planning and Development Department, Long Range Planning and Design Division, Community Planning and Design Section 2004 p. 161-162.

Stoney Creek

99. Tapleystown Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 385 Mud Street

Location: Lot 17, Concession 6, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist Episcopal, Methodist, United)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 400 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link, iron railings and hedgerow

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1817

History:

The Crown Patent for this property was granted to Samuel Williams 1802. The land was sold to Joseph Jones Williams and then to Col. John Tapley from St. John, New Brunswick in 1834 (after whom Tapleystown is named).

In 1850 a ½ parcel was given by Col. John Tapley's son Samuel to the Methodist Episcopal community for 5 shillings, and in 1853, an additional ½ acre was donated. It appears that the cemetery was already established by this time as the first recorded monument dates to 1817 for Howland Soules, making it one of the earliest township burial grounds.

The present church was erected in 1879, replacing a wooden structure built by the early settlers. The original church site is now part of the cemetery. In 1927, the cemetery became the responsibility of the Saltfleet Township Cemetery Board and is now managed by the City of Hamilton.

Reference Material:

"Tapleystown United Church Cemetery, Mud Street"

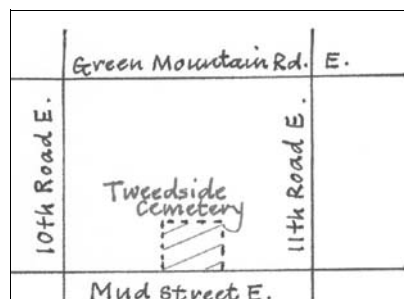
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1987. HPL Special Collections

"Saltfleet: Then and Now, 1792-1973"

Corporation of the Town of Stoney Creek, D. G. Seldon Printing Limited.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1975. p. 78-80, 280

Stoney Creek

100. Tweedside Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 1145 Mud Street East

Location: Lot 3, Concession 6, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Wesleyan Methodist, Methodist, United)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 130 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Wire with open sections

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1837

History:

The Crown Patent for the property was granted to the Hon. Robert Hamilton in 1803. It appears that the cemetery began as a family burial plot for the Soules family, as monuments in their name date from the 1830s.

In 1860, Jeremiah Soules deeded 1 acre to the Wesleyan Methodists of the area. The original church was built in 1874, using bricks from the Bartonville Church. In 1897 the church was replaced by another brick building in use until 1983, when the church was closed as a result of a declining congregation.

The church is no longer in use and both it and the cemetery are currently owned by the City of Hamilton.

In 2004, there were discussions about the possible demolition of the church building, which has fallen into a state of disrepair. The cemetery is still open for burials.

Reference Material:

"Tweedside Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1988. HPL Special Collections

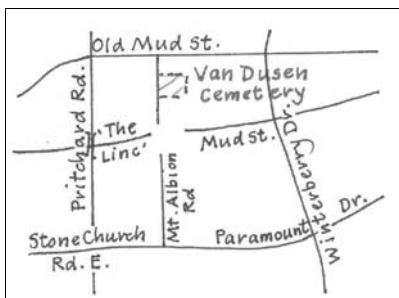
"Saltfleet: Then and Now, 1792-1973"

Corporation of the Town of Stoney Creek, D. G. Seldon Printing Limited.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1975. p. 65-66, 281.

Vertical File: Saltfleet Township/Cemeteries: Tweedside Cemetery, Mud Street

Stoney Creek

101. Van Duzen



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 216 Upper Mount Albion Road

Location: Lot 33, Concession 7, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Family (VanDuzen)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 0 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Iron railings

Date of Opening: 1873?

History:

Located across the road from the Mount Albion Cemetery lies the small Van Duzen Family plot. Levinus Van Duzen emigrated from New York State in 1800 and settled south of Red Hill on Lot 22, Concession 8. This may be the family burial ground, but this is difficult to confirm with few surviving stones.

In 2000, a single marker was identified as the only complete stone remaining at the site. It commemorated Robert Van Duzen who died in 1873. A small pile of stones within a fenced area appears to be all the remains of the grave markers that once were there.

At one time there were plans to inter all of these burials to the Mount Albion Cemetery, but this has not taken place.

Reference Material:

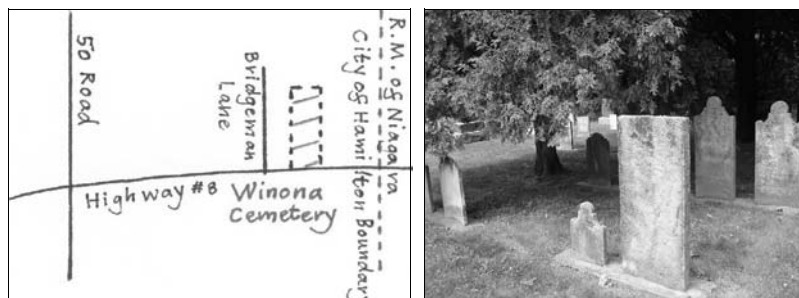
"Saltfleet: Then and Now, 1792-1973"

Corporation of the Town of Stoney Creek, D. G. Seldon Printing Limited.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1975. p. 142-143, 280.

Vertical File: Saltfleet Township/Cemeteries: Van Duzen Cemetery, Upper Mount Albion Road

Stoney Creek

102. Winona "The Fifty" Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 1465 Highway # 8

Location: Lot 1, Concession 2, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist Episcopal, Methodist), Municipal

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 820 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Chain link, iron railings and hedgerow

Monument Types: Flat, upright and monument

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1820

History:

The Crown Patent for this property was granted to Levi Lewis, who in 1820 gave some land to the Methodist Episcopal Church for the establishment of a church and cemetery. This burial ground served the Episcopal community for many years, being the only one for miles around. It contains the graves of the area's first settlers, some of whom resided in north Grimsby Township and were buried here for want of a cemetery in their locale. The first known burial is Sarah Van Duzen in 1820.

In 1869 the present church was constructed several blocks away from the cemetery. This enlarged the burial grounds for the community by incorporating the space in between, while there have also been further other additions of property. In 1914 Saltfleet Township assumed responsibility for the cemetery, and in 1969 Memorial Gate Pillars were erected at the entrance to the cemetery by Winona citizens, to commemorate the centennial of the present church.

Reference Material:

"Fifty Cemetery (Winona)"

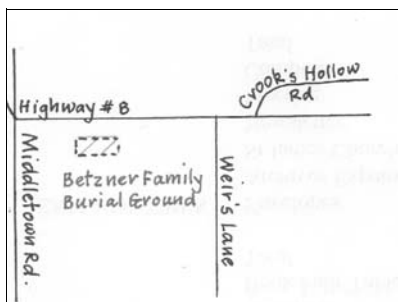
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989. HPL Special Collections

"Saltfleet: Then and Now, 1792-1973"

Corporation of the Town of Stoney Creek, D. G. Seldon Printing Limited.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1975. p. 60-63, 279-280.

West Flamborough

103. Betzner Family Burial Grounds



Other Known Names:

Street Address: Bayvista Farm, 253 Hwy #8, West Flamborough Village, South Side of Highway #6

Location: Lot 3, Concession 1 West Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Family (Betzner)

Responsible Agency: Betzner Family

Status for Burials: Open for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 4 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Wire fencing

Monument Types: Flat and upright

Monuments of: Marble

Date of Opening: 1848

History:

In 1817 Samuel Betzner purchased Lot 3 of Concession 1 from Miller Laurason, and began what is known as Bayvista Farm. On the property, back from the road and on the side of a small knoll, lies the family burial ground, clearly defined by fencing. Within this plot are five large marble markers, the earliest for Elisabeth Betzner dating from 1848. The burial ground is still in use, although there have been few interments in recent years. In 2004 a clean-up of the cemetery site was undertaken by the family before the ashes of Lloyd Betzner were interred. The cemetery remains in the hands of the Betzner family.

Reference Material:

"Betzner Family Cemetery, West Flamborough"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

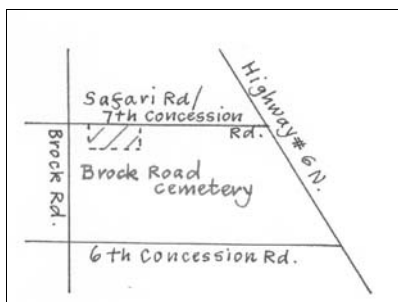
"West Flamborough Township Centennial 1850-1950"
Star Printing Company, Dundas 1950. p. 41

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Early Gravestones in Rock Chapel, Christie's Corners and Crooks Hollow Cemeteries

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of all known cemeteries in the former township and their location

West Flamborough

104. Brock Road Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 814 Safari Road (7th Concession Road)

Location: Lot 7, Concession 6 West Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist, United)

Responsible Agency: Strabane Cemetery Board of Trustees

Status for Burials: Open for Burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Small, 38 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage on Gate Posts

Fencing: Chain link and hedgerow fencing

Monument Types: Flat, upright and monument

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1879

History:

In 1866 a group of area residents calling themselves a Religious Congregation or Society of Methodists voted to construct a church and cemetery in the area. They purchased a small piece of property from James and Mary Hamilton for the sum of five cents, possibly at this discounted rate because John Hamilton and several of his brothers were members of the group.

Bethesda Methodist Church was erected on the property in the same year, while the first interment at the cemetery was not until 1879. The church closed following the creation of the United Church in 1925, since nearby Strabane had a larger congregation. The Brock Road membership sold their pews and pulpit and used this money to maintain the cemetery for a number of years. When this was no longer possible, the cemetery came under the care of the Strabane United Church Cemetery Board.

