

THE

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BEECHWOOD

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AS WE START 2022, we know that these are the first steps that will lead us into Beechwood's 150th anniversary. Not many places, organizations or companies can claim to hit that milestone. Beechwood has served our community for those 150 years.

During this time, we have been present in the development of Canada, in the growth of our country, our city and our shared cultural and historical identities. Beechwood has been open to all Canadians from coast to coast to coast and new Canadians who have helped build this country. Each community has been welcomed to Beechwood with their own tradition, and honoured and celebrated within our grounds.

We have established great national cemeteries commemorating the service of our Canadian Armed Forces, the RCMP, CSIS and our own Ottawa Police. These cemeteries have set the standard of what a national cemetery should look like. We became the National Cemetery of Canada and established new programs, events and educational initiatives to share our national history.

2022 sets us on the road to our 150th anniversary. Each month of 2022 brings us close to that most important anniversary.

Over the course of the next year, we will be sharing more interesting histories about the development of Beechwood, from our grounds to our buildings to the people who chose to make Beechwood their final resting place.

We look forward to starting this journey and taking our first steps on the path to our 150th.

Make sure you stay current on all that Beechwood has to offer with:

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

Thank you and, as always, we hope you enjoy this issue.

Nicolas McCarthy

Director of Marketing, Communications and Community Outreach



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BEECHWOOD MAUSOLEUM

— A Short Introduction

By Elizabeth Raymont Heatherington,
Beechwood Cemetery Tour Guide

SET ON THE HIGHEST ground of the cemetery, the Beechwood Mausoleum, housing 546 souls, was built over a limestone quarry by the Beechwood Mausoleums Co. during the 1920s and 30s. It is an unusual building and as a child I recall thinking that its small Gothic Chapel with elongated wings was still expanding — to take over the hill and advance towards the viewer! And the dark windows and doors seemed to be an ominous face.

Well, perhaps because I was visiting at dusk, around Hallowe'en!

As I look at the building now, I see a quite different picture. The warm sandstone, similar to the style of the east block of the Houses of Parliament (re-built around the same time, after a fire), and the sets of stained-glass windows and assorted stone carvings intrigues and welcomes me!

A Mausoleum is a free-standing/above-ground structure built to enclose human remains. The word “mausoleum” perhaps originated when Queen Artemisia II of Caria (Asia Minor) built an imposing structure to house the remains of her husband and brother King Mausolus when he died in 353 BC. A crypt is a place (sometimes within a Mausoleum) for a casket, in a stone or concrete chamber. There is no other space for visitors. A tomb is a container that holds deceased remains, usually a casket. A Columbarium is an above-ground structure that, depending on size, may hold one or several urns of cremated remains.¹

This Mausoleum was planned by Beechwood Mausoleums Co during the 1920s, when the prosperity of the times encouraged projects of luxury. It was intended as an elite resting place for the wealthy Ottawa community, and the interior decoration is exquisitely detailed and fine.

(A building of considerable architectural merit, it was constructed by a company separate from the cemetery, Canada Mausoleums Ltd. The arrangement between the two was complex — in Beechwood's case, the mausoleum company absorbed the costs for the construction and in turn was responsible for selling crypts, thus receiving all profits from the sales. Beechwood negotiated a percentage of each sale, which was to cover perpetual care. Unfortunately, this amount was never paid to the cemetery — once the majority of the crypts had been sold, the owner of Canada Mausoleums Ltd. disappeared, leaving several construction companies unpaid, too! Beechwood took possession of the mausoleum and sold the remaining crypts. (Beechwood notes²)

It is built in the Gothic style — with the central building and windows that rise to a peak — pointing “towards the heavens.”

This style appeared in 12th- to 13th-century Europe and is best displayed in beautiful Cathedrals such as Chartres, France, and Westminster Abbey, London, England. The viewer is invited to look upwards — “closer to God” — compared to the Romanesque “classical design” of a solid base and curved, more rounded windows.

