

THE

# BEECHWOOD<sup>WAY</sup>

MAGAZINE



A Beechwood History of the foreign Service



**BEECHWOOD**

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# A Beechwood History of the Foreign Service

Canadian diplomats have played a vital role in the promotion and protection of Canada's national interests around the globe. They have furthered international peace and security, advanced international economic development, helped sell our goods and services, managed the flow of visitors and migrants to our country, assisted travelling Canadians, and projected our culture and values throughout the world.

## History of Canada's Global Affairs

Canada owes much to its diplomats. For the first few decades after Confederation, Great Britain handled Canada's international responsibilities, but the new country soon needed its own foreign ministry. On June 1, 1909, the new Department of External Affairs opened its doors with a handful of employees in a poky office above a barbershop in downtown Ottawa, Ontario.

As Canada shed its colonial legacy, the department grew apace, periodically transforming itself to reflect the changing international context and the country's evolving foreign-policy priorities.

By the 1930s, Canada had diplomatic posts in London, Paris, Washington, Tokyo and Geneva. Following the Second World War, Canada's reach became increasingly global, reflecting its postwar commitment to an active internationalism.

After the department merged with the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1982, its operations and mandate expanded in new directions, as seen through its renaming over the years:

- External Affairs and International Trade Canada (1989 to 1995)
- Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (1995 to 2013)
- Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (2013 to 2015), which reflects the department's amalgamation with the Canadian International Development Agency
- Global Affairs Canada (2015 to –)

The transformation of the department from little more than a glorified post office into a modern foreign, trade and development ministry has mirrored Canada's own maturing role in the global community.

Throughout the years, the men and women of the department have worked to create a sophisticated foreign service that is capable—in the words of Canada's most famous diplomat, Lester B. Pearson—of “punching above its weight.”

*History of Global Affairs Canada - <https://www.international.gc.ca/gac-amc/history-histoire/index.aspx?lang=eng>*



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## GEN ANDREW GEORGE LATTA McNAUGHTON Section 53, Lot 21 S

Andrew George Latta McNaughton was born in Moosomin, Saskatchewan on February 25, 1887. He graduated from McGill University in 1912 with a degree in electrical engineering, before volunteering to serve with the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) in September 1914.

He went overseas with the 4th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery. Applying scientific methodology to gunnery, McNaughton was instrumental in modernizing the artillery and its effectiveness in war. By 1918, he commanded the Canadian Corps artillery. McNaughton continued his career in the peacetime Army, first as Deputy Chief and then Chief of the Defence Staff until 1935 when he assumed the presidency of the National Research Council.

At the outbreak of war in 1939, McNaughton was given command of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division, a post he relinquished in 1943.



Returning to Canada, he made a brief foray into politics as Minister of National Defence, 1944-1945.

Leaving politics and the military, McNaughton enjoyed a long and distinguished career as a diplomat, serving as Canada's Delegate to the United Nations, 1948-1949, Canadian chair of the International Joint Commission, 1950-1962, and Canada's representative on the Canadian-American Permanent Joint Board of Defence, 1950-1959.

A noted research scientist, McNaughton became a world authority on atomic energy and a United Nations spokesman for the West in dealings with the Soviet Union. He died at Montebello, Quebec on July 11, 1966.

## GRANT POWELL Section 50, Lot 26

Grant Powell was born on September 2, 1819 in the City of York (present-day Toronto). His family was well-known, his father, Grant Powell (Senior), having served as a medical doctor with the British and Canadian troops fighting the Americans around York and Niagara in the War of 1812, and his grandfather,

William Dummer Powell, was a judge in York and one of the founders of the British settlement at York. Powell was a civil servant for Upper and Lower Canada and the Dominion of Canada, having served as Under Secretary of State (now called Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs) from 1839 to around 1889. Powell died January 27, 1904 in Ottawa.



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## GEORGE WILLIAM BAKER Section 50, Lot 44

George William Baker was “a man of varied attainments, ripe scholarship and vigorous intellect,” as his 1862 obituary attested. He served the British Empire as an artillery officer fighting Napoleon’s armies and represented the residents of early Bytown as a colonial official trying to preserve law and order in a pioneer lumber town. Great Britain was locked in a global conflict with France, so its military might was focused on defeating Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte throughout Europe and on preventing foreign countries, such as the United States, from trading with its enemy. The Napoleonic wars spawned the War of 1812, as the American republic declared war on Britain on June 18, 1812, and tried to conquer its Canadian colonies.