Reference Material:

"Brock Road Cemetery, West Flamborough"

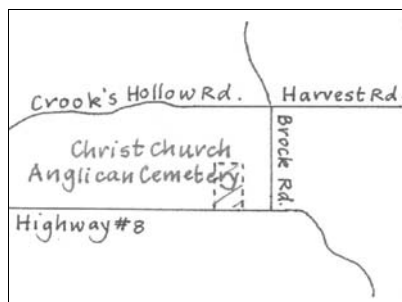
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1987

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Churches: Bethesda/Brock Road Wesleyan Methodist Church

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of all known cemeteries in the former township and their location

West Flamborough

105. Christ Church Anglican Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: Highway #8 at Bullock's Corners

Location: Lots 9-10, Concession 2, West Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Anglican)

Responsible Agency: Christ Church Anglican Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for Burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Small, 160 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage

Fencing: Chain link and hedgerow fencing

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1864

History:

The history of Christ Church Anglican Cemetery is so closely linked with the adjacent West Flamborough Municipal Cemetery that it is difficult to identify its true origins. The oldest document in the possession of Christ Church records that on 10 January, 1817, John Green Sr. and his wife gave property to the community for the erection of a schoolhouse and church and establishment of a graveyard.

Various denominations used the erected Meeting House, but by 1857 it was entirely in the hands of the Anglican community. The appointment of Rev. Canon Featherstone Lake Osler to serve the parish resulted in the need for a larger church. James M. Kerby and his wife Susan Nelles gave a small piece of property to the parish in 1864, where the present stone church was built the following year.

Burials around the church begin in 1864. In 1881 a portion of land was purchased from John and Harriet Clark to expand the congregation's cemetery.

In 1999, the Christ Church Cemetery Board approached the Town of Flamborough with a request to assume responsibility for the adjacent West Flamborough Municipal Cemetery. This was based upon an urgent need of additional burial land which appeared to be available in the Municipal Cemetery.

Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. of London, Ontario undertook an archaeological assessment of the Municipal Cemetery before the transaction was completed in 2000. Today the Christ Church Anglican Cemetery Board is responsible for both the Anglican and Municipal cemeteries at Bullock's Corners.

Reference Material:

"Christ Church Anglican, Bullock's Corners, West Flamborough" OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

"West Flamborough Township Centennial 1850-1950"
Star Printing Company, Dundas 1950. p. 11, 149, 162

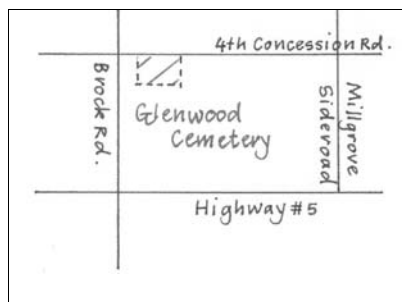
"Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1 and 2) Christ Church Cemetery, Town of Flamborough R. M. Of Hamilton-Wentworth, Ontario"
Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc., London Ontario 1999.

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Bullock's Corners: Christ Church Anglican and Municipal Cemeteries

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of all known cemeteries in the former township and their location

West Flamborough

106. Glenwood Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: South Side 4th Concession Road, East of Brock Road

Location: Lot 9, Concession 3, West Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (United), Family (Dunkin, Binkley/Bamberger)

Responsible Agency: Glenwood Board of Trustees

Status for Burials: Open for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 64 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Signage

Fencing: Wire fencing with open sections

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1859

History:

Originally used by the Dunkin family as early as 1859 for the burial of Rachel Dunkin, the cemetery now known as Glenwood originally consisted of three separate burial grounds - the Dunkin Family Plot, the Binkley/Bamberger Plot and a Methodist Episcopal Cemetery. The Binkley/Bamberger plot was purchased from Thomas Dunkin in 1863 and the church plot was purchased in 1871, forming one unified burial ground.

The original Glenwood Church was destroyed by fire in 1912, rebuilt, and damaged by a second fire in 1971, when the building was demolished. Administration and care of the cemetery is by the Glenwood Cemetery Board, a privately operated community group which has been responsible since the loss of the church.

Reference Material:

"Glenwood Cemetery, 4th Concession Road West Flamborough"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1985

"West Flamborough Township Centennial 1850-1950"
Star Printing Company, Dundas 1950. p. 86, 88

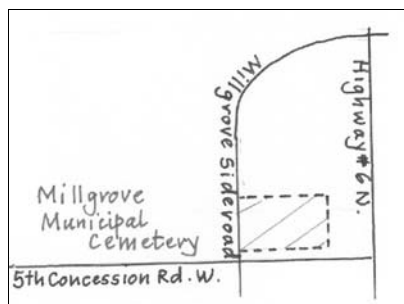
"Places of Worship: West Flamborough Township"
Waterdown-East Flamborough Heritage Society, 1999.

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Churches: Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of all known cemeteries in the former township and their location

West Flamborough

107. Millgrove Municipal Cemetery



Date of Opening: 1837



ca. 1904

Other Known Names:

Street Address: 880 Millgrove Side Road, just north of the intersection with Millgrove Road

Location: Lot 19, Concession 5, West Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Municipal

Responsible Agency: Millgrove Municipal Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for Burials **Plot Plan:** Exists

Size: Medium, 700 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Stone and wood fencing with gate

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

History:

Of the Crown Patent for Lot 19, Concession 5 granted to Albert P. Palmer, oneacre was sold to the local cemetery board for £4 in 1848, while the earliest recorded interment was for Jane Finlay in 1837. The cemetery was at one time maintained by individual plot-holding families, but this led to the installation of fencing around some family sections and a rampant growth of shrubbery, lilacs in particular. This policy was eventually ended and by the 1890s the entire cemetery was maintained by one caretaker, a Mr. Shelton, who cut the grass with a scythe twice a year. In 1914 the wooden post and wire fence that surrounded the cemetery was replaced with a stone fence and iron gate, paid for by Nellie M. McNichol (Flatt). The cemetery is still maintained by the Millgrove Cemetery Board.

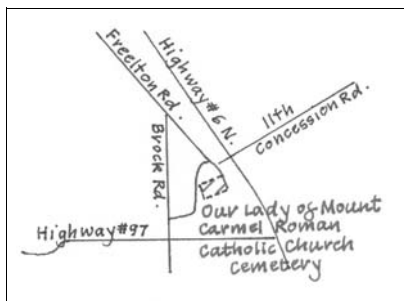
Reference Material:

- "Millgrove Municipal Cemetery"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990
- "Places of Worship: West Flamborough Township"
Waterdown-East Flamborough Heritage Society, 1999.
- Vertical File: Millgrove/Cemeteries: Municipal Cemetery, Millgrove Sideroad
- Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of all known cemeteries in the former township and their location
- "Millgrove Old Boys Reunion Program" 1904.

Photograph Call #1876

West Flamborough

108. Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Church Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 79 Freelon Road

Location: Lot 8, Concession 9 West Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Roman Catholic)

Responsible Agency: Catholic Cemeteries of the Diocese of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Open for Burials **Plot Plan:** Exist

Size: Small, 240 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage

Fencing: Chain link fencing with open sections

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1845

History:

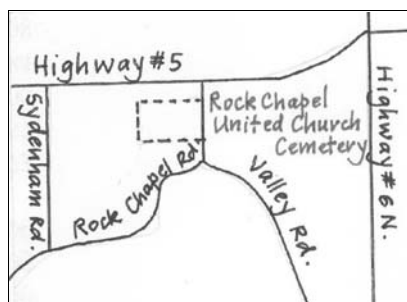
The land was originally granted to a brother of Sir Isaac Brock, following his death at the Battle of Queenston Heights. It was in use as a cemetery by 1845, with the burial of Patrick Wheelihan. In 1865 the property was purchased for \$500 from the founder of Freelon, Patrick Freel, by the Catholic Diocese of Hamilton. Freel in turn was buried here in 1884. The church originally built on this site was destroyed by fire in 1889, and the current building was erected later the same year.

Reference Material:

- "Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Church Cemetery, Freelon"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1985
- "Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Church Cemetery, Freelon"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 2000
- "Places of Worship: West Flamborough Township"
Waterdown-East Flamborough Heritage Society, 1999.
- Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of all known cemeteries in the former township and their location

West Flamborough

109. Rock Chapel United Church Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: 451 Rock Chapel Road

Location: Lot 21, Concession 2, West Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodist, Methodist, United)

Responsible Agency: Rock Chapel United Church Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 100 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage

Fencing: Wire fencing with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1838

History:

In 1822, a frame chapel was constructed on the edge of the escarpment, overlooking the Dundas Valley. Known as Rock Chapel, it served as a meeting place for many different denominations, though it came to be dominated by quarrelling Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodists. It is said that a skirmish took place one Sunday when the Episcopalians were worshipping inside. The Wesleyans stormed the building, attempting to gain entrance, but failed because of a good lock and multiple hands holding down windows.

In 1830 the Wesleyans purchased land from Daniel Morden far enough away from the escarpment edge for a cemetery. Following the Methodist Union in 1876, the congregation elected to build a church within the cemetery property and retained the name Rock Chapel.

This site is the burial place of several United Empire Loyalists and their descendants, and was first used for the interment of Abraham Baker in 1838. The cemetery remains in use and is maintained by the church.

Reference Material:

"United Church Cemetery, Rock Chapel, West Flamborough" OGS Hamilton Branch, 1985

"Rock Chapel United Church Cemetery, West Flamborough" OGS Hamilton Branch, 2000

"Places of Worship: West Flamborough Township"
Waterdown-East Flamborough Heritage Society, 1999.