Walking up to the main doors, which are solid brass, one sees the heavenly Crown and the Latin words “In Ri” “Jesus Nazareus Rex



Iudaeorum” / “Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.”

In a pointed arch around the door are stone carvings of faces and stylized leaves (above right).

On either side of the arch are strong faces — perhaps a woman with a welcome or warning to enter! Although Beechwood is an ecumenical cemetery, this Mausoleum is fashioned in the Christian style with a central chapel and a space for an altar (now removed and replaced by columbariums).

From 1962 the Mausoleum included a crematorium in the lower level, but in 2013 it was moved, due to updated coding, and relocated to another building on the property.

Once inside, one walks into the central chapel, with ten oak carved pews facing what would have been the altar, which has now been replaced with columbariums since the decommissioning of the chapel.

There is a high vaulted Gothic ceiling, mostly painted white at a more recent period, perhaps to lighten the space.

As you may see from the photos on the right, the natural light is an important part of the ambiance of the interior.

“Light in Holy places takes on a sacred quality, as it passes through the stained glass.”³ The importance of light within this small building is significant. The atmosphere within the chapel and the wings of the edifice is one of calm and timeless serenity.

The stained-glass windows within the former chapel are beautiful. There are small windows at the side of the ceiling with various designs including shields and symbols of fire (above). There are two large windows on the north and south sides (each composed of three lancet sections). The window on the south side depicts The Ascension of Christ the King, surrounded by angels, and opposite, on the north side, the depiction of Christ as “The Light of the World” (a favourite theme for pre-Raphaelite artists). Artists of the Pre-Raphaelite movement in England during the mid-19th century returned to images and folklore before the Italian artist Raphael (1483–1520). This movement celebrated medieval knights and characters, and made use of flowing robes and pastel colours.

The glass artist signed his name “James Blomfeld, Luxfer Studios (Toronto).” He and his brother Charles were born in England but came to Canada in 1887, then studied with art glass firms in Chicago, New Orleans and Canada. They worked in Victoria, BC, completing stained-glass windows for the Provincial Parliament Buildings in 1899. It is quite likely that Blomfeld may also have worked on the restoration of the Parliament Buildings. He died in Toronto in 1951.⁴

Behind the two entry doors is a stunning window, “Christ as the Light of the World” (below right). It is rich in detail and fashioned in the pre-Raphaelite style — soft pastel colours, flowing robes and details of olive branches, stars, the eternal flame-symbolizing the Holy Spirit — the anchor cross a symbol of hope to guide one safely to the heavenly harbour — and many other symbols.

Noted on a band below Christ’s feet: “And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light: (and they shall reign forever and ever). Rev 22:5”

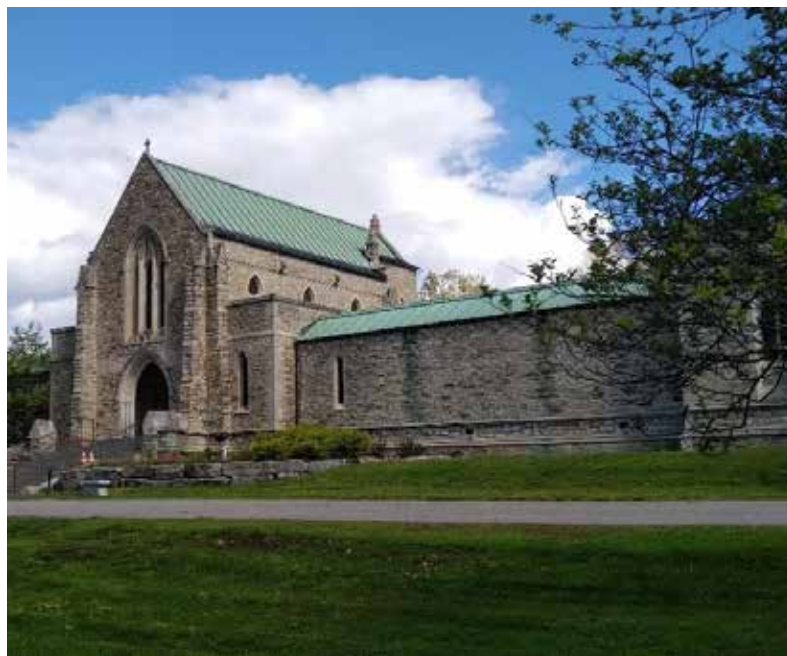
On the north side of the chapel (right) are three lancet windows describing “The Ascension of Christ.” Within a green/yellow lattice background, the central figure of Christ in white with mauve and rose accents is calm and dignified.