The “American War” was just “an annoying sideshow” for the British imperial command, which concentrated most of its troops, supplies and funds towards crushing the French war machine. Born in Dublin, Ireland in 1790, Baker joined the British army at nearly 16 years of age as a cadet, rising to full lieutenant and later captain of the Third Battery, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

His field artillery company fought in the unsuccessful British expedition to Walchern in the Netherlands, from 1809 to 1810, and the artillery unit was posted to strategic British naval bases at Gibraltar from 1810 to 1812, and at Malta from 1812 to 1814. As the War of 1812 entered its third and final year, many of his British compatriots were shipped out to Canada as reinforcements for the regiments struggling to beat off the American invaders. British and American negotiators signed a peace treaty on Dec. 24, 1814.

After the Napoleonic wars ended, Baker’s foreign service continued with a promotion to captain and a posting from 1826 to 1829 to the Trincomalee fortress in Ceylon, now Sri Lanka. Capt. Baker retired from military service in 1832 and emigrated with his family of seven children to Upper Canada.

In 1834, at age 44, Capt. Baker became Bytown postmaster, a post he held until 1857 when he resigned. He was a community leader, serving as reeve of Nepean Township from 1842-1844 and representing Nepean on the Dalhousie District Council from 1842 to 1850, when he was defeated. He also was a leader in various district agricultural societies during the 1840s and 1850s. He was a shareholder in the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company and a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Bathurst District.

In 1849, he founded the Bytown Cricket Club whose gentlemen played matches on greens situated on what was then Barrack Hill, later to be the site of Canada’s Parliament Buildings. Perhaps his most challenging role was as a leading Bytown police magistrate during the Shiners War from 1835 to 1845, when armed Irish gangs of thugs terrorized French Canadian loggers and ordinary citizens.



The Bytown magistrates were hard-pressed to control the lawlessness and sectarian violence that sullied the reputation of the town of 3,000. Baker showed civic leadership in trying to break the Shiners' "power to keep the whole town and neighbourhood in disorder..." He pleaded fruitlessly to the British colonial governor for armed soldiers to be stationed in the village, which was still controlled by British military commanders. He wrote that "whole families of unoffending people are obliged to abandon the town and nothing except a military patrol will succeed in arresting the evil and dissipating the general alarm."

When the civilians could not get military aid, they decided to protect themselves. Capt. Baker spearheaded the formation of the Association for the Preservation of the Public Peace, which conducted street patrols drawing on 200 volunteer constables, mostly men from the local militias. Baker also was at the forefront of the civic movement in the late 1840s to establish Bytown as a municipality with its own police force. He died in 1862, having retired to his farm, Woodroffe, in the township of Nepean.

## FULGENCE CHARPENTIER Section 38, Grave 63

Fulgence Charpentier was born in Saint-Anne-dePrescott, Ontario on June 29, 1897. Over the course of his long and full life he had a wide variety of jobs, including diplomatic, political and bureaucratic positions.

But his first love was journalism. He started working at Montreal's *Le Devoir* at the age of 18. Along with many other young men of his generation, Charpentier joined the Canadian Forces in 1918, but the war ended before he could be sent overseas. He stayed in the army after the Armistice to work in a military hospital on the campus of McGill University in Montreal.



After leaving the military in 1922, Charpentier moved to Ottawa, where he began covering Parliamentary affairs for *Le Droit*. He ended up becoming the longest-serving member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery. Charpentier's early stories on the then-unilingual English environment of Parliament were believed to be instrumental in getting federal authorities to increase the visibility of French in the Canadian public service.



Over the course of his career, he also wrote for Montreal's *La Presse* and Quebec's *Le Soleil*. Charpentier also headed the Canadian Censorship Board during most World War II. After the war ended, he joined the Department of External Affairs in 1947 and spend the next few decades abroad, first as a cultural attaché and finally as an ambassador. A few years after returning to Canada, Charpentier was appointed Editor-in-chief of *Le Droit*. Charpentier retired at the age of 71, but continued to write a weekly column on international politics for *Le Droit* for the next thirty years.

