

THE

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BEECHWOOD^{WAY}

MAGAZINE



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BEECHWOOD

Funeral, Cemetery and Cremation Services
Services funéraires, cimetière et crémation

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

2020... THE START OF A NEW DECADE. This new decade can only bring us great anticipation of the things to come. A new time to celebrate, commemorate and share the stories of Beechwood and the people who have chosen us to be their final resting place.

In the next year, we have some very interesting events and activities. We again welcome the Canadian Tulip Festival's Veterans Day; celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Kingdom of Holland and the ultimate end of WW2 in both Europe and Asia. In addition, we will be holding our annual RCMP Veterans' Association, Ottawa Division Annual Commemoration, and historical tour of some of the over 250 officers buried outside of the RCMP NMC.

We will also be host a large variety of events such as:

- Fundraisers like Spies in the Cemetery II (CSIS National Memorial Cemetery);
- Music for Humanity with the Rotary Club of West-Ottawa;
- Plays from Company of Fools and Fâcheux du Theatre;
- Musical concerts in the Sacred Space and Mausoleum; and;
- A variety of workshops about estate planning, genealogy and family history.

With so many events and stories, we cannot list them all, however you can stay connected between issues by following the Beechwood Cemetery social media pages:

- **Facebook** (@BeechwoodCemetery, @NMCBeechwood, @cimetiereBeechwood)
- **Twitter** (@BeechwoodOttawa)
- **Instagram** (@beechwoodcemetery)
- **Youtube** (Beechwood Cemetery)

As always, I look forward to seeing you at our next event and hope you enjoy reading this issue as much as we did writing it.

Nicolas McCarthy

Director of Marketing, Communications and Community Outreach



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Visit us online to learn more about Beechwood, the National Cemetery of Canada and read back issues of at: www.beechwoodottawa.ca

We want your feedback on how we are doing! Contact: Erika Wagner at foundation@beechwoodottawa.ca

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SECURITY SERVICES AT BEECHWOOD

Big things to come

by James Patterson

Director of Family Services – Cemetery



THOSE WHO ARE regular visitors to Beechwood may have noticed a lot of work and heavy machinery on the backside of the RCMP National Memorial Cemetery, CSIS National Memorial Cemetery and Ottawa Police Services Memorial Cemetery. Beechwood has spend some considerable time preparing these sections for the next phases.

Whenever we are looking at building something in the cemetery, we always think in 100-year periods and that's what the design take into consideration. From the available lots to the landscaping to the overall appeal of the design. These three cemeteries will serve our security communities for generations to come.

RCMP National Memorial Cemetery

The RCMP National Memorial Cemetery is working its way to the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the RCMP. To celebrate this, the RCMP Veterans – Ottawa Division and Beechwood Cemetery Foundation are building a great Historical/Legacy Wall that will honour and celebrate the role of the RCMP (NWMP and RNWMP) in the establishment of Canada. The role of the Wall is to provide a visual history of the forces and identify key moments in Canadian History. Over the course of the next few years, they will continue to host the May 23 RCMP Veterans Vigil and Historical Tour and raise awareness of this project. A fundraising campaign will start shortly to help raise funds for this Wall.



CSIS National Memorial Cemetery

There has been a lot of preparation work undertaken around the CSIS National Memorial Cemetery. We have realigned the road to enlarge this section and allow for a proper independent entrance. This new entrance faces the Richelieu-Vanier Park and is the first publicly accessible CSIS site in the world. Over the course of 2020, we will continue to add landscaping and begin the preparation for a parade square and main monument. The Pillar Society is leading the planning and development of this unique cemetery. The Pillar Society and Beechwood continue to fundraise for this section through Spies in the Cemetery events, where intelligence or security officers share their declassified stories to an audience. Spies in the Cemetery II will be coming in the summer.

Ottawa Police Service Memorial Cemetery

Beechwood or more specifically the Ottawa Police Service Memorial Cemetery has been the recipient of the Ottawa Police Gala Fundraiser for the last two years. We have activity worked to make this worthy event successful, which has raised considerable funds for Operation Come Home, the Snowsuit Fund. Beechwood alongside our partners Ottawa Police Service, Ottawa Police Association, Ottawa Police Veterans Association and Ottawa Police Senior Officers' Association will be preparing to build the parade square and the main monument.

This year will see a lot of new development in the Security Services Sections and allow these communities to have a place to commemorate honour and mourn unique to their service.