Above Him are clouds and light beams in light mauves and purples. Below Christ’s feet are the mourners and caption:

“And he led them out to Bethany- lifted up his hands and blessed them, and while he blessed them he was carried up into Heaven.”

At the base there are three motifs: a galleon, representing one’s journey on earth; the gryphon, a mythical beast — half lion, half eagle — for strength and fortitude; and the anchor cross, to anchor us to Christ and the cross of his resurrection.

At either side of the central chapel, there are two wings with space for



Photography by R. Ward Heatherington, 2021

caskets within the walls, but on the south side, there are six small family niches (three on the east and another three on the west side and two within the north passage). They are charming — each niche has one to two lancet windows, room within the walls for caskets or urns, and a fine hand-fashioned wrought iron door/closure.

One of my favourite niches on the “east” side is the Burnett family’s single lancet window (below left). The central figure is an angel (with a halo), with a simple mauve surplice. The figure carries the “anchor cross” — a popular symbol at the time of a large naval anchor but with the top handles resembling a cross. This symbol brings together the idea of the cross as eternal life and the anchor of strength and fortitude. From the halo of the figure, there appears a flame-style motif representing the Holy Spirit. Above the central figure is a stylized gryphon — the symbol of strength. At the base of the window is a scroll with the words: “*Hope we have as an anchor of the soul- both sure and steadfast.*” The white background and the light mauves make this a very restful window to look at. I particularly like the symbolism of the anchor cross. As these “niche” windows are all at eye level, they evoke calm and beauty, and are easy to look at.

Another niche presents the Woods family memorial. James Woods was born into a lumber family but in 1885 created his own outdoor goods company, eventually supplying a waterproof canvas for the British forces during the Boer War (1899–1902). Woods supplied goods for allied soldiers in both World Wars (including the first gas masks for the Canadian Army), and had many international clients including the Royal Geographic Society and Amundsen’s navigation of the Northwest Passage in 1906. He was involved in many charities and a major donor to the YMCA of Ottawa. He was President of Ashbury College, President of the Ottawa Board of Trade and a Lieutenant Colonel in the Governor General’s Foot Guards. The window in the niche shows medieval symbols such as a helmet, crown, the sheafs of wheat for “the gift of life, the basic... food stuff which cannot be anything than the gift of the gods” (p 1099, Dic of Symbols). Beneath a shield is a scroll inscribed with “*Fortis in procella/ Strength in adversity.*”²

The building also shows many other famous family plaques, such as the Soper Family. Warren Soper was a prominent Ottawa businessman who brought electricity and trams to Ottawa — key to the development of the city.

And Beechwood also has the honour of being the resting place of a Father of Confederation: William McDougall. Born in Toronto, he practised law and as an elected member of the legislative assembly attended all three Confederation Conferences. As Minister of Public Works, he arranged for the purchase of Rupert’s Land, where he was appointed Lt Gov. At that time entry to this area was only through the USA, and when he tried to enter Rupert’s Land he was turned back by Louis Riel’s supporters. He returned to Ottawa to campaign against Manitoba becoming a province due to its small population. (Dan’s book) and 2 other windows within the mausoleum include the well-executed three-lancet style with book-plate-like patterns, highlighting again the importance of the lighted flame, wheat and rosettes.