"West Flamborough Township Centennial 1850-1950"
Star Printing Company, Dundas 1950. p. 57

"Wentworth Landmarks"

The Spectator Printing Company, Hamilton, 1897.
Reprinted by Wentworth County Council, Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1967. p. 93-99

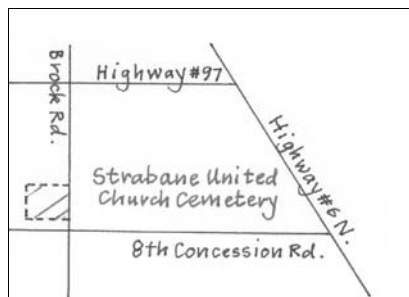
Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Early Gravestones in Rock Chapel, Christie's Corners and Crooks Hollow Cemeteries

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Churches: Rock Chapel Church (1822-1876) / Rock Chapel United, 451 Rock Chapel Road

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of all known cemeteries in the former township and their location

West Flamborough

110. Strabane United Church Cemetery



Other Known Names: Nairn Presbyterian Church Cemetery

Street Address: 1565 Brock Road, just north of the 8th Concession Road

Location: Lot 6, Concession 8 West Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Presbyterian, United)

Responsible Agency: Strabane United Church Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Open for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Medium, 430 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage

Fencing: Chain link and iron railings with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1845

History:

In 1843 John Fraser donated land on which to build a church for the Presbyterian Irish and Scottish settlers of the area. The congregation first came together in 1840, meeting in a local school house, and by 1845 they were worshipping in a log church known as 'Nairn Church' on the donated property. That year the cemetery was first used for the burial of Richard A. McIntosh. In 1878 the current church building was built and more land was purchased for expansion of the cemetery. During construction of the new church, a child was killed on the site and the parents, not being able to afford a gravestone, planted a maple tree to commemorate and mark the site.

In 1925 Nairn Presbyterian Church joined the United Church and became known as Strabane United Church. There has been at least one additional purchase of cemetery property since 1925.

Reference Material:

"United Church Cemetery, Strabane, West Flamborough"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1979

"Strabane United Church Cemetery, West Flamborough"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 2000

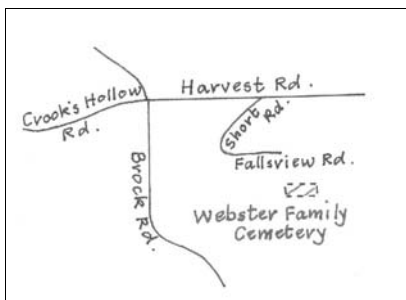
"Places of Worship: West Flamborough Township"
Waterdown-East Flamborough Heritage Society, 1999.

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Churches: Strabane United church, 1565 Brock Road

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of all known cemeteries in the former township and their location

West Flamborough

111. Webster Family Burial Grounds



Other Known Names:

Street Address: Short Road, Greenville

Location: Lot 12, Concession 1 West Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Family (Webster)

Responsible Agency: Hamilton Region Conservation Authority

Status for Burials: Closed for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 6 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Iron railings with open section

Monument Types: Flat and upright

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1863

History:

Joseph Webster Sr., an officer in the British army who came to Dundas from Gloucester, is believed to have purchased this plot of land from Richard Hatt in 1819. About 1822 he died on his journey back to England. His son, Joseph Webster, built the Ashbourne Mills at Webster's Falls, so he may have been the founder of the small family cemetery. Ellen White was buried on the property in 1865, and Webster's wife Maria was buried here in 1866.

Given the proximity of the cemetery to the nearby Spencer Creek ravine, stories exist that over the years some of the stones have fallen down the slopes. At present there are six monuments at this site and the Conservation Authority has placed these markers in a cement pad, with only the Joseph and Maria Webster monument still standing upright.

In 1917 area surrounding Webster's Falls was purchased by the Town of Dundas and developed into a park. This small family cemetery now lies within the boundary of Webster's Falls Park which is the responsibility of the Hamilton Conservation Authority.

Reference Material:

"Webster Family Cemetery, West Flamborough"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

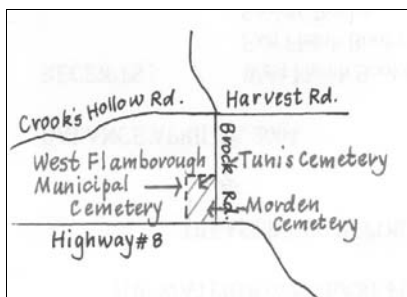
"West Flamborough Township Centennial 1850-1950" Star Printing Company, Dundas
1950. p. 33

"The History of the Town of Dundas, Part 1 of a Series". Compiled by T. Roy
Woodhouse. Published by Dundas Historical Society 1965, p. 46.

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of all known
cemeteries in the former township and their location

West Flamborough

112. West Flamborough Municipal Cemetery, Bullock's Corners



Other Known Names: Old Township Cemetery, Tunis and Morden Burying Grounds

Street Address: Highway # 8, at Bullock's Corners

Location: Lot 9, Concession 2, West Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Municipal, Family (Tunis, Morden)

Responsible Agency: Christ Church Anglican Cemetery Board

Status for Burials: Closed for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 115 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: No Signage

Fencing: Chain link and hedgerow with open section

Monument Types: Flat, upright and column

Monuments of: Marble and granite

Date of Opening: 1805

History:

This cemetery was part of the property donated in 1817 by John and Mary Green to the residents of the area for use as a burial ground, making it the oldest municipal cemetery in the City of Hamilton.

The site was in use several years before the official donation of the land took place, with burials recorded as early as the first decade of the nineteenth century. Within the cemetery, but almost certainly not part of John Green's donation, are two formerly private plots for members of the Tunis and Morden families of the area.

The Tunis plot lies at the north west corner of the cemetery, and contains a number of monuments to the family. The Morden plot sits at the east end of the cemetery, comprising between 20 and 55 interments, representing both members of the family, and allegedly the bodies of former slaves that accompanied the family to Upper Canada in the 1790s.

For many years the cemetery received no burials and often appeared unkempt, with many of the older large markers fallen and damaged. In 1973 the Town of Flamborough assumed responsibility and maintained the cemetery but undertook no repairs to the monuments. In 1999, the Christ Church Anglican Cemetery Board approached the town about assuming ownership of the old cemetery, with the idea it would provide additional burial ground for their congregation. After an archaeological assessment of the old cemetery was completed, ownership was transferred in 2000.

Reference Material:

"West Flamborough Municipal Cemetery, Bullock's Corners" OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990

"West Flamborough Township Centennial 1850-1950" Star Printing Company, Dundas 1950. p. 149.

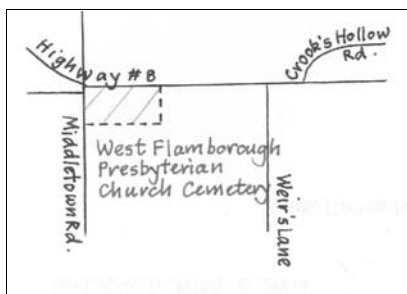
Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: West Flamborough Municipal Cemetery

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Bullock's Corners: Christ Church Anglican and Municipal Cemeteries

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of all known cemeteries in the former township and their location

West Flamborough

113. West Flamborough Presbyterian Cemetery, Christie's Corners


Other Known Names:

Street Address: Corner of Highway # 8 and Middletown Road, Christie's Corners

Location: Lot 1, Concession 1, West Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Presbyterian)

Responsible Agency: City of Hamilton

Status for Burials: Closed for Burials **Plot Plan:** None

Size: Small, 210 monuments

Additional Information:

Signage: Church Signage

Fencing: open sections

Monument Types: Upright, and column

Monuments of: Limestone and granite

Date of Opening: 1826

History:

The Crown Patent for this property was granted to Andrew Van Every. The church started in 1825 when James Crooks hired George Sheed, a clergyman from Ancaster, to tutor his children and to officiate at local services.

In 1826, the earliest known burial, for Nancy Keagy, took place at the site of the future West Flamborough Presbyterian Church. In 1833 a frame church was built, replaced in 1866 with the present building.

Reputedly there were once two cemeteries at this site, one Presbyterian, another unnamed, although the division is unclear.

During the 20th century many of the older marble monuments were removed from their places and stacked in a corner of the cemetery. Recently most of these original stones were placed in an avenue, while the newer granite stones remain in their original location.

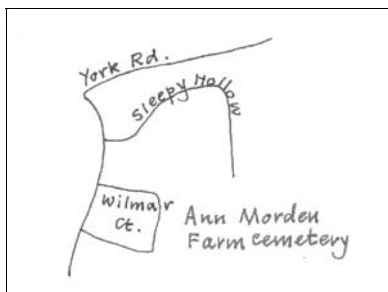
Reference Material:

"West Flamborough Presbyterian Cemetery, Christie's Corners, West Flamborough"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989

Vertical File: West Flamborough Township/Cemeteries: Listing of all known cemeteries in the former township and their location

Lost or Abandoned

114.. Anne Morden Farm Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: York Road at Wilmar Court

Location: Lot 157, Concession 1, Town of Dundas

Type of Cemetery: Family (?), Lost

Date of Opening: 1832 (Possibly)

History:

On property that was registered by the Loyalist Morden Family, 18 bodies were discovered in 1950. The identity of these burials is uncertain. At the time of the discovery, a resident recalled hearing stories of Cholera burials made at the site. It has also been suggested that this was the plot of William Hare's family, Hare having purchased the property from Anne Morden in 1808. All bodies were reinterred at Grove Cemetery and registered under the name of the Dundas Historical Society.

Reference Material:

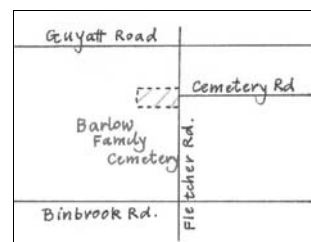
Vertical File: Dundas/ Cemeteries: Ann Morden Farm Cemetery

"The History of the Town of Dundas, Part 1 of a Series".

Compiled by T. Roy Woodhouse.

Published by Dundas Historical Society 1965, p. 47.

115. Barlow Family Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: Fletcher Road

Location: Lot 6 Block 5, Concession 3, Binbrook Township

Type of Cemetery: Lost/Abandoned, Family(Barlow)

Fencing: Wire

Date of Opening: 1847

History:

On Lot 6, Concession 5, Binbrook, a small family plot containing 5 graves surrounded by evergreens was documented. The earliest known burial at the site was for William Barlow in 1847. On October 4, 1984 these bodies were placed into new coffins and reinterred at Binbrook Baptist Cemetery, with the rest of the Barlow family remains.