BACK TO THE BEGINNING

St. James Anglican Church and St. James Anglican Church Cemetery

by Jacques Faille

Beechwood Way Editor

ANCIENT PEOPLES, as well as early Europeans, discovered that natural water courses, such as the Ottawa River, provided the best transportation routes for exploration and the establishment of temporary or permanent settlements.

In 1613, Samuel de Champlain was one of the first Europeans to paddle up the Ottawa River, past the Chaudiere Rapids and beyond to Allumette Island across from the present day city of Pembroke.

Philemon Wright (1760-1839) first came to the region from Woburn, Massachusetts in 1796, then in 1798 and again in 1799. By 1800 he settled on the north shore of the Chaudiere Falls

with a handful of friends and relatives, calling the new settlement Columbia, later to be Wright's Town and then Wrightville. He is regarded as the founder of both the cities of Ottawa and Gatineau.

Wright quickly recognized that the surrounding forests represented valuable resources. In 1806, as a lumberman and entrepreneur, he successfully sent his first raft of timber down the Ottawa River. He had already constructed a saw and grist mill at the Chaudiere, and the little community prospered. By 1820, Wrightstown was properly established with a population of 703, all either native New Englanders or first-generation Canadians. There were five mills, four stores, three schools, two hotels, two distilleries, a tavern and a brewery.

The St. James Anglican Church

After the arrival of the first settlers and the growing community, the need for a proper Christian church became a necessity and, following the arrival of the Rev. Amos Ansley, the first church was started in 1823, completed in 1824 and consecrated in 1830. It burned down in 1865. A second church was built and consecrated in 1885 but was destroyed by the Great Fire of April 16, 1900. That fire destroyed most of Hull and a great section of Ottawa. The third church was built soon after, was used until the late 1970s and the parish dissolved in 2007. After being unused for several years, the Quebec Government provided money for its restoration. It now serves as the office of a high-tech enterprise. The original pulpit and baptismal font were salvaged and can be seen inside the building at 60 Promenade du Portage, Gatineau.

The St. James Anglican Church Cemetery

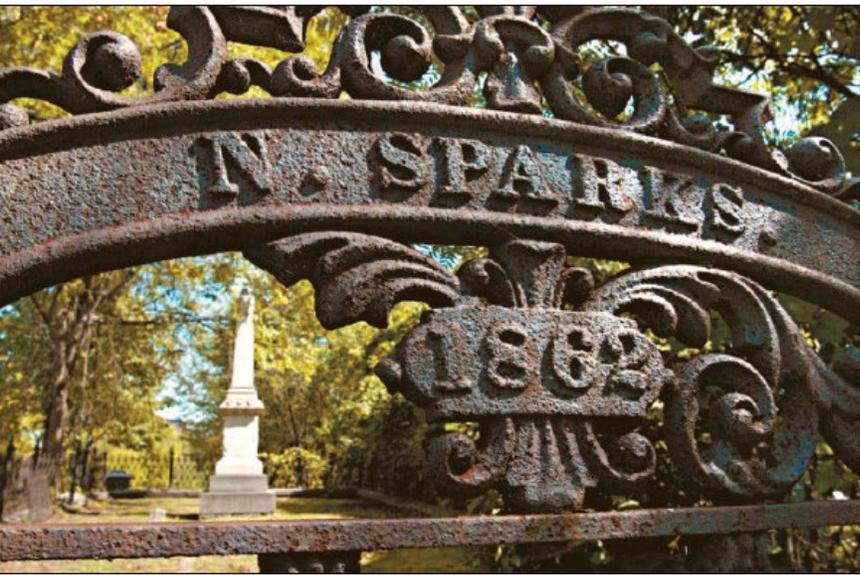
At one point, driving west on Alexandre-Tache Blvd. past the Terrasse de la Chaudiere complex, the land rises. This used to be called Benedict's Hill, after the settler David Benedict who had built his homestead and operated a large farm here. On the south side of the road we come across the St. James cemetery. One can enter the quiet, unusually deserted cemetery founded in 1820. It is the oldest settlers' cemetery in the national capital region.

In the years following the establishment of the St. James cemetery, remains of early settlers of Bytown and later, Ottawa, were brought from across the river for interment here and, similarly from a somewhat later date to the second oldest cemetery of the region, the Bellevue cemetery, on the south side of the road to Aylmer.

Did you know?

The St James Anglican Church Cemetery, in Old Hull, holds the remains of many of Ottawa and Gatineau's earliest settlers and their descendants.