I hope this short introduction to the Mausoleum encourages you to visit. During the summer, the cool marble floors of the building offer a welcome respite to the hot temperatures outside. The fine details — whether stained glass, wood carving, glass fixtures, wrought ironwork, sculptured stone — are worth the time spent. You will also find that this resting place for many souls is actively visited. There are flowers, candles and other memorials left on a regular basis. The mausoleum is well maintained daily, to ensure that its beauty and tranquility are constant.

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New Partnership Aims to Ignite the Spirit of Remembrance in the Hearts of Young Canadians

By Kate Carlson,
*Media Relations, Juno Beach
Centre Association*

BEECHWOOD CEMETERY FOUNDATION, the Juno Beach Centre Association (JBCA) and the No Stone Left Alone Memorial Foundation (NSLA) announced a new collaborative partnership focused on empowering young Canadians to remember and commemorate the service and sacrifice of Canada’s military, past and present.

Preserving the legacy and honouring the courage and sacrifices of the men and women who put their lives on hold for Canada — or sacrificed them entirely — is a purpose shared by all three partner organizations. Working together to inspire educators and students to take up the torch of remembrance in meaningful ways will be the cornerstone of the partnership and a way to expand each organization’s impact.

“This partnership is about the power of collective action,” said historian Alex Fitzgerald-Black, Director of the Juno Beach Centre Association, which operates the Canadian memorial and museum on the D-Day landing beaches of Normandy. “Generations of Canadians have selflessly and voluntarily stepped forward and answered the call to serve their country. During the Second World War, over 1.1 million Canadians served, going to war to defend the world from tyranny and oppression. The values demonstrated by those men and women are a testament to the shared values Canadians still hold dear today: democracy, morality, humility, courage, service and peace. It’s important to pass this legacy down to younger generations, to help them understand the sacrifices made so that we can enjoy the privileges we have today.”

Canada has a proud and rich history of military service that spans well over 150 years. Remembrance Day, which originally commemorated the end of the First World War on November 18, 1918, now officially honours all Canadians who have served with, or are currently, serving members of the Canadian Armed Forces, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the Merchant Navy and Reserves.

Canada’s oldest living veterans are the last remaining men and women who served during the Second World War. It was this generation of veterans, including her own parents, that inspired founder Maureen Bianchini Purvis and her daughters to found their unique charity, No Stone Left Alone. Wishing to give students the chance to participate in authentic, hands-on acts of remembrance as a way to honour Canada’s veterans and war dead, NSLA works with schools and cemeteries across the country, including Beechwood, to have students place poppies on veteran headstones every November.

“Each of our organizations has the aspiration to make a real difference and sees the inherent value of helping children and youth deepen their understanding and compassion for all who served, serve and will serve,” said Michelle Koch, National Coordinator for NSLA. “When young people connect to veterans or fallen soldiers personally, through placing a poppy on a headstone, visiting a memorial site, or learning about Canadian





history in school, they develop not only a fundamental understanding of sacrifice, gratitude and peace, they also gain strong citizenship values and a sense of leadership. These are principles that empower children with the knowledge and tools to succeed. When our youth succeed, our communities succeed.”

In effect, Second World War veterans have, in recent years, become the face of remembrance in Canada at annual ceremonies, selling poppies in their communities, or advocating for veteran services. However, this is rapidly changing as more Second World War veterans pass away every day. This reality drives home the importance of educating youth about the courageous service of Canadians not much older than themselves whose footsteps have been followed by the modern veterans who have stood for Canada in the decades since.

Beechwood Cemetery in Ottawa is home to over 7,000 military headstones dating all the way from the War of 1812 to modern-day. They represent all branches of the military, in times of war and peace, including more recent conflicts in Afghanistan and the Middle East.