Reference Material:

"Barlow Family Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1980. HPL Special Collections

"History and Heritage of Binbrook, 1792-1973"

Binbrook Historical Society, W. L. Griffin Printing Limited, 1979. p. 94.

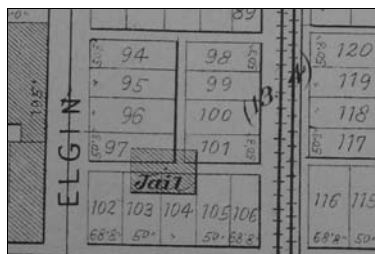
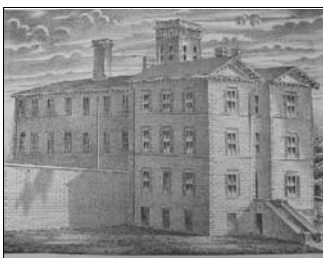
"Tweedsmuir History: Binbrook Township"

Binbrook Women's Institute, Sacher Print, Caledonia, 1946. pp. 90-91.

Vertical File: Binbrook Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the former township of Binbrook and map of location

Lost or Abandoned

116. Barton Street Jail



Street Address: North Side of Barton Street

Location: Lot 13, Concession 2 Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Jail Burial Ground, Lost

Size: Approximately 6

Date of Opening: 1876

History:

The Barton Street Jail was once the site of both executions and burials. The earliest execution to take place was that of James McConnell in 1876, and a number of other convicted murderers were also buried on site, including George Pearson, Benjamin Parrott and Jacob Sunfield. The last known burial took place in 1907.

Reference Material:

"The Hamiltonians: 100 Fascinating Lives"

Edited by Margaret Houghton. James Lorimer and Company Ltd., Toronto. 2003. p. 104-105.

"Felons of Hamilton, Haldimand and Brant: 1828-1953."

John D. Ayre. Second Avenue Printing, Simcoe. 2000. pp. 29-30, 48-49, 53-55, 64-65.

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton (formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

"Wentworth County Illustrated Atlas, 1875." p. 10, 58

"Imperial Atlas of Wentworth County Ontario, 1903." p. 46

117. Beasley Family Cemetery

Other Known Names:

Street Address: Dundas Road also known as Main Street West

Location: Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Lost?

Responsible Agency:

Size:

Additional Information:

Date of Opening:

History:

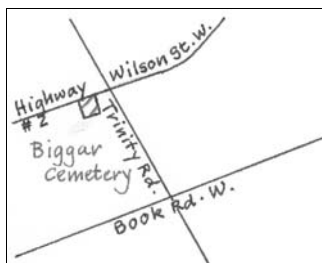
There were reports of a Beasley Family Cemetery in Hamilton on the Dundas Road. The exact location and possible interments of this cemetery are not known. Richard Beasley, the first of the family to settle the area, was buried at Christ Church Anglican Cathedral, and remains there to this day.

Reference Material:

"Annual Report of the Hamilton Municipal Cemeteries: 1924"
City of Hamilton. p. 3.

Lost or Abandoned

118. Biggar Family Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: South Side of Highway #2 , West of Highway #52

Location: Lot 29, Concession 4, Ancaster Township

Type of Cemetery: Family (Biggar), Abandoned

Responsible Agency:

Size:

Additional Information:

Date of Opening:

History:

The Biggar Family Cemetery was located on a hill East of Alberton. It is unclear how many were buried there as no stones or individual records remain. It is believed that the stones were transferred to another cemetery, but where and when is unknown.

Reference Material:

"Ancaster Township Cemeteries, Part 1"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989. pp. 9-10.

"Ancaster's Heritage"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 84.

119. Case Burial Ground



Street Address: Below John Street South hairpin bend, West of Ferguson Avenue

Type of Cemetery: Family (Case), Abandoned

Size: Small

Date of Opening: 1848

History:

Dr. William Case (1776-1848), Hamilton's first doctor, was an agnostic, so no church cemetery would accept his remains. The Hamilton family donated ground near their plot for his burial, marked by an altar tomb until 1927, when the Hamilton Medical Association installed a plaque in his honour. In 1952 Dr. Case's remains and monument were moved to Hamilton Cemetery.

Reference Material:

"Early Burials In Hamilton Area", OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990. p.2-3.

"The Hamiltonians: 100 Fascinating Lives" Edited by Margaret Houghton.

James Lorimer and Company Ltd., Toronto. 2003. p. 38-39.

"A Mountain and a City: The Story of Hamilton"

Marjorie F. Campbell, McClelland and Stewart, Toronto. 1966. p. 100.

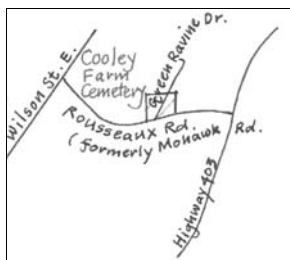
Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton (formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

<http://www.city.hamilton.on.ca/Parks/Cemeteries/History/Updated/Case%20Monument.asp>

Hamilton-Cemeteries-Hamilton Family Burying Ground Picture Collection
HPL Special Collections.

Lost or Abandoned

120. Cooley Farm Cemetery



Other Known Names: Hatt Burial Ground, Preserved Cooley Cemetery

Street Address: 711 Rousseaux, Between Green Ravine and Lime Kiln Road

Location: Lot 49, Concession 2, Ancaster Township

Type of Cemetery: Municipal, Lost

Responsible Agency:

Size: Medium

Additional Information:

Date of Opening: Possibly 1790s

History:

In 1989, the Cooley Cemetery was known to exist, though its exact location was uncertain. The land, registered to Crown Patentee John Smith Jr. and Joseph Smith in 1798, came to be owned by Preserved Cooley in the 1800s, and it was from him that the cemetery received its name. At this site many of the earliest burials in Ancaster took place, possibly as far back as 1785, although certainly by 1801. The cemetery includes the grave of Richard Hatt, founder of Dundas, and his family. Hatt's tombstone was the last known marker at the site, and was moved to Grove Cemetery in Dundas by James and Bill English circa 1947.

In 1999 a public meeting was held in Ancaster, at which descendants of the pioneers buried at the site suggested that a survey be undertaken to determine the extent of the

cemetery, though this was never done. In 2004, while beginning construction on a subdivision, archaeologists discovered grave shafts, with subsequent work identifying approximately 100 burials at the site. Because the developer wishes to move some of the bodies to make way for a subdivision road, while the descendants wish all bodies to be left alone, there is no resolution on the future of the cemetery.

Notable Burials:

Richard Hatt (1769-1819) Pioneer, Town Founder

Reference Material:

"Ancaster Township Cemeteries, Part 1"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989. pp. 17.

"Ancaster's Heritage"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 11.

Volume II. 1989. p. 63.

"Wentworth Landmarks"

The Spectator Printing Company, Hamilton, 1897.

Reprinted by Wentworth County Council, Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1967.
pp.24, 29.

"Early Burials In Hamilton Area"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990.

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

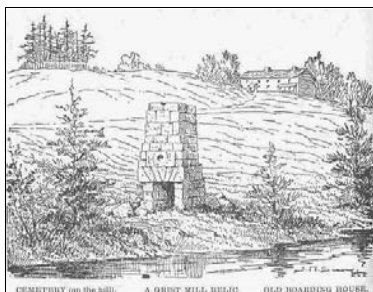
Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Preserved Cooley Cemetery near Rousseaux Street



ca. 1897

Lost or Abandoned

121. Crooks Family Cemetery



Street Address: Crooks Hollow Road, close to Highway #8

Location: Lot 6, Concession 2, West Flamborough Township

Type of Cemetery: Family (Crooks), Abandoned

Size: Small

Date of Opening: 1825

History:

The Crooks Family Cemetery was once located on a hill west of the former Crooks House, burial site of Hon. James Crooks and members of his family and friends. The cemetery, in use beginning in 1825, saw its last interment in 1895 with Frances Crooks. By the 1890s the cemetery was in poor repair and over the following decade all the bodies were reinterred in Grove cemetery.

Reference Material:

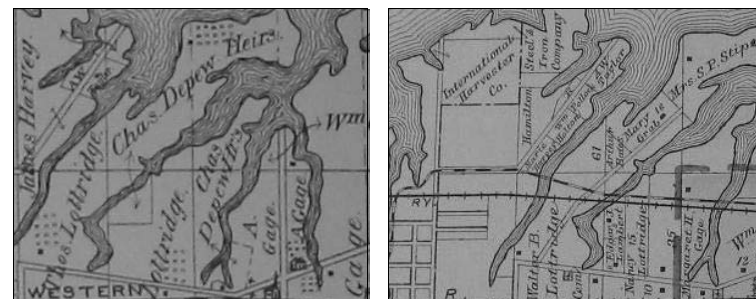
"Crooks Family Cemetery, West Flamborough"
OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990.

"Wentworth Landmarks"

The Spectator Printing Company, Hamilton, 1897.

Reprinted by Wentworth County Council, Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1967.
p. 104-106.

122. Depew Family Plot



Other Known Names: Stipes-Depew Cemetery, Stewart-Depew Cemetery,

Location: Lots 5 and 6, Concession Broken Front, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Lost

Size: Small

Date of Opening: 1825

History:

On Lots 5 and 6, Concession Broken Front, at least one cemetery connected to the Depew family was present. In 1825 Charles Depew Sr. was buried on his farm at the water's edge of Hamilton Harbour. This was not the first burial at the site, Charles being predeceased by his father John. Charles' daughter Susan married Simon Peter Stipe, for whom the Stipe-Depew Cemetery and Stipe's Inlet were named. On the same property another plot, known as the Stewart-Depew Cemetery, so it is difficult to differentiate the two cemeteries. It has been suggested that a property line cleaved the two, with the Stewart-Depew site falling into the lands of the International Harvester Company, while the Stipe-Depew site was on land now owned by Stelco. In 1930 the Coke Oven Company transferred most of the 87 bodies to Hamilton Cemetery. It is claimed that some bodies remained, including John Depew.