It was only then, at the age of 101, that ill health finally forced Charpentier to put aside his trusty typewriter. He passed away on February 6, 2001 at the age of 103. The Beechwood Way

## JOHN STILES Section 37, Lot 10 SE

John Stiles was born in Fredericton, New Brunswick on January 26, 1918. As a child, Stiles was an active member of the Scouting movement – his father served as the assistant chief commissioner of the Boy Scouts of Canada.

As such, Stiles was fortunate enough to attend the 1929 International Scout Jamboree in England. There he met fellow scouts from around the world, and due to his father's connections, spent a weekend in the home of the Scouting movement's founder, Lord Baden-Powell.

A little over a decade later, from 1941 until the end of WWII, Stiles served with the Canadian Army in England, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. At loose ends after the war ended, on a whim he wrote exams in Belgium for the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. Stiles' results were quite good, and the government recruited him before he even had a chance to return home to Canada. Over a 25-year career with the Trade Commissioner Service, Stiles was posted all over the world, in the US, Germany, Japan and Australia.

He also served in Venezuela during the revolution, from 1948 to 1954. In 1970, Stiles joined the Department of Foreign Affairs – his first posting was serving for three years as the High Commissioner to Guyana. He went on to become the first Canadian ambassador to South Korea in 1974.

This posting profoundly affected Stiles, who not only spoke passable Korean, but was also known to sing popular songs in the language. After this posting, Stiles returned to Canada, continuing to work for the government for another six years, retiring in 1984.

That same year, the Korean Embassy in Ottawa asked him to help establish a Canada-Korea society to promote friendship and understanding between the two countries.

Stiles went on to serve nine years as president, and remained a member of the executive until the 1999. Stiles was also a writer, having published a book on foreign policy,

Developing Canada's Relations Abroad, in 1980, along with chapters on Korea and Guyana to various anthologies that compiled the experiences of various Canadian ambassadors. Stiles died in Ottawa on January 9, 2000.





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## MICHEL GAUVIN Section 27, Range F, Grave 269

Born in Quebec City in 1919, Gauvin was educated at Laval University and in 1940 enlisted in WWII and took part in the D-Day invasion. When the war ended he became Prime Minister MacKenzie King's French language secretary.

He later switched to External Affairs and in 1964 it was he who negotiated the release of 35 Canadian missionaries who had been held hostage in the Congo. In 1973 he was appointed an officer of the Order of Canada, and in the same year Ambassador Gauvin went to Vietnam and implemented the "open-mouth" policy which provided the media with information and views about what the International Commission was or was not doing.

This policy gained Canada respect for truth, integrity and influence. In 1976 Gauvin came back to Canada to serve as Canadian Secretary to the Queen for the Olympic Games in Montreal and in 1977 was appointed Coordinator to Her Majesty's Jubilee visit.

In 1995 he was invested as a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour. Gauvin was Canada's most experienced and decorated ambassadors on record, winning every award that was available to foreign service officers.

Michel Gauvin, distinguished diplomat, died on August 29, 2003.



## CHARLES CONRAD MEYER Section 19, Lot TG 75

Born in Denmark on October 29, 1864, Meyer came to Canada in 1883 and became a journalist. He founded the Danbrog in 1893, the only Danish-Norwegian newspaper published in Canada, and published the Der Danische Kolonist.

Besides editing these papers, he wrote and published a pamphlet that promoted emigration from Denmark, and gave lectures in the U.S. about Canada's resources. He was president of the Danish Society in Ottawa and became vice-consul for Denmark in Ottawa in 1893.

The Independent Order of Foresters appointed him an honourable member and presented him with a handsome testimonial for introducing the order in Denmark in 1903. Charles Meyer died on September 28, 1945.



## GEORGE ROBERT HEASMAN Section 30, TG 95, Grave 1

Born December 28, 1898 in Ottawa, Ontario, George Robert Heasman's life stretched across three centuries. He attended Queen's University and graduated in 1927.