“The courage and determination embodied by the men and women who served in the First and Second World Wars symbolizes so much of what we as Canadians take pride in. At Beechwood, I’ve had the privilege of attending many commemorative ceremonies over the years and I have witnessed the powerful ways participation affects young Canadians,” said Nick McCarthy, Director of Marketing, Communications and Community Outreach at the Beechwood Cemetery Foundation. “Joining forces to bring this knowledge and these formative experiences to students, our organizations will be able to reach so much further beyond what we could accomplish alone. Remembrance is bigger than one person, one organization.

“We truly believe that remembrance is a responsibility for all Canadians, which is why we are so excited about this partnership. The more children and youth there are who actively promote remembrance in their own lives, the more we can ensure our veterans and those who have fallen in the service of Canada are never forgotten.”

About the Juno Beach Centre

The Juno Beach Centre (JBC) is a permanent memorial to all Canadians who served during the Second World War. Built by veterans on the stretch of beach in Normandy, France, where 14,000 Canadians landed on D-Day, it serves as a museum and cultural centre that tells the story of Canada’s contribution to the allied victory while giving international visitors a glimpse into contemporary Canadian culture. The Juno Beach Centre Association is a registered Canadian charity that operates the Juno Beach Centre. www.junobeach.org

About the No Stone Left Alone Memorial Foundation

No Stone Left Alone Memorial Foundation is dedicated to honouring and remembering Canada’s veterans through our unique ceremony, which provides students and youth with an authentic experience that creates knowledge, understanding and appreciation of those who serve and of the sacrifice of Canada’s fallen. Each year students across Canada honour over 60,000 veterans by placing a poppy on their headstones, and the movement continues to grow — with the goal that one day there will truly be no stone left alone. www.nostoneleftalone.ca

This article was written by Kate Carlson, Media Relations, Juno Beach Centre Association on behalf of Beechwood Cemetery Foundation, Juno Beach Centre Association and No Stone Left Alone Memorial Foundation.

85,000 STORIES TO SHARE: Death at Rideau Hall and the Rideau Hall Burial Plot at Beechwood Cemetery

By Nicolas McCarthy,
**Director of Marketing,
Communications
and Community Outreach**

RIDEAU HALL is the official residence of the Governor General of Canada and has been since it was leased by the Crown in 1864 for \$4000 a year from the MacKay Family.

The site of Rideau Hall and the original structure were chosen and built by stonemason Thomas McKay, who immigrated from Perth, Scotland, to Montreal, Lower Canada, in 1817 and later became the main contractor involved in the construction of the Rideau Canal. Following the completion of the canal, McKay built mills at Rideau Falls, making him the founder of New Edinburgh, the original settlement of Ottawa. With his newly acquired wealth, McKay purchased the 100-acre site overlooking both the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers and built a stone villa where he and his family lived until 1855 and became the root of the present-day Rideau Hall. Locals referred to the structure as McKay's Castle.

Even before the building became a royal residence, the hall received noted visitors, including three Governors General of the Province of Canada: Lord Sydenham, the Earl of Elgin and Sir Edmund Head. It was said that the watercolours of Barrack Hill (now Parliament Hill) painted by the latter governor's wife, Lady Head, while she was visiting Rideau Hall, had influenced Queen Victoria to choose Bytown (now Ottawa) as the national capital. Also, on September 2, 1860, the day after he laid the cornerstone of the parliament buildings, Prince Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), drove through the grounds of Rideau Hall as part of his tour of the region.

McKay was instrumental in the development of Beechwood Cemetery and was eventually interred at a family mausoleum in Section 62 alongside his family. The Mausoleum has long since been demolished (for reasons unknown) and only large gray tablets/stones remain with the name MACKAY-KEEFER in large metal letters.