Lost or Abandoned

Notable Burials:

Charles Depew (?-1825) Farmer, Settler
John Depew (?-?) Settler

Reference Material:

"Early Burials In Hamilton Area"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990. p. 4.

"A Mountain and a City: The Story of Hamilton"

Marjorie Freeman Campbell, McClelland and Stewart, Toronto. 1966.
p. 8.

"Annual Report of the Hamilton Municipal Cemeteries:1924"

City of Hamilton. p. 3.

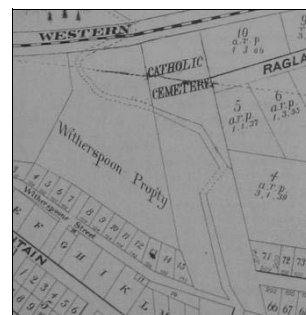
"Dictionary of Hamilton Biography." Vol. 1

Thomas Melville Bailey, eds. Hamilton. 1981. pp. 59, 60, 190.

"Wentworth County Illustrated Atlas, 1875." p. 11

"Imperial Atlas of Wentworth County Ontario, 1903." p. 31

123. Dundas Roman Catholic



Street Address: Lesslie Mountain Road

Location: Town of Dundas

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Roman Catholic), Abandoned

Size: Small

Date of Opening: 1831

History:

This cemetery opened in 1831 and in active use until 1905. Surrounded on three sides by a quarry and accessed only by the Lesslie Mountain Road, the cemetery was in a decayed state by 1890. In 1896, the removal of bodies to St. Augustine's Cemetery began and was completed by 1910. The cemetery ground was then sold to the Canadian Crushed Stone Company.

Reference Material:

"Saint Augustine's Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990.

"The History of the Town of Dundas, Part 1 of a Series".

Compiled by T. Roy Woodhouse.

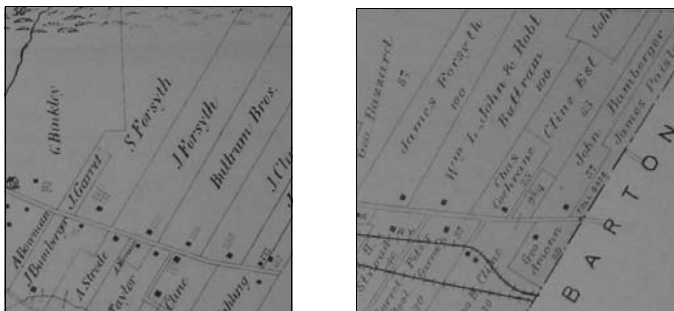
Published by Dundas Historical Society 1965, p. 3, 42.

"Wentworth County Illustrated Atlas, 1875." p. 42

"Imperial Atlas of Wentworth County Ontario, 1903." p. 24

Lost or Abandoned

124. Elijah Forsyth



Street Address: Behind McMaster, near the marsh (150 yards north of Administration Building)

Location: Concession 1, Ancaster Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Lost

Size: Small

Date of Opening: 1829

History:

Elijah Forsyth was buried on his property in 1829, at a spot which lies roughly 150 yards north of what is now McMaster University's Administration Building. The stone marker was temporarily misplaced, but is now curated by the Dundas Historical Society Museum. The current location of Forsyth's remains is unknown.

Reference Material:

"Ancaster's Heritage"

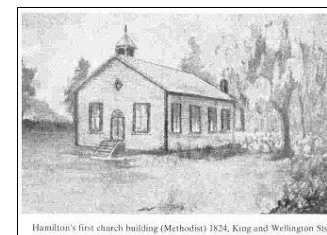
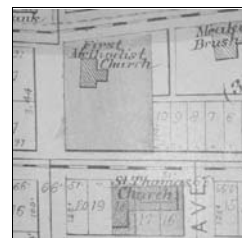
Ancaster Township Historical Society, Volume I. 1973. p. 110.

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

"Wentworth County Illustrated Atlas, 1875." p. 39

"Imperial Atlas of Wentworth County Ontario, 1903." p. 29

125. First United



Hamilton's first church building (Methodist) 1824, King and Wellington Sts.

Other Known Names: First Cemetery

Methodist

Street Address: Wellington Street, between King and Main Streets

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Methodist), Lost

Responsible Agency: First United Church

Size: Unknown

Date of Opening: 1829?

History:

Hamilton's first church, known as First Methodist and later First United, was built on land purchased from Col. Land in 1823 for £5. The cemetery was attached to the church, although no trace of it exists today. At one time the headstone for Richard Springer, an early Minister of the Church, was embedded in the wall of the second church building, although this is no longer the case as the church was destroyed by fire in the 1980s, and in its place First United Place was built. On this site other burials are known to have existed but the ultimate fate of these is unknown.

Reference Material:

"Early Burials In Hamilton Area"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990. p. 2.

"First Church Scrapbook 1890-1980" HPL Special Collections.

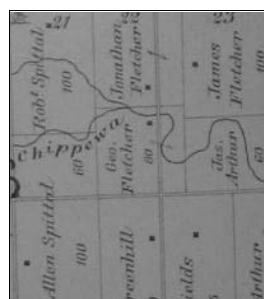
"Dictionary of Hamilton Biography." Vol. 1

Thomas Melville Bailey, eds. Hamilton. 1981. p. 186, Picture plates.

"Imperial Atlas of Wentworth County Ontario, 1903." p. 50

Lost or Abandoned

126. Fletcher



Other Known Names:

Street Address:

Location: Lot 22, Concession 7, Binbrook Township

Type of Cemetery: Family(Fletcher), Abandoned

Date of Opening:

Approximately 1840

History:

The Fletcher cemetery, started by James and George Fletcher on their farm, was in use from 1853 to 1901. In 1901 William George Fletcher sold the farm and all of the bodies were reinterred in other cemeteries, notably Hamilton, Woodburn and Auld Kirk.

Reference Material:

"History and Heritage of Binbrook, 1792-1973"

Binbrook Historical Society, W. L. Griffin Printing Limited, 1979. p. 233-235.

"Tweedsmuir History: Binbrook Township"

Binbrook Women's Institute, Sacher Print, Caledonia, 1946. pp. 110-113.

Vertical File: Binbrook Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the former township of Binbrook and map of location

"Wentworth County Illustrated Atlas, 1875." p. 15

"Imperial Atlas of Wentworth County Ontario, 1903." p. 69

127. Francis Stout Cemetery

Other Known Names:

Street Address: Eastside Hendershot Road, Between Binbrook Road and Kirk Road

Location: Lot 5 Block 2, Concession 4, Binbrook Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Lost

Size: Small, reputedly one monument

Date of Opening: ?

History:

This cemetery contained only one known body, that of Francis Stout who died in 1846. A slab tombstone was once associate with this burial, although it can no longer be found, nor can the site itself be accurately identified.

Reference Material:

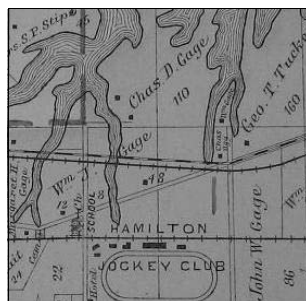
"Blackheath United Church Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1981. HPL Special Collections.

Vertical File: Binbrook Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the former township of Binbrook and map of location

Lost or Abandoned

128. Gage Burial Ground



Street Address: Ottawa Street North, Between Beach Road and Railroad Crossing

Location: Lot 4, Concession 1, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Family (Gage), Abandoned

History:

This cemetery for the Gage and Bates families existed close to Lake Ontario. There is no documentation on who was buried here. In the 1920s members of the Gage and Bates families decided to close the cemetery, as the local power station was deemed too near. By 1927 all of the burials were removed and interred elsewhere. There was reputedly a cemetery across the road from the Gage Cemetery, though its identity remains unknown.

Reference Material:

"Early Burials In Hamilton Area"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990. HPL Special Collections

"Annual Report of the Hamilton Municipal Cemeteries:1925" City of Hamilton. pp.6-7.

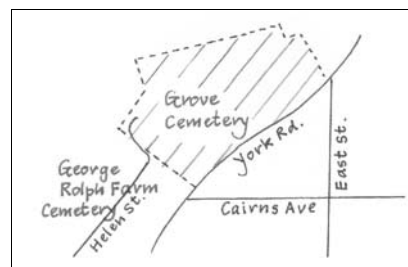
"Annual Report of the Hamilton Municipal Cemeteries:1926" City of Hamilton. pp.6-7.

"Annual Report of the Hamilton Municipal Cemeteries:1927" City of Hamilton. p. 6.

"Wentworth County Illustrated Atlas, 1875." p. 11

"Imperial Atlas of Wentworth County Ontario, 1903." p. 31

129. George Rolph Farm Cemetery



Street Address: Around Helen Street

Location: Lot 18, Concession 1 Town of Dundas

Type of Cemetery: Family, Lost/Abandoned

Size: Small

Date of Opening: Possibly 1829

History:

In 1950, while a house basement was being excavated, a number of bodies were found on what is now Helen Street near Wilmar Court and Grove Cemetery. The bodies remain unidentified though it has been suggested that these could belong to either George Rolph and family or the previous owner William Hare and family. These burials were transferred to Grove Cemetery.

Reference Material:

Vertical File: Dundas/Cemeteries: George Rolph Farm Cemetery

"The History of the Town of Dundas, Part 1 of a Series".

Compiled by T. Roy Woodhouse.

Published by Dundas Historical Society 1965, p. 47.

"Grove Cemetery, Dundas"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1991, 7 Volumes

Lost or Abandoned

130. Hamilton Family Plot

Other Known Names:

Street Address: Southside Arkeldun Avenue near John Street South

Location: Lot 14, Concession 3, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Abandoned

Size: Small

Date of Opening: 1836

History:

George Hamilton, whose petition to the House of Assembly helped establish the settlement that is now named after him, died in 1836. He was buried at the base of a Mountain Access at a family burial site that would be used by his family until the late 1800s. Three generations of burials were reinterred at York Boulevard Cemetery in the 1890s.