Heasman worked as the chief of the export permit branch of Canada's increasingly important Department of Trade and Commerce starting in 1941, and was made director of the new Trade Commissioner Service in 1946. Prior to this, he served as a trade commissioner in a variety of locations, including Batavia, Java, Cape Town, South Africa, London, England and Chicago, US.



He was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire on July 6, 1946. Heasman travelled to Colombo, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) in January of 1950 with then-Minister for External Affairs, Lester B. Pearson, who was attending the Commonwealth Conference on Foreign Affairs.

Heasman did not attend the conference, but rather used the trip as an opportunity to inspect the Trade Commissioner Service offices in the far east countries. In 1953, Heasman left the Trade Commissioner Service and was named the first Canadian ambassador to Indonesia in 1953. After serving there for five years, he was appointed High Commissioner to New Zealand from 1958 until 1963.

He returned to Canada and retired in 1964. Heasman died April 21, 2000 at the age of 102 in Pierrefonds, Quebec.

## JOHN RYERSON MAYBEE Section 103, Grave 3116B "A"

Born in Moose Jaw, SK, Maybee was educated in Alberta, British Columbia and at the University of Toronto. He went on to receive his PhD in Letters from Princeton University in 1942, after which Maybee joined the Royal Canadian Navy where he served on the North Atlantic as a ship's navigation officer.

After the war he joined the Department of Foreign Affairs and served as the Canadian ambassador to several countries including China, Australia and the USA. He went on to serve as Ambassador to Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Nepal and later as the High Commissioner to India.

Upon his retirement in 1978, Maybee studied journalism and became the editor of Crosstalk, a publication produced by the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa. He also served as his church's chorister, warden and Sunday school teacher.

Maybee died on May 20, 2009, and was buried in the National Military Cemetery at Beechwood, Section 103.



## MARION ADAMS MACPHERSON Section 100, Grave 291

Marion Macpherson was born on May 16, 1924 in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, but grew up in the much smaller town of Moosomin, where she attended Moosomin Collegiate Institute. She received a Bachelor's degree in Economics and History from the University of Saskatchewan before attending the University of Toronto, where she received her Master's in Economics. In 1947, Macpherson took the Foreign Service Officer examination.

Not only was she one of the first women from outside the civil service to be allowed to write it, but she was the first to gain entrance to the Department of External Affairs based on merit.

In 1950, Macpherson was posted to the embassy in Washington, D.C., starting as the most junior officer there. She returned to Ottawa after a promotion in 1954, and went on to become the first woman from the diplomatic core to serve on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam. As part of her role, she spent nearly a year in Hanoi.

After another promotion in 1958, Macpherson became first secretary at the Canadian high commission in Ghana. Several years later, she was made third secretary to the Canadian Permanent Mission to the United Nations from 1963 to 1968, and went on to receive her first head-ofpost assignment in 1973, when she was named High Commissioner to Sri Lanka.

From there, Macpherson went on to Boston, MA as consul general for several years, starting in 1976, before being named ambassador to Denmark in 1979. In 1983, she was made Deputy Commandant of the National Defense College for two years, before accepting her final posting as High Commissioner to Zambia and Malawi from 1985 to 1987.

Macpherson was only the third woman in Canada to hold the post of High Commissioner when she was appointed High Commissioner to Sri Lanka in 1973, and the first woman to do so as a career diplomat. She was also a skilled pianist who studied the instrument throughout her life. After her career, Macpherson retired in Ottawa, where she died on October 30, 1998.



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## JUDGE MAXWELL COHEN Section 64, Grave 284

Maxwell Cohen was born on March 17, 1910 in Winnipeg, Manitoba. He started at the University of Manitoba in 1930, and by 1934 he had received both his undergraduate and LLB degrees. Cohen went on to receive his LLM from Northwestern University in Chicago, and attended Harvard for a year as a Research Fellow.

In 1938, Cohen joined the Combines Investigation Commission in Ottawa as a Junior Counsel. He also worked as a journalist during this period, and was published in various papers and magazines, including the Christian Science Monitor, Saturday Night, Toronto Star and McLean's. When the Second World War broke out, Cohen joined up and served in both the army and navy.

During the war, he rose to the rank of Major, C.M.H.Q. and served as head of the Department of Economics and Political Science, Khaki University of Canada in England from 1945-1946.