Since that time, death has been an occasional visitor at Rideau Hall and Beechwood has continued to provide burial space for the official residence. In December 1877, Captain John Perry Ward visited the Dufferin Family (Governor General Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, Lord Dufferin) where he had a serious toboggan accident on January 8, 1878. Although, he initially recovered from his injuries, he relapsed and died on March 12, 1878, and was buried in Section 50, Lot 41, early March 14th, 1878, with no one present at his funeral.

By the 1880s, Rideau Hall purchased a large burial plot in Section 37, Lot S.E. This plot became known as the Official Government House Plot. Main members of the Rideau Hall staff would be buried within.

- Sarah Bowles passed away on October 17, 1884, and became the first staff member to be interred at the Government Plot. She died at the age of 31 of typhoid fever. She served the Lansdown household and came with them to Canada.
- Thomas Taylor, a young footman, was accidentally shot and killed on April 18, 1896. The Aberdeen (Gordon) family took care of all the costs associated with his funeral and burial.
- Clara Elizabeth Tillbrook, a housekeeper, passed away on September 29, 1900, at the age of 46 and was interred beside Sarah Bowles.
- Ernest Eeles, English-born Groom of the Chamber, died of fever/pneumonia at the age of 28 in 1905.
- John W. Turner, a footman, drowned while bathing in the Ottawa River on July 23, 1910. His headstone indicates that he was 21.



Support the Beechwood Cemetery Foundation

The generosity of our donors, like you, has shaped Beechwood into being a place of national significance, a peaceful eternity and a place for the living to experience history. Your support ensures that we remain accessible for all and ensures that this historic property will be maintained in the highest order for centuries to come. **DONATE TODAY!**



 Donate today!



- Charles Plant, who was employed at Government House died, at the age of 42 on November 25, 1915. No cause of death was listed.
- Albert Parker, another employee of Government House, died at the age of 35 on October 15, 1916.
- Patricia Simmons, an English-born housemaid, died on October 17, 1947, in hospital and was buried at the Government House plot. She marks the last overseas-born staff member to be interred here.

Most of those who passed away at Rideau Hall were in fact buried at the Government House plot; a few notable figures were buried elsewhere in the cemetery.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice February 27, 1859–February 14, 1918.

On a visit to his wife's relatives, the Cavendish family (Governor General Victor Christian William Cavendish), Sir Cecil Spring-Rice suffered a fatal heart attack and died on Valentine's Day 1918. He was buried in Section 22, Lot 15W beneath a tall grey granite Irish/Celtic cross.

He was a British diplomat who served as British Ambassador to the United States from 1912 to 1918. In this role, he was responsible for leading British efforts to end American neutrality during the First World War. He is best known as the author of the poem "I Vow To Thee, My Country." He was also a close friend of US President Theodore Roosevelt and served as best man at his second wedding. Before the United States, he also served as ambassador to Sweden and Iran. He had stopped off in Ottawa for a visit after his retirement. The plot is still owned by the Cavendish family (The Duke of Devonshire).

Richard Bourke Osborne 1887 – January 28, 1927

Richard Bourke Osborne was the Secretary to His Excellency, the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon. He died of pneumonia at the age of 40 on January 28, 1927. He was suffering from pericarditis as well. After his private funeral at Rideau Hall, he was then interred at Beechwood on January 31, 1927, in Section 24, Lot 4 S.W. Osborne's wife, Violet Osborne, was the niece of Lord Willingdon and remained at Rideau Hall as a Lady-in-waiting to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

The Right Honourable Ramon Hnatyshyn March 16, 1934 – December 18, 2002

The Right Honourable Ramon John Hnatyshyn was a Canadian lawyer and statesman who served as Governor General of Canada, the 24th since Canadian Confederation.

Hnatyshyn was born and educated in Saskatchewan and served in the Royal Canadian Air Cadets prior to being elected to the House of Commons in 1974. On June 4, 1979, Hnatyshyn was sworn into the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and served as a minister of the Crown in two non-successive governments until 1988.