Reference Material:

"Early Burials In Hamilton Area"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990. HPL Special Collections

"Inscriptions and Graves in the Niagara Peninsula"

Niagara Historical Society

The Tribune, Welland 1910, p. 111.

"The Hamiltonians: 100 Fascinating Lives"

Edited by Margaret Houghton. James Lorimer and Company Ltd., Toronto. 2003. p. 72.

131. Jones Family Plot



Other Known Names: Beach Road Cemetery

Street Address: 88 Beach Road

Location: Lot 1, Broken Front Concession, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Abandoned

Size: Small

Date of Opening:

History:

Members of the Jones family were interred near the Jones Inlet at the family burial plot. The fate of this plot is unknown, although it seems unlikely the interments remain *in situ*. Whether or not they were transferred to another cemetery is unknown.

Reference Material:

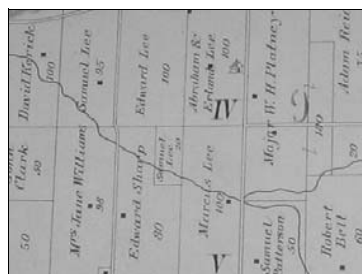
"Early Burials In Hamilton Area"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990. p. 6

"Wentworth County Illustrated Atlas, 1875." p. 11

Lost or Abandoned

132. Lee Family Plot



Other Known Names:

Street Address:

Location: Lot 20, 21, Concession 4, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Lost

Size:

Date of Opening:

History:

James Lee was a British soldier and early settler in Saltfleet Township, where he owned a plot of land with his wife Hannah. It is believed that a cemetery once existed on this property, although the exact location and status are unknown.

Reference Material:

"Saltfleet: Then and Now, 1792-1973"

Corporation of the Town of Stoney Creek, D. G. Seldon Printing Limited.
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 1975. p. 130.

"Wentworth County Illustrated Atlas, 1875." p. 18

"Imperial Atlas of Wentworth County Ontario, 1903." p. 66

133. Lottridge (Captain John) Plot



Other Known Names: Lake Chapel Cemetery

Street Address: Beach Road

Location: Lot 6 and 7, Concession 1, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Religious(?), Abandoned

Size:

Date of Opening:

History:

The cemetery, also known as Lake Chapel Cemetery, was known to have been used for the burial of, among others, William Lottridge in 1858. In 1926, the property was purchased by Dofasco, and the bodies were reinterred in Hamilton Cemetery.

Reference Material:

"Annual Report of the Hamilton Municipal Cemeteries:1924"
City of Hamilton. p. 3.

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton(formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

"Dictionary of Hamilton Biography." Vol. 1

Thomas Melville Bailey, eds. Hamilton. 1981. pp. 128-129

"Wentworth County Illustrated Atlas, 1875." p. 11

"Imperial Atlas of Wentworth County Ontario, 1903." p. 31

Lost or Abandoned

134. MacNab Family Burial Grounds



Other Known Names: Inchbuie Burial Grounds

Street Address: Near the corner of Tecumseh and Inchury Streets, at east end of Dundurn Park

Location: Lot 18, Concession 1, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Abandoned

Size: Small

Date of Opening: 1830s

History:

The MacNab family burial plot was originally located in the north east corner of the Dundurn Estate. The plot, first used in the 1830s after the accidental death of Sir Allan MacNab's son Robert, became the resting place of MacNab's reinterred first wife and parents, as well as eventually the rest of his family and himself. Named Inchbuie, after the MacNab burial site in Scotland, the burial ground was known for its impressive stone wall.

In the 1900s, the cemetery was in a state of disrepair. A MacNab descendant, Mrs. French, attempted to persuade the city to take over the maintenance. In 1909 the land was sold to a local developer who sought to create a gravel pit on the site. In May 1909, all of the bodies were removed. MacNab and the family of his second marriage were re-interred at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Burlington, while the family from his first marriage, who were Anglican, were buried in Hamilton Cemetery on York Boulevard.

Notable Burials:

Sir Allan Napier MacNab (1798-1862) Soldier, Lawyer, Politician, Businessman

Reference Material:

"The Hamiltonians: 100 Fascinating Lives"

Edited by Margaret Houghton. James Lorimer and Company Ltd., Toronto. 2003. p. 110.

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton (formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

"Early Burials In Hamilton Area". OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990. p. 6

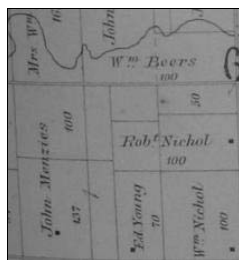
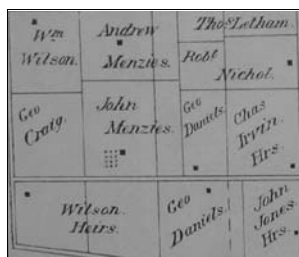
"A Mountain and a City: The Story of Hamilton"

Marjorie Freeman Campbell, McClelland and Stewart, Toronto. 1966. pp.138-139.

<http://collections.ic.gc.ca/hamilton/dundurn.html>

Lost or Abandoned

135. Menzies Family Plot



Street Address: South side of Kirk Road

Location: Lot 18, Concession 7, Binbrook Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Abandoned

Date of Opening: 1854?

History:

A small church of the Covenanters erected by the Menzies family was located on site later known as the John Mitchell farm. In addition to the church there was a small burial ground, containing among others the body of Alexander Menzies who died in 1854. Alexander's gravestone, the only surviving sign of the cemetery's existence, would eventually find its way to Blackheath Church. The burials themselves are believed to lie at the church as well, having been reinterred there.

Reference Material:

"Blackheath United Church Cemetery"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1981. HPL Special Collections

"History and Heritage of Binbrook, 1792-1973"

Binbrook Historical Society, W. L. Griffin Printing Limited, 1979. p. 95.

"Tweedsmuir History: Binbrook Township"

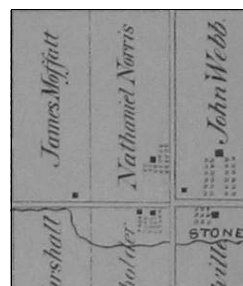
Binbrook Women's Institute, Sacher Print, Caledonia, 1946. pp. 144-145.

Vertical File: Binbrook Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the former township of Binbrook and map of location

"Wentworth County Illustrated Atlas, 1875." p. 15

"Imperial Atlas of Wentworth County Ontario, 1903." p. 69

136. Norris Family Plot



Other Known Names: Laurenti Cemetery

Street Address: North west corner of Mud Road and Second Road East

Location: Lot 21, Concession 6, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Lost

Size:

Date of Opening:

History:

On Upper Mount Albion Road there is reputed to be one remaining stone of the Norris family plot, also known as Laurenti Cemetery. However, upon site investigation no trace of this stone nor the cemetery were found.

Reference Material:

"Wentworth County Illustrated Atlas, 1875." p. 18

Lost or Abandoned

137. Peter Hess Cemetery

Street Address: King and Hess Street Intersection, Hamilton

Type of Cemetery: Family, Lost

Size:

Date of Opening:

History:

The Hess family plot, mentioned in the 1924 Annual Report on the Hamilton Municipal Cemetery Board, is reputed to have existed at the corner of Hess and King Streets. The only confirmed burial at this site was Michael Hess, father of Peter Hess. It is unknown what became of these bodies and if they were reinterred or not.

Notable Burials:

Michael Hess (1740-1804) farmer, settler

Reference Material:

- "A Mountain and a City: The Story of Hamilton"
Marjorie Freeman Campbell, McClelland and Stewart, Toronto. 1966.
p. 27.
- "Annual Report of the Hamilton Municipal Cemeteries:1924"
City of Hamilton. p. 3.
- "Dictionary of Hamilton Biography." Vol. 1
Thomas Melville Bailey, ed. Hamilton. 1981. pp. 102-103.

138. Pettit

Other Known Names:

Street Address:

Location: Lots 19 and 20, Broken Front Concession, Saltfleet Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Lost

Size:

Date of Opening:

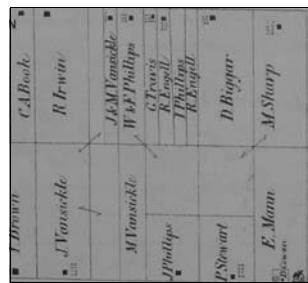
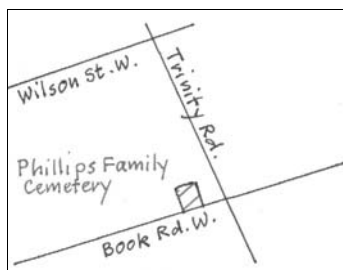
History:

The Pettit family plot is thought to have been located on both lots 19 and 20 of Saltfleet Township's Broken Front Concession. It is possible that this burial ground existed on the south west corner of the property, though no documentation has been found.

Reference Material:

Lost or Abandoned

139. Phillips Family Burial Ground



Street Address: Book Rd

Location: Lot 28 or 29, Concession 4, Ancaster Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Lost

Size: Small, 1 Monument

Date of Opening: 1873

History:

In 1816 Mary Fairchild sold Lot 29 of Concession 4, Ancaster Township to Richard Phillip. Richard would own the property until his death in 1843, and would ultimately be buried there, joined by his wife Catharine in 1874. The cemetery was restored in 1925 by the family, when all stones were moved to the fence line, although by the 1980s only one monument was known to have survived, that of Catharine Phillip. We were unable to find the remaining stone or accurately locate this cemetery.

Reference Material:

"Ancaster Township Cemeteries, Part 1"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989. HPL Special Collections

"Ancaster's Heritage: A History of Ancaster Township"

Ancaster Township Historical Society, 1973. p. 282.