In 1946, Cohen became the first Jewish faculty member of at McGill University when he took up their offer to teach international law. He went on to become the Dean of Law from 1960 to 1961 and the Dean of the University from 1964 to 1969. As a professor of Law at McGill, Cohen developed the National Programme.

While in use, this programme combined the teaching of civil and common law. He was also instrumental in effecting reform in how Canadian universities governed themselves and pioneered the practice of creating specialized institutes dedicated to legal studies – he founded the McGill Institute of Comparative Law and served as the Director of the McGill Institute of Air and Space Law.

As a professor, Cohen also lectured at The Hague's Academy of International Law and also served as Emeritus Professor at McGill and Scholar-in-Residence at the Faculty of Law of the University of Ottawa from 1980 to 1989. Cohen organized the 1996 Conference on Nuclear Weapons and Law at the University of Ottawa and taught the Government Control of Business seminar.

He was also acting as adjunct professor for Carleton University during the same period, and was responsible for developing the Ottawa and Carleton Universities joint program on strategic studies. Cohen was heavily involved in various national and international bodies. Within Canada, he chaired five royal commissions, including the Special Committee on Hate Propaganda in 1965 to 1966 and the Royal Commission on Labour Legislation in Newfoundland and Labrador from 1969 to 1972.

Cohen also was a constitutional adviser to the government of New Brunswick. Internationally, he was a member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations in 1959, served as the Canadian chairman of the Canada-United States International Joint Commission adjudicating a Canadian-American fisheries dispute, and he represented Canada as Ad Hoc Judge at the International Court of Justice, the Hague, from 1981 to 1985.