St. James cemetery is a resting place of some of the region's most important inhabitants. People like Philemon Wright and his wife, Abigail Wyman Wright, the first businesswoman in the area; James Scott, the first mayor of Bytown; Robert Bell, the founder of the *Packet* newspaper, forerunner of the *Ottawa Citizen*; Reuben Traveller, who fought in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 as a cabin boy; Nicholas Sparks, rich property owner in Bytown's centretown and E.B. Eddy, one of Canada's richest industrialists at the time. The cemetery reveals the wealth of many of the pioneering Anglophone families of the 19th century. It is now a Quebec heritage designated site and still in use nearly 200 years after it was established.

The following monuments deserve special attention:

- The Wright tall pink obelisk is the tallest and is atop the hill. Beside Philemon Wright and his wife Abigail, many more children and grandchildren are buried.
- The Sparks white marble obelisk is the resting place of Nicholas Sparks and a few members of his family.
- The monument to Robert Bell is a white obelisk-like pedestal topped by a beautiful white marble sculptured woman in flowing robes. A few members of his family are buried here.
- Reuben Traveller's monument is a grey limestone slab, 5 1/2 feet tall, with an anchor carved at the top. This stone was moved from the old Sandy Hill cemetery, in Ottawa, c1911. Again, it is the burial place of some of his family's members.
- The James Scott's monument is a grey granite obelisk located in the lower cemetery terrace and a few family members are also buried here.

Finally, we come to the ornate, red granite rectangular post-like memorial, with Masonic symbol, of E.B. Eddy. He died at his home Standish Hall, in Hull, but is buried at the Bristol Board Cemetery in Bristol, Vermont, his birthplace





CANADA'S TRIBUTE, THE GREAT WAR 1914-1919

by Benoit Bazinet

YEARS AGO, during a visit to the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa Regimental Museum, Funeral Director and Pte T (Ret'd) GGFG Stéphane Montpetit was intrigued by a print of the Canadian Colours of Canadian Battalions laid up on Wolfe's Monument in Westminster Abbey. HCol Dan Mackay noticed his interest and escorted him to a staircase of Cartier Square Drill Hall where an original painting by artist Emily Warren was hung.

HCol Mackay hinted that he would like to see the painting be placed on permanent loan to the care of the Beechwood Foundation so that it could be transferred to the Hall of Colours at Beechwood. Shortly thereafter, S. Montpetit invited me to visit the Regimental Museum, speaking very highly of its array of artifacts and pristine presentations. I enquired about the painting and he emailed me a low resolution photo. Despite the low quality of the image, I was astounded by the painting's subject, composition, beauty and condition. Intrigued, I started searching online for information about it and was very eager to see it with my own eyes to take a few high resolution pictures. On May 19, 2016, I was given the privilege to have a personally guided tour of the museum by LtCol Dan MacKay. Three years later the painting was transferred to Beechwood.

The painting by Emily Mary Bibbens Warren, titled: "Canada's Tribute, The Great War 1914-1919 or Placing the Canadian Colours on Wolfe's Monument in Westminster Abbey" represents a Chaplain laying up Colours with Canadian soldiers, placing their regimental colours on British Major-General James Wolfe's Monument in Westminster Abbey. The painting depicts a factual event as confirmed by Westminster Abbey's official website.

During the 1914-18 war various Canadian battalions deposited their flags (or colours) in the Abbey which were laid up on Wolfe's monument for the duration of the war and returned after the Armistice. As a perpetual reminder of Canada's help to the mother country during the Great War two colours were dedicated at a special service in 1922 and placed on Wolfe's monument where they remain today. The battalions who deposited their colours during the war were: 22nd Battery CFA, 44th Canadian Pioneers, 38th, 51st, 70th, 75th, 77th, 116th, 120th, 132nd, 137th, 156th, 157th, 159th, 175th, 187th and 207th.

In 1921 Miss Warren came to Canada to complete two very large canvasses which had been commissioned by Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden* in London during the first World War. Shortly after her arrival in Canada the National Gallery purchased her oil painting "Placing the Canadian Colours on Wolfe's Monument in Westminster Abbey", an oil 19" x 37", which can be seen in the Picture Division - File No. 705-7, Room 12-15 B.I. However the two large canvasses, 6'6" x 11'6", entitled "Canada's Tribute" were not purchased by the Canadian government because of a change in the political climate.



The Canada Tribute paintings were initially hung in the Parliament Buildings and after many vicissitudes, these paintings were finally hung in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Hall of the Royal Military College, Kingston, in 1947. At this time Miss Warren received a token payment, though she had spent the best part of three years working on them in Westminster Abbey.