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

"Wentworth County Illustrated Atlas, 1875." p. 38

140. Robert Land Family Burial Ground



Street Address: Corner of Barton and Leeming Streets

Location: Lot 10, Concession 2, Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Abandoned

Date of Opening: 1818

History:

Robert Land is recognized as the earliest settler in the Head-of-the-Lake area, arriving about 1782. He resided with his family in Hamilton until his death in 1818. He was buried on a small family burial ground on the property near his home. His wife Phebe was buried there as well in 1826. All members of the Land family were removed from the family plot and placed in the Land Family vault in the Hamilton York Boulevard Cemetery in 1853.

Reference Material:

"The Hamiltonians: 100 Fascinating Lives"

Edited by Margaret Houghton. James Lorimer and Company Ltd., Toronto. 2003. pp. 93-94.

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton (formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

"Early Burials In Hamilton Area". OGS Hamilton Branch, 1990. pp. 3-4
<http://www.city.hamilton.on.ca/Parks/Cemeteries/History/default.asp>

Lost or Abandoned

141. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery



Other Known Names:

Street Address: West end of King Street and Dundurn Intersection

Location: Lot 19, Concession 2 Barton Township

Type of Cemetery: Religious (Roman Catholic), Abandoned

Size: Medium?

Date of Opening: 1850

History:

In 1849 Vicar General Edward Gordon instigated the formation of a cemetery Committee for St. Mary's Cathedral. Attempts to purchase land near the new municipal cemetery from the City of Hamilton were unsuccessful, so in 1850 the Committee purchased ground near York Boulevard, at the King and Dundurn intersection. The cemetery was in use from 1850 until 1874, and then closed. All interments are believed to have been transferred to Holy Sepulchre Cemetery in Burlington. The cemetery would later be the site of the Cathedral of Christ the King.

Reference Material:

"Annual Report of the Hamilton Municipal Cemeteries:1924"
City of Hamilton. p. 3.

Vertical File: Hamilton/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in Hamilton(formerly Barton Township) with locations and map.

"Wentworth Landmarks"

The Spectator Printing Company, Hamilton, 1897.

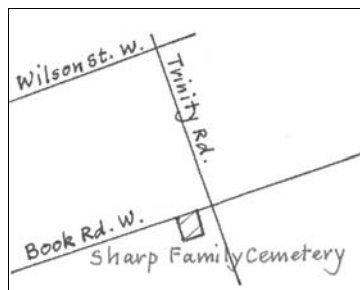
Reprinted by Wentworth County Council, Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1967.
pp 58, 62.

"Wentworth County Illustrated Atlas, 1875." p. 54



Lost or Abandoned

142. Sharpe Family Cemetery



Other Known Names: Sharp Family Cemetery

Street Address: South side of Book Road, west of Trinity Road

Location: Lot 29, Concession 5, Ancaster Township

Type of Cemetery: Family (Sharpe), Lost

Size: Small, 3 monuments

Date of Opening: 1872

History:

There are three known stones at this site, indicating at least three burials: Ichabod Sharpe 1872, his son David Sharpe in 1876 and wife Margaret Sharpe in 1889. The graves are reputedly still there, though their exact location has not been determined.

Reference Material:

"Ancaster Township Cemeteries, Part 1"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989. pp. 41-42.

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

143. Shaver-Hitchcock

Street Address: 4441 or 4449 Governor's Road, north side Highway # 99 between Weir and Lynden Roads

Location: Lot 8, Concession 1, Beverly Township

Type of Cemetery: Private, Family, Lost

Size: Small, 3 monuments

Date of Opening: 1841

History:

The Crown Patent for the property was granted to George Hall in 1828. By the 1840s a small part of this property was used by the Shaver-Hitchcock families as a burial ground. The earliest known interment was for Elizar Shaver in 1841, and this was followed by at least two more: Martha Hitchcock in 1842, and William Shaver whose marker was illegible when the Hamilton Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society visited the site in the 1980s. The cemetery could not be located in this study.

Reference Material:

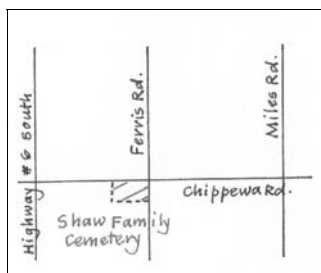
"Shaver-Hitchcock Family Cemetery, Beverly"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989

Vertical File: Beverly Township/Cemeteries: Listing of known burial site and locations

Lost or Abandoned

144. Shaw Family Plot



Other Known Names:

Street Address: Chippewa Road, North ½ of lot

Location: Lot 8, Concession 7, Glanford Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Lost

Size:

Date of Opening:

History:

Little information is known about this family plot. The exact location is unknown and there are no known headstones. The property was formerly owned by Ithamar Shaw, who lived there before Glanford was surveyed in 1793. In 1810, he purchased this plot of land. It is unknown if there are any burials that predate 1810, nor is it known when burials here ceased.

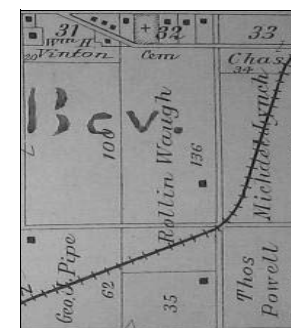
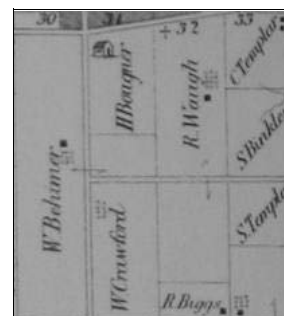
Reference Material:

"Glanford: Recollections and Reflections"

Glanford Historical Society, W.L. Griffin Printing. 1985. pp. 250-251.

Vertical File: Glanford Township/Cemeteries: Map of former township cemeteries and location

145. Waugh



Street Address: Corner of Slote and Mineral Springs Roads

Location: Lot 32, Concession 1, Ancaster Township

Type of Cemetery: Family, Lost

Size:

Date of Opening: 1822

History:

The Waugh Family Burial Ground was located at the corner of Slote and Mineral Springs Road in Ancaster Township. The property, registered to Andrew Templeton in 1797, was used as a cemetery from 1822 to 1844. In 1983, there were seven known stones, although for this study no trace of the cemetery could be found.

Reference Material:

"Ancaster Township Cemeteries, Part 1"

OGS Hamilton Branch, 1989. pp. 45-46.

Vertical File: Ancaster/Cemeteries: Waugh Family Cemetery

Vertical File: Ancaster Township/Cemeteries: Listing of cemeteries in the township and map showing location

"Wentworth County Illustrated Atlas, 1875." p. 38

"Imperial Atlas of Wentworth County Ontario, 1903." p. 28

Appendix

Cemetery Types:

Municipal:

Auld Kirk, Binbrook
 Barton Stone United, Hamilton
 Bartonville, Hamilton
 Bethel Church, Ancaster
 Binbrook Baptist Church
 Binbrook United Church
 Blackheath United, Binbrook
 Book Family (Book-Parkin), Ancaster
 Bowman United, Ancaster
 Burkholder United, Hamilton
 Burlington Heights Monument, Hamilton
 Carlisle Anglican, East Flamborough
 Christ Church, Woodburn
 Cline, Stoney Creek
 Copetown, Ancaster
 Dymont, Ancaster
 Eastlawn, Hamilton
 Felker, Stoney Creek
 File-Patterson, Ancaster
 Flamborough-Rockton, Beverly
 Free Methodist, Stoney Creek
 Fruitland, Stoney Creek
 Garden Lane, East Flamborough
 Garner's Corners, Ancaster
 Glanbrook, Binbrook
 Grove, Dundas
 Hamilton, York Street
 Harkor Lyons, Dundas
 Henry Binkley Family, Ancaster
 Hopkins Family, Dundas
 Jerseyville, Ancaster

Knox, Binbrook
 Lamb, Beverly
 Lynden, Ancaster
 Marx Binkley (Binkley Hollow), Ancaster
 Mountainview Gardens, Stoney Creek
 Mount Albion, Stoney Creek
 Mount Hamilton, Hamilton
 Mount Zion, Beverly
 Myers-Bradshaw, Ancaster
 Nisbet-Vansickle, Beverly
 North Glanford, Glanford
 Old Union, Dundas
 Ryckman Family, Hamilton
 Salem, Glanford (a.k.a. Smuck)
 Sheffield, Beverly
 Smith Family, Hamilton
 Smith's Knoll Battlefield, Stoney Creek
 St. Alban's Anglican Church, Beverly
 St. George's Anglican, Hamilton
 St. George's, Stoney Creek
 St. Paul's Anglican, Glanford
 St. Peter's, Hamilton
 Stenabaugh, Ancaster (City burials, Cemetery Board maintenance)
 Stoney Creek Municipal, Hamilton
 Swayze Family, Binbrook
 Tapleypoint, Stoney Creek
 Trinity, Hamilton Mountain
 Troy, Beverly
 Tweedside, Stoney Creek
 Van Duzen, Stoney Creek
 Vansickle, Ancaster
 Waterdown Union, East Flamborough
 West Flamborough Presbyterian, Christie's Corners, West Flamborough

Appendix

Westover United Church, Beverly
White Church, Glanbrook
Winona "The Fifty", Stoney Creek
Woodland, Hamilton
Young Family, Hamilton

Private (Family):

Betzner Family Burial Grounds, West Flamborough
Camp-Skinner, Beverly
Pepper Family Burial Ground, Ancaster
Rous-Howard, Beverly
Shaver Family, Ancaster
Shaver-White Family, Beverly

Region Conservation Authority:

Webster Family Burial Grounds, West Flamborough

Religious:

Anglican:

Christ Church Anglican, Bullock's Corners
Christ Church, Hamilton
Grace Anglican Church, East Flamborough
Hess Family Burial Ground, Hamilton
Morden Family Plot, West Flamborough
St. John's Anglican, Ancaster
Tunis Family Plot, West Flamborough
West Flamborough Municipal, Bullock's Corners, West Flamborough