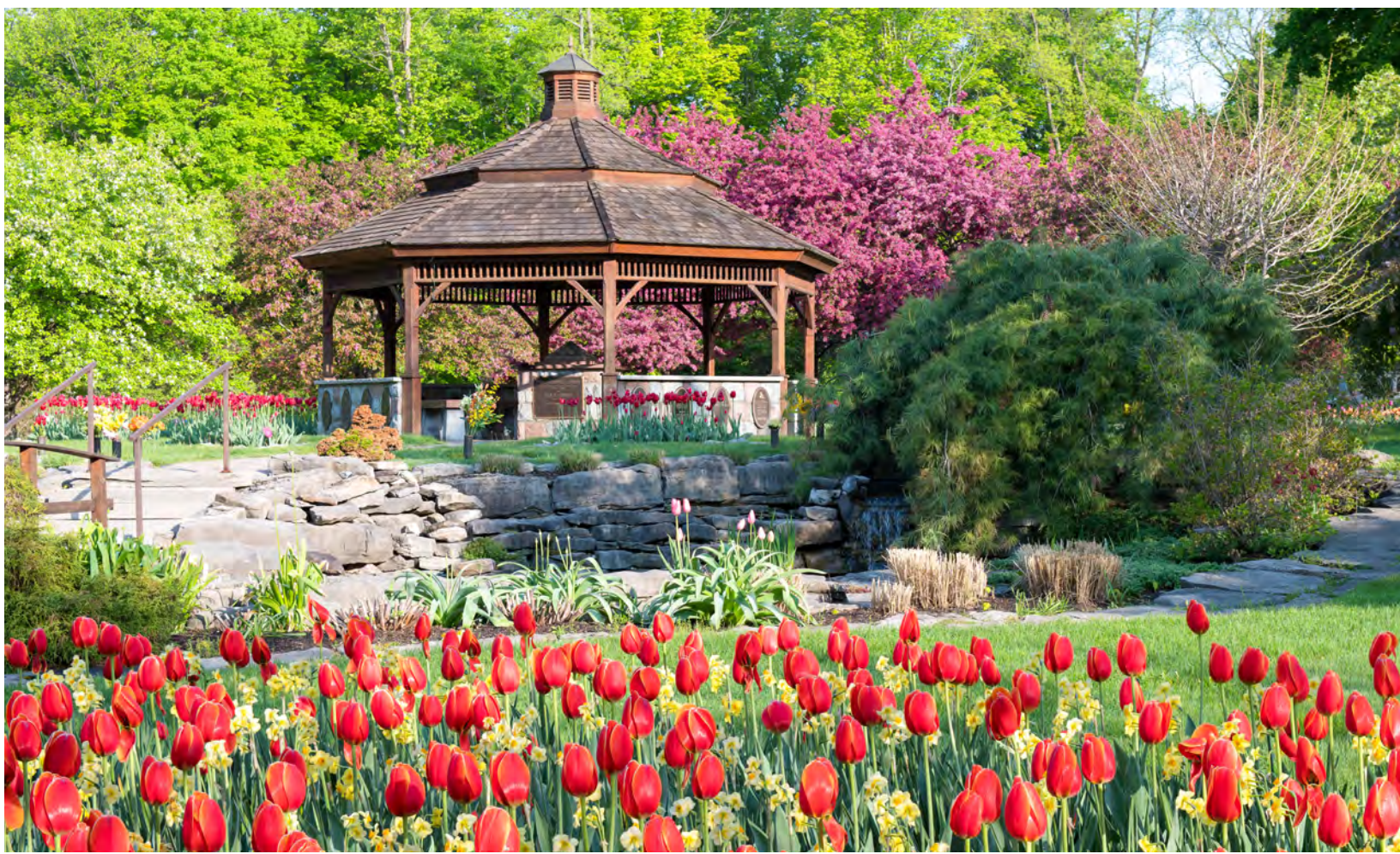


Cohen was also extremely active in the Jewish community, serving as the Chairman of the Zionist Federation's Public Relations Committee from 1952 to 1965, as the Chairman of the Canadian Jewish Congress' Foreign Affairs Committee from 1965 to 1967, as the Honorary Legal Advisor to the Israel Bond Canada organization, as a Director of Canadian Friends of Haifa University, and the Chairman for the Select Committee on the Constitution of Canada of the Canadian Jewish Congress from 1980-1982.

In 1963, Cohen received an honorary doctorate by the University of Manitoba and was appointed to the Order of Canada in 1976.

He was awarded many other accolades and awards throughout his life, including the John E. Read Medal from the Canadian Council on International Law, the President's Award from the Canadian Bar Association and the Samuel Bronfman Medal for Service to the Jewish Community.

He was active on a long list of professional bodies, many of whom he led at one time or another, including the Canadian Branch of the International Law Association, the United Nations Association in Canada, the Royal Commonwealth Society and the Canadian Human Rights Foundation. After a long and illustrious career, Cohen died in Ottawa on March 30, 1998.





## WERNER ERNEST NOFFKE Section 25, Lot 37

Born in Stolp, Germany in 1878, Noffke immigrated to Canada at the age of five. When he was only 14, he began a four-year apprenticeship with Adam Harvey, an Ottawa architect. Harvey must have been a competent teacher, and young Noffke a talented student, for even before completing his four-year apprenticeship Noffke had designed a pastor's residence for St. Paul' church and he went on to become one of Ottawa's leading architects.

From 1896 to 1901, Noffke worked for architect Moses C. Edey, architect of Ottawa's Daly Building, and afterwards he worked from time to time in partnership with other architects. The 1907 Coliseum Building at Lansdowne Park was by Northwood and Noffke and several buildings were designed by Noffke, Morin and Sylvester, including the 1927 Ottawa General Hospital, now the Elizabeth Bruyere Health Centre.

For the most part, however, Noffke worked on his own. Noffke's buildings projects included all types of structures, designed using the various styles fashionable at the time, with elements of Classical, Gothic and Romanesque architecture.

For many houses he chose walls of white stucco and red tile roofs, reminiscent of Spain while others of stone walls were given English "Tudor" qualities. He designed many house for prominent businessmen and government officials and a number of them now serve as the embassies of foreign countries.

Noffke applied the Art Deco style to the Medical Arts Building, using brickwork of intricate geometrical patterns, while for the Ottawa South Fire Station he chose the Spanish revival style, and had to provide a stable beneath it for the pumps' horse power. The station became a community centre in 1977.

Perhaps Noffke's most imposing building is the Central Post Office, completed in 1939 and guarded on the street sides by stone lions fashioned by sculptor Coeur-de-Lion MacCarthy. Noffke died on July 30, 1964, after a long and productive career.