It is interesting to note that Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden is interred at Beechwood Cemetery, in Section 60 Lot 46. Although the painting located at the Cartier Square Drill Hall is not deemed to be one of Warren's originally commissioned works by Borden, it is a Warren original, an offspring of the Borden commissioned works. The painting located at Cartier Drill Hall is believed to have been commissioned by the Battalion, post-war circa 1921. Due to her financial loss for the similar commissioned works that are now at Currie Hall of RMC - Kingston, it is pure speculation, but quite possible, that Warren offered to paint an original for the Battalion with certain variables; colours of the 38th Ottawa Overseas Battalion be placed "font and centre" in the composition of the painting. This was likely an ingenious selling point by Warren in order to produce various smaller sized paintings similar to the originally commissioned ones. Certainly a way to attempt recovery of the 3 years worth of efforts spent in London.

ABOUT THE ARTIST

EMILY MARY BIBBENS WARREN (1869 – 1956) was a British Canadian artist and illustrator. She worked in ink, watercolour, oil, gouache, and graphite. Her favourite subjects included gardens, landscape, and in interiors and exteriors of buildings. She is known for paintings depicting sunlight beaming through stained glass windows. Warren was born in Exeter, Devon, in 1869. Her father, Matthew Henry Warren, operated a line of steamships out of Newfoundland. Two of Miss Warren's sisters were born in Canada.

When she left England she was a member of the following groups: The Royal Society of British Artists, The British Watercolour Society, the Old Dudley Arts Society, the Aberdeen Society of Arts and the Society of Women Artists. She was also active on the Committee for Preservation of Memorials in London. She supported the work of the Deep Sea Mission because of her father's twenty-five year association with the fish trade tour of Newfoundland. Finally, as a frequent speaker before Ruskin Societies she instigated a successful movement to have his home, Brantwood, made into a museum.

When it became apparent that the argument over the purchase of the paintings, commissioned by Borden, would be a long one, Emily Warren was forced to turn to lecturing to earn a living. She travelled back and forth across Canada delivering lectures illustrated by hand coloured glass slides reproducing her own paintings. About half these 1900 slides are in the in the Thomas Fisher Library, University of Toronto. She made her headquarters in Ottawa where she held an annual sale of watercolours. Her Canadian work sold well and

there was also a demand for her paintings of England and the continent of Europe. This and her need for additions to her slide collections necessitated many painting trips abroad, and she continued to travel until she was 84 years old.

She died at Dunrobin, Ontario, in 1956, at the age of 87. In 1939 the Royal Society of British Artists made her an R.B.A. an honour which is limited to 13 living members.

This painting is a true patriotic symbol of Canada's commitment and sacrifices to the Great War. Apart from depicting a Chaplain laying up the colours, it does not illustrate any other religious symbols, which is important to Beechwood's neutral multi-denomination and cultural creed. In recent years Beechwood's Hall of Colours has become a veritable depot of colours/standards and guidons from various Regiments and Squadrons. The hall is exclusively reserved for Canada's Veterans and Military Serving Members' funerals. We invite you to come and see this impressive painting in person, it could have no better home.

We would like to thank the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa (Duke of Edinburgh's Own) Regimental Association and the Leadership of Cartier Square Drill Hall for providing this painting on loan to the National Military Cemetery and our Hall of Colours.



ENCOUNTERS WITH CANADA

Commemoration by candlelight

by Christa Irakoze

Marketing and Communication Officer, Encounters with Canada

Photos courtesy of Encounters Canada

FOR MOST of the school year, the Beechwood Cemetery witnesses a weekly commemorative ceremony involving a group of about one hundred high school students from all across Canada. The procession, escorted by Major Wayne Mac Culloch, a former member of the Canadian Forces, participates in this ceremony as part of the “Canada and Peacekeeping Module,” a program initiated by Encounters with Canada. At Encounters with Canada, high school students from across Canada meet others who share similar interests. During a one-week stay in Ottawa, they learn about careers, discover our nation’s capital and learn more about what it means to be Canadian. Each week follows a different theme, such as science and technology, law and our justice system or global affairs, and the activities fit into each theme. However, some modules, like the “Canada and Peacekeeping Module”, are offered weekly and are intended to get young people to reflect on our identity as Canadians.