Baptist:

Mounstberg Baptist Church, East Flamborough
Westover Baptist Church, Beverly

Jewish:

Anshe Sholom, Hamilton
Ohev Zedeck, Hamilton

Presbyterian:

Kirkwall Presbyterian, Beverly
Red Brick, Carluke, Ancaster
St. Andrew's Presbyterian, Ancaster
St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Hamilton
White Church, Carluke, Ancaster

Roman Catholic:

Our Lady of Angels Roman Catholic, Stoney Creek
Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic, West Flamborough
Resurrection Catholic, Ancaster
St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Dundas
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic, Binbrook
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Hamilton
St. Thomas Roman Catholic, East Flamborough

United:

Bethseda United Church, Ancaster
Brock Road, West Flamborough
Carlisle United Church, East Flamborough
Carmel United, East Flamborough
Case United, Glanford
Glenwood, West Flamborough
Mountsberg Methodist Church, East Flamborough
Rock Chapel United Church, West Flamborough
Strabane United Church, West Flamborough
White Brick, Ancaster
Zion Hill, Ancaster

Appendix

Religious Orders:

Mount Mary Immaculate Retreat Centre, Ancaster

Privately Owned Memorial Gardens:

Chapel Hill Memorial Gardens, Binbrook

White Chapel Memorial Gardens and Crematorium, Hamilton

Millgrove Municipal Cemetery Board:

Millgrove Municipal, West Flamborough

Lost or Abandoned:

Anne Morden Farm, Dundas

Barlow, Binbrook

Barton Street Jail, Hamilton

Beasley, Hamilton

Biggar, Ancaster

Case Burial Ground, Hamilton

Cooley Farm, Ancaster

Crooks Family, West Flamborough

Depew Family Plot, Hamilton

Dundas Roman Catholic

Elijah Forysthe, Hamilton

First United Church, Hamilton

Fletcher, Binbrook

Francis Stout, Binbrook

Gage Burial Ground, Hamilton

George Rolph Farm, Dundas

Hamilton Family Plot, Hamilton

Jones Family Plot, Hamilton

Lee, Stoney Creek

Lottridge, Hamilton

MacNab Family Burial Grounds, Hamilton

Menzies Family Plot, Binbrook

Norris Family, Stoney Creek

Peter Hess, Hamilton

Pettit, Stoney Creek

Phillips Family, Ancaster

Robert Land, Hamilton

St. Mary's Roman Catholic, Hamilton

Sharpe Family, Ancaster

Shaver-Hitchcock, Beverly

Shaw Family Plot, Glanford

Waugh, Ancaster

Appendix

Known Cemetery Chronology:

1795	Bethesda United Church, Ancaster	1826	West Flamborough Presbyterian, Christie's Corners, West Flamborough
1803	Bowman United, Ancaster	1829	File-Patterson, Ancaster
1803	Marx Binkley (Binkley Hollow), Ancaster	1830	Shaver Family, Ancaster
1805	West Flamborough Municipal, Bullock's Corners. West Flamborough	1830	Waterdown Union, East Flamborough
1806	Zion Hill, Ancaster	1831	Old Union, Dundas
1810	St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Hamilton	1831	White Church, Carluke, Ancaster
1810	Sheffield, Beverly	1831	White Church, Glanbrook
1811	Stoney Creek Municipal, Hamilton	1832	Dyment, Ancaster
1812	Burlington Heights Monument, Hamilton	1832	Lynden, Ancaster
1812	St. Peter's, Hamilton	1832	St. Andrew's Presbyterian, Ancaster
1813	Smith's Knoll Battlefield, Stoney Creek	1834	Anshe Sholom, Hamilton Mountain
1815	Book Family (Book-Parkin), Ancaster	1834	Rous-Howard, Beverly
1816	Hopkins Family, Dundas	1834	Salem, Glanford (a.k.a. Smuck)
1817	Burkholder United, Hamilton	1835	St. George's Anglican, Hamilton Mountain
1817	Harkor Lyons, Dundas	1836	Carlisle United Church, East Flamborough
1817	Swayze Family, Binbrook	1836	Troy, Beverly
1817	Tapleystown, Stoney Creek	1837	Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton
1817	Vansickle, Ancaster	1837	Millgrove Municipal, West Flamborough
1818	Binbrook United Church	1837	Stenabaugh, Ancaster
1818	Jerseyville, Ancaster	1837	Tweedside, Stoney Creek
1819	Cline, Stoney Creek	1838	Christ Church, Woodburn
1819	Trinity, Hamilton Moutain	1838	Rock Chapel United Church, West Flamborough
1820	Hess Family Burial Ground, Hamilton	1839	Mountsberg Methodist Church, East Flamborough
1820	Winona "The Fifty", Stoney Creek	1839	Myers, Ancaster
1822	Bradshaw, Ancaster	1842	Bartonville, Hamilton
1822	Camp-Skinner, Beverly	1842	Garner's Corners, Ancaster
1823	St. John's Anglican, Ancaster	1842	Kirkwall Presbyterian, Beverly
1824	Ryckman Family, Hamilton Mountain	1843	St. Joseph's Roman Catholic, Binbrook
1825	Felker, Stoney Creek	1844	Bethel Church, Ancaster
1825	Smith Family, Hamilton Mountain	1845	North Glanford, Glanford
1826	Copetown, Ancaster	1845	Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Church, West Flamborough
		1845	Strabane United Church, West Flamborough

Appendix

1845	Westover Baptist Church, Beverly	1873	Van Duzen, Stoney Creek
1845	White Brick, Ancaster	1878	Nisbet-Vansickle, Beverly
1846	Christ Church Anglican, Bullock's Corners	1878	Young Family, Hamilton
1846	Knox, Binbrook	1879	Brock Road, West Flamborough
1846	Pepper Family Burial Ground, Ancaster	1893	Free Methodist, Stoney Creek
1847	Grace Anglican Church, East Flamborough	1912	Ohev Zedeck, Hamilton Mountain
1847	Hamilton, York Street	1921	Woodland, Hamilton
1847	Mount Albion, Stoney Creek	1929	White Chapel Memorial Gardens and Crematorium, Hamilton
1847	St. Thomas Roman Catholic, East Flamborough	1930	Eastlawn, Hamilton
1848	Betzner Family Burial Grounds, West Flamborough	1952	Chapel Hill Memorial Gardens, Binbrook
1850	St. Paul's Anglican, Glanford	1957	Mount Mary Immaculate Retreat Centre, Ancaster
1852	Barton Stone United, Hamilton Mountain	1964	Mount Hamilton, Hamilton Mountain
1852	Grove, Dundas	1976	Mountainview Gardens, Stoney Creek
1852	Mounstberg Baptist Church, East Flamborough	1984	Resurrection Catholic, Ancaster
1853	Auld Kirk, Binbrook	1995	Garden Lane, East Flamborough
1854	Henry Binkley Family, Ancaster	2000	Our Lady of Angels Roman Catholic, Stoney Creek
1855	Binbrook Baptist Church	2003	Glanbrook, Binbrook
1855	Blackheath United, Binbrook		
1855	Lamb, Beverly		
1855	Red Brick , Carluke, Ancaster		
1855	Shaver-White Family, Beverly		
1856	St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Hamilton		
1857	Westover United Church, Beverly		
1858	St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Dundas		
1859	Glenwood, West Flamborough		
1861	Mount Zion, Beverly		
1862	Flamborough-Rockton, Beverly		
1862	Fruitland, Stoney Creek		
1862	St. George's, Stoney Creek		
1863	Carlisle Anglican, East Flamborough		
1863	Webster Family Burial Grounds, West Flamborough		
1865	Carmel United, East Flamborough		
1867	Case United, Glanford		
1869	St. Alban's Anglican Church, Beverly		

Appendix

Glossary

Aboriginal: See Native

Abandoned: A burial ground whose location is documented and from which interments are known to have been removed to another site.

Burial Pits: Usually unmarked, large hollows into which deceased persons, usually infected with a contagious disease such as cholera, were put and covered over with lime and earth.

Cemetery: Property used for the interment of deceased persons.

Churchyard: A piece of property adjacent to a church used for the interment of the deceased.

Columbarian: A structure containing niches for the storage of funeral ashes.

Euro-Canadian: Of or pertaining to persons of European ancestry who settled in Canada.

Family Cemetery: A burial ground which began as small private family grounds, owned, maintained and operated the family. Many are now under the care of the City of Hamilton and private property owners since no living descendants remain to assume responsibility.

Footstone: A small flat stone, level with the ground and placed at the foot of an interment. These often contain only initials and can be related to a nearby family monument.

Gravestone: A stone placed at the head or foot of an interment.

Graveyard: A burial ground.

Lost Cemetery: A documented burial ground for which little surface evidence remains, but may still contain interments.

Marker: An inscribed slab of stone with two main sides, usually found in an upright position, indicating an individual's burial site.

Mausoleum: A large stone structure erected over interments.

Monument: A large block of stone, usual of granite, marking an individual or family burial site, often inscribed on all four sides.

Municipal Cemetery: A cemetery where maintenance and operations, although not necessarily ownership, are the responsibility of the City of Hamilton.

Native: Of or pertaining to persons whose ancestral occupation of the New World predates European colonization.

Religious Cemetery: Cemetery ownership, maintenance and operations are the responsibility of a religious denomination or organization with burials through affiliation.

Size: Small Cemetery: Under 250 burials.
Medium Cemetery: Between 250 and 1000 burials.
Large Cemetery: Over 1000 burials.

Vault: An above-ground chamber containing interments.

Vertical Files: Cemetery documents on file at the Flamborough Archives, Waterdown, Ontario.

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Hamilton

Planning and Economic Development Department
Development and Real Estate Division
Community Planning and Design Section