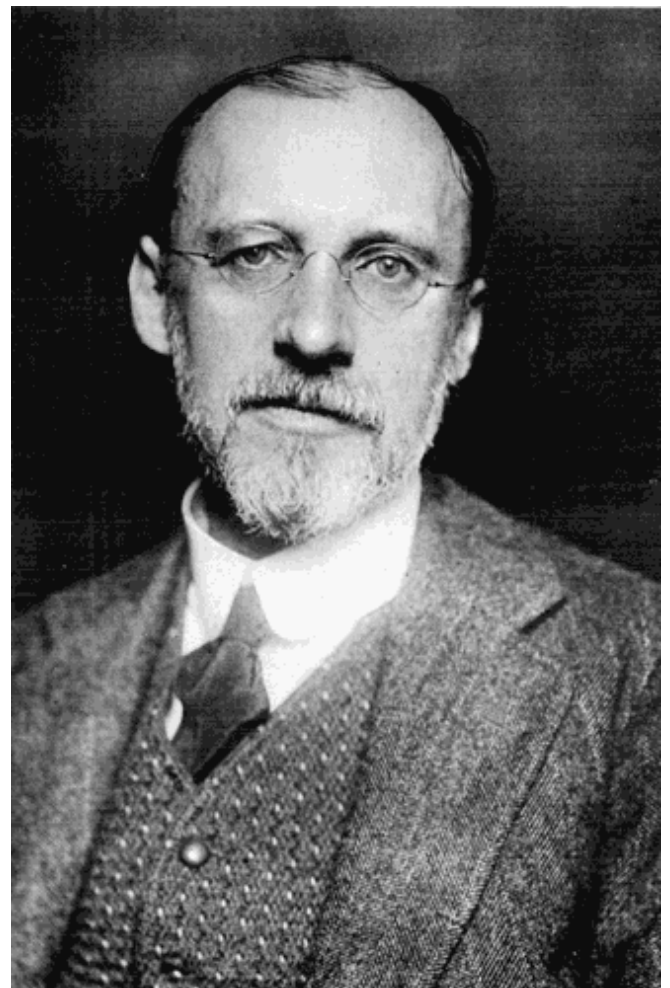
## SIR CECIL ARTHUR SPRING-RICE Section 22, Lot 15 SW

Born in London on February 27, 1859, Spring-Rice was the grandson the former Chancellor of the Exchequer Thomas Spring Rice, 1st Baron Monteagle of Brandon.

He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and in 1882 entered the Foreign Office as Earl Granville's private secretary. He held a series of diplomatic posts including: Secretary of Legation in Brussels, Washington, Tokyo, Berlin and Constantinople [Istanbul]; Charge d'Affaires Tehran (1900); British Commissioner of the Public Debt in Cairo (1901); 1st Secretary St Petersburg (1903); Minister and Consul General Persia [Iran] (1906); Minister in Sweden (1908-1913); and British Ambassador in Washington (1912-1917). Spring-Rice was also a poet, and his works were edited posthumously in 1920 by Bernard Holland.

He is perhaps best remembered as the author of the present text for the legendary hymn I Vow to Thee My Country, which can now be found in many British Hymn books. The lyrics are based on an original poem Spring-Rice wrote shortly before his death. The hymn was sung at both the wedding and the funeral of Princess Diana, as it was one of her favourites since childhood. Spring-Rice was recalled from his post as ambassador to the United States in 1918.

The family travelled to Ottawa to stay with Canada's then Governor General, the Duke of Devonshire, a relative of Lady Spring-Rice. After a day of skiing, Spring-Rice took ill and died suddenly on February 14, 1918, age 59.





## About Us

Beechwood is the National Cemetery of Canada and is the home of the National Military Cemetery of the Canadian Forces, the RCMP National Memorial Cemetery, the Ottawa Police Service Memorial Cemetery, the CSIS National Memorial Cemetery and many more organizations and religious groups. Beechwood has been proudly serving our community since 1873.

Take advantage of all the services offered by Beechwood Cemetery, including pre-arrangements, full service funerals, cremation, cemetery services and executor assistance. Beechwood Cemetery can meet whatever wishes you may have from visitations, informal gatherings, life celebrations, memorial services, catered receptions, to a custom monument or memorialization.

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