He was appointed Governor General by Queen Elizabeth II in 1989, on the recommendation of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. He replaced Jeanne Mathilde Sauvé as viceroy and occupied the post until succeeded by Roméo LeBlanc in 1995. As the Queen's representative, Hnatyshyn proved to be a populist, reversing some exclusive policies of his predecessor, such as opening up Rideau Hall to ordinary Canadians and tourists alike, and was praised for raising the stature of Ukrainian Canadians.

He subsequently practised law and sat as Chancellor of Carleton University before dying of pancreatitis on December 18, 2002. He was buried at Beechwood Cemetery in Section 110 opposite the National Military Cemetery of the Canadian Armed Forces.

With a shared history between Beechwood Cemetery and Rideau Hall, which predates both institutions, there are surely more people than we have identified in this article.

It's a wonderful, shared history held together with ongoing events, when we welcome the Governor General and Rideau Hall back to Beechwood year after year.

Flag of the House of Commons Protective Service

By Claudia Cimpean,
*Security Program Administrator,
Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Corporate Security*



IN FEBRUARY OF 1920, following the absorption of the Dominion Police Force into the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), six Dominion police officers decided not to continue their policing careers with the RCMP. These six men — three for the Senate and three for the House of Commons — would form the corps of the first parliamentary security services. For over 95 years, the men and women of the House of Commons Protective Service have valorously served the House of Commons, its Members, its employees, and the millions of guests and tourists who visit Parliament Hill each year. On June 23, 2015, the House of Commons Protective Service was absorbed by the newly created Parliamentary Protective Service, marking the end of an era.

The Protective Service has long enjoyed a special bond with the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) and its veterans, a bond that has evolved throughout the Service's existence. Following the Second World War, many returning veterans who had served in the CAF found employment with the Protective Service that continued over the course of several decades; this helped to cement the bond between these organizations. Further links between the Protective Service and the CAF existed through the Books of Remembrance. These commemorative books, normally housed in the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower, are placed in the custody of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and their care is delegated to the Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Since the First World War Book of Remembrance was dedicated in 1942, a member of the Protective Service staff has performed the Turning of the Page Ceremony every day at 11:00 a.m., a tradition that continues today with the Parliamentary Protective Service. The Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms organizes additional events in connection with the annual Remembrance Day ceremonies, such as the Silver Cross Mother's visit to Parliament and the War Memorial sentries.

As the role of the Protective Service became more prominent (for example, through their participation in law-enforcement events and parades), so did the need for a distinctive symbol to represent the Service. The Service's members, many of whom come from military or police backgrounds, thought that such a symbol should take the form of an official flag representing the Service.

The project was launched and led by the Social Club (which would eventually become the House of Commons Security Service Employees Association). Through fundraising events and contributions by members, a Toronto firm was commissioned to make the flag at a cost of approximately \$1,000. The flag was officially unveiled in 1982, by Sergeant-at-Arms Major-General Maurice Gaston Cloutier in Room 200 of West Block. It was paraded in by Constable Fred Purkis, escorted by Sergeant Ken Gallagher and Constable Carl Séguin, and was officially blessed by the Honourable Stanley Knowles (picture above).

From that day, the flag was displayed at every official event, including recruit class graduations and annual formal dinners.

In order to highlight the House of Commons Protective Service's history and its contributions to commemorating the service of the men and women of the CAF, the Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms had the honour of officially retiring the flag of the Protective Service on November 17, in the reception hall of the main building at Beechwood Cemetery, the National Cemetery of Canada.



Constable Fred Purkis carries the newly dedicated Security Services Employees Association flag. He is escorted by Sergeant Ken Gallagher (on his left) and Constable Carl Séguin (on his right).
L'agent Fred Purkis porte le nouveau drapeau à l'effigie de l'Association des employés des services de sécurité. Il est escorté par le sergent Ken Gallagher (à gauche) et l'agent Carl Séguin (à sa droite).