The module is an educational and commemorative activity intended to engage participants in learning about and reflecting on aspects of peace and the achievements and sacrifices of Canada’s Veterans, both in the past and today. Before visiting Beechwood Cemetery, the students participate in a presentation on peace, Canadian involvement in war efforts and the importance of remembering at the Historica Canada Centre. While at Beechwood, they take part in a Candlelight Ceremony, orchestrated by Major Wayne Mac Culloch. Finally, participants return to the Centre for a facilitated discussion about Canada’s role in peacekeeping around the world.

According to Veterans affairs Canada, candlelight tributes originated in the Netherlands during the mid- 1990s as a gesture of appreciation to those involved in their liberation during the Second World War. The passing of the literal flame of a candle from one person to another represents the symbolic passing of



The passing of the literal flame of a candle from one person to another represents the symbolic passing of remembrance from one generation to another and from one youth to another.

remembrance from one generation to another and from one youth to another. In that respect, Candlelight ceremonies engage veterans and youth together in an act of Remembrance. The two minutes of silence that follows the passing of the flame offers the participants the opportunity to reflect upon the achievements and sacrifices of those who have served Canada and the freedoms we now enjoy because of them.

With this module, Encounters with Canada hopes that stories of service from veterans and current members of the Canadian Armed Forces resonate with the young participants, by engaging them and developing a better understanding of the sacrifices and contributions of veterans protecting our country. The program encourages them to use the acquired knowledge and take action to help in achieving a culture of peace. This genuine learning experience helps promote a sense of responsibility among the youth.

The impact of the Canada and Peacekeeping Module does not stop there since the young EWC participants carry home the message of peace and remembrance with them by sharing their experience with their schoolmates, their community and other organizations upon their return.

Finally, this program helps to educate Canadian youth on Canada's military history and heritage and prepare them for the time when they will carry on the torch of Remembrance on behalf of Canada's veteran population.

The next ceremony will take place at the cemetery in February 2020, when students return to the Historica Canada Centre for the next session of programming.



THE DAMBUSTER — JOHN FAUQUIER

by Erika Wagner



JOHN EMILIUS FAUQUIER was born in 1901 to a wealthy Ottawa family. His father, Gilbert Emilius, earned his fortune building the Ontario leg of the first transcontinental railway. He has been described in various Second World War histories as “King of the Pathfinders” and “the man who saved London”. He has also been referred to as “Canada’s Greatest Bomber Pilot” and “the most decorated WW2 veteran”.

John attended Ashbury college and upon graduation became a stockbroker in Montreal. During that time, he began taking flying lessons, leading to his passion of becoming a pilot.

After persuading his father to stake him to a Waco, which he flew to Noranda, a mining town in Northern Quebec. There he became owner and sole pilot of a bush airline called Commercial Airways, that never grew beyond two planes.

By 1939, when the war began, Fauquier had flown nearly 500,000 kilometres. For the first year and a half of the war, Fauquier started off by teaching fledging how to fly in Trenton and Camp Borden. In 1941 he was finally posted overseas where he was assigned to 405 Squadron as a pilot. He flew Wellingtons, Halifax bombers, and even a Lancaster. Despite being 10–12 years older than most of his fellow pilots, he manoeuvred those large planes as if they were Spitfires.

When his tour completed, he was given a job at RCAF headquarters in London. Lasting only 10 months there, he was transferred back to the 405, which was now the elite Pathfinder Force. Using the new secret radar, their job was to find targets at night and use flares to light them up for the bomber force.

In 1942 he was given command of 405, the first Canadian to lead a bomber squadron in battle. That same year, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for “his ability and grim determination to inflict the maximum damage on the enemy.”

During Operation Hydra in August 1943, Fauquier led a 600-plane bombing raid on a German military rocket base at Peenemunde. The average flight time over the battlefield was three minutes, however Fauquier stayed laying down flares for all 35 minutes which is when the last plane left.

After being promoted to acting air commodore—a rank precluded from operational flying, he then requested to be reverted to the rank of group captain so that he might continue flying. This time as commanding officer of No. 617 Squadron RAF (the Dambusters squadron), which he led from December until the end of the war. Under his command the Dambusters conducted raids against submarines, they blew up the Mohne and Eder dams, flooding the Ruhr Valley, and destroyed large pens of submarines with Grand Slams.

By the end of the war, Fauquier was the only Canadian to be awarded the Distinguished Service Order three times, which is secondly only to the Victoria Cross. He also earned the Distinguished Flying Cross; was Mentioned in Despatches several times; and was honoured by France for his magnificent war record.

In 1973, Fauquier was enshrined in the Canadian Aviation Hall of Fame as one of our country’s most heroic airmen. He died at Toronto, Ontario on April 3, 1981.

